

THE WAR.

MEXICAN ORDER.

For forming Guerrillas. FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY, Camp in San Augustin, April 4. I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions:

I learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses and by the side of their families, twenty five peaceable men and immediately shot them. To repeat this class of warfare, which is not war but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation; and in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with understanding that eight days after the publication of the same, every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarters to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms. You are also directed to publish this to all the towns in this State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and our brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to make war upon them. You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any, other, even against me, for any infraction of this order—the only mode of salvation left. The enemy wages war against us and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even these they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them.

The only alternative left us, under these circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect attach yourself to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude. All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military citizens nor other person shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely the authority of the town one of the members who is over the age of sixty years; at the same time, if all of the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service. You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and everything which your patriotism may prompt. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO CANALES.

A letter from the city of Mexico to the editor of the French Journal in New York, says that only ten men had enlisted; and similar efforts made by another General was still more unsuccessful, for he obtained none.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 9.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

The advanced division of the American army entered the city of Jalapa on the 10th of April, and during the following days the remainder of the forces came up. Before the week ended, a regular out-and-out American paper was established there, and on the 25th the first number was issued, abounding in interesting and important intelligence. The paper is owned by the enterprising publishers of the Vera Cruz Eagle—Messrs. Jewell, Peoples, and Barnard. It would seem, from the first article under the editorial head, that our adventurous cotemporaries have adopted the military maxim of "foraging on the enemy," as the types, presses, and material of the "Star" were part and parcel of a Jalapa paper which, whilst, he labored the "Yankees" with grandiloquent oburgation.

The following observations upon the "rank and file" will awaken an echo in many bosoms: "THE RANK AND FILE.—With what pride must every American review the conduct and bearing of the rank and file of our army in battle. They go to work with heart and soul in the cause, and each private works for and exults in the glory of our arms as if he were the commander-in-chief, and the responsibility of the action rested upon his shoulders. In the late fight this feeling was indulged in to an unusual degree, and the manner in which they stormed and carried the principal heights—opposed as they were by men apparently as determined as themselves—deserves the thanks and gratitude of the whole American nation. It is said that the strength of our army lies in the fact that every man is a hero, and every one capable of being a commander. This is true; they are all heroes, because they are all actuated by the same proud feeling—that of seeing their arms victorious or freely shedding their blood in the attempt. The rank and file, as we said before, deserve the gratitude of the nation, and we would fain see them mentioned among the more fortunate of the army."

From the N. O. Times, May 15.

TAMPICO, (Mexico), May 6.

The new Customhouse regulations for the Mexican ports went into operation here on the 1st instant. Mr Chase, husband of the celebrated Mrs Ann Chase, has been appointed Collector; Major Dashiell, Receiver of Monies; and Captain Carr, Storekeeper. There is a great field open here and in other Mexican ports, now in possession of the Americans, for office seekers, and I think that President Polk has now a fine opportunity to rid himself of some of those who hang about the White House.

Another arrest was made here a few days ago in the Alcald line. The Alcald and Councilmen of the town of Altamira, situated on the San Luis Potosi road, about twenty-one miles from this place, have been engaged for sometime past, in preventing traders and cattle from coming into this place. These facts were laid before Col. Gates, who immediately despatched Captain Wyse with a detachment of troops to arrest him. The Captain caught the gentlemen and they are now in confinement.

Capt. Aiken, of Company I, Louisiana Volunteers is now being tried by, Court Martial, on some sixteen charges. Colonel Marks, Captains Freeland and Cole, and Lieut. Ogier, of the Louisiana Regiment, have been ordered, to your city on recruiting service, so that when the campaign opens after the rainy season, we may have a full and effective regiment.

The health of the city is good, weather very warm, and business brisk in the Quarter master's Department.

Yours, X.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 24.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Steamer Fashion reached New Orleans on the morning of the 18th in 41 days from Vera Cruz. The news is comparatively unimportant, though the details are very voluminous. We make such selections from our exchanges as we deem most interesting.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 128.

Headquarters of the army, JALAPA, April 30.

