

THE WAR.

By the Charleston Courier's Express. From the N. O. Delta, May 7.

FROM TAMPICO.—Capt. Farrell, of the schr. Sarah, arrived yesterday from Tampico, which she left on the 27th ult., reports that news was received at Tampico the night before his sailing, that C. M. Clay, Borland and Guines, & all other American prisoners, had been released and ordered to Tampico with a very large escort, and when within 150 miles of Tampico, were met by Urrea, who detained them as prisoners, and ordered out all the men he could raise for the purpose of attacking Tampico. Three companies of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, which had been waiting at Tampico for transportation to Vera Cruz, had been ordered up to Tampico, fearing an attack, and every man had been put under arms.

The Matamoros Flag has a report communicated by letter—in which, by-the-way, it puts no faith—that a scouting party of Gen. Wool had been cut off near Encarnacion, and all but one man killed or made prisoners. The letter further said that Gen. Wool was expecting an attack. The letter is dated June 10th.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune. MONTEREY, Mexico, June 20, 1847.

Nothing of any note has transpired since my last, and we are all in pretty much the same condition now as then, except that the prospect of moving upon San Luis has grown a little brighter, and we look forward to the arrival of the 1st Sept. with considerable importance—at least the majority of those here do. I understand that Gen. Taylor has been apprised from headquarters that three of the ten regiments and one battalion of the 3d Regiment of dragoons are assigned to his column, and that three of the volunteer regiments recently called for are also to be assigned him. They will probably be in the field by the latter part of August and ready to march by September.

A Mexican of considerable intelligence arrived direct from San Luis a few days since, and reports that Gen. Taylor was expected there for some time. He states that there are some regular troops there, but no very large force, and that but little had been done towards fortifying the place.

Eight companies of the North-Carolina Regiment, Col. Payne, part of whom arrived with the last train from below, marched up to Saltillo on Thursday, and apparently with pretty full ranks. A part of the Massachusetts Regiments are at Cerralvo and the rest at Camargo, and are soon expected up.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Mobile Herald and Tribune has complete files of papers from the City of Mexico down to the 16th of June, several days later than we have seen. The news is not of great importance, but it lets us into the state of affairs at the capital.

From the Herald we learn that the Diario del Gobierno of the 13th June, contains the decree of Santa Anna, prohibiting the publication of notices as to the state of defence of the City of Mexico, and cutting off all communication "with the point of the Republic occupied by our common enemies, the North Americans." All persons therefore requiring to pass into or to write to such parts must obtain a safe conduct from the Supreme Government, or from properly constituted military authorities.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, July 7. VERY LATE FROM VERA CRUZ & MEXICO.

ATTACK ON TOBASCO. The Guerrillas—Santa Anna raising forced loans—Preparations for Defending the City of Mexico, &c. &c.

The U. S. steam ship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 2d inst. She touched at Brasos Santiago on the 4th.

Our latest dates from the city of Mexico by this arrival are to the 19th ult., which reached Vera Cruz on the 30th, by a Merchant's express. The news, however, is very meagre. Santa Anna, it is said, has demanded a forced loan of one million of dollars, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet. A letter states that the work of fortifying the approaches to the capital is proceeding vigorously, but the writer adds that a great lack of judgment is displayed in the selection of positions for defence.

We learn verbally that the British Courier reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 1st inst., but as the Alabama sailed at daylight on the following morning, no news, if any was received through that medium, had transpired. The Courier probably left the city of Mexico on the 29th or 27th ult.

Singular as it may seem, it appears that no later intelligence has been received at Vera Cruz from the army. At all events our correspondent makes no allusion to the advance of Gen. Scott, who, it is presumed, is still at Puebla, waiting for reinforcement.

Jalapa, I believe, has been entirely abandoned by our troops; and indeed, we this evening have intelligence that the Guerrillas have taken possession of that city. Whether this be true or not, the virtual abandonment which has taken place, evinces a strange indifference in General Scott as to the safety of his communications. I thought a General always secured his rear when advancing into a country, even at great sacrifices of force in his main division—but I here find a very different policy to govern. Vera Cruz has less than three hundred men in her garrison. The National Bridge, Encerco and Cerro Gordo certainly, and Jalapa probably, are not at all guarded, and the country is flooded with the native enemy. The policy is of course a wise one, but it requires sharper optics than mine to distinguish its wisdom.

