LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR. We have been placed in possession of a private letter, addressed to Gen. E. G. W. BUTLER, of the Parish of Iberville, by Gen. TAYLOR, which will be read with the greatest avidity. Whatever relates to the battle of Buena Vista, of an authentic character, must possess an absorbing interest. It will be at once seen that the letter was not intended for the Press; but we make no apology for publishing such portions of it as are of public concern. A paragraph in relation to the Presidency will at

once excite attention. We have laid before our readers several of Santa Anna's letters in regard to the battles of the 22d and 23d of February-one of them elaborate in detail and complete in description. The letter of Gen. Taylor, which now for the first time sees the light, does not profess to be a minute description of the events of those days, but it presents in a clearer and more authentic shape the grandeur of the resistance made to the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and the vastness of the responsibility assumed in giving and maintaining the battle. Stripped of his most effective men, surrounded by armies greater than his own, and in the heart of the enemy's country, the gallant old soldier maintained his ground and obtained a victory, when even his own officers counselled a retreat .- Picavune.

> HEADQUARTERS AT AGUA NUEVA, Army of Occupation, Mexico, March 4, 1847.

My DEAR GENERAL-Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 15th November last, reached me on the 24th of December. while on the march from Monterey to Tampico: but the nature of my duties since then (being most of the time in the saddle.) in addition to other matters, has prevented me from replying to it until the present moment. Be assured, my dear sir, I have not since then lost sight of it or yourself; and I feel highly gratified for the flattering manner in which you have noticed the conduct of the officers and soldiers who marched with me from the Rio Grande to Monterey, and compelled that place to surrender after much hard fighting, as they fully merited the handsome encomiums you have thought proper to bestow on them. For this you have my sincere thanks.

The General then alludes to the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to Major Gen. Butler, at Montercy. Those misrepresentations had been the subject of conversation between them. and left no feeling like distrust or unkindness towards each other in their breasts. The letter then goes on :]

I was aware of the report as well as statements in a few of the public journals, that it was intended by certain individuals to bring Gen. Butler forward as the successor to Mr. Polk, which gave me no concern, and would not even had it been the case, which I did not credit and which had been forgotten. I doubt if the subject would have again crossed my mind, had it not been brought to my notice by you or some one else. I have never heard him or any of his friends allude to this matter. He (the General,) in consequence of his wound not healing, which gave him so much pain as to render him unfit for duty, left a short time since by advice of his medical attendant, for New Orleans, where I hope he has arrived in safety, and where I truly hope he by the officer commanding in the city, with two will very soon recover, so as to be able to take the pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men .-field once more.

I may observe that I have been also named as a

into battery and opened on the enemy, then within into cattery and opened on the enemy, then within fifty yards, in hot pursuit, with canister and grape, which brought him to a halt and soon compelled him to fall back. In this tremendous contest we lost three pieces of artillery, nearly all the men and horses having been killed or crippled, which put it out of our power to bring them off; nor did I deem it advisable to attempt to regain them. The enemy made his principal efforts against our for the the principal efforts against our

fanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every at-tempt on our right, but succeeded early in the day in gaining our laft in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments which could not be rallied with but few exceptions, the greater portion retiring about a mile to a large rancho or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were soon after attacked by the enemy's

cavalry, who were repulsed with some loss. For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once declined it .-The scene now had become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of the level land from one to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defiance, after our left was turned, by both sides. These extended along and near the base of the mountain for about two miles. and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and, strange to say, both armies occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders .-We lay on our arms all night, as we had done the two previous ones, without fires, there being no wood to be had, and the mercury below the freezing point, ready and expecting to renew the contest the next morning; but we found at daylight the enemy had retreated during the night, leaving his killed and many of his wounded for us to bury and take care of-carrying off every thing else, and taking up position at this place. We did not think it advisable to pursue, not knowing whether he would renew the attack, continue his retreat, or wished to draw us from our strong position; but contented ourselves with watching his movements closely. Finding on the 26th, he had renewed his retreat, early in the morning of the 27th the army was put in motion for this place, where we arrived about 3 o'clock. P. M their rear guard, consisting of cavalry, leaving as our advance got in sight. I at once determined on harassing his rear; but on examining the state of the men and horses, I found that five days and nights marching, incessant watching, and sixteen hours hard fighting, had so exhausted the first and broken down the latter, it was next to impossible to accomplish any thing without rest. We remained quiet here until the 2d inst., when I pushed a command on the San Luis road to a large plantation called Incarna-

cion, where we found between two and three hundred wounded in the most wretched condition, besides those they carried with them and left here and on the field. Here we took about ten prisoners, the main part of their army having proceeded on in the direction of San Luis in a very disorganized condi-