- 1. The division of the army, in this neighborhood, will be held in readiness to advance soon after the arrival of trains now coming up from Vera Cruz.
2. The route and the time for commencing the march, will be given at general Headquarters.
3. Maj. Gen. Patterson, after designating a regiment of volunteers as part of the garrison to hold this place, will put his brigades successively in march, with an interval of 24 hours between them.
4. Brig. Gen. Twiggs' division will follow the movement, also by brigades.
5. Each brigade, whether of regulars or volunteers, will be escorting such part of the general supply train of the army, as the chiefs of the general staff may have ready to send forward.
6. Every man of the division will take two days subsistence in his haversack. This will be the general rule for all marches when a greater number of rations is not specially mentioned.
7. As the season is near when the army may no longer expect to derive supplies from Vera Cruz, it must begin to look, exclusively, to the resources of the country.
8. Those resources, far from being overabundant, near the line of operations, would soon fail to support both the army and the population, unless they be gathered in, with out waste, and regularly issued by quarter-masters and commissaries.
9. Hence they must be paid for, or the people will withhold, conceal or destroy them. The people, moreover, must be conciliated, soothed, or well treated by every officer and man of this army, and by its followers.
10. Accordingly, whoever maltreats unoffending Mexicans; takes, without pay, or wantonly destroys their property, of any kind whatsoever, will prolong the war, waste means, present and future of subsisting on our own men and animals as they successively advance into the interior, or return to our water depot; and no army can possibly drag after it, to any considerable distance—no matter what the season of the year—the heavy articles of bread-stuff, meat and forage.
11. Those, therefore, who rob, plunder or destroy the houses, fences, cattle, poultry, grain, fields, gardens, or property of any kind, along the line of our operations, are plainly the enemies of this army. The General-in-Chief would infinitely prefer that the few who commit such outrages, should desert at once, and fight against us. Then it would be easy to shoot them down, or to capture and hang them.
12. Will the body of intelligent, gallant and honorable men who compose this army, tolerate the few miscreants who perpetrate such crimes? Again, the General-in-Chief confidently hopes not. Let the guilty be seized and brought to condign punishment, or the good must suffer the consequences, in supplies and loss of character, of crimes not their own.
13. To prevent straggling and marauding, the roll of every company of the army will be called at every halt, by, or under the eye of an officer. In camps and in quarters there must be at least three such roll calls daily. Besides, stragglers, on marches, will certainly be murdered or captured by rancheros.
14. The waste of ammunition by neglect and idle or criminal firing, is a most serious evil in this army. All officers are specially charged to see that not a cartridge be lost from the want of care, or fired except by order; or otherwise fifty wagons of ammunition would not suffice for the campaign, and it is difficult to find ten. Let every man remember that it is unsafe to meet the enemy without forty rounds in his cartridge box.
15. Every regiment that leaves wounded or sick men in hospital, will take care to leave a number of attendants, according to the requisition of the principal surgeon of the hospital. The men the least able to march will be selected as attendants. This rule is general.

By command of Major General Scott: H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

From the Jalapa American Star, May 6.

Gen. Quitman's appointment, we learned yesterday gives very general satisfaction to the army. We heard many officers and soldiers, ourselves, speak in warm terms of the General's promotion.

The Twelve Months Volunteers.—Four regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz, and although we could wish that the boys would stay and see the affair through, we cannot blame them for wishing to see those dear friends at home, who for twelve long months have been estranged from them. Many of those who now leave us, have been prominent actors in every fight since May last, and they will take from here the thanks of the army for the service they have rendered.

Correspondence of the commercial Times. VERA CRUZ, May 7, 1847.

A train is to leave this city to-morrow, which would be well worth a large escort for Santa Anna to cut off. It is immensely large and valuable, consisting of about four hundred wagons, loaded with supplies of all kinds, including over half a million of dollars, and a large number of pack mules—near or quite one thousand. The escort will consist of about one thousand soldiers, about one-half of which are Dragoons, sent down by General Scott. It is quite probable that Santa Anna has intelligence of the preparation, and importance of train, and it is not improbable that he will endeavor to intercept it, and it is hoped that Gen. Scott will send a large reinforcement for the escort, so as to ensure its perfect safety. Such a capture would about pay the Mexicans for all their losses since the commencement of the war.

Mr N. P. Trist—the celebrated—arrived yesterday with despatches for General Scott and Commodore Perry. The Commodore came up to day, and held long conversations with Mr T. evidently very confidential, and often in a tone of voice and with a manner which indicated communications and sentiment of no ordinary importance. Mr Trist is the morning to meet Gen. Scott, and will doubtless give him ample instructions for the effectual prosecution of the war.