29.—Lieut.—Merrifield, of Capt. Ford's company of Indiana Dragoons, this morning blew his brains out with a pistol, at the camp near the city. No one can tell what impelled him to the foolish deed. He was in town last night, in perfectly good spirits, and no suspicion was entertained that any thing was

wrong with him. He was temporarily attacked to Dupont's command. The Governor has ordered him to be buried this afternoon at the camp, without any military honors whatever.

The health of the city has suffered but little change for the past week or two, and all circumstances considered, may be pronounced good.

30.—We have news this morning from both the West and the south, from the city of Mexico and from Tabasco. A merchant's express came in from the capital, but with only half a dozen letters, and the political information contained in them is meagre in the extreme. One of them, however, tells us that the Government, which is of course Santa Anna, has demanded a forced loan of one million of dollars, and is raising the money at the point of the bayonet. The work of fortifying the approaches to the city is proceeding vigorously; but one of the letters state that great want of judgment is shown in the selection of position for defence. The writer says, that the strongest fortifications are placed exactly where the Yankees are sure not to pass, while the most important points are left nearly open.

Commodore Perry and his squadron arrived at Anton Lizardo last evening, from his expedition against Tobasco. Upon his arrival at the entrance of the river, he found that a short distance up, *chocou-de-fishe* had been sunk so as to render the passage of his vessels impracticable. He consequently landed his men and his lighter guns, and commenced his march to the town. This was a most tedious business, but he managed to get ahead at the rate of one knot per hour until he reached the neighborhood of the town, where he found the enemy ready to receive him. Drawing up his army of tars into a very respectable column, he advanced within musket range when he received the enemy's fire, and instantly opened upon them his artillery, charged with grape and canister. The Mexicans did not fire again—Perry's volley scattered them to the winds. Horses with the stampede could not get over the ground as they did. Some three or four of our men were wounded, but I believe none were killed. Lieut. May lost an arm, and I believe one other officer only was badly wounded.

We learn that Padre Jaruta and the authorities of the State are at war, they having quarreled about a division of the spoils taken in the attack upon Col. McIntosh's train. Jaruta sent the money seized—some six thousand dollars—to Soto, the Governor of Huastuco, who declined to turn more than some \$600 for distribution among the guerrillas. This led to a grand row, in which I believe Santa Anna has interfered, and will perhaps settle the matter by taking the whole amount for himself.

St. Louis, June 29.

Very late from California.—A letter has been received in this city from Monterey, Upper California, dated the 14th of April last. It was transmitted through the interior of Mexico, and accidentally, it is inferred, reached its destination. We learn from it that General Kearney was at Monterey; that Col. Mason, of the Dragoons, had arrived there; that Commodore Biddle and Commodore Shubrick were also in port with their squadrons. Every thing in Upper California was then quiet. Gen. Kearney, was it is presumed, exercising the Government; and this he would continue to do until he surrendered it to Col. Mason. It was expected that Gen. Kearney would leave for the United States about the first of July, taking the route by the way of Santa Fe, and if so, he will reach here early in October next.

We cannot learn that any even of public interest had transpired between the date of the letter and our previous advices.—Republican.

RUNNING FROM OFFICE.—The New Orleans Daily National says that "among the volunteers in Col. Doniphan's command, was a young man who enlisted to keep from running for the Missouri Legislature! This gave umbrage to his constituents, and his name was put up, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. The unfortunate individual, who thus had honors thrust upon him, while marching in slow time with his musket on his shoulder over in Santa Fe, is suddenly disturbed by the appearance of an express from the executive of Missouri, demanding of Colonel Doniphan, on pains and penalties if neglected, the body of the member elect of the Missouri Legislature, now a volunteer in his regiment. The Colonel, as a military man, is obliged to obey his commander-in-chief; so he ordered the legislator out of the ranks; and told him that he must foot back, under a guard, to Missouri, willingly if he would, or chained as a prisoner. The representative vented imprecations upon his constituents and upon his sovereign state; and took the back track home, perfectly disgusted with his popularity at the polls. Another private in Col. Doniphan's command, now in California, has been elected to Congress."

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, held at Congress Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 6th July, instant, in addition to the transaction of the other business of the meeting, the following persons were elected to fill the several offices of the Company for the ensuing year, viz: President—B. B. French, Esq., of Washington, in place of Hon. Amos Kendall, resigned. Directors—Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Geo. C. Pennington, Baltimore; Merritt Canby, of Wilmington; Geo. H. Hart and Wm. M. Swain, Philadelphia; John W. Norton and Thomas M. Clarke, of New York. Treasurer—George H. Hart, of Philadelphia, re-elected. Secretary—Thomas M. Clark, of New York, re-elected.