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear, through the passes of the mountains, 2000 cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day, the 23d, made demonstrations against Saltillo and throughout the day. They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and battle ground. and making several prisoners, but were driven away They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city. to

GEN. TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH. The Washington papers contain Gen. TAYLOR'S Official account of the battle of Buens Vista, but, as a whole, his Letter, in this paper, presents a more Interesting history of that celebrated engagement, than even the Official account. We subjoin, nevertheless, the following passages which refer particularly to those who honorably distinguished themselves.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the no-tice of the Government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires, to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their

arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of had conduct before the enemy, feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

"To Brigadier Gen. Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the Government. Brig. Gen. Lane, (slightly wounded.) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the

"The services of the light artillery, always conpicuous, were more than usually distinguished .-Moving rapidly over the rough ground, it was always in action in the right place and at the right time, and its well directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy. While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Monroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington. 4th artillery, and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conpicuous skill and gallantry. Capt. O'Brien, Lieutenants Brent, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers. (slightly wounled.) were attached to Capt. Washington's battery. Lieuts. Thomas, Reynolds, and French, 3d artillery severely wounded) to that of Capt. Sherman; and Capt. Shover and Lieut. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to hat of Captain Bragg. Capt Shover, in conjunction with Lieut. Donalson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of Gen. Minon. The regular cavalry, under Lieutenant Col. May, with which was associated Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful ervice in holding the enemy in check and in covering the batteries at several points. Capt. Steen, 1st Dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

"The Mississippi riflemen, under Col Davis were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engage ment the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Col. D. though wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry, at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the Government. The 3d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the ed, under Col. Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in reoulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards with a porion of the Arkansas regiment, in meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista. "The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky Regiments, served immediately under my eye, and bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much. these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its Captain being wounded and two subalerns killed. Col. Bissel, the only surving Colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and pravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky Regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieut. Col. Weatherford; that of the latter upon Maj. Fry.

THE EARLY PRESIDENTS. WASHINGTON.

General Washington, (says Judge Marshall.) was rather above the common size, his frame was robust, and his constitution vigorous-capable of enduring great fatigue, and requiring a considerable degree of exercise for the preservation of his health. His exterior created in the beholder the idea of strength, united with manly gracefulness.

His manners were rather reserved than free though they partook nothing of that dryness and sternness which accompany reserve when carried to an extreme; and on all proper occasions, he could relax sufficiently to show how highly he was gratified by the charms of conversation, and the pleasure of society. His person and whole deportment exhibited an unaffected and indescribable dignity, unmingled with haughtiness, of which all who approached him were sensible; and the attachment of those who possessed his friendship and enjoyed his intimacy, was ardent, but always respectful.

His temper was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory; but there was a quickness in his sensibility to anything apparently offensive, which experience had taught him to watch and to correct.

In the management of his private affairs he exhibited an exact yet liberal economy. His funds were not prodigally wasted on capricious and ill-examined schemes, nor refused to beneficial though costly, improvements. They remained, therefore, competent to that extensive establishment which his reputation added to an hospitable temper, had, in some measure, imposed upon him, and to those donations which real distress has a right to claim from opulence. In speculation he was a real republican, devoted to the constitution of his country, and on that system of equal political rights on which it is founded. Real liberty, he thought, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of the government.

There have been, (says Col. Knapp.) popular men, who were great in their day and generation, but whose fame soon passed away. It is not so with the fame of Washington-it grows brighter by years. The writings of Washington, (a portion only of which comprise eleven octavo volumes.) show that he had a clear, lucid mind, and will be read with pleasure for ages to come JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. Adams was of middle stature, and full person, and, when elected President, he was a most popular statesman. His countenance beamed with intelligence and moral, as well as physical, courage. His walk was firm and dignified to a late period of his life. His manner was slow and deliberate, unless he was excited, and when this happened, he expressed himself with great ener gy. He was ever a man of the purest morals. and is said to have been a firm believer in Christianity, not from liabit and example, but from diligent investigation of proofs.

