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MR. CALHOUN'S VIEWS.

During the debate on the War bill, in the Senate, on Tuesday, at one time Mr. Calhoun said:—

Mr. President, it is as impossible for me to vote for that preamble in the present state of my information as it would be for me to strike a dagger to my heart—ay, and much more impossible. Why so?—I am not prepared to affirm solemnly by an act of Congress the fact that war exists between the republic of Mexico and the United States, by the act of the former republic. I have seen no evidence of that fact. Shall I then be called on to give such a vote? No I cannot do it. It would be impossible for me to render such a vote consistently with that regard to truth which from my infancy I have been taught to entertain. Yet gentlemen would force me to vote. Well, I have no hesitation as to my course; gentlemen may take theirs. I never hesitate in taking mine. It is made up. I will vote neither affirmatively nor negatively; because I cannot do either in the absence of information. I knew not whether there is a friend to stand by me. I have not had an opportunity of conversing with my colleagues; but here I stand, and stand immovably. As to think of rushing with an impulse upon such an occasion as this, I do not approve of it. As for popularity, and the feelings of a day, I would not give the snap of my fingers for them. If I could stand here on a question of truth and veracity, I should be little worthy of the degree of respect which I am desirous to retain. I cannot vote for this bill without information, because I will not agree to make war upon Mexico by making war upon the constitution; and by passing this bill in its present form, in the present state of our information, we would be making war upon the constitution than upon Mexico. As the facts now stand, there is no hostility—no conflict but that between the two armies on the Rio del Norte, and yet you affirm—for that is the whole extent of your knowledge—and yet you affirm, in the face of the constitution, that there local conflict, not authorized by either government, is a state of war! that every American is an enemy of every Mexican! And yet there is no war!—The doctrine is monstrous; not only does it strip Congress of the power of making war, but it does infinitely more. It gives not only to the President of the U. States but to every man, even to him who commands a corporal's guard, the power of making war. Shall I be called on, in this state of destitution of information, to vote for this bill? Do gentlemen expect that I shall vote for it? It is impossible. And if they force me to the alternative, I know the course I shall adopt. I will let gentlemen take the responsibility. If they desire to go on with unanimity, let them give the means of doing so. If they wish to carry it on with their own party merely, I desire to have no concern in it.

Subsequently, Mr. Calhoun said, Senators have not made the distinction—an obvious one—between the fact, whether there be war, and the act of declaring war. All admitted that there was no war connected with the invasion which gave them a right to declare war. War was an act of hostility, which came from the sovereign power. As a mere matter of truth or falsehood, he could not vote for the bill. As men, and as patriots, he appealed to the Senators whether they ought not to remove this impediment provided its removal would destroy the efficiency of the bill. They ought to accommodate those who thought with him. Was it not desirable to have a strong vote? Why, then, not remove this impediment to a strong vote? There could be only one objection, and that was, that it would render the bill less efficient. But could that objection be entertained by any one?

He now came to make some remarks on the speech of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden). He has made a suggestion which seemed to remove every objection. It gave this bill all possible efficiency—ability to prosecute hostilities not merely to the frontier, but beyond it. They could do no more than that. But since some gentlemen around him seemed to say that there was war, he would allude to that. The difference between war and the existing state of things was as wide as the poles. War placed every member of this community at war with every member of the Mexican community. But it did not end there—it created new relations between this country and all other powers, amongst these relations was the right of blockade—interfering with the nations of the world, and tending to bring us into conflict with them. The moment war was declared, privateering commenced, and swarms of privateers were let loose upon our extended commerce. And more than that, any mode of adjustment was set aside except that by a treaty of peace. Why, in the name of all that is reasonable, he asked would they rush at once to the ultimate resort? Suppose this was not to be a case in which war ought to be declared, after examination of all the documents. Let the declaration be made in due form and with becoming dignity—not in this side way, as if they were afraid to do it. Let them show a front to the world, such as was becoming the character of the nation. In the present condition of the world, war was a tremendous thing. The whole sentiment of the civilized world was turning stronger against war. And let us not, (said Mr. C.) for the honor of our country—for the dignity of the republic—be the first to create a state of war. Mortal man can not see the end of it. When I look and see that we are rushing upon the most tremendous event, I am amazed, I am in a state of deep alarm. This is

