## OFFICIAL.

From the Washington Union of Tuesday, May We lay before our readers the dewhich were received by last evening's by the War Department :

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, JALAFA, April 23, 1847.

SIR :- In forwarding the reports of commanders which detail the operations of their several corps against the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, I shall present, in continuation of my former report, but an oulline of the affair ; and while adopting heartily their commendations of the ardor and efficiency of individuals, I shall mention by name only those who figure prominently, or, from position, could not be included in those sub-reports. The field sketch herewith, indicates the positions of the two armies. The tiera caliente, of low level, terminates at Plan del Rio, the site of the American camp, from which the road ascends immediately in a long circuit among lofty hills, whose commanding points had all been fortified and garrisoned by the enemy. His right, entrenched, rested on a precipice overhanging an impassible ravine that forms the bed of the stream; and his entrenchments extended continuously to the road, on which was placed a formidable battery. On the other side, the lofty and difficult height of Cerro Gordo commanded the approaches in all directions .-The main body of the Mexican army was encamped on the level ground, with a battery of five pieces, half a mile in rear of that height towards Jalapa.

Resolving, if possible, to turn the enemy's left, and attack in rear, while menacing or engaging his front, I caused daily reconnoisances to be pushed with the view of finding a route for a force to debouch on the Jalapa road and cut off refreat.

The reconnoissance begun by Lieut. Beauregard, was continued by Capt. Lee, engineers, and a road made along difficult slopes and over chasms-out of the enemy's views, though reached by his fire when discovered-until arriving at the Mexican lines, further reconnoissance became impossible without an action .-The desired point of debouchure, the Jalapa road, was not therefore reached, though believed to be within easy distance ; and to gain that point, it now became necessary to carry the height of Cerro Gordo. The disposition in my plan of battle-general order No. 111, hereto-

fore enclosed-were accordingly made. Twiggs' division, reinforced by Shields' brig. ade of volunteers, was thrown into position on the 17th, and was, of necessity, drawn into acon in taking up the ground for its bivouac and the opposing height for our heavy battery. It will be seen that many of our officers and men were killed or wounded in this sharp combathandsomely commenced by a company of the 7th infantry, under Bvt. First Lieut. Gardner, who is highly praised by all his commanders for signal services. Col. Harney coming up with the rifle regiment and first artillery, (also parts of his brigade,) brushed away the enemy and occupied the height-on which, in the night, was placed a battery of one 24 pounder and two 24-pound howitzers, under the superintendence of Capt. Lee, engineers, and Lieut. Hagner, ordnance. These guns opened next morning, and were served with effect by Capt. Steptoe and Lieut. Brown, 3d artillery, Lieut. Hagner, (ortinance.) and Lieut. Seymor, 1st artillery. The same night, with extreme toil and difficulty, under the superintendence of Lieut. Tower, engineers, and Lieut. Laidley, ordnance, an 8-inch howitzer was put in position across the river, and opposite to the enemy's right battery. A detachment of four companies, under Major Burnham, New York volunteers, performed this creditable service, which enabled Lieut. Ripley, 2d artillery, in charge of the piece, to open a timely fire in that quarter. Early on the 18th the columns moved to the general attack, and our success was speedy and decisive. Pillow's brigade, assaulting the right of the entrenchments, although compelled to retire, had the effect I have heretofore stated. Twiggs' division, storming the strong and vital point of Cerro Gordo, pierced the centre, gained command of all the entrenchments, and cut them off from support. As our infantry (Col. Riley's brigade) pushed on against the main body of the enemy, the guns of their own fort were rapidly turned to play on that force, under the immediate command of Gen. Santa Anna, who fled in confusion. Shields' brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy. The part taken by the remainder of our forces, held in reserve to support and pursue, has already been noticed. The moment the fate of the day was decided. the cavalry, and Taylor's and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalapa in advance of the pursuing columns of the infantry -Twiggs' division and the brigade of Shields, -(now under Col. Baker)-and Maj. Gen. erson was sent to take command of them. In the hot pursuit many Mexicans were captured or slain before our men and horses were exhausted by the heat and distance. retreating army except a small body of cavalry. San Juan de Ulloa.) with its extensive arma. waived their handkerchiefs ; and the orchestra

ere not fully known when my first report was Brig. Gen. Twiggs, who was in the imme