To use the words of a political friend of his, Mr. Sullivan.) "He had an uncompromising egard for his own opinion, and seemed to have supposed that his opinion could not be corrected by those of other men, nor bettered by comparison. It is not improbable that Mr. Adams was following expresses emphatically the public feelpatient in finding how much more the easily understood services of military men were appreiated, than were the secluded, though no less important ones, of diplomatic agency and cabinet ouncil. So made up from natural propensities and from the circumstances of his life, Mr. Adams came to the Presidency at the time when more forbearance and discretion were required than he is supposed to have had. Ile seems to have been deficient in the rare excellence of attempting to see himselt as others saw him ; and he ventured to act as though every body saw as he saw hunself. He considered only what was right in his own view, and that was to be carried by main force, whatever were the obstacles."

was on the occasion of these levees that his an complished lady, by her polite and attractive atentions and manners, shone with peculiar lustre. Mr. Madison was fund of society, although he had travelled but little, never having visited foreign countries, or seen much of the people and country over which he presided. When a member of deliberate bodies, Mr. Mad

son was an able debater, having acquired self. confidence by slow degrees. Asa writer, he has few equals among the American statesmen, and the style of his public documents and his corres. pondence has always been admired. He was, at the time of his death, the last surviving signer of the Constitution ; and the part he bore in framing that instrument, his subsequent advocacy of it by his writings, with his adherence to its provisions, obtained for him the title of " Father

of the Constitution." MONROE.

Mr. Monroe was tall and well formed, being six feet in stature, with light complexion and blue eyes. His countenance had no indication of superior intellect, but an honesty and firmness of purpose which commanded respect, and gained favor and friendship. He was laborious and industrious, and doubtless compensated, in some degree, by diligence, for slowness of thought and want of imagination. His talents, however, were respectable, and he was a five specimen of the old school Virginia gentlemen-generous, hospitable, and devoted to his country, which he did not hesitate to serve to the best of his ability. through a long life, and his career was highly honorable, useful and worthy of admiration.

The administration of Mr. Monroe was evidenty prosperous and advantageous to the nation .-At no period in our history, has party spirit been so much subdued, and the attention of our na tional legislature more exclusively devoted to ubjects of public ben fit.

Though, in the course of his public life. Mr Monroe had received from the public treasury, for his services. \$385.000. he retired from office deeply in debt. He was, however, relieved at last. by the adjustment by Congress, of his claims. founded chiefly on disbursements made during the war.

NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR FOR PRESIDENT.

The Philadelphia U. S Gizerte, Pennsylvania Inquirer, New Orleans Bulletin, St. Louis New Era, Louisville Courier, Wilmington Chronicle, Muton Chronicle, West Jerseyman, Camden, (N. J) Phœnix, Richmond Republican, Worcester (Md) Shield, Lancaster (Pa.) Union, and other papers, have placed the name of Gen. Taylor at their head as a candidate for the Presidency. We and many other Whig Editors would follow the example if it were deemed necessary. But the people have taken that insitter into their own hands. The N.O Picayune protests against any party nomination of Gen. Taylor, as within its knowledge without the sanction of that distinguished commander, contrary to his wishes, and repugnant to the feelings and views of his peculiar friends. The Picayune argues the point at length aud with ability; but the whole may be summed up in the one remark, that Gen Taylor needs no inovement of the sort. If he lives the People will take care of him in good tune. The

POLK AND SANTA ANNA. In his last Annual Meanage, the President con cludes his lame and ridiculous attempt to vind cate the wisdom of his order to the commander of the Gulf Squadron to permit Santa Anna and his suite to land at Vera Cruz, in this half exult. ing, half-prophetic language :

"It remains to be seen whether his return may he yet "prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties."