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not the tone of character to go into war. They who go into war in this manner—as if seeking a decisive course—cannot expect to succeed. It is a hasty, and thoughtless course. I do not wish to use any words in an offensive sense—but with all possible emphasis, I exhort you to avoid even the appearance of precipitancy or want of that deep reflection and profound meditation which alone can guide you to a successful issue.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

From the Cincinnati Daily Atlas.
The War with Mexico.—While our army remained east of the Nueces there were no indications of any hostile act on the part of the Mexican army. Nor is it probable there would have been had our Government resolved not to march its forces in hostile array beyond the borders of Texas. But the President, finding there was no prospect of carrying out his original scheme * * * by keeping the army at Corpus Christi, must needs give orders to the Commanding General to invade the Mexican State—or Department—of Tamaulipas, and take his station opposite Matamoros, with his cannon frowning defiance to the inhabitants of that city, at the same time blockading their port. The result is natural. The Mexicans, weak, poverty-stricken, and ill-organized for military defence as they were, determined at once to chastise the invader, and if possible, to protect their homes and firesides from the ruthless hand which would rob them of their very national existence. Thus has war ensued, and the people of the United States begin to have an insight into the cost of Texas.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.
The long anticipated results of the annexation of Texas are at last beginning to be realized. The peace of the world has been broken. The United States, by the action of the President, are now plunged into a war, the end and consequences of which no man can see. However willing we may be to stand by our country when danger from any cause, or however provoked, assails it, we cannot shut our eyes or our consciences to the fact that this war, on our part, is one of gross aggression, and brought on by the Administration, not only in the absence of authority, but in defiance of all the restraints of constitutional provisions and international law.

From the North American.
The course of the true patriots of the land is a plain one. They will maintain, to the uttermost, their country in this crisis; they will brush away all doubts and casuistry as to the origin and nature of the war, and offer themselves unhesitatingly for any duty, and sacrifice, which the country may demand. They will do this as freemen, for the land is not worth the struggle without freedom. But it is asking too much to expect the people to permit such precedents to assume the sanction of a quiet practice, and the authority of undisputed and acknowledged license. War or peace, defeat or triumph, the American people protest against the exercise of the war power by the Executive.

From the Philadelphia (Dem.) Spirit of the Times.
We beg leave to say to the editor of the Keystone that he either writes without reflecting upon what he says, or else with an intention to misrepresent us. We certainly have not accused the President of any tardiness in respect to our Mexican affairs; if any thing, he has been, we think, a little too hasty in his arrangements. We have been, and we are now on all proper occasions, and when, as the editor of a Democratic paper, we can consistently do so, a warm supporter of the Administration. But we wish the Keystone to understand, now always, that we do not feel ourselves bound to the chariot wheels of any man in or out of office. We hold the first truth that Democracy teaches is to be independent, and we are proud to be known, not as a partisan organ, bound to support a man or a party on all occasions, but as an independent, fearless Democratic press, sustained by the people, and representing a constituency to whose interest we are always faithful.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
The "Union," we regret to see, is rampant with the demoniac spirit of carnage and destruction. Its cry is not for peace, but for revenge, for conquest, for a deep draught in the horrid chalice of international strife. Who can read such language as this without shuddering?

"With such a foe we must make short work. We hear much of defence. The only safe defence is attack—attack, vigorous, prompt, resistless. Through such attack we must cut our way to speedy and permanent peace. Among the American people we firmly believe these sentiments need only to be made to be hailed with acclamations. We know that a prompt and resolute onset with due force will at once bring permanent peace on fair and just terms. This we want, and must have, and that without delay. We know not what events a few months or weeks of delay and indecision may bring forth. But this we do know, that any in-

cision or delay is cruel. No war is so cruel as a feeble war. Humanity exclaims against it. It is always a war needlessly protracted. We have a war. It is a just war. Let our vigor make it a short war!"

