THE ROUTE FROM VERA CRUZ TO

GEN. SCOTT'S MARCH ON THE CAPITOL As in all probability, Gen. Scott, with an army of 12,000 or 15,000 men, will have to march from Vera Cruz, and dictate terms of Peace in the Capitol of Mexico, some idea of his route will be matter of interest to our readers at this time. The whole distance is 290 miles, and there is, it would appear, but one practicable road. For the following account of the route, we are indebted to the "Newark Advertiser," which has condensed it principally from leaving Perote, you pass through extensive plantathe memoranda of a Journal made by E. J. Forstart, Esq. of New Orleans, and published in the and bear on branches at the top numerous reddish "Commercial Bulletin" of that City.

Before the invasion by Gen. Scott, there was a the roots are eaten. Robbers infest the route. line of stages (made at Troy, N. Y.) making three trips every week between Vera Cruz and Mexico, with American drivers. Seven small Mexican Puebla is walled and fortified. It is built of stone, horses-2 at the wheels, then 3 abreast, and 2 more and the streets are well paved. Here water is abunin the lead - were generally driven. The stage left | dant, but from the National Bridge to this city, little Vera Cruz at 11 o'clock at night, and reached Jalaps, (pronounced Za-la-pa,) 3 o'clock next afternoon -70 or 80 miles. The whole road to Jalapa passes through Santa Anna's estates-very little of which heights near the road, which, if fortified, might anare cultivated-though 30 or 40,000 head of cattle graze on them-which pay him \$40 per annum for this is the case-the travel being alternately overa hundred head.

The first part of the road along the beach is exonly walk; at about three miles begins the ascent May: The ascent of the mountain is continued almost without intermission to Jalapa, Perote, &c.

yards wide, crossed at a ferry in scows, or by swim- and two and three stories high, are remarkably fine. ming herses over. Santa Fe is 12 miles-thence to The public palace would be admired in any part of Manancial 15-thence to Passo de Orejas, 11. All the world: it forms a perfect square; facing it, the hamlets are composed of miserable bamboo huts | stands the cathedral; on three other sides are magor unburnt brick hovels 10 or 12 feet square.

and the driver is compelled to force his way through mented, than the cathedral of this city. All the its touching allusion to his recent domestic calamity: unbeaten tracks, where it requires all the skill of chandeliers and lamps, which are in great numbers, the Mexican postillion to escape serious accidents -- are of massive gold or silver; the dome is in marble the hills are rising more and more, and becoming of the country, of great beauty and fine workmanmore and more difficult.

called Puente del Rey. (the King's Bridge,) and also | church was finished in 1808, and is said to have cost the National bridge. Near it, on the right, is an \$6,000,000. There are also many other very fine completely commanding the approach and the bridge. | well kept. It is composed of three alleys (of 500 to Between these bridges and Jalapa, the road passes | 600 feet each) of poplars and other fine trees, and annoy invaders on the road. We quote Mr. For- fine little stream of water. There are a good many

Passo de Crejas to Puenta, Nacinal, 9 miles .shrubs and beautiful flowers.

May 1.-Left at 4 o'clock, A. M.; the hills connow we are sinking in the sand, now we are rolling | in use by the people is 2000 years old. over heaps of stones. The road continues bordered prickly pears nearly as large as our blue fig tree.

work in any part of Europe.

by the high mountains of Mexico, which here present themselves in sublime grandeur.

A portion of the road we have gone over since breakfast must have cost immense sums; in many places very deep valleys have been filled up-very otherwise would be effectually interrupted by wide and deep gaps, with rapid streams at their bottom. The road down the valley of Plan del Rio is

scent; we have to travel serpent-like to avoid dashdown into precipices.

From Del Rio to Ensero, 12 miles. This last point, having contracted it at Vera Cruz. Ensero to Jalapa, 12 miles. The road from En-

sero is paved, but the hills are extremely rapid .seem, in the remarkably clear atmosphere, the sun | the better class, most expert horsemen. shining upon its everlasting snow, to be over 5.

The climate is here delicious. Mr. Thompson says there is scarcely an hour in the year when one | it, that from the cross ways in the centre of the city. could wish it were a little warmer or a little cooler; on whichever side the eye may gaze, each street never warm enough to pull off your coat, or cool really appears to be bound by these mountains, enough to button it. No spot on earth could be | whose snowy heads hang as it were over the city; more desirable for a residence-in possession of our and grand beyond description are the effects of race. In the same garden are seen growing the light, during the sun's setting and rising. fruits of Europe and of the Tropics-little attenneighborhood very extensive sugar, coffee and to- basement: the whole city is covered with terraces;

tezumas. Jalapa to San Miguel, 101 miles. May 3. Left Jalana at 6 o'clock, A. M.; the hills are rising higher and higher, until "Las Vigas" present very steep the small fragments, without being broken to pieces, and expert the driver and postillion, to escape the precipices, and to avoid the blocks of rock that cannot be passed over. The pine tree now takes the place of the beautiful shrubs and plants which border the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa.