Well-the revelation is now before us. Th battle of Buena Vista, in which our gallant his sriny, as if by a miracle-for such, when the di parity of numbers is considered, it may well regarded-succeeded in defeating the enemy. on to the assault by the General whom Mr. Pol with his "eminent ability," placed at their head removes all doubt, which seems to have been en tertained as late as December hat, by Mr. Poli of the pacific purposes of the Mexican Dictator The solution of the Executive doubt has been bloody one, indeed-one which, if he is not steel. ed to self-reproach, must make him shudder when in solitude he reflects upon the consequence of that act, however he may be forgetful of then when surrounded by the flatterers, who, we an told, hastened to the White House, on the recen tion of the news of Taylor's victory, to congrate late him upon a result which he had no agency in producing-and of course to dwell with course tier-like earnestness upon the "eminent ability which he had displayed in "conducting' the war It no longer " remains to be seen" whethe Santa Anna's return to Mexico was calculated to stop the effusion of blood. It can scarcely h doubted that he alone, of all the public men of Mexico, could have collected, and, under so man disheartening circumstances, have kept together for so many months, the immense army which a recently threatened the annihilation of the hand ful of men left with Gen. Taylor, and the co'sa quent re-conquest, which would have inevitable succeeded that catastrophe, of the entire country between the Rio Grande and Saltillo Nuthing has saved us from this humiliating disaster b the skill and determination of our gallant Gene eral, who is yet smarting under the galling re bukes of the Administration and the disparagine assaults of its leading friends, and the heroic firm ness of the little band, who, inspired by his in domitable energy, have enacted prodigies of valor unparalleled in the annals of war. Richmond Whie.

> From the New Orleans Delta. A SAILOR ASHORE :

OR. THE DIFFICULTY OF STREETING & DONEET. Some of the sailors, who had been brought from the vessels at Vera Cruz for the purpose of at sisting in placing the marine batteries in position, were detained ashore by one of the heavy Northers that prevailed during the siege of the city Some of them having been despatched from the entrenchments to the Commissary De. partment for provisions, took a near direction, pass. ing over a range of sand hills, instead of the usu. al route. On the way one of them captured a donkey and mounted him, without saddle or hrs dle, or, in his own words, without rigging or spars -steering him with a cudgel by striking him on the head. The wind and sand was a little too severe on the top of the hill for the comfort of the animal, and the donkey made his way to the lee. ward, despite the exertions of the sailor to prerent him who was compelled to get as far back on the animal as he could to prevent him from slipping over his head ; as he descended the hill he obstinately refused to go any futher ; the sailor kicked him in the side and beat him with the club, but to no avail. At length he ceased his exertions, and quietly sat on the donkey's haunch. es, apparently willing to wait the pleasure of his donkeyship. One of the sailors who appeared to be amused at his shipmate's difficulties, sung out to him, in a hoarse, husky voice-" Are you at anchor, Jack ?" " No, sir, laying to for a fair wind," says Jack, and at the same time moving himself further back on the animal. " Well, what are you doing so far aft? why don't you sit futher forward ?" again inquired his friend. Because the rules of the service allow the

candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject ; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office ; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated t bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries, the ours was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished. [Here follows a brief statement of events from the time of Gen. Scott's arrival at the Brazos, till Gen. Taylor returned from Victoria to Monterey. The letter then proceeds :]

I retraced my steps to Monterey, where I arrived towards the latter part of the month [January], and where I expected to remain some time to recruit myself and horses; but a few days after my arrival received information from the command in my front at Saltillo, (65 miles in the direction of San Luis Potosi from Monterey.) that the command-between 4000 and 5000 strong-under Gen. Wool, had be-come very much alarmed in consequence of about 100 picked men and horses, belonging to the Kentucky and Arkansas regiments of mounted men, who were sent out towards San Luis to gain intelligence respecting the enemy, and to watch their movements, having been taken, after being surrounded in the night, and all made prisoners by a large force of said one of the party, who succeeded in making his escape the next night and getting back to Saltillo; also, that the Mexican army was advancing in great numbers towards Saltillo. These reports induced me to join my advance immediately. Leaving Monterey on the 31st January, I reached Saltillo on the morning of the 2d February, with a small reinforcement, which increased my force to 5000, when I lost no time in moving forward and establishing a camp at this place, about 20 miles in advance of Saltillo on the San Luis road, for the purpose of carrying on a system of instruction, as well as to watch the movements of the enemy, and where I expected to fight him should he attempt to move on Saltillo. Here I remained until the 21st, examining the seveatid near at hand, with an overwhelming force. Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that he could gain my rear by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were in Saltillo. I determined at nce to fall back towards that place about twelve niles, and occupy a strong position between two opurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where at one point the road is so narrow as to permit the passage of only one wagon at a time, with ep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by the rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said mition had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool theresist a large with a small force, as well as adaptet to the description of force which composed our my. We therefore fell back and occupied it on the evening of the 21st, and at once made the necesby preparations for giving battle.