Humanity exclaims not so much against a feeble war as against any war. Humanity thinks less of carrying on the war vigorously, promptly, terribly, than of devising means to avert war altogether.—We hope that the mind of the President is not so pitched to the dread key of mighty battle as that of his official editor.

From the New York Evening Mirror.
The President knew that the Mexicans regarded the Nueces as the boundary between Texas and her remaining provinces. He knew that she would consider the passage of the army to the Rio Grande as an invasion of her soil and a declaration of war. We consider that in this step he took the responsibility of a virtual declaration of war, and in this we think he has greatly erred.

In his message of Monday he states three grounds of defence for the most unwarrantable act of regarding the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte as an integral portion of Texas, namely, the claim of Texas in 1836 to the country; the appointment of a collector, approved by the Senate; and its forming part of a Congressional district. It is painful to see the President of the United States compelled to resort to such proofs of territorial possession. A claim of Texas in 1836, the appointment of a revenue officer, and a nominal Congressional district, and nominal jurisdiction! Of what possible validity or effect are these acts in settling a question of boundary with a foreign Government? There are almost no people in that district, and it is wholly uncertain whether those few would prefer the Government of the United States. Mexico had posts on the east bank of the Rio Grande, which have been broken up by the march of General Taylor's army, and the important trading town Santa Fe is on that bank. Does the President claim that Santa Fe is an American town? To the view of the Mexicans he certainly does, and an army at Santa Fe would be as much in place as one at Point Isabel—a name until now wholly unknown to American ears.

And what was the act of the Senate in confirming the appointment of a revenue officer? The question of territory was not before them, and it is plain they could not argue that question in such a connection. Jurisdiction, truly! Were not the Mexicans exercising jurisdiction, and something more than a nominal one at Santa Fe and at Point Isabel, from the latter of which they were forcibly driven? The President then virtually declared war when he ordered our troops to the Rio Grande, both banks of which were under Mexican dominion, where there were no American citizens, and where an American officer, civil or military, had never been seen. In thus declaring war the President exceeded entirely the limits of his constitutional authority. The Mexicans are acting on the defensive, as driving them from their possessions could not be considered otherwise than an attack.

Yet the practical duty of the Government remains the same for the immediate present conjuncture. General Taylor's force must be rescued. Such a force must be assembled on the Rio Bravo as will show our abundant power to maintain it, lest retiring from it at such a moment should be construed by the Mexicans (as it no doubt will be) into weakness. When this position is made good, and ability of the country to maintain it abundantly shown, our whole forces should be ordered forth into undisputed Texan territory, which it should never have quitted, and a new offer made for negotiation.

From the New York evening Post, May, 15.
An interesting letter is published in the Albany Atlas, dated from the American camp before Matamoros. It was written on the 21st of April, just before the late engagement between the Americans and the Mexicans. We transfer to our columns such parts of it as are important. "West of the Nueces the people are all Spaniards. The country is uninhabitable excepting the valley of the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population, and in no part of the country are the people more loyal to the Mexican Government."

"The soil on the river is of great fertility, and, though imperfectly cultivated produces considerable corn, cotton, and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other—Matamoros 9,000 inhabitants, Remosa 1,500, Comongo 3,000, Mier 5,000, Guerrero 3,500, Loredo 1,500, Presidios 5,000, San Fernando 15,000; and, when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country. These people are all Spaniards, and actuated by a universal feeling of hostility towards the U. States, and since our arrival nearly all of them have left this side of the river and gone over, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from General Taylor that all their rights and property would be respected by our Government. They quarrel among themselves, but against a foreign foe they are united."

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

From the Intelligence.
The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers says, we see, in a letter of the 14th inst., "it may yet appear necessary, before the termination of the session (of Congress) to pass a bill authorizing a loan, to meet the extras."