The air, at this height, is very sharp; two days sgo I was suffocating in clothes of the lightest kind, ind I am now shivering, although covered with

Every traveller is obliged to carry his bedding with him, none being obtainable on the road to Mexica; an empty reom with a long bench, and semea small table, are all the accommodation, with two or three exceptions, to be found by the traveller, rem Vera Cruz to Mexico. Eggs and frioles (beans)

san the chief food; water is abundant.

San Miguel to Las Vigas, 131 miles. Reached

"Las Vigas" quite bruised and exhausted, at 3
P. M. We now stand about 8000 feet above the

Las Vigas to Perote, 15 miles. 7-Left this morning "Las Vigas" at 5 clock; the road to Perote is good, although requiring prudent and careful driving, on account of the rapidity of the valleys. The country is more open, and as we approach Perote, we discover large fields of all kinds morning, we had in view the Castle of Perote, whose foundest contempt and indignation. head resembles here an immense tower.

Perote and its Castle, At the base of a high mount, bearing the same name, some distance from the road

direction, stands the castle. It is upon a flat sandy plain, strongly built of stone, and encircled by a deep dry fosse or ditch. The main entrance is by going over a chevaux de frize by stile, descending some twenty five or thirty stone steps to the bottom rote is estimated at 8,000 souls; it is a fine little city; the houses are generally of one story, built of stone and covered with terraces; the principal street is remarkably fine, the others are wide and paved. On a market day, it is really astonishing to see the great variety of the best fruits of Europe and of the tropics, piled round the square. On tions of Magne (Aloes), which grow 26 feet high, yellow flowers. Of this the national drink, "Pulque," is made. Its leaves make good cordage, and

City of Puebla, 80 miles from Perote. There are some half-dozen miserable villages on the way .water can be obtained—the natives substituting pulque as a beverage-it being about the strength of cider. From Jalapa to Puebla, there are occasional noy invaders. In fact, from Vera Cruz to Puebla broad, unobstructed roads and narrow passes, commanded by heights. The farms about Puebla raise tremely heavy, the animals sinking in the sand can | wheat, barley, and Indian corn. The Pueblanos have a particular character: they are cunning and on sandy hills-the road here appears to run through | courageous, and the most expert robbers and assasa flower garden-on either side bordered with a va- | sins throughout Mexico. Puebla is situated at the riety of beautiful shrubs in full bloom, in April and extremity of a very large plain, on the Vera Cruz side; its population is estimated at 80,000; the streets are parallel, and very wide and well paved; About ten miles from Vera Cruz is a stream 200 | the houses, built of stone and covered with terraces, nificent palaces. There are many other edifices The road is getting heavier and more broken as striking for their beauty. There are few churches ship. There are ten chapels, richly decorated, and The next stream, about thirty miles from Vera closed, each of them, with an iron grate door, of Cras, is fordable, and is also spanned by a bridge very great height and of the finest finish. This eminence of about sixty feet, on which is a fort, churches. The Almedia, or public walk, is very near several heights, from which the natives can is surrounded by a wall, at the foot of which runs a fountains in different parts of the city, and a few jets d'eau, or water spouts. It is called the Lowell Stopped for the night at Pasto de Orejas, a cluster of Mexico, having several cotton factories. Few of neat cottages, with a few small houses built of cities in Europe are finer than Puebla; but much stone. Here is seen the basement of a magnificent | cannot be said for the population, which, since the palace, built for a minister called Reigas, but long late expulsion of the European Spaniards, who were since abandoned. The country abounds with fine by far the most intelligent and industrious portion of it, leaves a curious contrast between the present occupants of public and private edifices, indicating timue rising, and the road is everywhere broken- the highest state of civilization. The plough now