The next day the enemy made his appearance eirly in the day, and, after reconnoitering our position for some time, at 2 o'clock, P. M. I received, by staff officer with a flag, a communication from Gen. Sants Anna, requiring me to surrender at dis-cyction, stating that in the event of my doing so we hould be well treated; that be had surrounded me ith more than 20,000 men; that resistance was out of the question-and, if I attempted it, my command would be put to rout and must be destroyed. In reply, I stated I could not comply with his de-

which place about 200 of our men had succeeded in getting previously to the cavalry occupying the road -they, the runaways, reporting that our army was beaten and in full retreat.

The loss on both sides was very great, as you may suppose-enough so on ours to cover the whole country with mourning; for, among the noblest and purest of the land have fallen. We had 240 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy had suffered in still greater numbers, but as the dead and wounded are scattered sooner it was done the better-at any rate, so far as all over the country, it is difficult to ascertain their number. The prisoners who have fallen into our hands, (between 200 and 300-enough to exchange for all who have been taken from us,) as well as some medical officers left behind to take care of the wounded, say their killed and wounded is not less than 1500, and they say perhaps more.

I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than 20.000 men. completely organized and led with their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than 500 hundred regulars and about 4000 volunteers. will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular in fantry ; the whole was taken from me.

I much fear I have spun out this long, and to you uninteresting epistle, beyond your patience even to wade through it; but I have the consolation to know you are not compelled to read the whole or any part of it. I will conclude by desiring you to present me most respectfully to your excellent lady, as well as cavalry, about 50 miles in advance of Saltillo. So to my friend Col. Nicholas, and accept my sincere wishes for the continued health and prosperity of you and yours through a long life.

With respect and esteem, your friend,

Z. TAYLOR. Gen. E. G. W. BUTLER, Louisiana.

PRESENCE OF MIND .- We find in the Picayune the following statement, showing the coolness and judicious presence of mind with which the artillery batteries were managed at Buena Vista:

"When Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay were killed, their regiment was pressed so hard by an overwhelming column of Mexicans-some six or more to one-that Capt. WASHINGTON drew rel passes through the mountains-at which time I the canister from his battery and fired shells over accertained that Gen. Santa Anna was advancing the heads of the Kentucky troops, which, burst ing among the enemy, contributed greatly to the relief of our men.

> " It is impossible to read the details of this fight without being struck with the great share which the small force of regulars who had charge of the artillery bore in determining the result. The volunteers fought bravely, but the regulars, with their artillery, and the West Point graduates in he volunteer regiments, ensured the day."

GENERAL TAYLOR.

One thing may be set down as absolutely certain. f Gen. Taylor be a Candidate for the next Presidency, he will be elected almost by acclamation .-Party feeling cannot for a moment resist the enthusiasm which is burning for him in the hearts of the people. If popular enthusiasm bore Gen. Jackson upward to the Chief Magistracy, what can prevent it from elevating to that high station a far more successful and glorious Conqueror ?- Louisville Jour.

GIVE 'EM ZAC.

"Give 'em goss," "give 'em Jesse," "give 'em ginger," have all had their day, and now have to yield to the more pregnant expression of "give 'em Zac." If a man bungs up his neighbor's eyes, he is said to "give him Zac"; if a fellow wools another in a stump speech, he is said to "give him Zac"; in fact, when one gets the upper hand in any matter, he is said to "give" the defeated party "Zac." This is an expression not confined to the United States, for, if

Lieut. Kingebury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Capt. Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Majors Dix and Coffee, served also as extra aids-de-camp, and were actively em- fectly at ease, both by his republican habits and ployed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aid-de camp on this occasion, and

served with credit in that capacity.