Doubtless Congress will find itself under the necessity, before adjourning, of providing money, in addition to the current revenue, to defray the expenditure which will attend the now inevitable military operations of the Government. The reduction of the Tariff of duties on imports had it been carried into effect, would equally have induced the necessity, now or not long hereafter, of supplying revenue from some other source. But the late act of Congress—and, indeed, independently of the movement in Congress, the preceding action of the Executive—requiring an expenditure probably far to exceed the surplus in the Treasury, may be considered as an *adefinite postponement* of the Treasury scheme for a general reduction of the Tariff.

We take it for granted, however, that, for any immediate purpose, the Administration will first resort to the expedient of an issue of Treasury notes; the necessity for resorting to which will in connexion with the existence of a foreign war requiring the transportation to great distance of large sums of money, render the Subtreasury scheme wholly impracticable and probably cause that, as well as the anti-tariff project, to be deferred.

Should the War unhappily be prolonged, however, loans must be necessarily resorted to, and will constitute the chief source of revenue for defraying the expenses of the War. Whenever loans are to be authorized, in any considerable amount, Congress will find itself obliged to lay direct taxes and exercises, and pledged the proceeds of them to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for their redemption.

We do not suppose, therefore, that any loan in the shape of an issue of Government stock, will be resorted to at the present session of Congress.

From the New York Express.
Tamaulipas.—We Americans must begin to fit up our lips and tongues for new and unknown names—is now in part annexed to these Northern United States of America. As Bonaparte was wont to say, when he was lorded it over Europe, Piedmont is annexed to the French Empire, Holland is annexed, and soon. When we strode over the Nueces, and encamped upon the Rio Grande, we began the annexation of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas; and well does an officer from the army of occupation, April 25th say:

"The Mexican State Tamaulipas, in which we are encamped, is a beautiful, most delightful region. Far as the eye can reach, one level surface presents itself to view, dotted with cotton and sugar cane fields interspersed with lovely gardens after the Spanish fashion, the whole cut up and divided, in all sorts of ways, by groves of the finest trees, among which the lignumvite figures largely; and the entire picture is cut in twain by the mudiest, crookedest, swiftest river in North America."

"Neither mountain, hill, nor elevation of any sort varies the everlasting level of the country around. The scene is rich and peaceful, with nought to mar its appropriate character but the armies of two nations worshipping the same Eternal God, strengthening their hands to slay each other like beasts of prey!"

"Our nights here are, for the most part, remarkable for their serenity. The stars stand forth in numerous crowds, with rare brilliancy; not a leaf is moved, not a cloud is seen, while ever and anon a meteor of surpassing brightness shoots across the azure vault. But I am just summoned to sterner duties."

"Swartwouting."—We are informed by the Paris correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that *Swartwouting* is not a crime peculiar to this country, though its impunity might seem to be. One M. Rollet, a wealthy, and till lately a highly esteemed member of society, and an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Director of the Victualling Office at Rochepot, was lately detected in the commission of official frauds. He was arrested, and hung himself to avoid the punishment that he knew awaited him upon conviction. Catch an American swindler in such an act of despair! Under such circumstances he would, like Swartwout and Price, take a voyage to Europe, expecting acquittal upon his return home, and a life of comfort, ease, and even honor, upon his share of the "spoils."—*Richmond Whig.*

SONNET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.
Go forth with fearless heart! Be not dismayed—
Though death descend thee of thy fairest hope,
Though fortune hurls tempests, friendships fade,
And life a burden grow. Arise, and cope
With ruin. Courage, soul! Martyrs in fire
Have sung exulting; in the lion's den
All night the prophet praised Jehovah. Higher
In storm and tempest soared the eagle's ken!
Faint bosoms make the perils which they dread
As children start at every sound they hear,
Or see in shadows phantoms from the dead—
But hearts of steel shame down the rising fear!
Man weaves the fates that round his path entwine—
Resolve to conquer and the world is thine!

MR. SHEPARD IN WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Chronicle gives the following account of Mr. Shepard's speech, which was delivered to about 150 persons, a fourth to a third of whom were Whigs.