inte command of all the advanced forces, has arned high credit by his judgment, spirit and The conduct of Cols. Campbell, Haskell and Wynkoop, commanding the regiments of Pillow? igade, is reported in terms of strong approbation by Maj. Gen. Patterson. I recor for a commission, Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, of the 7th infantry, (already known to the army for intrepidity on former occasions,) who hauled down the national standard of the Mex-

ican fort. In expressing my indebtedness for able assistance to Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general, to Majors Smith and Turnbull the respective chiefs of engineers and topograph--to Captain Allen, chief quartermaster, and Licut. Blair, chief commissary-and to Lieuts. Hagner and Laidley, ordnance-all actively employed-1 am impelled to make special mention of the services at Capt. R. E. Lee, engineers. This officer, greatly distinguished at the siege of Vera Cruz, was again indefatigable, during these operations, in reconnoisances as daring as laborious, and of the utmost value .-Nor was he less conspicuous in planting batteries and in conducting columns to their stations under the heavy fire of the enemy.

My personal staff, Lieuts. Scott, Williams, and Lay and Major Van Buren, who volunteered for the occasion, gave me zealous and efficient assistance.

serve, was 8500; the enemy is estimated at 11.000, or more. About 3000 prisoners, 4 or 5000 stands of arms, and 43 pieces of artilery were taken. By the accompanying return. regret to find our loss more severe than at first supposed, amounting in the two days to 33 officers and 393 men-in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1000 to 1200.

I am happy in communicating strong hopes for the recovery of the gallant Gen. Shields, who is so much improved as to have been brought to this place.

Appended to this report are the following papers :

A .- General return by name of killed and wounded

B .- Copies of report of Lieut. Col. Hitch. cock, acting inspector general (of prisoners taken) and accompanying papers. C .- Report of Brigadier Gen. Twiggs, and

ARRIVAL FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Major Campbell, of Springfield. Mc with Mr. Gerry, (a Laclede Ranger, dis charged in consequence of sickness.) an thirty men and two boys, teamsters, arrived yesterday morning from Chihuahua by way of Red River. The company hav ing elected Major Campbell captain, lef the city of Chihuahua on the fifteenth o March, taking the Presidio de la Grand route. Shortly after crossing the Rio Grande their Indian guide deserted them,

and having no map of the country their journey was one of danger and hardship until they arrived at the settlements. On ical engineers-to their assistants, Licutenants the 5th of April they passed through a Mason, Beauregard, Stevens, Tower, G. W. Camanche village, and although they Smith, McCollan, engineers, and Lieutenants made presents to the Indians, indications Derby and Hardcastle, topographical engineers of hostility were perceived. That night, as they were about encamping on the prairie, torches were seen on their track and they took to the saddle again. Continuing to ride until the torches were lost sight of, they encamped in a ravine and next morning started at dawn. About 10 o'clock they were pressed closely by a party of forty or fifty Camanches, finely mounted; and as the company had nothing but to make the Congress agree to the propomules, worn out by a march of seven or eight hundred miles, it was impossible ei- stoners. ther to escape by flight or pursue the enemy-so the whole party dismounted and

formed for battle at the edge of a chaparral. In this position the Indians surround-Our whole force present, in action and in re- ed them ; but manifesting no disposition to attack, it was supposed they intended waiting for reinforcements, and it was deemed advisable to fight their way through. This was accomplished without any injury to the company, with the exception of a slight wound received by one of the men; four or five of the Indians were wounded .--The Indians, now satisfied that any further attempt upon the party would be rather a serious affair, wheeled their horses about and were not seen after. They ter.' were armed with bows and arrows and lances, and four or five of them had rifles. The company were all armed with rifles. After this the company lost their track several times, and for two weeks before they arrived at the settlements lived entirely upon mule meat. Gerry heard a rumor that a party of Camanches, a short

From the National Intelligencer THE U. STATES AND MEXICO In the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the writer thereof, well informed of all the acts and thoughts of our Administration, gives us very distinctly to understand that the entente cordiale between the President of he United States and the then Ex-President of Mexico, by which the latter was enabled to regain his office and lead the forces of Mexico against those of the U. nited States, has continued to exist up to a very recent date. We hope that no reader will either overlook or forget this extraordinary revelation !

> Correspondence of the Public Ledger. " WASHINGTON, May 13, 1847.