THE HORRORS OF WAR .- We find in the Wash ington Union two letters from the seat of War. one from Vera Cruz, and the other from Buena Vista, which give some idea of the horrors of war to the uninitiated. The following is from the camp near Vera Cruz:

" The bombardment was perfectly terrific for three days and nights. Such a sight I hope never to see again. It was sublime and awful! When our shells fell, you could hear the crash two miles off. Day before yesterday, in the morning, having nothing to do in the trenches, I went up on the sand-hill in front of our camp. Our battery of six 24-pounders, a navy battery of six 32 pounders, and fourteen 10-inch mortare, were in full operation, while the enemy were returning the fire with nearly an equal nnmber. The day was magnificent-the sky perfectly clear. the air fresh and balmy. Before me lay the beau-tiful but doomed city The firing was incessant -the blaze one continuous sheet of flame, as if two volcances were belching forth red-hot lava at each other, while the smoke gathered into a funeral pall over the devoted town.

"I looked on for some time, but the sight made me sick, and I returned to my tent ; the reflection came over me, . What a horrid trade is war !-- what a dreadful spectacle to see man thus marring the work of God, and turning into a Pandemonium that which a few moments before seemed as lovely as a Paradise ?' When shells and rockets were bursting around me. I had no such feelings, for I was then in hot blood ; but looking coolly on, and out of the way of danger, t seemed to me truly awful " The following brief sentence is extracted from

a letter dated Buena Vista, March 1, from Mr. you go to Mexico and tell a Mexican that you will A. R. Potts, of the Commissary's Department,

I went over the battle field after the fight,

But whatever may be the judgment of poserity as to his merits as a ruler, there can be no question on the subject of his general character. nor of his penetrating mind, his patriotism, and his devotion to what he considered the true interests of his country.

JEFFERSON.

Mr. Jefferson was beyond the ordinary dimentions, being upwards of six feet two inches in height, thin, but well formed, erect in his carriage, and imposing in his appearance. His complexion was tair, his hair, originally red, became white and silvery in old age ; his eyes were light blue, sparkling with intelligence, and beaming with philanthropy ; his nose was large, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance indicated great sensibility and profound thought. His manners were simple and polished, yet dignified, and all who approached him were rendered perhis genuine politeness. His disposition being cheerful, his conversation was lively and enthusiastic, remarkable for the purity of his colloquial diction, and the correctness of his phraseology. He disliked form and parade, and his dress was remarkably plain, and often slovenly. Benevoence and liberality were prominent traits of his disposition. To his slaves he was an indulgent master. As a neighbor, he was much esteemed for his liberality and friendly offices. As a friend, he was ardent, unchangeable; and, as a host, the munificence of hospitality was carried to the excess of self-impoverishment. He possessed great fortitude of mind, and his command of temper was such that he was never in a passion.

As a man of letters and a votary of science, he acquired high distinction. In the classics, and in several European languages, as well as mathematics, he attained a proficiency not common to American students.

With regard to his political opinions, and his character as a statesman, his countrymen have widely differed in their estimates. By some persons he has been considered as one of the most pure, amiable, dignified, wise, and patriotic of men By others he has been considered as remarkably defective in the qualities which dignify and adorn human life, and as one of the most wrong headed statesman that ever lived. Posterity will judge which of these opinions is right. His writinge, which, agreeably to directions left by him, have been published since his death. atford ample materials for judging of his character. They consist of tour volumes octavo, of correspondence, anas, etc.

The religious opinions of Mr. Jefferson were peculiar and eccentric. His writings show that he was a free thinker, with a preference for some of the doctrines of Unitarianism. In a letter to a friend, he says "I have to thank you for your pamphlets on the subject of Unitarianism, and to express my gratification with your efforts for the revival of primitive Christianity in your quarter. I confidently expect that the

ing: Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1843. It is as I have all along been writing you it would be. The brilliant victories of Gen. Taylor, and the many cold blooded attempts of the Administration to break down the character and popularity of that great and good General, have so set the current of public opinion and so determined the public will, that an unmistakeable voice speaks through the whole length and breadth of this Union and proclaims that ZA-CHARY TAYLOR shall be the next President of the United States.

We see signs that the Locofocos themselves want to run the old hero as their Candidate ---Well, let them by all means. L ke the Mexicans, " they will catch a tartar."-Fayelle Obs.