In the course of his speech, he touched upon the Land Distribution Bill, the Tariff, National Bank, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Currency, Federalism, Battle of New Orleans, Texas, Oregon, and some other matters.

In regard to distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, he said he thought it would be a good policy were the country out of debt, and no constitutional prohibition existing. In what part of the Constitution the prohibition is found he did not mention. The Distribution Act of 1841 he considered of the most iniquitous character; chiefly because it proposed to give the new States a larger proportion of the proceeds than the old. What then does he think of the scheme of some famous "Democrats" of giving the new States all the Public Lands within their limits? As Distribution is not a subject of discussion anywhere at present, nor likely to be so for some time to come, it was not easy to perceive the appositeness on the part of the candidate in making it so prominent in his speech.

In respect to a Tariff, Mr. S. said that both parties are, generally, in favor of one as the best mode of raising the necessary revenue for the support of Government, but the parties differ in this: The "Democratic" party go for a Tariff solely as a Revenue measure, the Whig party for a Tariff to support Northern manufactures. The idea, as expressed by him, being, whether so meant or not, that with the great Whig party of the Union the paramount object in sustaining the present Tariff is that the manufacturers of the North may derive large profits from their business. We did not suppose that even Mr. Shepard would utter so ridiculous a sentiment as this. He averred that nothing was protected by the Whig Tariff but steam engines and spinning jennies. This is pretty good evidence that Mr. S. is not acquainted with the details of the Tariff of 1842, and another remark made by him proves almost conclusively that he is not. In condemning the "minimum" principle, which governs in certain cases in estimating duties under the Tariff, he said that the framers of the Act had even "resorted to Latin (*minimum*) to deceive the honest people." Now the truth is that the word *minimum* is not used once in the Tariff Act of 1842. Can it be possible that Mr. Shepard has never read that act? It may be fairly presumed that he has not, from the ignorance evinced by him concerning its provisions and language. But about the Latin—*Minimum* he seemed to regard as a cabalistic word adopted by the Whigs that they may rob the people's pockets with the greater facility. Therefore, and because of its Latinity, to be deprecated by all honest persons. The queerness of the thing, however, was in this; that Mr. Shepard should, with the most solemn air, warn the people against being cheated in Latin, when he was at the same time deceanting upon *ad valorem* with all the glibness imaginable. From the specimens here presented of Mr. Shepard's remarks on the Tariff, our readers will probably conclude that his whole arguments on that subject were of the *minimum* order, and their conclusions will not be far out of the way.

In treating of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the relief afforded it by the Legislature, the embarrassed situation of its affairs, its sale, and purchase by Gov. Graham for the State, and so on, Mr. Shepard displayed considerable vehemence and bitterness. One would suppose from his representations that the State was irretrievably ruined through its connection with the affairs of that Road, and that Gov. Graham, in purchasing it, had committed a sin for which he could expect no pardon in this world. And here, in his philippic against the Legislature for essaying to sustain the Road, against the Road company, and Gov. Graham, he resorted to the arts of the demagogue with an ease that proved him to be well versed in them. He charged that Gov. Graham in giving \$363,000 for the Road, "had expressly and directly violated a command of the Legislature," that body having directed him, as he, Mr. S., said to get the Road as low as possible. He had in a previous part of his speech pronounced Mr. Graham an honest and conscientious man, so that in our own mind there was some difficulty in reconciling the allegation against him with the praise bestowed upon him.