Col. Doniphan and a number of his followers arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 30th ult. Preparations are being made to give them a grand public reception.

We copy the following communication from the Charleston Courier. It was written in reply to a communication which appeared in that paper some weeks since, relative to the Wilmington and Metropolitan railroads. It shows the injustice done to our route by the friends of the Wilmington and Manchester route; and will be found interesting to our readers: "APPROPRIATIONS OF PUBLIC MONIES TO RAILROADS."

Messrs. Editor: Under this caption there is quite a lengthy article in your paper of the first inst. over the signature of "Fair Play." Now, if your correspondent had not assumed to himself the authority of speaking for so large a portion of the Pee Dee county, and at the same time pretending to know everything, not only in relation to his darling scheme of a Wilmington and Manchester rail road, but also everything in relation to the Metropolitan rail road, and thus endeavoring, by misrepresentations, to disparage the latter and extol the former, I for one though feeling a deep interest in the Metropolitan road, would have passed his communication by in silence, however open it might have been to attack and refutation. But lest our silence may be construed into assent to his monstrous propositions, I think it behooves the interests of the road so insultingly and wantonly assailed, to unmask the motives and disprove the statements of "Fair Play," and to show to your readers that his name is apart with his assertions, and that "Foul Play" would have been a much more appropriate signature, and would expressed his views and intent much better than the one he has assumed. It is then that the real facts may be placed before the public, and not in the spirit of wrangling or abuse that I shall state a few plain facts, susceptible of the strongest proof, which I then cannot fail to convince every unprejudiced mind that the statements of "Fair Play" are not entitled to credence. It would seem that an editorial in the Charleston Mercury of the 19th June, recommending the Legislature of this State to take stock in the Metropolitan road, has been the cause of this branched and unprovoked attack of "Fair Play" on this road, and has made him state so many things (of which he is ignorant) with so much confidence. It is because the editor of the Mercury did not recommend the Wilmington & Manchester road to the special favour of the Legislature that has so aroused his ire, that has made him either forgetful or reckless. "Fair Play" starts out in his communication professing to know all the suggestions, plans, offers and negotiations of all the Eastern capitalists in the Union, and of one company in particular, who, he says, has been looking at the Raleigh and Gaston rail road with a view to purchase, but who have returned home without doing so. But he wisely states they have purchased the Portsmouth road, that does not connect with the Raleigh and Gaston road but with the Wilmington road, and tauntingly informs his readers that the people of Cheraw and Camden will view with emotions of an extraordinary character this information when they are informed of the truth. Surely he would have thought that truth would be lost were he to die. But for his special information and all others concerned, I would inform him that the Eastern Company that have purchased the Portsmouth road will very soon extend that road across the Wilmington road, to connect with the Raleigh and Gaston road, with a view to extend that road to Camden. Ah! Mr "Fair Play," does this information give you extraordinary emotion?

But, really, Messrs Editors, the people of this section, as well as some of the Eastern capitalists would like exceedingly to know from your correspondent where he obtained such mighty revelations as to know all that is to come, with so much precision as he pretends to in relation to both these roads. We very much suspect that it was at the great meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester road, when they resolved to build a road of one hundred and sixty miles in length, with a subscription of \$319,000. For after all the boasting this was the sum subscribed, and at a very moderate estimate this road will cost at least six times that sum. Yet on the faith, and perhaps the statements of "Fair Play," the company resolved to build the road, and created offices, whose united salaries are near ten thousand dollars.

When such folly as this is perpetrated by a company, we need not be surprised at any statements made by a master spirit of that company; for such I take "Fair Play" to be, for he assumes to speak *ex cathedra* for their road.

But "Fair Play" is not content in professing to know every thing that is connected with both roads, but also what is to happen. For with the spirit of prophecy on him he says: "When it is considered, too, that those who advocate the Raleigh route have abandoned all hope of success, and have not opened their books of subscription, while the Wilmington and Manchester company are formed and organized, and have resolved, with the subscription already obtained, and those pledged and on record, to build their road with or without competition, &c."