Mr N. P. Trist—the celebrated—arrived yesterday with despatches for General Scott and Commodore Perry. The Commodore came up to day, and held long conversations with Mr T. evidently very confidential, and often in a tone of voice and with a manner which indicated communications and sentiment of no ordinary importance. Mr Trist is the morning to meet Gen. Scott, and will doubtless give him ample instructions for the effectual prosecution of the war.

May 8.—The Jalapa stage came in this morning, without having met any visible danger on the road; a fact which gives some more confidence to travellers. No news of importance is brought by the passengers. I am, very respectfully and hurriedly Yours, INDICATOR.

Correspondence of the Delta. Jalapa, May 6, 1847—7 p. m.

Last night, a man who had been sent from this army on a secret mission, returned, having left the city of Mexico, on the 2d. He reports 2,000 soldiers in the city of Mexico, and none this side, save a company of Lancers, who have been detailed to keep the barracks in Puebla neat and clean until our troops arrive there. This man of ours was imprisoned four days in the city; but returned here with a passport from the Minister of War. He says there will be no fighting at or on this side of Mexico.

The command of Gen. Quitman will leave here in direction of Puebla to-morrow. He will leave a regiment of New Yorkers at Perote, in the Castle, and joining with Gen. Worth, proceed on to Puebla, to which point in ten or twelve days, Gen. Scott will repair with his headquarters; and then the road is not long to those Halls we have heard so much of.

CHAPARRAL.

VERA CRUZ, May 8, 1847—6 A. M.

Gen. Anaya is now the Acting President of Mexico. One of the followers of the army, Gallagher, started from Jalapa, for this place, about seven days ago, and when he reached Paso de Avaja, was surrounded by a company of lancers and taken prisoner. He was escorted to Orizaba, where Santa Anna was. Gallagher speaks Spanish well, and by some means got off. He says that Santa Anna had about 4000 men with him and that the number was daily increasing.

Santa Anna says publicly he intends to oppose the advance of our troops upon Puebla, but it is well known that his object is to prey upon our rear. He is aware that a train will leave here to-day, taking nearly a million of dollars to Jalapa, and he is determined to make an effort to capture it.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune. JALAPA, MEXICO, May 11, 1847.

Intelligent Spaniards here, men who have ample means of information, tell me that matters at the city of Mexico are daily getting worse and worse—all is anarchy and confusion. It cannot well be otherwise. Confidence is all gone, hope has vanished, and in their place poverty and despair reign supreme.

Gen. Worth will probably enter the rich and populous city of Puebla on Friday next, Gen. Quitman accompanying him. No one anticipates opposition, but on the contrary it is said that the larger and better portion of the inhabitants are growing more and more anxious for the entrance of the Americans, for the protection they will afford them against the hordes of ladrones and lepers which have always infested that city. We hear nothing of the guerrillas of late—they are probably confining themselves to robbing their own countrymen.

Gen. Quitman's appointment as Major General meets with the full approval of the army. The wound of Gen. Shields, which every one at first thought would prove mortal beyond doubt, continues to improve, and the hopes of his recovery are stronger than ever.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of May 15.

The weather at this place has been very warm for some days past, the thermometer averaging 95 at one o'clock in the afternoon. The city being built and paved with such a large proportion of lime, reflects the rays of the sun in a most intolerable degree.

Maj. Gen. Patterson arrived in this city from Jalapa, on Saturday last, accompanied by the Tennessee cavalry. Since then the 1st and 2d Tennessee infantry, the 3d 4th Illinois, the Georgia and Alabama regiments of Infantry, and one independent company of Kentucky volunteers, have arrived, all of whom had enlisted for twelve months, which time has nearly expired. A great number of them embarked on Monday and Tuesday,

(yesterday,) and will all soon set foot again upon their own native land.

Gen. Patterson accompanies them to the U States, will return we learn, to share in the perils and the glories yet to be encountered. This gallant General deserves more gratitude perhaps, than any other commander who has been in the service during the present war. He has been a cripple for several months, most of which time, his only means of getting about, was by the aid of crutches. During the fiercest of the bombardment of this city, he was busy bobbing about from one point to another, closely observing, giving directions where it was necessary, and performing all the duties appertaining to his office, with as much despatch as if attending to the commonest affairs of life.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 19.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Mary King-land, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having made a very fine run. She left there the evening of Thursday, the 13th inst., one day after the Fashion.