From Puebla to Cordova, 60 miles. Cordova is a with flowers; we begin to see the Taper Cactus | small walled and garrisoned town, through which rising perpendicularly to a considerable height, and the road passes. Beyond Puebla the road is good till it reaches the mountain of Cordova, about mid-Puente Nacional to Plan del Rio, 12 miles. Break- | way between the former and the city of Mexico, fasted at Puente Nacional, formerly "del Rey"-two | where the ascent is very rugged and steep, though rapid streams at the bottom of a very deep and wide | without defiles. Near the road, at the foot of this gap; crossed the road here, which is connected by mountain, passes the Rio Frio, or Cold River, which two magnificent stone bridges, supported by equal has its rise in the neighboring mountain of Popocatarches; they would be considered a bold and fine apel, 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. A work on some of the heights of Popocatapel, would com-There are here only a few houses and cottages, mand the road. After leaving the mountain of Corremarkable for their neatness; the site is remarka- dova, the road is good and unobstructed, with plenty bly picturesque-huge rocks command this small of water to the city of Mexico. For several miles village, and are in their turn commanded on all sides before reaching that city, the road is delightful, passing between parallel canals and rows of Lombardy poplars.

The Lake of Tezcuco. This lake commences on the right of the road, near the city, into which its waters are carried by a canal, the latter serving also steep hills have been levelled or cut through-seve- to drain the gutters, &c. into the lake. The soral stone bridges continue the connection, which called lake is a large, long, and very irregularly shaped basin, shallow, and containing numerous small islands, and covered by myriads of wild ducks. The depth of water varies with the season; in the abominable, with a very rapid and dangerous de- rainy months the basin is filled, and then it assumes the appearance of a large lake. Being the receptaing to pieces against blocks of rocks or tumbling | cle of all the drainage from the city, it is very filthy. The canal from the city passes through it, fed by its waters, five or six miles in a south-east direction 3000 ft. above the sea, is the limit of yellow fever- to the small fort of Chalco, at the extreme margin though Mr. Forstall's servant was here attacked, of the basin in that direction. This canal is used for transporting produce into the city, and for pleasure excursions in gondolas, &c.

City of Mexico, 40 miles from Cordova. Like all The city, with 10 or 12,000 people, stands on a other Mexican cities, this has walls and houses of shelf of the mountain, 4400 ft. above the sea-from | stone, with flat roofs, &c. It is well paved; a gutwhich the Vera Cruz shipping may be seen with a | ter four feet wide passes through the centre of each glass. The city is walled; streets wide and paved, street, covered by broad flag stones, removable at though irregular; houses of stone and of one or pleasure. All the gutters are drained into the canal two stories, having flat roofs and iron-barred win- or lake. The city has many large and strong dows and neat court yards. One of the public churches and other great buildings, easily converted squares has a monument to the constitution. One into fortresses. If its walls were repaired and of the strongly built churches can be converted in- mounted with cannon, and well garrisoned, it could to a citadel. It has a fine, large hotel. It is a beau- make a formidable resistance to besiegers. During tiful spot. The whole horizon, except in the directithe festival days, which are very numerous, the hation of Vera Cruz, is bounded by mountains, inclu- ciendas for twenty or thirty miles around send into ding Orizaba, 25 miles distant-though it does not | the city not less than 10,000 mounted peasantry of

Mexico is situated in a very extensive plain; and still so elevated are the mountains which surround sand acres of Swamp lands in Hyde County, are

The city is worthy of the scenery; the streets tion, however, is paid to fine cultivation; the peach are parallel, very wide, and well paved. The houses tree, the fig tree, the olive tree, the pear tree, are are of stone and generally two and three stories thriving along-side of the coffee plant, the high, with very large centre court yards, and gallecheremoquia, the avocate, etc. There are in this ries to each story, supported by columns from the ment. baccorestates. The Indians are the working class. the fronts are more or less ornamented; there is not | friends who are casting their eyes away West-This city is to be immediately occupied by our a ward without its palaces; the Palace of the Inquitroops, and is to be the headquarters of Gen. Scott, sition and the National Palace are among the most till he takes up his march for the Halls of the Mon- remarkable; many of the houses present a front of convenient reach of a market. They are also been upward and onward, he, among the foremost, 4 to 500 feet.

SENOR ATOCHA.-This individual has become famous, in consequence of his selection by Mr. ascents and rapid descents; and the road is covered Polk as his Ambassador to carry proposals of with fragments and large blocks of rocks, no doubt peace to Mexico, and of his very unceremonious ital. There are no men from the East who setdismissal by that government. It has been often strong, indeed, must be the vehicle, to tumble over stated that no more unfortunate appointment could have been made; but why, we did not understand. The New Orleans Delta explains it all. That paper says that Senor Atocha is well known in New Orleans: that

"A long residence in Mexico, a profitable toadyism to Santa Anna, whose money bag he carried to the cock-pits frequented by his Excellency, an extensive shaving and pawnbrokerage in a small way, in addition to petty intrigues, all terminating in rendering him so obnoxious to the Mexicans as to suggest the expediency of his leaving the country, are the qualifications of the individual selected by our Government."