FIRE !- This morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered among the turpentine barrels on the wharf of Mr. John Tyler, and very speedily communicated to the ware houses of James E. Hoyt on one side, and John Long on the other. The store of Mr. Hoyt was saved, but his ware house and contents, and the naval stores on the wharf, were entirely consumed. The ware house, store, and turpentine sheds, of Mr. Long and the entire contents of the ware house, and heavy goods in the store, were consumed. Mr. Tyler lost his store and heavy goods. 2700 barrels naval stores, and the building occupied by Mr. Taylor, saddle and harness maker. Mr. Taylor saved nearly his whole stock. The store adjoining Mr Long's and occupied by Messrs. W. & G. Rumley was burned, together with about half their stock of goods. The residence of Mr. John Orkney, adjoining, soon fol owed, but most of the furniture was saved By great exertions on the part of the firemen, the store and sheds of Mr. Labarbe, and the houses on the opposite side of the street were saved. and the further progress of the fire arrested. The loss amounts to about \$23,000 and no insurance The conduct of the firemen on this as on all other occasions, was worthy of all praise. Washington Whig.

The Mutual Insurance Fire Company of this State, lost about \$100 in the above Fire.]-EDIT. REG.

Col. Mills - We know that it will be highv acceptable news to the numerous friends and acquaintances of Col. WM. E. MILLS to hear that he has returned from Florida, where he has spent the past Winter, with restoration to good health. From one who has seen him we learn that he ooks much better than he has for a number of years. May he long continue to enjoy the health that he is said now to possess.

Rutherford Republican.

NEW JERSEY ALL WHIG. The Township and Borough Elections through out the central and northern counties of New Jersey took place on Monday of last week, and resulted very strongly in favor of the Whigsnot merely in the cities and larger towns like Newark, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth-town, Jersey City. &c., which are usually Whig, but in such as Woodbridge, said, "Will the gentleman from ANDOVER please which are usually the other way. New Jersey is becoming a most reliable Whig State, and, if the war is not stopped, Locofocoism will nearly run out there .- Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, (ALABAMA.) April 10. Homicide -- We were informed yesterday of the way ?" details of a most unprovoked murder, which was

commander to sit on the quarter deck of his own craft." About this time the wind shifted a little and blew the sand in the face of the stubborn donker, and he attempted to turn round, head to leeward, but standing on the side of the hill, the sand gave way under his feet and down came the Jack ass and the Jack sailor, one over the other, heels over head, to the bottom 1 As they were rolling down, one of the sailors sung out - " Luffa little, Jack " " Luff be d-d," says he " don't you see

breakers ahead ;" and laying on the ground, kicking away, hard as he could, called lustily for line, as " his craft had shipped a sca and all hands were overboard."

The donkey seemed to understand matters, took advantage of circumstances, and made of with all the precipitancy he could, leaving the sailor to pursue his journey on foot.

THE CONQUERED TERRITORY .- Sir, I fear we and not yet arrived at the beginning of the end. I pretend to see but little of the future, and that little gives no gratification. All I can scan is contention. strife and agitation. Before we obtain perfect right to conquered territory, there must be a cession. A cession can only be made by treaty. No treaty can pass the Senate till the constitution is overthrown, without the consent of two thirds of its members. Now, who can shut his eyes to the great probability of a successful resistance to any treaty of cession, from one quarter of the Senate or another? Will the North consent to a treaty bringing in territory subject to slavery? Will the South consent to s treaty bringing in territory from which slavery is excluded? Sir, the future is full of difficulties and dangers. We are suffering to pass, the golden op portunity for securing harmony and the stability of the constitution. We appear to me to be rushing upon perils head long, with our eyes all open. But put my trust in Providence, and in that good sense and patriotism of the people who will yet I hope, " rouse themselves before it is too late .- Mr. Webster on the Three Million Bill.

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY.

A Boston paper relates the following, which w said to have recently occurred at one of the principal hotels in that city. It is capital-Several members of the House of Representatives were seated at the dining table, (feeling rather dignified, we suppose,) when one of them pass the butter this way ?" Pretty soon another spoke, "Will the gentleman from WORCESTER please pass the sait this way !" when one of our city wags, taking the hint, turned round to the black waiter and said distinctly. " Will the genileman from AFRICA please pass the bread this

the ready, i stated i count not comply with his de-mand, and he was at liberty to commence operations whenever he was inclined to do so. Soon after this, the action was commenced with his skirmishers on and left, which was promptly met by ours, and con-tigued without intermission on the side of the moun-Ugued without intermission on the side of the moununtil dark.