"With the defeat of Santa Anna our hope of peace is considerably diminished ; for, however strongly the opposition press may have railed against what it was pleased to call 'the passport granted to that chief,' certain it is that our best hopes of peace rested on him, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico has thus far baffled his efforts sition of our Government to send commis

"The tone of his warlike dispatches was, from the commencement, forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and perfectly understood here by the President and his Cabinet, Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some being carried into effect to a great extent. lucky accident to turn for a moment the Many of our soldiers and teamsters have fortunes of war, and to improve that moment for concluding a peace. He came very near such a chance at Buena Vista, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and, with them, to our calculations of peace from that quar-

The following passage, in a Letter of ture of money, but should this savage plan the Army Correspondent of the New Or- continue any length of time, its butcheries leans Picayune, acquires consequence by the above disclosure of the fact that the battle of Buena Vista disappointed the "calculations" of our Administration and of Santa Anna; which were, that, in case peace? If we take their towns and cities the route at present propo of the defeat of Gen. Taylor, the latter and garrison them with a military force,



FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1847

For Congress, NATHANIEL BOYDEN. OF ROWAN COUNTY. Election on the fifth day of August.

This question has been asked us so of-

ten, until we have become tired of fram-

ing answers. So far as we are enabled

ted States have taken possession of a large

part of the country, and it is equally true

that the Government and People have

evinced no disposition to come to terms

but breathe revenge and revenge only .--

Having determined, that if they cannot

whip us in pitched battles or fortified pla-

OF The s EPH A. BLACK, it respects the ing in circulation this region. The ed are a sufficien of the friends of th they desire is the to insure this the uilding at both en IS THERE A PROSPECT OF PEACE

ing nations

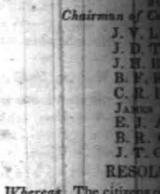
other in a l

that knowledge

people. This

the dissen

Dear Sir At a p at the Court-House of Resolutions were u be published for gene to judge, we are no nearer a peace with to be able to inform Mexico, than we were twelve months ago. Road will amount to It is true, the Army and Navy of the Uni-



ces, they will reek their spite against us Whereas. The citiz astonishment and reg by carrying on a guerilla warfare, cut circulation calculated to off all small parties of soldiers and trains Stock of the Charlott of supplies. This is the mode of conductagainst the Columbia ing the war now proposed, and which is that it is the intention stop short of Charlotte. Resolved, That said it may, is totally without been murdered in this way. It is also Resolved, That the said that the road from Vera Cruz to Jaitizens of Charlotte and lapa is strewed with the carcasses of that they desire and init Americans. Already have we enough of utmost efforts can acc built to Charlotte ; and as a the glories of this war, in the destruction willing that said Road be of many valuable lives and the expendithe same time-or that any shall insure its completion And, Whereas, An made on the people of Nor Eastern portion of this Sta Considering that such a state of things made at the next session of exists, we ask, where is the prospect of ation of the Charter of said

of Broad River : Resolved, That this N friends of the Columbia rou such intention, and depe eral and untrue, and entirely or circumstances. And further, To show or tance of this undertaking, an our property to its acco Resolved, That the Town structed to subscribe one hund Stock of the Columbia and dition to the private sub

sub-reports.

D .- Report of Maj. Gen. Patterson, and reports of brigade commanders.

E .- Copy of report by Brig. Gen. Worth, an nouncing the occupation by his division of the castle and town of Perote, with an inventory of ordnance there found.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

With high respect, your most ob't serv't WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of War. The following is a recapitulation of the official return of killed and wounded and missing in the actions of the 17th and 18th, at Cerro Gordo :

Officers-killed 3, wounded 30. Rank and Filekilled 60-wounded 337.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.] VERA CRUZ, April 29, 1847.

Gentlemen: An express arrived last evening from Lt. Dixon in command of 102 convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in this city on their road to join their respective regiments at and near Jalapa, stating that the party had been attacked by about 300 Mexicans. The express rider met, two miles this side of where he left Lt. D., a train of about forty wagons in charge

of Capt. Croghan Ker. Some fears are entertained for a train that was some five or six hours ahead of them. In fact, the Mexicans had great rejoicing amongst themselves last evening, in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon trains by the enemy. Their accounts have it that our men (the guard) had been lite. rally cut to pieces; but we have little in any thing that comes from such sources.

The Mexicans have a fine chance now to work upon our trains if they could only raise courage enough to do it. Col. Wilson's force at this place is too weak to spare many from it, and if the enemy should go to work with determination, they might reap a handsome reward almost without opposition. The scarcity of cavalry is severely felt. The New Orleans, on her trip from Tampico, found it necessary to throw overboard about thirty of the best horses belonging to the Tennessee cavalry during

a severe norther. A few cases of vomito are said to have occurred, but in a very mild form.