She brought over seven companies of the 3d Illinois Volunteers.

The other three companies of this regiment sailed from Vera Cruz on the brig Billow the morning of the 13th.

The news from the army above is no later by this arrival than we have already received; from Vera Cruz we have gathered a few items of interest.

In this connection we may mention that the arrival of the Mary King-land at Vera Cruz, with Capt. Walker's command on board, excited great pleasure. The volunteers are leaving so rapidly that it was grateful to the Americans in Vera Cruz to see the tide turning.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

By the way of Vera Cruz we are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst., three days later than those previously received.

Upon the most cursory perusal of our files, the impression made confirms all that we have before said of the wide spread and deep seated hostility of the Mexican race, embittered immeasurably by the loss of the battle of Cerro Gordo. We can only discover that there is any peace party whatever by the fierce denunciations of all who talk of peace, made by the organs of the other parties. Peace has no organ in Mexico.

We turn to other matters. Great numbers of families have left Puebla, and a great number of robberies have been committed both within and without the city.

On the 1st of May President Anaya declared the city of Mexico in a state of siege—equivalent to declaring martial law. The reason assigned in the preamble of the decree is the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital and the common defence of the nation by restraining the progress of the enemy.

Families are leaving the city of Mexico and taking refuge in the large towns of the vicinity.

The city of Mexico is overrun with disorganized soldiery. They consist in part of those who fled from Cerro Gordo, and in part of those who surrendered at Vera Cruz. They make such reports of American prowess in the capital that the Government, for this avowed reason, has ordered them all out of the city.

LATEST FROM MATAMOROS.

By the arrival of the schooner Alcyona, Brazos St. Jago, yesterday, which place she left on the 11th inst., we have the Matamoros Flag of the 8th of May, from which we copy the following items:

An express for Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Scott, passed through Matamoros on the 9th inst.

Upwards of fourteen hundred troops are now collected, at the Camp of Instruction, near Palo Alto.

Gen. Cushing met with an accident of a very serious nature on the evening of the 6th inst. Accompanied by a lady, he was taking a walk through the street after nightfall, and in going out of the Plaza at the Southeast corner, where the street is fortified so as to leave only a foot path, exceeding two feet side for egress, he placed his foot upon a loose brick which gave way and precipitated him into the ditch, breaking the bone of his left leg, just above the ankle.

48 recruits for Capt. Clark's company left Lincoln for Raleigh on the 13th of May. They were recruited by Lt. Hoke.

A NOBLE ACT.—It is well known that the late heroic Col. Yell, of Arkansas, and the President, were warm personal as well as political friends. A letter from Washington states that "the last letter which the brave soldier is supposed to have written was to Col. Polk, directing the advance of Col Yell's pay due to his family. He was poor, and his family were dependent upon him.—He had a young lad at Georgetown College, and we learn this evening that the President has adopted this boy, and will educate him and regard him as his own son; and that he will see to the comfort of the family."

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!—Rev. J. L. Turner, Protestant Methodist Minister, says, in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated Albion, Erie county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 9th, 1846. Mrs. Turner has been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache for about five years, which continued to grow more severe. It is my opinion that one trial of it would have closed her mortal career. She took four bottles of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sanative Pills, and by the blessing of God accompanying the means, she is cured of her affliction.

Yours, J. L. TURNER.

Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings.—Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands of Bones, Goitre, White Swelling, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or Pulmonary Consumption, emanate from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle inherent in the human system. Therefore, unless this principle can be destroyed, no radical cure can be effected; cure must of necessity follow. This, therefore, is the reason why Janes's Alternative is so universally successful in removing so many malignant diseases. It destroys the virus or principle from which those diseases have their origin.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by S. J. Hin-dale.

For the Carolinian.

METEOR.

Mr Bayne: Perhaps it would be interesting to those of your readers who were not eyewitnesses of this singular phenomenon, to give a brief description of it, as it appeared to us from a very favorable situation.