There is about as much truth in this prophecy as in his other assertions, though nothing could be more foreign from the facts. For the friends of the Metropolitan road have not abandoned all hope of success, nor do they intend to abandon their road, for their prospects were never half so bright and cheering as at this time; and although the Commissioners have not opened their books for subscription, yet they are taking all the preliminary steps before they do so to ensure success. The route in South-Carolina, at least, if not all the way, will be critically surveyed and estimates of its cost, distance, &c., with maps of the road, will be ready to lay before the Legislature at its next meeting; and although they have not trumpeted their success to the world with a pitiful subscription of one-sixth of the sum required, and a large array of salaried officers, yet in due time their scheme will be matured and laid before the public, that they feel assured will meet more favor

and support than their boasting neighbors have done. Really, Messrs Editors, the subscribers to the Wilmington and Manchester road are more easily humbugged than I had supposed, for they suffer themselves to be made the mere tools of a broken down Rail Road Company in another State. For disguise it as they may all this noise is made but to bolster up a town and a rail road in another State; and the stockholders have been so unwise as to elect their officers on one-sixth of a subscription, enough to build their road, and I think it could be hardly aspiring to prophecy, were we to predict that the one-half of the stock never will be subscribed, nor this famous road ever be completed, if indeed it is ever completed. For nature, in her wisdom, has designed that the great connecting link of rail roads from North to South must pass through or near the middle of the Atlantic States, and through or near the capitals of these States, and the Metropolitan road is the only reasonable project in what men of means and brains will invest much capital. This road presents to the traveller for pleasure or business, a healthy country, in a direct line, of ready access, together with a great saving of time and money. However, "Fair Play" may endeavor to show that the longest road can be travelled in the least time and for one-third less expense. But, I would ask, in sober earnestness, is it supposed that capitalists will invest their money in the Wilmington and Manchester road, passing through the low and marshy swamps of South and North-Carolina, and as sickly a part of the country as is to be found in the Southern States, and at a great digression, too, from a direct line of track from North to South, when a much more direct, eligible and perfectly healthy route presents itself for investment? The Metropolitan road is engaging the attention of capitalists and men of intelligence all over the country, and although "Fair Play" would endeavor to make the public believe that Eastern capitalists will not invest money in this road, I must assure him that he does not speak for all the capitalists, for there is an arrangement now on foot, with every prospect of a successful issue, whereby an Eastern Company does, by one subscription, take more stock in this road, twice-told than the Wilmington and Manchester road has, or ever will have, subscribed to their road. But "Fair Play" may go on and endeavor, by his round assertions and false positions, to humbug the honest yeomanry of the country through which the Wilmington and Manchester road proposes to pass, and wailing from their hard earnings to pay high salaried officers; but let me tell them, it will not be to build the road, for in our generation that can never be done. The Metropolitan road will be completed, and its completion will be a death knell to all the hopes and visions of the friends of the other road. For, although much produce might be transported on the Wilmington and Manchester road from the surrounding country, through which it would pass, if ever completed, yet this road could not look to the produce of any other section for support, for all the produce from the up-country would have to pass Camden, and a rail road to Charleston, its legitimate market, to get to Manchester. But, whilst it is conceded by unprejudiced minds, that the Metropolitan road will cut off nearly all the travel from the other road, the Metropolitan road, has, besides this, a large and wealthy back country to support it in the transportation of produce. All the wealthy counties of North and South Carolina, on the Pee Dee and Yadkin, above the road will depend on this road to transport their produce. But I am extending this communication too far, and shall only answer one other position of "Fair Play," and that is the claims of his road on the liberality of the State for subscriptions. And here I would stop and enquire, has prejudice or interest so blinded the mind of any intelligent man as to cause him to believe that the State of South-Carolina ought to subscribe to this road? For what would be the effect on the prosperity of South-Carolina, and on its great commercial empire, if this road was constructed? All the support it would receive, would be from the produce it would carry out of our State and from our towns, their legitimate markets, to build up a town of antiquated interests, in another State, and to the extent of its profits, would impoverish our own State and our own towns; and does "Fair Play," or any one else, in his sober senses, for one moment suppose that the Legislature of South-Carolina will be guilty of such a suicidal policy, as to furnish the means to transfer a large amount of produce from our State and its market towns, to its serious and permanent injury. It will be the consumption of impudence and insolence for that Company to ask aid from our State, when all the interests of the Company are so diametrically opposed to the best interests of South-Carolina. Better ask the Legislature to pay the debts of this broken down company at once; that would be only the money uselessly thrown away, whilst the other would be furnishing the means of a continuous and lasting injury.

