VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1846

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Hertford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-February Term , 1846.

John P. Bridger. Admr. of Matthias Jones, dec'd. Petition to sell

The heirs at Law of

Matthias Jones.
It appearing to the Court, that Cordwell Jones Andrew J Jones, Joseph Jones, Martha Ply, Jao Sthennault, and wife Sarah, heirs at Law of Matthias Jones, dec'd., are not residents of this State: it is ordered that pullication be made in the Raieigh Star, for six weeks, giving them notice that they be and appear before the Justices of the county court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the court house in Winton, on the Pourth Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should be granted; otherwise judgment pro, confess will be entered against them agreeably to Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Test, L. M. COWPER, Cik.

(Price adv. 5 62 1-2) PROSPECTUS

OF THE 2ND VOLUME OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER. THIS work is published at the seat of Govern-ment of the State. One year has just passed by since it was presented to the public, as an experiment, without a single subscriber. It now has a list of four hundred subscribers, embracing some of the most it telligent and enterprising far mere in the State, who not only give their unqualified approbation of the manner in which it has been conducted, but urge us to continue its publication, which we are encouraged to do, though its patronage is by no means sufficient, as yet, to us pay for our labor. We shall, therefore, commence the second volume in June; and as new subscriptions are constantly coming in, we shall enter upon the new publication year, with the hope that by the close of it, our list will have increased to at least a thousand. It is devoted exclusively to the cause of agriculture in North Carolina-is conducted by one who has some practical knowledge of farming-numbers among the con-tributors to its pages some of the most skilful and successful farmers in the State-and draws its selections from the ablest agricultural periodicals in the country. It ought, therefore, to receive the support of every one who feels sny concern for the advancement of the great agricultural interests of the State; and we respectfully solicit their aid in giving it circulation among the tillers of the soil.

TERMS. If not paid till the end of the year In advance, 1 copy, one year Siz copies, "Twenty-five copies THOS. J. LEMAY. Raleigh, May 25, 1846.

By His Excellency WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Mili-

tia of the State of North Carolina:
A PROCL A MATION!

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act
of Congress, entitled an "Act providing for the prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," ap proved the 13th of May, instan, the President of State of North Carolina, for one Regiment of In fantry Volunteers, to be "enrolled and held in read iness for muster into service of the United States, the said Regiment to comprise 10 Companies, each consisting of

1 Cap ain, 1 First Lieutenant,

Second Lieutenant,

4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and

64 Privates

And being fully assured that the Citizen Soldier of the State are ready to meet this call to patriotic se and alacrity, I do hereby enduty with promptness and alacrity, I do hereby en join and solicit that 10 Companies of Volunteers each of the number and with the Officers aferesaid be, as soon as practicable, formed and enrolled, the end that they may be returned to the Secretary of War, as ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. No Private or Non-Commissioned Officer can be received, "who is apparently over 45 or under 18 years of age, and who is not in physical strength and vigor " Every Company, when the requisite number is enrolled, will be en titled to elect the Company Officers—and Field Officers will be appointed for the Regiment by the time of the completion of the enrolment.

As soon as any Company may be completed as above set forth, the Capta in thereof will make report to the Adjutant General. If a greater number of Companies. or men. shall be offered, than that required, a selection from those tendered will be made by lot Early information is desired to be communicated to the Adjutant General of the pro gress of the enrolment: And all Military Officers in the State will cause this requisition to be made known generally, to those under their command that all who duly estimate the high honor of their country, and are inclined to rally around her ban-ner in this crisis, may be afforded the opportunity

> Given under my band, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 22d of May, A. D. 1846, and of

WILL. A. GRAHAM. By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. HILL, Secretary of State,

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH he subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C., have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.

They have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have succeeded in securing the services of MR, & MRS, L. G. WREN, to me

erintend the establishment who, from their ep

ence and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the travelling community.

The Proprietors have apared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and contortable style, and they pleafage themselves to the travelling public that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean bods, a well spread table, father and obliging servants and good ostlers, and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may have them with a call contortable.

reputer that he mode to render all times who may have them with a call constortable.

Regular Boardes, Lawyers, Jurora, &c., will ad at this house a quiet and comfortable home.

It situated convenient to business, and at the ame time remerted from the busile and confusion of the court party.

O'Two or three Families one be secommoduted

LONG, WEBB & CO. Proprietors.

PLUDEE Mational Gaguerrian Gallery AND .

PROTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS. FOUNDED 1840. Medal, Four First Prem

Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes of Mas-sachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, res-pectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE, Adjoining Campbell's Jewellry Store, Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washing

ton, D. C. No 251 Broadway, N Y. Market at. St. Louis. 75 court st. Boston 136 chesnut st. Pa. Broadway, Saratoga. 56 canal st. N. O Douw's Buildings 137 Visill Rue Du Temple Paris. Middle street, Portlan
32 church a reet, Main street, Newport. Liverpool. -- Norfolk, Va 33 Main street -Petersburg.Va. Louisville, Ky 176 Main street,

Further Details from the Army.

Yesterday's Southern mail brought no new intelligence from the army; but we have some interesting details of the news already received

First we copy from the N. O. Bee, the following statement of the despatch addressed by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines, from the field of Battle on the 9th.

Official Despatch to Gen. Gaines. We have been politely favored with a perusal of the official despatch addressed by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines, dated from his camp on the field of battle, three milas from Matamoras, May 9th, 1846. It does not differ materially from the accounts of the two engagements already laid before the public. On the 8th Gen. T. drove the enemy from their position, and occupied it during the night. The loss in this conflict was 12 killed and 39 wounded. On the 9th, the army resumed its march, until t encountered the enemy, protected, as stated in our extra, by a ravine, with ar-tillery on its ravine. This battery was stormed by Capt. May's Company of Dra-goons. The number of killed and woun-ded on our side could not be ascertained.— Private accounts make the number some-

thing over one hundred. In this second engagement Lieut. Inge of the 2nd Dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane of the 4th Infantry, and Lieut. Chadbourne of the 8th infantry were killed. Officers wounded: Lieut. Cols, McIntesh and Payne, Capts. Montgomery and Hooe; Lieuts. Gaters, Maclay, Selden, Burbank, Jordan and Forwler of the Infantry.

The despatch states that the forces under Gen. Taylor were two thousand three hundred mea, and that they had to contend against 3,800 Mexicans of the regular army, and about 2,000 irregular cavalry.

The fort opposite Matamoras has been nearly incessantly bombarded during one hundred and sixty hours, during which an immense number of shot and shells were thrown in it. No material damage has been sustained.

The Bee takes from the extras of the Galveston News and Civilian of the 15, the following interesting particulars:

"The battle commenced by heavy can-nonading on both sides. Gen Taylor, in passing his lines, accosted Capt Mays of the 2d dragnons, and told him - your regiment has never done anything yet-you must take that battery.' He said nothing but turned to the command and said-'we must take that battery-follow! He made a charge with three companies-at least with the remainder of three companiessupported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry. They cleared the breast work, rode over the battery, wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the infantry was so deadly in its effects asto carry all before it. Capt. Mays made a cut at an officer as he charged through-on his return he found him standing between the wheels of a cannon—fighting like a hero.— He ordered him to surrender. He was asked if he was an officer? Capt. Mays answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword remarking-You re-ceive Gen. Vega a prisoner of war? Capt. Mays gave him in charge of one of his sergeants who had lost his horse in the charge, ordering him to conduct him to Gen. Taylor out ofthe line."

In this charge Capt. Gage—[This must be incorrect. If intended for Page, we know that he was likely to recover-Ed. 7 imes ]-a brave and gallant officer fell .-A complete panic ensued on the part of the enemy, and they fled in every direction. many being drowned in attempting to cross the river.

Eight pieces of artillery fell into our ands, and innumerable quantities of small arms, munition, baggage, camp equipage, military chest containing a large quantity of gold, Gen. Arista's carriage, baggage, port folio with all his official correspondence with the Government, with full plans of the campaign, and instructions from the Mexican government, authorizing him to send General Taylor and his army when taken prisoners to the city of Mexico; to treat Gen. Taylor and his officers with such care and attention as becomes the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation. Four or five hundred head of mules, &c. with a large number of stands of colors.

The plan of the campaign aed the in struction from his government ordered him to take possession of Point Isabel: this was

to be the brief act of hostility, he was to Taylor and his staff, with the guard that scandalous aggressions of a government Mexican republic. Let us prove in battle fortify it as strongly as possible. He was had brought down the train, &c., started declaring itself our fiend, but at the same that the sons of the heroes and martyrs of

lie dead among the Chaperal. Capt. May's attack is spoken of as bein one of those splendid efforts which would have adorned the brightest feather of the plume of Murat, in the palmiest days of his glory. It cost him 18 horses with a few of the gallant riders. The victory, says the extra from which we copy, entirely belong to the U.S. Army. No volunteers, having arrived in time to share in the honors of the day. It will convince our country, that West Point affords the material of xhibiting the courage and bravery of an American soldier.