Notwithstanding the phenomenon of shooting stars, as it is called, is of common occurrence in all parts of the earth; still the appearance of a fire-ball of such vivid brightness and fearful explosion is as unusual, as it was truly grand and imposing. It was about 11 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., that our attention was arrested by the sudden illumination of the entire street in which we were walking, giving to the most minute object a startling brilliancy. The noise which accompanied the light, seemed to us as if some spirit-band was bearing rapidly over our head a ball of fire. Our eyes being turned toward the south-east we very soon marked the fiery arrow as it sped its way athwart the heavens. It appeared to start about 45 degrees above the horizon, at which point for some distance around, the sky was illuminated with a diffused and lambent light. Its path was in a north-west direction, and when reaching the zenith, the flame seemed suddenly extinguished, or rather so much diminished as to mark for some distance a phosphoric line as if by a point. Having described an arc of about 90 degrees, it exploded with considerable noise, scattering the fragments in every direction, resembling very much the stars which fall from a Rocket. The concussion when we first beheld it, was truly and fearfully grand; and the phosphoric line was one of peculiar beauty. The fragments fell but a short distance before they disappeared, which led us to adopt the theory that the Meteor was constituted of very light and combustible material, as it exhibited the actual phenomenon of combustion,—being consumed or converted into smoke with intense light; and the tenacity of this substance composing it, is inferred from the fact that it was stopped by the resistance of the air. Had the quantity of matter been considerable, with such velocity, it would have had sufficient momentum to dash it upon the earth; where the most disastrous consequences might have followed.

Various hypothesis have been proposed to account for such wonderful phenomena. The agents of electricity, magnetism, and phosphoretted hydrogen, have all been suggested; but were we to give license to the imagination, always brought into activity by contemplating remarkable phenomena—and were we thus to follow the similes of fancy through unfrequented solitudes, marked only by the track of fiery globes, we might well pause, and in the delirium of extended thought, deny the reality of corporeal bodies, and our existence, and, with Hume, resolve every thing tangible into a delusive dream, and finally become confirmed philosophical maniacs!

It is enough for us to know that every department of nature, in its most simple as well as complicated relations, is governed by a series of uniform and fixed laws. These laws, however, in their varied manifestations, are often beyond the profoundest depths of human philosophy. But because of our inability to give satisfactory explanations, we are not to deny the identity of the cause of ordinary and extraordinary phenomena; indeed we cannot trace to its final cause the most simple operation in nature. We may correctly explain general properties and habitudes, but in attempting to elucidate the essence of matter—its origin or destination, except by reference to the power of Omnipotence, total discomfiture is the result.

A PRETTY PICTURE!

THE DISCUSSION IN RALEIGH.

In our last number we gave a brief notice of the discussion in this place on Monday the 17th instant, and it becomes our duty this week as the friend of the nominee and as the chronicler of passing events, to make some allusion to what occurred on Tuesday, the succeeding day.

On Tuesday the discussion was opened by Henry I Toole Esq. of Edgecomb County, who delivered the most violent speech we ever heard in any campaign or on any occasion. After taking to himself no small degree of credit for his labors in 1840 as Editor of the Standard, and for his services as Elector in 1844, he proceeded to denounce the primary Meetings of the Democracy and the Nashville Convention in the strongest terms.

Mr Toole attacked Gen. Daniel on account of his vote in favor of the Proviso introduced by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, and proposed to be attached to the Resolution of thanks to General Taylor for his brilliant operations at Monterey; and in the course of his remarks on this subject he said, that the right hand of Jacob Thompson should be scathed in the hottest fire hell ever kindled! [A storm of Whig applause.] This expression reminded us forcibly of a famous scene which occurred in this City in 1839 'or '40. In a Whig State Convention, Mr Rayner, who had been elected to Congress, was present, and Col. Long of Halifax who had not, was making a speech, in which, if we remember correctly, he talked of the justice and propriety of having the ears of Levi Woodbury nailed to a pillory; and then, gathering all of the orator, and a considerable quantity of the tragic actor into his voice and manner, he rushed towards the gentleman from Hertford and said: "Rayner, you will be there—impinch him—impinch him—do it! I say, do it!" Here the Whigs also applauded as only they know how to applaud.—Standard.

Mew!—An Ohio paper announces the marriage of Mr J. B. Kitton, to Miss Eliza Jane Kitton. Seat!

A sailor on board the schooner Pauline, by the name of Darling, was placed under arrest last Tuesday, on suspicion of enticing a negro slave on board the vessel and secreting him, in order to carry him to a free state. Darling was committed to prison to await further examination. We understand that he lately ran away from Wilmington. Nothing but circumstantial evidence has as yet been elicited.—Newbern Republican.

CONQUERING A PEACE.