After thus " leaving his country for his counry's good," he occupied the place of night-watch in New Orleans !

Such is the man who, without superior talents or character, is suddenly invested with the high dignity of a representative of our government, to treat for peace at a foreign court, where he was unfortunately known, and having the disposal of fitten millions of dollars in his power! Well may the Delta say, that the presence of such a man as our Ambassador, was calculated to excite of corn, in a fine state of cultivation; early this in the Mexican people and government, the pro-

Fauetteville Observer.

Wouldn't the present be a first rate time for on the left, is a cluster of houses with a church. President Polk to call an extra session of Conthe right of the road, and commanding it in every Benton Lt General over old Rough and Ready. any time -- Petersburg Intelligencer.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The New York Tribune publishes an interesting correspondence between Mr. Schenck, Chairman of a Committee of the Whigs of Auburn, N. Y, and of the fosse, and crossing it to the gates, which are on a level with the bottom. The population of Pepresentation of an "Office Chair and Chirographical appendages" as a memento of cherished and continued regard. From the appropriate and wellwritten letter of Mr. Schenck, we make the following

"That the Chair will be more honorably filled than the Executive Chair of the Nation at the present time, if the same shall be received and occupied by the Sage of Ashland, there are few to deny-that it will be found a more comfortable seat, we venture

"Sir, I have no language adequate for the expression of my regret at the unexpected and disastrous result of the last Presidential canvass; yet as no official honors could exalt you in the estimation of the American people, nor add aught to the lustre of your fame, the issue was far more calamitous to the country than to yourself. For, in your retirement, you have the continued assurances of the people's regard, and the solace of a brilliant and patriotic life-a consolation unfelt by the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair. Whether in the Cabinet, the Seuate, or at Foreign Courts, you have been the faithful advocate of your country's rights, and have upheld and defended the honor of her flag. He has compromitted them both, in misguided efforts at self promotion and aggrandizement. You have sought the elevation and protection of your country. He has contributed to their depression and their exposure to competition from abroad.

"In surveying the acts of his entire administration, there can be found but little to approve; yet they abound in illustrations of the wisdom of your policy, and the jeopardy of its disregard."

Whatever proceeds from Mr. Clay possesses general interest, and we transcribe the whole of his letter. Its elevated sentiments in relation to the great political misfortune of 1844, are worthy of the noble we advance; indeed, in many places, it is impassable, in the world more richly and magnificently orna- author, and none can read without deep sympathy MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

Ashland, April 8, 1747. My Dear Sir :- During my absence from home. to which I lately returned from New Orleans, your official letter of the 22d Feb. last, accompanied with the office chair, and chirographical appendages, presented to me by the Whigs of Auburn, arrived in

As their selected organ, I beg leave to express to you and to them, from the chair itself, which they have done me the honor to present to me, my hearty thanks and respectful acknowledgment for a testimonial so very acceptable and valuable. It possesses exquisite beauty, and contains every possible convenience for reading and writing, down to the minutest object, and all finished with the greatest taste and elegance which one could imagine or desire. It is quite surprising how so much accommodation and so many articles of utility and comfort could be combined in so small a space. Designed and executed by American artists, and on that account more highy valued by me, they are extremely creditable to their judgment and skill.

For the friendly motives of esteem. attachment rich tribute of their affection, I request their accep-

tance, also, of my cordial thanks. You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none myself, personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials, and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends and countrymen of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

For our common country, I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the Protective Policy, under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the march and improvement of our rivers and harbors would not have been arrested; and above all, we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a neighbor torn to peices by internal dissensions. The brilliant achievements, and the glorious laurels acquired, during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, can never compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues of which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination. But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept assurances of my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have executed the duty towards me, assigned to you by the Whigs of Auburn, and of my being with perfect esteem and regard,

Your friend and obedient servant, HENRY CLAY. SYLVESTER SCHENCK, Esq.

SWAMP LANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA. Governor Graham, who is ex officio President of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, advertises in the Raleigh papers, that upwards of fifty thounow offered for sale. These lands belong to the by an act of the Legislature and are believed to be now in a condition to be cleared and cultivated. A credit of one, two and three years will be given to purchasers-5.000 acres will be offered at public auction on the 20th May, and the whole will be sold, provided there be sufficient induce-

Would it not be well for some of our Northern ward, to turn their attention to these lands ! They will be sold cheap, and they are all within productive. It is a mistaken idea that there is no home for the man of moderate means and the emigrant, but the far West. The Atlantic Southern States, at this time, present the best, and the tle with us with industry and enterprise, who do not soon become rich. We might if it were necessary instance the names of many. We trust our Northern friends will consider this matter. We at least tell them that they cannot lose, if they purchase farms on these lands.