> In haste, yours, very respectfully,

Honor to the Brave !- The gallant Col. May, in company with Gen. Lewis, visited the Orleans theatre last evening, and took his seat in batants of protection. He likewise en- there are to be 500 dragoons, mounted; parquette. The audience immediately recor-The rout proves to have been complete-the nised him, and his name was soon in every part of the house. Being completely taken by the Anglo-Saxon that Governor Trias has takes up behind him, and finally there is being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The surprise, not expecting such an enthusiastic immediate consequences have been our posses. manifestation of respect, he endeavored to withsion of this important city, the abandonment of draw. This he soon found impossible, being the works and artillery at La Hoya, the next for. prevented by those who crowded around him. midable pass between Vera Cruz and the capi. The most enthusiastic cheering burst forth from tal, and the prompt occupation by Worth's divi. every part of the house ; bouquets were showsion of the fortress of Perote, (second only to ered upon him from every box; the ladies

ime before they met them, had stolen a large number of horses from Coffee's station, on the Red River, and that, in doing so two or three men were killed and several wounded.

When the company left Chihuahua Col. Doniphan's army was in the enjoyment of excellent health. The climate in that part of Mexico is delightful and provisions are abundant. Col. Doniphan was, in the absence of instructions, at a loss to know what course to pursue. The term of service of his regiment expires early in June, and unless other troops are sent to take its place, the country conquered by him will again fall into the hands of the enemy. We understand he was induced to march upon Chihuahua from El Paso by the Mexicans themselves, in the hope that he would fall an easy prey to them. They announced in the paper published at Chihuahua that Gen. Wool was marching to the city with his whole army and was within one or two days' march. These papers they took particular pains to bring to the notice of Col. Doniphan at El Paso, no doubt to lull him into a feeling of security. This ruse was successful, but they than theirs, or that they can whip them, soon found, much to their cost.

attempting to escape in disguise from Chihuahua was Gen. Cuilta, and not Colonel, as has been stated. He was the military been sold by the 'Hero of Tampico.' A. commandant of the province, and would by his rank have commanded at the battle of Sacramento, but that he was under arrest by order of the Governor for disobedience of orders in retiring from El Pa- with us, they are still anxious to get rid so as our army advanced.

the Anglo Saxon, published in the city of Chihuahua immediately after its capture by the American forces. It is dated on the 13th March and is published both in. English and Spanish. On the Spanish rapidly. This is characteristic of our side of the paper we find a proclamation of Col. Doniphan, as Commander-in-chief of the American forces in Chihuahua, requesting the people to continue at their gerous defiles. They move about with ordinary vocations; inviting those in the the celerity of cavalry. In fact they form towns and ranchos to continue their trade a little army of themselves, of dragoons, their increase during all that crisis. with the city, and assuring all non-com- infantry and artillery. In the first place gages to protect the people from the in- then each dragoon is to have an infantry cursions of the Indians. It is stated by man at his side, whom he on emergencies rall, two hundred miles south of the city. upon the back of mules, moved about with The Anglo-Saxon is in size about eight by celerity, or placed in battery in positions twelve inches; Lieut. Charles Kribben

is the editor and John S. Webb publisher. The materials were found in the city .---

would have it in his power to make peace with the United States. It furnishes also a key to the late decree of the Mexican Congress, denouncing as a traitor any individual, "let him be a private person or gotiations with the United States :

" JALAPA, April 25, 1847.

"The Mexicans here, one and all. denounce Santa Anna for a coward, a traitor, and every thing else that is bad; and I verily believe that a majority of them would rejoice exceedingly had Gen. Scott captured him the other day and hung him you cannot beat out of their heads; that he has sold the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo for a consideration they are equally confident, and in proof they are eternally talking about the \$3,000,000.into Vera Cruz from Havana, unless there was bribery and corruption at the bottom; the idea that our troops are a whit better even two to one when posted behind bat-

The Mexican officer taken prisoner in teries, has never entered their heads ; and hence, as a better excuse than none, there are many of them who say that they have gain, there are doubtless many, perhaps the larger portion, who have lost all confidence either in his honesty or bravery ; and, although they may not desire a peace

We have received the first number of state of feeling here in Jalapa."