The N. O. Picayune says, it is the opinion of officers just returned from Mexico, among whom the name of Gen. Patterson is mentioned, that the probability of conquering a peace upon the plan of warfare hitherto pursued is slender indeed. It is thought by them that an army of forty thousand, rank and file, should be in the field; that captured cities should be put under the jurisdiction of American citizens; that the revenues of the State should be seized to defray the expenses of the war; that all the resources pertaining to the Government should be held as the spoils of war; and that the military authority set up by the United States army should exercise all the powers of taxation and legislation belonging to the civil administration of the country. This plan, adds the Picayune, embraces the idea of actual conquest and absolute jurisdiction, and is deemed the only feasible one of bringing the war to a close. "The opinion is becoming more general that the United States may conquer Mexico; but a peace—never."

Captain Hughes has returned from the camp with the highest opinion of the gallantry and enthusiasm of our troops. The feats which he saw them perform in the field are indicative of the highest courage. The exertions which they made to drag their heavy pieces of artillery up the most difficult steep, and plant them on the heights, and silence the cannon of the enemy, are astonishing. On all occasions they exhibited the best spirit. They met death with equanimity, and bore their wounds with the greatest philosophy and even gaiety of temper. Captain Hughes relates that as he was approaching our hospital, he met three privates of the mounted rifles, who had just had their arms amputated, and were quietly walking along whistling and chattering as if nothing had happened. Capt. Stevens T. Mason, a gallant Virginian, the son of the lamented Gen. Mason, who fell in a duel some years ago, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball. Shortly after undergoing amputation, this brave officer received his friends with great cheerfulness, and indulged in many lively jests over his mishap.—Union.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The following report was handed us by Captain Watson of the brig Adela, from Caracas, he having obtained it from Capt. McKinlay of the British brig Esquimaux, from Cienfuegos for the Clyde:

"We left Cienfuegos on the 27th April in company with an American schooner; some afternoon saw a sail to windward, which soon bore down towards us. When within proper distance I signaled with Marryatt's signal, to which she returned no answer, either with signals or national flag. She was a clipper built topsail schooner; painted all black, having a boat on each quarter. Being a suspicious looking craft I judged it prudent to acquaint my companion of my suspicions. I ran up my ensign with an over hand knot, to give him warning—he being close in with the mouth of the harbor—he soon took my warning and ran into Cienfuegos again. April 28, in the morning, the schooner ran close under our stern, probably to read our name; I then signaled him again, to which he returned no answer. When, apparently satisfied with his examination, he passed to leeward, hauled across our fore-foot as if we had been at anchor, although my vessel is a very fast sailer. My conviction is that she is a Mexican Privateer, if there is such a thing afloat."—Charleston Evening News.

VESSEL PICKED UP AT SEA.—CPT. Wade.

of the steamer Gen. Dudley, states that while crossing Cape Fear Bar yesterday, he spoke the Brit. brig Young Queen, about 300 tons burthen, in ballast, going in. The brig was in charge of the schr. Mary, having fallen in with her on the 13th inst., about 15 miles North of Cape Lookout. She had been abandoned, with her sails hanging loose, and three feet water in her hold.—No papers from which any information concerning her destination was to be derived, could be found on board.—Charleston Evening News.

CREDITABLE.—As Gen. Morales and staff,

accompanied by a small party of lancers, were leaving the town of Vera Cruz, after the capitulation, a party of the U. S. soldiers from General Twiggs' division of regulars, who were engaged in loading provisions from a brig on shore near the town, left their work and crowded on the road to see the cavalcade pass. As soon, however, as they discovered that one of the party, though one of the enemy, was still an officer of high rank in the Mexican service, our men immediately brought themselves to an attention, and gave him the salute due his rank. It was acknowledged by the General uncovering his head as he rode by them. When it is remembered that this was done not by the order of a superior, but the prompting of each individual's proper feeling, it speaks well for the rank and file of our army.

FAMINE IN MARYLAND.—Yes, strange as it may appear, no inconsiderable destitution exists among the poor of Prince George's County, Maryland. The Marlboro' Gazette states that a clergyman in the lower part of the county, has been taking collections for the purpose of buying corn for the suffering poor in his parish.

THE Boston Mercantile Journal of March 25, 1846; gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

We speak in praise of Wild Cherry Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended. This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its name has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver and dyspepsia.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Sold on Agency by S. J. Hinsdale.