Southern Banner.

Tallahassee, April 20. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN Prince CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE of the immortal Emperor. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, Prince Murat resided in Austria until 1821, when he removed to this country, and subsequently selected a place of residence in Florida, where he has since spent the most of his days in all the quiet and retirement of a country gentleman .- Sentinel.

We are badly beaten and more surprised .- attains as lofty distinction, and is as gratefully re-However, it will be our time next; and then warded when exhibited in the Senate Chamber, as we'll "GIVE 'EM ZACK !" Nous verrons. Petersburg Republican.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

creeably to the call of his Honor the Mayor, a ing of the citizens of Charleston and the Neck took place at the City Hall yesterday, to confer on measures proper to be adopted for the reception of the Hon DANIEL WEBSTER, on his contemplated vis-

On motion of ALEXANDER BLACK, Esq. his Honor T.LEGER HUCHINSON, was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL Y. TUPPER, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of concerting measures best adapted for extending some demonstrations of popular civility and respect to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who was expected here shortly in the course of a Southern tour. He remarked that Mr. WEBSTER came among us for the first time, divested of all that belongs to political position or party bias-he visited simply as a gentleman in the pursuit of enjoyment and the information to be derived from a personal acquaintance with men and places at the South. In this relation it was deemed proper that the ancient reputation of our citizens for courtesy and hospitality should be sustained, and that public evidence of State limits-the splendor of whose intellect had added lustre to the history of his time and country -and whose mind had diffused itself wherever civilization held sway-he regarded the present occasion as singularly appropriate for doing honor to ourselves

Col. I. W. HAYNE rose and stated his accordance with the sentiment just expressed by the Chair, that it was peculiarly fit that Charleston should do becoming honor to Daniel Webster. The narrow otism swelled almost to bursting. and vulgar spirit which carried the strifes and feuds politically opposed to a great majority amongst us, and has been so almost without exception throughout his politcal career. And South Carolina has, when he appeared armed for the contest, on his chosen arena, been ready with her sons, who, more than once, have met him face to face, and given him blow for blow, and we the witnesses have shared

The stern joy which warriors feel In meeting foemen worthy of their steel.'

And she is ready still to grapple with him on all like occasions. But when Mr. WEBSTER comes as a stranger and a guest, he is no true knight or true Christian who would render his civilities grudgingly because the stranger and guest is a political oppo-

Mr. WEBSTER's position requires more than mere private hospitality. He and our own favorite statesman, of all the men whom our country has produced from the settlement of Jamestown and the landing at Plymouth, have had their intellectual position most universally conceded to them. As a monument not only colossal in size but beautiful in proportion, and adorned with the highest achievements of art. As a model of taste we should cherish him. "His apples of gold" are always presented "in net work of silver." He has done more than any other public man to preserve healthful and pure "the well of English undefiled." As a jurist he is an honor to all who recognize the common law. Even as a politician, and confidence towards me, entertained by the Whigs | however much he differs from us, he represents a of Auburn, and which prompted the authors of this | most respectable portion of our fellow-countrymen, and may be considered as the embodiment of their principles. It is in some sort the South extending civilities to the North-South Carolina to Massachusetts, Charleston to Boston.

> Mr. HAYNE then offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, we have learned that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER is about to visit us on a tour through the Southern States of our Confederacy, we deem it due, equally to the character of our city, and to the distinguished ability and eminent position of our illustrious fellow-countryman, who now, for the first time presents himself personally amongst us, that we should tender to him some public token of welcome, of appreciation for his genius, and of our high social regard. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of sixty be appointed by the Chair, with full power to represent this meeting in the premises, and whose duty it shall be, in the name of our citizens generally, to extend to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, such hospitalities and attentions as they may consider most fitting and ap-

Dr. S. H. Dickson then addressed the meeting to the following effect:

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to second the resolution just offered, and I congratulate myself on the opportunity of participating in a movement so honorable to my native city. There is, I trust, in the bosom of every man in this assembly, a sentiment rising above and expanding beyond all sectional and partizan exclusiveness, capable of applauding merit wherever it is found, of rewarding useful and diligent efforts, by whomsoever made, and of appreciating all social and intellectual eminence.