The Regiment of Voltigueurs .- This service appears to be popular with recruits. The companies we perceive are filling up countrymen. Voltigueurs have usually the post of honor, and lead the van in forward movements through the most daninaccessible to heavier pieces.

The annual Convention of the Protes-

we are no nearer a close of the war than when the first blow was struck. The following from the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, presents the a functionary," who should enter into ne- difficulties in the way of bringing about a peace in such a clear and concise manner, so long as the populace are hostile, that we give it in preference to any remarks of our own. The thoughts presented in the last paragraph for the consideration of Mr. Polk, has struck us more than once while conning over the war, its

will be appalling.

question :

upon the first limb strong enough to bear object, and the ends which are to be achis weight. That he is playing them false complished by it; and for the life of us, we could frame no answer to the questions here asked. It seems to us, that instead of penetrating into the heart of the country, if indemnity only, is our object, They do not understand why it was that the better policy would be to hold the ter-President Polk allowed him to pass freely ritory now in possession of our troops on the Rio Grande and the sea coast, and while under our jurisdiction make the best of it we can. But to the article in

Papulation of Mexico .- I see one of this morning's papers, in a plausible course of reasoning from such data as we have, makes the present population of Mexico something like twelve millions. In 1793 a census was taken. which showed about four millions and a half. In 1803 Humboldt estimated the population at nearly six millions. And in 1820 Malte Brun of the tyrant on any terms. Such is the makes it eight millions; and at that point it has stood in the quotations up to this day. It cannot be that Mexico has not grown for the last twenty-seven years. It is true, her institutions have been unstable, and she has been much convulsed with wars and revolutions .---But so was our own country during the severe struggle of our revolutionary war; and De Tocqueville lays it down as a fact that the population of these United States marched steadily onward, without any perceptible check in

The population of the United States is doubled in about twenty-five years; that of Canada in less time ; and even that of old England in about forty-four years. Why, then, should established a temporary seat of govern- an active little battery of light brass pie- Mexico be supposed to have stood still ? It is ment for the State of Chihuahua at Par- ces, which can be unlimbered and parted fair to infer that she has now more than twelve millions instead of less. It is certainly a question of growing importance for Mr. Polk to answer how he is to take care of these twelve millions of people when he has conquered them;

DAVID S. YATES, Secreta

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (

We learn from the Richmond that the General Assembly of the of the United States, (Old School pointment at the First Presbyteri on the 20th, and was opened w CHARLES HODGE, D. D., Modern The spacious church was crown Previous to the sermon Rev. J. offered up an earnest prayer to th The Rev. Dr. Hodge took his tex chapter, 13th verse : " Do ye no minister about holy things, live ple, and they which whit at the the Altar ?" His discourse was

of showing the obligation of the as a body to sustain and provide | ted to the dissemination of its d support ought not to be confided or separate church provisio precarious and uncertain character tained, and provided by the whole ganization. From the church, he ters held their credentials-by it w in its service they were employed ; duty of the church to provide for for them that they would be place of pursuing some other vocation calling, to support themselves. 7 vocation with this view, diverter from the objects of his holy calling spired a thirst for wealth-both highly detrimental to the cause gion. These general views he e great clearness and force of thou commenced with a historical de those who minister at the altar has different ages, beginning with the, Constitution of the Presbyterian C particular, and urged upon the As of its amendment, referring to so examples of the advantages of a for the ministers, and the direct bors to the cause of Christiani The officers of the General As

THORNWELL, D. D., Moderator; Stated Clerk ; Rev. R. DAVID Clerk; Rev. P. J. SPARROW, D. D.,

vertisement of Mr. PLINV MILLIN,

TThe attention of the

ment of sixty-six guns and mortars, and its large abandoning the music of the performances, imsupplies of material, To General Worth's re. mediately struck up Hail Columbia, in honor port, annexed, I refer for details.

the skill and courage with which the attack on ted to permit the performance of the evening to the height of Cero Gordo was directed and ex. proceed. ecuted, naming the regiments most distinguished, and their commanders, under the lead of Col. Harney. Lieut. G. W. Smith led the engineer company as part of the storming force, and is noticed with distinction.

The reports of this assault make favorable mention of many, in which I can well concur, having witnessed the daring advance and perfect steadiniss of the whole. Besides those already named, Lieut. Brooks, 3d infantry : Lieut. Macdonald, 2d dragoons ; Lieut. Vandron, 7th infantry-all acting staff officers-Capt. Magruder, 1st artillery, and Lieut. Gardner, 7th infantry, seem to have won especial praise.

the heights, and bore an active part.