I trust we will hear no more of dismounting our gallant Dragoons, the affair of the 9th shows them to be the arteries of our defence.

That redoubtable hero, Gen. Ampudia, commanded the 2d Division of the Mexican army. It is said he was the first man to make good his escape to Matamoras, where he reported that Arista had betrayed the

The News states that as soon as Gen. Arista arrived in Matamoras, he sent at once a flag to exchange such prisoners as he had in Matamoras. He showed great anxiety to get back Gen. Veja, offering to General Taylor had sufficient to make the exchange without giving up Gen. Veja. It his army. Gen. Taylor appeared highly has been said that Gen. Taylor offered the pleased with the intelligence; for since the atter his parole of honor, which he declined accepting, on the ground that if he returned, he would be forced to bear arms again y his government.

Capt. Amos came up as an especial exress with despatches from Commodore onner.

G.n. Arista commanded the Mexican rmy, and was present at the battle.

Seventeen hundrd Mexican troops, who ad crossed the Rio Grande at Barita, be low Matamoras, upon hearing of the defeat of their main army by Gen. Taylor, pre-The Galveston brought up three of the

fieldpieces captured by Gen. Taylor.
The Civilian states that an expedition was to be sent by the boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

From a dragnon of the United States army, says the Bee, we have the following verbal intelligence:

"Gen. Taylor's army was composed only of those men which were under his orders, no other having yet arrived

"He states that when Gen. Taylor came emy, their number appear ed so large that he exclaimed: "Friends, we must vanquish or die;" saying which he ordered the Dragoons to charge on the Mexican Artillery. They immediately obeyed their Commander's order and made such an onslaught on them, that they were compelled to abandon nine field pieces and seek their safety in flight. The pieces cap tured were brought to the camp.

"Our informant further states that the Mexicans retreated in confusion to the other side of Rio Grande, and that he was a mong those who pursued them up to the river. Several Mexicans were drowned in attempting to cross. He is not positive whether the whole or part only of the Mexican Army attempted to recross the Rio Grande.

"The Mexicans, he adds, stood their round pretty well at the commencement of he action, and that throughout it was well contested. He estimates the probable loss on the American side at about 100 or 130, 700, or 1.000.

The Killed and Wounded A correspondent of the Tropic writes that in the first action, the Americans had eleven killed and about 10 mortally woun ded. The best accounts represent that 200 Mexicans were left dead on the field after this battle. The Tropie's correspon dent says we lost about the same number of men in the second action as in the first: other accounts say about 60 killed and wounded. Until we get more authentic information, we are left to presume that the first statement received, that the Americans lost in all about 65 killed, was correct The number of Mexicans killed could not have been less than 400, and about that number were taken prisoners.

The Bulletin attaches consequence to the statement that the enemy had received large reinforcements inasmuch as it caused Gen. l'aylor to turn back, on the 13th, from his narch to the camp. Gen. Taylor himself

received reinforcements, as follows: The steamship Galveston landed 450 infentry (Regulars and Volunteers;) the Augusta landed about 250; Capt. Price ar ived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Rangers. They all reached the Point on the 13th.-The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800 at Point Isabel on the 14. From the New-Orleans Tronic.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL! Still Later From the Army!! The Galveston is just in, having left Brazos Sontiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

From the Galveston Civilian, of the 15th. On the morning of the 13th May, Gen.

likewise ordered to take possession of the mouth of the river and fortify it at onec."

Some 400 Mexicans were buried at the last accounts, but doubtless hundreds Matamoras. 2.000 of which had crossed mations respect, which strengthen the hopes! over, and 1,100 more had crossed the Rio of peace, and maintain the harmony of the

> gusta landed about 250, Capt. Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Ran-gers. They all reached the Point on the 13. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, and a-mounting to upwards of 800 at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamship Cinci nati, and Capt R. McBaker of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy and promptness, shown in the management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the Bay at Brassos Santiago

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops on his way to Matamoras. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoras; is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and exchange two or three officers for him; but capture him on his return, whilet a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon war has opened and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi Campaign

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have contined their firing into the fort opposite Matamoras, nearly ever since Gen. Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Maj. Brown died on the-inst, from a wound received in his thigh, by the explosion of one of the enemies' shells. His wound was not considered dangerous; but as he was placed in one of bomb proof burrows, mortification ensued for the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army, his in-trepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our army.