But it is rare, that an occasion so noble and gratifying as the present, offers itself for the exercise of and thrilled the hearts of thousands. Our respectful homage is in no degree necessary to him, nor can step; nor would he suffer politically or socially if | was well lighted from the cellar to the roof, on which allowed to pass through the midst of us without a Drummond light was placed, which gave real any public demonstration, meeting in private those Literary Fund. They have been drained at great personal attentions only, to which he is entitled as a expense, under the direction of skillful Engineers. stranger and a gentleman, and which Carolinian hos- item in the general flare-up. Flags were strung pitality refuses to no one bearing these titles. But I am proud to know, Sir, that our community could not be satisfied with such a reception of such a man. Universal feeling requires that our guest shall be received with all the honors due to his elevated national character. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. WEBSTER has been an historical personage, and his biography would contain a record of agency in all the great events that adorn our country's annals. Since we are proud of her, we must be proud of her men, and he is doubtless one of them who have made her what she is. If her progress has has contributed to that progress. His name is never omitted when the illustrious roll of American worthies is called over.

There is, besides, a peculiar happiness in our well-beloved sister, Massachusetts, how much we love and cherish her. It is but recently that we felt ourselves forced-and most reluctantly-to treat her with some seeming, not real incivility. We could not permit her, through one of her nearest connections and most familiar gossips, to penetrate into the recesses of our domestic privacy and inquire into and criticise our house-keeping. But though we refused her entrance into our kitchens, she and her children are and ever will be welcome to our dwel-

lings and to our hearts. I hail the present occasion further as one of very grave importance in another point of view. Engaged as we are in a war, of which, whatever be said of city of Vera Cruz after their surrender. MURAT expired at his residence in Jefferson its origin, its justice or necessity—the history is be-County, in this State, on Thursday last, the 15th | youd all hope and calculation, glorious and brilliant inst. He was the son of Joachim and Caroline there is great danger that we shall allow ourselves Bonaparte Murat, King and Queen of Naples, the | to be seduced into an undue or exclusive preference former the celebrated marshal of Napoleon, the of military renown. But we are met here to show mirror of chivalry and valor-the latter, a sister that the hero of an honorable peace enjoys his laurels as well as the victorious General, and the AsH-BURTON TREATY is not forgotten, even in the spiritstirring triumphs of Monterey and Buena VISTA. Such a lesson is indeed necessary, and comes op-portunely to remind our ardent South, that the wisdom of the Statesman, and the sagacity of the legis-lator, are as valuable to the republic, and as highly regarded as the courage and energies of the soldier; and that the virtue of patriotism glows as brightly,

when shown upon the battle field. Col. T. O. ELLIOTT then addressed the meeting. and in a spirited and eloquent manner advanced the Agreed-We are pleased to find that our neigh- claims of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, as an eminent bour has got on the right track so early. We are American Statesman, and as a man of genius and called Perote-35 miles from Jalapa. Opposite, on gress, and renew his proposition for making Mr. perfectly willing to take Old Zack next time or learning, to the distinguished consideration and hospitalities of our community.

THE ILLUMINATIONS. As generally interesting, we put together umber of paragraphs describing remarkable displays on the nights of the illuminations in Phil.

adelphia and Baltimore: PHILADELPHIA. From the Evening Bulletin of Tuesday, we

extract the following:
Philadelphians will long remember the illumination of last evening as the most splendid, tasteful and patriotic affair ever wirnessed here. The city and the districts were in a blaze of light, and a more general and glorious compliment to the illustrious leader of a small but chivalrous and daring army, cannot well be imagined. The just praise of Taylor and his brave compatriots was noisily sounded yesterday by the loud booming of cannon-the ringing of glad bells, and by the strong and willing voices of four hundred thousand people. Thousands upon thousands had monious rhymes: gathered here during the day from the neighboring cities and surrounding country, until at night. respect should be extended to so distinguished a man | fall, every street in the city became wedged, -a man whose great abilities were not bounded by literally wedged, with humanity, of all sorts, colors and sizes.

There seemed to be a generous rivalry to see who should make the best display. Bands of music were heard at every turning of a corner, and ever and anon, as the people caught a view of the transparencies of Taylor and Scott, or the different battle scenes, there went a long, loud shout, that made the firm earth tremble. Patri-

The Hall of Independence was illuminated at of political warfare into social life was alien, he was | every point, and called forth the liveliest expressure, to the Carolina character. Nay, even in lite- | sions of applause from the numerous spectators. ral warfare, the rules of chivalry, as well as the pre- Great taste was manifest in the whole arrangecepts of Christianity, in the intervals of battle, recog- ment. Over the central door way was placed a nize that very hostility as an additional claim to full length portrait of Washington, standing at courtesy and kindness. Mr. Webster, it is true, is the head of his charger, with one hand resting on the neck of the noble animal.