The Metropolitan road has great claims upon the State of South-Carolina, running through the Eastern part of the State, it connects with Rail Roads already in successful operation, and in which the State are deeply interested; it will not only carry the produce along the road, but all the produce above the road to the mountains of North Carolina to seek a market in our own towns, thereby lessening the taxes on the people generally, by increasing the taxes on merchandise and real estate in our towns, and adding to the general prosperity of our State by enriching its citizens.

The advocates of the Metropolitan road in this section, would for the present have remained silent, as far as regards the Wilmington and Manchester Road, if this unprovoked attack and unfair comparison of roads had not been made by "Fair Play." But we now pay out respects to him, and assure him, that his threatened comparison of roads in his future numbers, does not alarm us. We accept his bait, and shall hereafter endeavor to show that the Wilmington and Manchester Road does not deserve and ought not to receive the patronage and support of the State of South-Carolina, or the patriotic citizens thereof. And, that the Metropolitan Road

does deserve and ought to receive the patronage and support of the State and its citizens, and in this controversy, all we ask of "Fair Play," is JUSTICE.

A RIOT occurred at Annapolis on the 5th inst., between the citizens of Baltimore and the citizens of Annapolis. The following are the particulars: "The stranger Jews, with about 1000 persons, including the military companies of Col. Kane and Captain McAllister, started for St. Michaels, on the Eastern shore, but after proceeding down the Bay some distance the Captain of the Boat stated it was dangerous to proceed further, as too many persons were on board. The company coincided, and the boat put into Annapolis, where, I regret to learn, an alarming riot, probably attended with loss of life, occurred. It broke out between some disorderly boys of the two cities, and soon became general. The Baltimoreans retreated to the boat, where they were volleyed with bricks and other missiles were promiscuously thrown, until those on board, becoming exasperated, seized the loaded rifles of the military and discharged them among the crowd on the wharf. One ball took effect in the side of a young clerk named Barrell, who is not expected to survive; Watkins Hall, a young man, had two toes shot off; T. C. Lockerman, wounded in both legs; Mr. M'New, a similar wound; and Mr. Brady, a baker, was badly wounded. Several of the Baltimoreans were severely injured by bricks. The Annapolitans loaded two cannoons, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be prevented firing on the boat and her 1000 passengers, a great portion of whom were helpless females and children. They were only saved by the cannon being secretly spiked. The scene is described as truly awful. Women and children, on a light boat, at the mercy of an infuriated mob, rent the very heavens with their cries, while showers of stones and bricks fell in profusion, and were echoed back by the sharp crack of scores of rifles. Hundreds finally escaped from the boat and remained in the city until the next day, when they arrived home by the cars. Our city has consequently been greatly excited all day. The affair is to undergo a judicial investigation."

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A POWERFUL TRUTH.

We defy any whig paper to show an article from a democratic paper, abusing or ridiculing any officer in the army; and yet the whig papers are constantly abusing or ridiculing some one in the army. The reason of this is found in the fact that the whig presses are anxious to bring the war into discredit with the people, and think the soonest and safest way is to make them believe that the officers are incompetent. They fear their popularity if they come out plainly against the war, and so think, by slandering the officers, they can get up a feeling in favor of bringing it to a close, no matter how. They never talk about an honorable peace—what do they care whether the country is disgraced or not? The leaders of the whig party are a mercenary set, who think more of an office, a dollar, or a splendid equipage, than they do of the honor of the country, or their own honor.—Detroit Free Press.

There is great truth in this commentary of our able Michigan cotemporary; and none can fail to feel its impressive force, especially when the course of the federal press in regard to the alleged abuse of General Taylor is taken into consideration. While the democratic papers, without an exception, have sustained and applauded the Genl., the federal papers have been industrious in exhibiting the merits of the Mexican generals, and in depreciating those of many of the Americans. Indeed, the only attacks that have ever been made upon General Taylor have been made by federal newspapers. But in nothing has this spirit of false complaint and unjust criticism been so offensively exhibited as in the constant assaults and sneers of the federal press upon the volunteer officers. And why? Because, in nine cases out of ten, they are democrats; and because they represent the great popular principle, and are chosen upon the grandest republican doctrines. This is a fact which cannot fail to have its due influence upon these gallant and disinterested soldiers when they return to demand a final settlement with their now "absent friends."—Pennsylvania.