The strength of the fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed well it might dent nation, but she would fall into shame be, for they have thrown upwards of 1,400 and contempt should she when challenged morning they present the same appearance -our loss has only been two or three in the Fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works.-The Fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred centuries when gaping forth their lamentations of lo! and behold what desolation is here.

The sloop of war St. Marys arrived from Pensacola on the 10th, the steamer Missis sippi on the 12th from Vera Cruz. The Bainbride is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade.

It is stated that an expedition is to sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 17 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force. Gen. Vega, is the Col. Vega that was

captured by the Texan forces at the slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the and on the part of the Mexicans at about fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

From he "Disrio Official," (city of Mexico.)

[ Translated for the Union.]

On assuming, in the beginning of this year, the heavy responsibility of guiding the destinies of the nation during a short period, I determined resolutely to change its policy from the weak and pernicious system of temporizing, which has been observed with regard to the United States of antee the limits of the republic, and the insidious act by which it incorported one of our departments with its own confederits independence by the most bloody and heroic sacrifices, nor place itself among the civilized powers of the world in order to become the sport of a neighboring nation, which, taking advantage of our quarrels and unfortunate disturbances, and the exaggerated idea of our weakness, founded upon them, appeared with all the applian-ces for conquest, and entered upon the inits southern States, destroying our nationalty, and abandoning us to the humilisting misery of oblition. This magnanimous people which, in a struggle of eleven years of blood and extermination, proved its boldanother war to which it was called by the for announcing the energetic will of the day for New Oleans.

Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, not more than eight miles from Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving.

The steamship Galveston landed 450 Infantry, (Regulars and Volunteers,) the Augusta landed about 250. Cast Price as society.

consummated by the insult of sending us a just rights, during the short period of my minister, to be accredited near our govern-government; and now, while I urge you to ment in the character of a residing minister as if the relations between the two republics had not suffered any disturbance by that I shall not spare my own blood when the definitive act of the annexation of it shall be necessary.

Texas. At the very time when Mr. Slidelt Mexicans! Your valiant soldiers are about to fight, and they will fight with the appeared, the troops of the United States about to fight, and they will fight with the were occupying our territory, their squad-valor of heroes; keep your blessings for appeared, the troops of the United States rone were threatening our ports, and preparations were made to occupy the penin sula of the Californias, to which the Ore gon question with England is only a pre liminary; and I did not receive Mr. Slidell. because the dignity of the nation repelle this new insult. In the mean ime, the army of the United

States fixed its encampment at Corpu Christi, and occupied the island of Patter Vayin; it then marched to Point Isabel. and the flag of stars floated on the right bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, in fiont of the city of Matamoras, the American vessels of war having previously seized upon the navigation of the river. The town of Laredo was surprised by a party of these troops, and one of our pickets there stationed was disarmed. Hostilities, therefore have been begun by the United States undertaking new conquests in the territories included in the departments of Taman-lipas and New Leon. whilst the troops of the same States threaten Montery in Upper California. There can be no doubt to which of the two republics belongs the responsibility of a war, which might have been prevented by a feeling of equity and which leads to the advance of the American been prevented by a feeling of equity and justice, and of that respect which civilization has introduced, for the rights and property of all nations. If Mexico should in-dolently suffer these reiterated advances of a power, which already considers itself mistrees and sovereign of the American continer t, not only would she lose the importance which her population, resources, and peculiar position have given ber, ever since she raised herself to be an independent nation, but she would fall into shame and contempt should she when challenged to fight for them, allow herself to be stripped of the integral parts of her territory one by one. Outrages so many and so heavy, can no longer be borne; and I have sent orders to the general-in chief of the division of our northern frontier, to act in hostility sgainst the army which is in hostility sgainst us, to oppose war to the encoming may, which wars upon us; and invoking the God of battles to preserve, by the valor of our troops, the unquestionable right to our territory, and the honor of our arms, which are no longer to be employed only in defence of justice. Our general acting according to ostablished usages, and the decided instructions given by my govern ment, summoned the general-in-chief of the American forces to retire beyond the river to the summons has been disregarded.

The nations interested in execution the little town of Fronton. Desire outside in by the President of the United. mistress and sovereign of the American continer t, not only would she lose the imthe summons has been disregarded.