The Custom House presented a very interesting spectacle. Copper gas pipes had been attached to the pipes at the rear of the pillars in front of the building, being handsomely arranged into semi-circles between the pillars, and each supporting a large star, containing reflecting glass, gave out twenty jets of light, and six of the stars thirty. In the centre was placed a star larger than the others, which threw out forty-five jets. The Star Spangled Banner was festooned gracefully over a neat transparency, having these inscriptions :- " Tears for the Dead"-" Gratitude for the Living"-" Palo Alto"-" Resaca de la Palma"-" Monterey"-" Buena Vista"-"Vera Cruz" Above this was a large American Eagle, bearing in his beak a beautiful wreath of flowers. Other ornaments were there which won praise from the people.

The Ledger building gave out seven hundred and fifty lights, and a beautiful transparency rep resenting Scott and Taylor, with the glorious fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz in the background, and the whole surmounted by the American Eagle. On the top of this fine building was haid the Drummond Light, which sent forth an intense brilliancy, rendering the streets for squares almost as light as at noon-day. Thirty American flags were displayed from the third story windows, representing the thirty States of this

Immediately adjoining the Ledger building, a magnificent transparency of about twenty-five by eighteen feet, covered the whole front of the building and the two upper stories. The significant expression, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," arched a handsomely executed picture of Gen. Taylor, on horse-back, near Bragg's battery, and the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers rushing to the charge. In front of this picture was suspended a beautiful ship, hung with lighted Chinese lamps.

A transparency in the second story of the building at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut, called forth the merriest humor of the gay thousands that passed and repassed it in the course of the evening. As it is a happy conceit we have copied it:

Santa Anna's Despatch to the Governor of San Luis Petosi:

FEBRUARY 23, 1847. Most Excellent Sir-

That Northern Barbarian, Don Zachary Taylor, met us to-day with his Volunteers at the Pass of Buena Vista, and played the very devil with the army of the great, and magnanimous Mexican Na-Yours, on the full run! God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA." The North American buildings attracted a great deal of attention and remarks. The front was covered with a large-transparency, illustrating the charge of our troops at Buena Vista. The dead and dying lay strewn about, and war "up to the handle" this better spirit. Mr. WEBSTER is not only one of is forcibly given. Proudly conspicuous appears the the favorite sons of New England, but comes to vis- hero chieftain, Taylor. Next to the battle piece is it us clothed with a celebrity not limited geographi- a picture of Taylor on his horse, who is quietly cally, or by political association. He is known over ambling to the White House. On fourth street was the civilized world; and wherever the English lan- displayed the attack upon Vera Cruz, General Scott guage is spoken, his eloquence has informed the minds | in front, urging on his forces. Then came a small picture, with General Taylor and some artillery pieces, the American flag waving proudly over head it advance him either socially or politically a single | and the words "Rough and Ready." The building

> splendor to the scene. The United States Gazette Office made a fine across Dock street, and the front of this building was ornamented by a large picture of Taylor and his horse, on both sides of which were smaller tran-

BALTIMORE. The American and Sun give glowing descriptions of the illuminations. We take the following from the American:

"Barnum's Hotel attracted all eyes. Every window in this immense building was illuminated upwards of twenty-seven hundred lights being used for the purpose. Over the principal entrance, forming three sides or squares, were displayed three transparencies. The one in front was a spiri ed sketch of the bombardment of the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de seizing the present mement to show to our trusty and Ulloa, whilst on either side were views of the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista."

All the hotels were handsomely illuminated. On Camden street, near Sharp, we noticed two handsome transparencies painted by Mr. Armour -one representing the death of Capt. Lincoln, and the other 'Old Zac' in the act of uttering 'a little more grape, Capt Bragg.

Holiday street Theatre was one blaze of light from top to bottom, and displayed two very handsomely executed transparencies. One of them represented the battle of Buena Vista. The o.her was a spirited representation of the Castle and

The office of the "American" was lit up on both froms, with numerous transparencies bear- | desire of my heart. ing the names of the gallant commanders of the Army and Navy who have signalized themselves in the war with Mexico, and also the names of the gallant dead-Ringgold, Watson, Ridgely, and Snubrick. The principal transparency on Baltimore street was surmounted with a large star. brilliantly illuminated.

Our neighbors of the "Sun" had their building appropriately ornamented with numerous flags and transparent mottoes, and brilliantly illuminated. A large transparency on the Baltimore street front represented Generals Scott and Tay. lor with the city and castle of Vera Cruz and the scenes had hovering above them the American fore it fell but the mail and passenger cars were

and lighted up brilliantly in every part. Two injury. They probably owed their escape to transparencies were displayed—one with Gen. speed at which the mail was running—the mi Taylor on his white charger, and the other with | being behind time .- Charleston News.

this extract from one of Gen. T's despatches :-"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever number, I shall fight him."