From the Louisville Democrat:

The two Greatest Lies of the Age.—We intend to let the following paragraphs stand a few days at the head of our paper as the latest specimens of impudent mendacity, that have appeared in this age. They are from the Louisville Journal. If old Nick don't acknowledge himself fairly outdone now, he will not do an act of justice. The Journal says first, that General Taylor was "deprived of his troops by the fiat of his own government;" and then adds: "The Administration did all that an Administration could do to insure the defeat of the American army, and it should be held to terrible responsibility for the awful results that would have followed such a catastrophe."

And again: "Mr Polk let Santa Anna into Mexico, and the locofocos say that it was the best thing that could have been done for the United States. Mr Polk either designedly, or blunderingly, did all in his power to secure to Santa Anna a victory at Buena Vista, and the locofocos say that a Mexican victory upon that occasion would have been the most fortunate thing for the United States that could possibly have happened. Patriotic President! Sapient locofocos!"

We advise our readers to keep these as perfect curiosities. They will never see two such specimens of falsehood again. It has required years of practice of a most skillful hand to produce them. We don't believe he can do the like a second time. We advise our readers again to preserve these two paragraphs from the Journal; and if ever a premium is offered for the greatest lie that ever was told, either of these specimens will take it.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy "Daily Post" publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg. The editor of the "Post" has seen the original. This letter takes the same position that the one in the "Signal" does, and contributes to establish the authenticity of that letter. What will the skeptics of the "National York," the "North-Herald," and the "New York Commercial Advertiser" now say!

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 20, 1847.

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in a few lines.

The presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquillity of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war; but I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied if in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique; and should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of the chief magistracy, the good of all parties and the national good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that, by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hopes of private retirement and tranquillity when peace shall return.

Please accept, with my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of Yours, most sincerely, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

From the Union: A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We observe, of late, that many of the leading southern journals are expressing themselves with marked emphasis in favor of a national democratic convention to select a candidate for the presidency. They seem to be strongly of the opinion that the vexed question involved in the Wilnot Provision, if it be desired, in the course of events, to enter at all in the next canvass, may be settled by such a convention on the basis of the Missouri Compromise, and in a manner satisfactory to all sections of the country. We have heretofore expressed our own decided convictions that a result so desirable may be confidently looked for from the councils of a democratic convention, which will necessarily have for its main object the harmony and union of the great party which it will represent. We cannot doubt that a just and wise spirit of conciliation and compromise will preside over the deliberations of such a body when it shall assemble. Among many other evidences of southern feeling upon this subject, we select the following from the "Southern Banner," a democratic paper published at Athens, Georgia. The "Banner" expresses itself as follows: "The nomination of Gen. Taylor, without knowing more of his democratic principles—such as 'a reference of the presidential question to a national convention'—and add:

"We are decidedly in favor of this plan. It is in accordance with the usages of the party, and under them we have triumphed, and brought success in war, and prosperity in peace, to the whole country. The Wilnot Provision seems to be, with some of our friends, a barrier to this course, and has had, we think, no inconsiderable influence in bringing them into the Taylor cause. Here, again, we think, they are either unnecessarily alarmed, or that the result does not correspond with the proper degree of apprehension. Have they tried our northern friends fairly on a compromise line of 36 degrees north latitude? Until they do, we hope they will talk less of, and fear less from, the Wilnot Provision. We can get the compromise line and rally the south upon it! Let us then go into convention—our delegates will take care of us, and our northern friends will meet them in a spirit of compromise, preserve the democratic party, ensure its ascendancy, continue prosperity to the country, and save the Union!"

The New York Globe responds to these sentiments of the "Banner" in the following patriotic terms:

Notwithstanding the splenetic demonstrations of a few * * * demagogues in the north, we believe the great body of the northern democracy will be disposed to meet their southern brethren in a spirit of compromise that will preserve the democratic party, ensure its ascendancy, continue prosperity to the country, and save the Union." Such, at least, is the desire of every democrat who wishes to insure the ascendancy of his party—of every patriot who looks to the prosperity of his country and permanency of our glorious Union.

"Let the democracy ponder on these things calmly, coolly, and impartially."

Asthma Cured by Jayne's Expectorant. Lambertville, N. J. April 27, 1844.

Dr Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God, your Expectorant has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma, a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and worn out with suffocation, when a bottle of your Expectorant was sent to my house. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it was so highly recommended by Dr Going, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. Yours, most respectfully, JOHN SEGER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church at Lambertville, N. J. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by S. J. Hindsdale.