The nations interested in preventing the disturbance of the peace which has lasted so many year and whose commercial relations with the Mexican republic may suffer injury, will see the hard alternative to which re are reduced by the invasive policy of the United States, and that we must succumb unless we defend with enery our to be national existence thus threatened. I solemnly announce, that I do not declare war Aranifesta of His Excellency the President against the government of the United States ad interim of the Republic to the Nation. of America, because it belongs to the su against the government of the United States gust Congress of the nation, and not the Executive, to resolve definitely what re-paration should be exacted for such offences. But the defence of the Mexican territory, which the forces of the United States have invaded, is an urgent necessity, and my American, notwithstanding the perfidy mease should I fail to order the troops, with which that government prepared for the occupation of Texas, its treacherous and I have therefore given that order. From this day begins our defensive war; and even this day begins our defensive war; and even the context invaded or attack responsibility to the nation would be imry point of our territory invaded or attack ed, shall be valiantly defended.

The time has therefore come which the government of the Mexican nation have endeavoted fruit! sely to put off, by debating the clearest and most just titles; and these having been contemned, we enter into a necessary contest, which will secure to us the sympathies of all nations and governments, which condemn the usurpa-tions of the powerful. We shall ourselves become strong from the holiness of our On the 23d April, the British concause; and when everything is endangered, ed of Gen. Ampudia a safe conduct ces for conquest, and entered upon the invasion of our tensiory, indulging in the
dream that it could extinguish the manly
race to which we belong, placing upon our
forel eads the brand borne by the slaves in
in order to save all; and it will give a subline everything is endangered, ed of Gen. Ampudia a safe conduct to the
American camp, to see Gen. Taylor, for
the purpose of preventing injuries to which
British subjects were exposed. Gen. Ampudia refused, on the ground that he was
in order to save all; and it will give a subline everything is endangered,
description. lime example of sacred determination to exhibit that glerious devotion which has so often been displayed at all times by nations the note to its destination. maintaining their independence and their liberties.

independence are animated by the recolle-tions of their pure glory; that valor has not degenerated in their breasts, and that they are disposed to sacrifice themselves on the altaes of their country.

No. 22

Mexicans! I raise on this memorable day the standard of independence, on which you see inscribed the illustrious names of Hidalgo and Iturbide. Rally under this sacred ensign, leaving all internal questions and differences for a period of leave are in the same of the triumph of a cause which is the cause of the conservative principles of human society.

The old grievances, the offences against the Mexican nation, which have been incessantly repeated since 1836, had been sworn to maintain the republic, in all its consummated by the insult of sending us a the struggle, and warn you that you must

them, and prepare yourselves to crown their noble forcheads, or their tombs, if they should fall, when destiny calls you to take their places in the ranks, Mexico will conquer or will no longer exist! National Paluce of Mexico, April 23, 1846, MARIANA PAREDES Y ARRILLAGA.

The paper which contains the manifesto of Paredes, publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor (the N. Y. Express says, to Gen. Ampudia:)

"Head Quarters Army of Occupation-Camp on the left bank of the Rio Grande,

near Matamoras, March 28, 1846. "Sir: I have the honor to receive the communication of the 23d inst, brought me on my march on the frontier on the 24th. I regret that circumstances prevented me from answering it at that time, and take advantage of this first favorable opportunity. to give to your protest against my occupading with its importance, and with the resarmy to the Rio Grande is wholly pending between our two governments, and I am not at liberty to discuss it. I have moved from Corpus Christi in conformity with instructions from my government, to occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande pending the final settlement of the question of boun-

tions with this people, and a desire partici-pated in by the President of the United States, permit me to indulge the hope that a friendly understanding may exist between

"I avail myself of the opportunity to of fer you assurances of the estimation and consideration with which I have the honor

Your ob't servant, Z. TAYLOR,
General of Brigade,
Com'r of the Army of the U. S. Senor Don Jesus Cardenss, Prefect of the norm of Tamaulipas—Matamoras."

The same paper, says the Express of the 30th, contains a communication from the Mexican General in-chief to the U. S. consul at matamoras, saying that he would not be permitted, nor other citizens of the U. S., to remain there; that they must depart for the interior in 24 hours, and that if any should be taken in the attempt to cross the river, they would be executed in an hour

The General in chief, in another letter, tells Gen. Taylor to retire beyond the Neuces in 24 hours, until the question is decided by the government, or else he shall conclude that he is resolved to decide it by

Gen. Taylor replied on the 12th April, denying such intention, and throwing responsibility on im who commences hostili-

Gen. Worth, of the United States Army, ness no less than its constancy, was waiting with impatience to rush forward into should have destined me to be the organ way to the Rio Grande. He left the same