In the morning, at sunrise, he renewed the con-In the morning, at sunrise, he renewed the con-test with an overwhelming force—with artillery, infantry and dragoons—which lasted with very a ight intermissions until dark. A portion of the time the contest was much the severest I have ever witnessed, particularly towards the latter part of the day, when he (Santa Anna) brought up his re-serve, and in spite of every effort on our part, after U.s greatest exertions I have ever witnessed, on both ed up to support that part of our line, met our provement will, we fear, be forever put beyond "Why my sweet rose, the cause is-[hic !-elevested men retreating, when they were brought their reach - Charlotte Journal,

OUR RAIL ROAD.

We have every reason to believe, from the information we can obtain, that the Rail Road from pieces by shell and shot. I never wish to wit-Charlotte to the South Carolina Rail Road, can uess such a horrid and awful spectacle again. You and will be constructed. The adjacent counties could see the mark of a cannon ball through a in Western North Carolina have spoken and ap- regiment, leaving a column of dead showing the pointed Delegates to meet in Charlotte, on the trace of the shot." 27th instant, and South Carolina will also respond to the call. It behooves the citizens of Meck. leaburg then to strain every nerve to accomplish gay young husband, after he had retired to rest drove us by an immense superiority of num-this undertaking, which will add more to her in-for some distance. He had at least five to one terests than can now be calculated. And we tell who is in the same business that you are passes that point against us. Fortunately, at the most the citizens of Western North Carolina, if they all his evenings at home, while you are halluci-all moment, two pieces of artillery which I had let this favorable opportunity shp. all hope of im-nating about town until past midnight ?"

and of all the shocking and most horrible sights I ever witnessed, this exceeded. Hundreds of dead, wounded, and dying-some with their heads,

arms and legs off, and some torn literally to

D" "My dear." said Mrs. Dalrymple to her

the cause is, Brown is not married !"

generation | rumored here the day previously. A young genwill see Unitarianism become the general re- tleman of this county named McQueen Bunting. ligion of the United States." who has been engaged in the upper part of Lowndes

MADISON.

county, was killed on Wednesday under the Mr. Madison was of small stature and rather following circumstances as related to us. A olina. They will le portly. He had a calm expression, penetrating man named Ivey, who had children under his days.-Commercial. blue eyes, and was slow and grave in his speech. charge, entered his school room for the purpose At the close of his Presidency be seemed to be of lecturing him, as he said, about the late hour care worn, with an appearance of more advanced in which he opened school. Bunting, naturally age than was the fact. He was baid on the crown excited at his offensive language, told him that his head, always wore his head powdered, and it was not his buisness, and ordered him to leave. generally dressed in black. His manner was An affray ensued in which blows passed, and the modest and retiring, but in convegsation he was parties were separated. Ivey now drew his knife pleasing and instructive, having a mind well and again approached Buuting, who met him stored with the treasures of learning, and being | with a stick which broke in his hand. He reparticularly familiar with the political world. On I ceived a stab in the abdomen from the knife of his accession to the Presidency, he restored the livey, of which he died in a few hours .- Journal custom of levees at the Presidential Mansion. (Mr. Bunting was a native of Robeson County, which had been abolished by Mr. Jefferson. It N. C.)

WILMINGTON, April 20. The Schooner P. B. Savory, has been taken up by Capt. FREMONT, to carry out the 120 Volunteers rais ed by Col. Faco, in the Western part of North Carolina. They will leave for the Brazos in about eight

Wars, Loans, National Debts, &c. are curses to Republic, as a whole, but they often give intellect and property a control over it, such as they seldom or never can have in the calmer times of peace. The capitalist, just now, is the ruling power in this country. Stop his supplies, and the Government cannot budge an inch, in debt as it is. N. Y. Express.

"Swart .- ' Father, wasn't Alexander a he ro!' Yes, my boy,' replied Oats. Well then, father wasn't Aluss Alexander a she ro !' Girl, take that boy to bed.'