Gov. Graham purchased the Raleigh and Gaston Road under a law passed by the Legislature of 1844, '45, which enjoined upon him to bid "a sum not exceeding \$300,000, and the interest unpaid by the company on the bonds executed." In November last, nearly two months before the day fixed for the sale, Gov. Graham went over the Road, examined it thoroughly, and then publicly made known his intention of bidding for it, on behalf of the State, the full amount of the bonds and interest referred to in the law, which was \$363,000. From the time of this avowal on his part to the day of the sale, and for a long time thereafter, not one word of complaint was heard on the score

of the purchase. Just as soon, however, as Mr. Shepard puts on the spectacles of a candidate, he fancies that he sees a greasy spot on the skirt of Gov. Graham's coat, and forthwith he makes great ado about it, when in fact there is nothing to be seen, except one look through the spectacles of the Central Committee candidate. The Road, Mr. S. said, could have been bought for sixpence! We wonder he was as liberal as that in estimating the value of the Road; that he did not say that Gov. Graham ought not to be even to have given over one cent for it. This would have been a conception sufficiently little—a *minimum* idea, were we. We are not certain that that sixpence is a *minimum* idea. But may as well allow one of Mr. Shepard's own party friends to repel his onslaught on Gov. Graham on account of the Road purchase.

"General R. M. Saunders," says Raleigh Register, "who has lately been these petty strifes, and could speak honest sentiments of his heart about things, a few days ago, pronounced an attack (of Mr. Shepard) upon Gov. Graham about his Rail Road bid, as a very contemptible affair. He said publicly, in the presence of at least one distinguished Democrat, that Gov. Graham had done right; and he would have been ashamed for one, to have seen him bid for the Road as for a horse selling at auction. He said he would support no man for Governor who would use such 'miserable slanders.' This is what Gen. Saunders called 'the very words.'"

We do not know that there was anything in the other parts of Mr. S.'s speech requiring special comment. Indeed, as far as any injurious effect to the Whig cause is to be feared as the result of his speech, it might have been passed over in silence. We are inclined to think that even his party here would have been better pleased had he stayed away. He has thered no laurels in Wilmington.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

The Mexicans twice routed, and Taylor's Hundred killed—The enemy's Guns carried at the point of the Bayonet!

By the Daily Picayune, and an extract from the Mobile Advertiser of the 19th we have news, the substance of which contained in the following:

There have been two engagements between General Taylor and the Mexican troops, the first occurring on the 8th, when General Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his Camp, opposite Matamoros. In this the Mexicans, from 5,000 to 7,000, were repulsed, our army sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day were found 200 Mexicans dead, several pieces of artillery, stores, &c. Major Ringgold died subsequently from wound in the action.

Of the second battle we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune.

The U. S. steamer Col. Harney arrived this morning, just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago, having left on the 13th inst. Her news is glorious to our arms.

She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and American forces, which took place on the 10th, commencing at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. within three miles of Camp Taylor. The action was upon the edge of a ravine, one mile from the chapparal which is here about 12 miles in width.

The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted as to sweep the narrow pass by which Gen. Taylor was advancing; there being a swamp on either hand, Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the face of the enemy's destructive fire, and our troops promptly responded, and carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet.

So sudden and impetuous was the attack, and so successful, that Austin had not time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time 600 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the Americans took 300 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. The American loss in action was but sixty-two, killed and wounded. Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran, Col. Brown (by the blowing of a shell), Lieut. Eng, and two others, whose names are not given. Col. Payne, Lieuts. Gates, Barbank, Luther, and others were wounded.

We regret to say that Major Ringgold was so severely wounded in the action of the 8th that he died on the 10th inst., and was buried with the honors of war.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the actions of the 8th and 10th, was at least 1,000. The Mexican force amounted to at least 10,000 men, while that of the Americans on the ground did not exceed 1600 men.

An exchange of prisoners took place between the two armies subsequent to the action, in which Capt. Thornton and Hardee and Kane have been returned to the army. Lieut. Deas was not demanded, and still remains a prisoner. Among the prisoners taken by the Americans was Gen. Vega. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but declined to give him up, save in exchange an American of equal rank, whenever he should be taken.

Gen. Vega and two Mexican Lieutenants were sent over by Gen. Taylor on the Col. Harney as prisoners of war. Gen. Vega was allowed to be accompanied by one of his sons, Lieut. Col. as a friend.

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but all their preparations were the hands of the Americans. In their many of the Mexicans took to the flight, were drowned in their attempts to swim across the river. Gen. Taylor reached his camp the day