The different engine houses were also hand somely illuminated and dressed. The First Bal timore had their beautiful suction engine dressed with flowers and illuminated, and placed at the entrance of McLelland's court, and a stranspa. rency on it inscribed with the words of the gal. lant Ridgely, " Hold on Charley, until Fdran their fire."

The following specimen of martial poetry, the best that we have seen for many a day, we copy from the Boston Daily Times. It is from the pen of Mr. F. A. Durivage, a poet of some celebrity. The production is creditable, highly so, to its author, and the story of old Rough and Ready's character and victories is told in spirit-stirring and truly har-

ROUGH AND READY; THE SOLDIER'S STORY. 'Twas in the trench at Vera Cruz, A group of soldiers lay, Weary and worn with working At the guns the live long day. Their faces were begrimed with sand

Yet cheerily they chatted. For their hearts with hope beat high. And they knew the bour of victory Was surely drawing nigh -There came a war worn soldier, To mingle with the rest-They bade him welcome to their cheer And gave him of the best.

And soot from shot and shell

Exploding in the crumbling earth

For fast the missiles fell.

He'd served with Gen. Taylor And they asked him of the man Who first and last had led the way To victory in the van; On the winding Rio Grande On the 8th and 9th of May, Through Buena Vista's carnage And the storm of Montercy.

"I knew him first," the soldier said. "Among the Everglades, When we gave the savage red-skins Our bayonets and our blades. I think I hear his cheerful voice : "On! column! Steady! steady !" So hardy and so prompt was he We called him Rough and Ready.

"He rode upon an old white horse, And wore a brown surtout-But oftener, when the ground was deep, He trudged with us, on foot. The man from whose canteen he drank Was envied and thought lucky; He had the brave and kind good heart That honored old Kentucky. "By wounds outworn, I left the field:

I joined the ranks again 'Twas fun alive, boys, once again To hear the sabre's cl To see old Rough and Ready ride His white horse on our flank. "At Palo Alto, comrades there He gave us work to do, And o'er La Palma's sulphury smoke His flag triumphant flew.

When from the fire his aid-de-camp

But when a new campaign

Against another foe commenced.

Would have the chief retire, Old Rough and Ready merely said, We'll ride a little nigher." "You should have seen the brave old boy In the streets of Monterey-When the cannon swept the plaza, How he sternly stood at bay. When shell, and grape, and cannon ball On their deadly errand went:

And fire his element. "And if a wounded soldier In the streets of Monterey, Or friend or foe looked up to him Imploring, whence he lay, He stooped to wipe the drops of pain, That dimmed the marble brow, Or proffered from his own canteen A drink-I see him now.

The General seemed a man of steel.

" At red Buena Vista My part I could not bear-But they tell me that the brown surtout . And old white horse were there. And well do I believe it, For the foe stood four to one, And without old Rough and Ready How had the fight been won!

"I've worn the sergeant's chevron And I may wear it yet-But old Rough and Ready tells me I shall wear the epaulette-But in the ranks or out of them, To him I'll still prove steady And long as I've a tongue to talk Speak out for Rough and Ready!"

So spake the war-worn soldier To his comrades as they lay Beneath the breastwork, where they'd served The guns the livelong day. And their sleepiness and weariness It fairly chased away, When of Rio Grande's hero Spoke the man from Montercy.

A LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW. The following Letter from the Rt. Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW, by the Cambria, (says the Albany Evering Journal) is too precious, both in its glowing acknowledgement of American sympathy for suffer ing Ireland and the announcement of his purpose to

visit us, to be withheld: CORK, MARCH 31, 1847. My DEAREST FRIEND: The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States for the suffering Irish has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our deliverer the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian corn wafted into the Cove of Cork the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected have had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair.

The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrow works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my cor-stant anxious prayer that the Lord may remove et ery obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling

As soon as the expected breadstuff vessels will a rive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kin est remembrance to all my friends, I have the honor to be dear Mr. Weed, yours THEOBOLD MATHEW. fectionately,

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT .- An accident of a fright ful character occurred on Sunday night last, " the mail train on the Petersburg Rail Road, wa within a mile and a half of Weldon. The tra was crossing a bridge over a road, when some the props gave way, from decay. It so happens down. The cars were broken and torn from the The "Patriot" office was festooned with flags, wheels, but the passengers received no mater