The brigade so gallantly led by Gen. Shields and after his fall by Col. Baker, deserves high commendation for its fine behavior and success. Cols. Foreman and Barnett, and Major Harris commanded the regiments; Lieut. Hammond, 3d artillery, and Lieut. Davis, Illinois volun- that time lying in the harbor of Hanvana,

of the hero. Some time elapsed before the en-I have heretofore endeavored to do justice to thusiasm of the audience was sufficiently aba- of using two v's as a substitute.

N. O. Ev. Mercury.

EXECUTION OF BROUGHTON. John Broughton yesterday suffered the penalty of the crime for which he was condemned, at about 3 o'clock, P. M. We hear that he struggled for some time before life became extinct. He made a short address to the spectators explaining the incidents which gave rise to the circumstancial evidence against him, and professing his willingnes to die, and the forgiv. officers of each company are left behind, to the last.

A large number of persons attended to wit. Col. Riley's brigade and Talcott's rocket and ness the execution, among whom were noticed howitzer battery, were engaged on and about no indecorum or disorder. During Broughton's address, all were silent and attentive.

Wilmington Commercial.

French Fleet .- We find in the " Aurora, of Matanza," under date of the 15th of April, the

The fonts of type were as barren of w's tant Episcopal Church in North Carolina as a cockney's prounciation, and the publisher is forced into the double cockneyism

## THE NEW TROOPS.

The Washington Union says :-- "In general, it may be reasonably estimated that there are now some 7,000 of the new levies on route for the seat of war, or to be en route in all the month of May-from

5,000 to 6000 of whom should reach their destination by the last of that month. It

should be here stated, too, that several

reports that, in this way, his regiment, the sion into the Whig ranks. At the late e-16th infantry, may number 1,000 strong, lection, for delegates to alter or form a at Point Isabel, by the 31st of may. The Constitution, the Whigs will have from same may probably be said of the 15th five to ten majority. For the first time, infantry. The strentgh of the ten new re- since the State was organized, the Whigs giments, say by the end of June, in Mexico have carried the State. In 1840, when and en route for the seat of war, may thus almost every State fell from under the teers, constituted the brigade staff. These op. was ordered to depart immediately for Vera certainly not less than the former number, New Hampshire, Virginia and Missouri, and possibly equal to the latter."

day the 10th. From the Newbernian we learn that about the usual number of delegates were in attendance. No other than the customary business came before the Convention. Two persons were ordained Priests.

Wilmington was agreed upon as the place for holding the next Convention, in 1848.

## THE WHIGS TRIUMPHANT IN IL-LINOIS.

regiments to the maximum standard-100 coism. Illinois ranges herself beside the the United States.

privates to each company. Col. Tibbatts other Whig States, and cries for admisas living monuments of folly.

or rather when he has conquered their principal towns and strong places-for I presume no was held in Newbern, beginning on Wednesday the 5th inst., and ending on Monone believes he can ever conquer the people of that country; that is out of the question. He

can go to the city of Mexico, undoubtedly, and his troops can " revel in the halls of the Montezumas." But what then ? What is he going to do with these twelve millions of people ? I confess it puzzles me somewhat to see how he is eventually to get out of the scrape. It is recorded somewhere, in Mother Goose, or some other standard author, that

" The King of France, with twenty thousand men. Marched up the hill, and then marched down again." By changing the quantity of

The dark Locofoco State of Iilinois is Perhaps an equally brilliant epic may one of ness of his enemies-protesting his innocence for the purpose of filling up the several redeemed and disenthralled from Locofo- these days be written on a certain President of

> So long as things remain as they are we have no prospect of a return of peace ; and He who can dispose the hearts of all to do right, alone can answer this inter- Mr. Webster was received esting question. But we trust the day is with every mark of he

Or upwards of torty-four and a of wheat and corn exported in eight Honors to Mr. Webster not far distant when we shall once more joy greet him on every h

be at peace with all the earth,-when our ceeds South. The citizen People instead of learning war and con- were preparing at the las tending in deadly combat with neighbor- his reception there.

Corn. Wheat, Corp.

Mnemotechny, Mr. M. comes Colleges.

> Export of Breadstuffs .---made up by the Editors of the P ican, the quantity of flour, wheat, exported from the United States to September 1, 1846, to 1st May, is as

Flour, Corn Meal, Wheat,

and corn, allowing five bushes to the ports have been equal to