Terms of the Watchman. o per year, Two Dornars-payable in not paid in advance, Two dollars eil be charged.

nt insertion. | Court orders charged higher than these rates.

Despondence of The Southerner.

GOOGHLAND C. H., Sept. 23, 1847. in me to insert in your paper a few plain thultery thoughts upon a subject, which, more than all others, have tended to mile once exalted character and prosperity for native State.

The tide of emigration from Virginia, which been continually going on, has sapped her mes, and destroyed her strength; and unhis drain is prevented, it will, in the course www.make her the least prosperous the least respected of all the members of

ta eminent English writer confesses that he wally unable to account for this universal motion of our citizens to leave the home of ments, our children and our tenderest as. ions, for some uncertain, distant residence. people in the world love their native save the Virginians. The Russian in fur and flannel, prefers the banks of wigh to the shores of the Adriatic. The Swiss loves the fall glaciers which sectorer his native home, like the swift chawhich he chases from their summits .-The sont Irishman, bound to some land not biningly the demon of starvation, remembers

nesids of the far West. by that the trade of our State is paralyzed, dies not advance like others. Emigration

deprived us of our enterprising citizens, al transplanted them in another soil. We in little commerce, and scarcely any litera. We should have both, if it were not for ply: emigration. Has the talent of our country No : it has been transferred, and she States have had all the benefit and all the will. Go, search the Congress of the United Sites; examine the list of Governors of the mons States. The number of native-born The greatest In If this age the North American States. ma Henry Clay of Kentucky-was born in dis State. If he had not emigrated from Virmis we would now be proud to add his great ame to the long and distinguished list of the ison of the Old Dominion. But why should be so ! Is it to the interests of individuals sto leave us? In some cases it may be, in the aggregate, we can safely affirm that not. The man of learning who leaves in ter of finne and reputation, would certainly sporeciated if he remained. Native, true him will not always be hid, but in the end, welly shine out. For the physicians, lawwand divines, there is some excuse. But pricultireist, the landlowner, is of all the Remaining at home, manurgand improving his lands, he will in the was of time succeed better than the he who, brearing himself from all associations which steems dear, goes far from the home of aminiv, to spend the remainder of his life komplating wealth, or is not so fortunate, theret ever after his emigration. These ments are proved by the fact that northern the now buying up lands in Eastern Virand in a few years amassing fortunes upthe same land that had been deserted by its mer occupant on account of its extreme pov-But the philosophical inquirer will admit sees the effect; but cannot find the An attentive examination of facts will

wisce him that excessive emigration is the of all the evils under which this State while other States have grown rich by have become poor.

of industry and labor have converted places into gardens. The face of the ally is dotted over with the cheerful hamlets be inswered that in time it will; but the mogh in Old Virginia, until the farmers remeter to move : but to stay at home and

In to the interest of the land owner to by this State. Here his facilities are Puler for sending to market; here he can edicate his children; which in a new My it is difficult to do. Here he can enjoy Associations of his early youth. Here he be with those friends who have known him and best. Here he will live with comadhappiness, and when he dies his bones a near those of his ancestors who have More him. So we see that emigration us of a systematic and scientific agrian active and powerful commerce, and ned and high-toned literature. It draws whetalent, vigor and energy of our State. the standard of our relative impor-

trobs us of our je wels, our gifted, brave dialrous citizens, the stay and ornament Jirginia. But time, that great innovahow proving that this policy has been too long. Experience has opened the the prople. Emigration will now soon advocates save a few turbulent and restbins. It is to be hoped that there will that change wrought. By the increase on, the lands will increase in value; higher, agriculture flourishes more, the State are indissolubly connected. we increase in public and in private in intelligence, in influence and in taand Virginia again will recover her high

> DOMUM. copy the foregoing article for the reathe observations which it contains re- upon me.

ong her sisters of our confederacy.

E CAROLINA WATCHM

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 24, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

lative to the effects of emigration in Virginia. in retarding her progress to wealth and great. ness, are equally true as to North Carolina .-We sincerely hope that a better day is coming -a time when North Carolinians will cease to entertain that restless spirit of emigration, which breaks as often as it makes, the fortunes of those who are led by it; and which impoverishes the home to which, in after years, they would gladly return, if circumstances would permit.- EDs.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. STATES, ?

September 6. 1847. 6 To his Excellency the President and General.

in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico: The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult. stipulate that the army under and regret the place of his birth, which my command shall have the privilege of ob be is leaving for ever. And why? Because taining supplies from the city of Mexico. There her love their country with a poet's ardor and were repeated violations of these articles soon mid's zeal; while our citizens will leave, after the armistice was signed, and I have now hermive soil, for some golden El Dorado in good reason for believing that within the last twenty four hours, if not before, the 3d article formation is the cause why Agriculture is of the same convention was also violated by the and neglected. Because our lands are not same parties. There direct breaches of good good as they were when our forelathers faith give to this army a full right to commence and them, we must look for better some. hostilities against Mexico without giving any were else. No thought of improvement en- notice. However, I will give the necessary Virginian's head; but he moves away to time for an explanation, satisfaction, or reparamil the poverty which his own injudicious tion. If these are not given I hereby formally magment has occasioned. Virginia ought notify you that, if I do not receive the most comfactories; for these we have not plete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following re-

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847. To his Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Com. mander in Chief of the Army of the U. S.

SIR-By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last hight and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, not to the agents of the army of the U. States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and so confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct year Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two resame pairs have only served to place them in the condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garas contrast the condition of England with ry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, becountry not larger in extent than our cause the peace of two great Republics could and of less proportionate emigrants. - not be made to depend upon things grave in hardly a foot of land is unoccupied. The themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscuriits inhabitants. In such a country, agricul- ty in this sentence, which, it is probable, is My is not our State so ? It owning to typographical errors .- Eds. Pic.

It is not without great grief and even indigna. that a permanent change never will be tion that I have received communications from the cities and villages oc nied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of fanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives: and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has character ized so justly as unnatural. But I shall des offering apologies, because I cannot be to the truth that the true cause of the thre renewing hostilities, continued in the your Excellency, is that I have not b ling to sign a treaty which would siderably the territory of the Repul only the territory of the Republic, nity and integrity which all na the last extremity. And If thes ind of you have not the same weight in re the wor Excellency, the responsibility those side is who can easily distinguish

pon you. moderation and justice, wil ellency will be I flatter myself that yo of the weight of convinced, on calm refle rtune, you should my reasons. But, if r the first city of the seek only a pretext to opportunity to free American continent the horrors of war, the unarmed popul there will be left m but to repel force and energy whi

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

> From the London Times of August 25th. THE MEXICAN WAR.

Eighteen months have not elapsed since the President of the United States communicated to the American Congress the intelligence that they were engaged in a war on their southwes. tern frontier. The motives which impelled Mr. Polk to the origination of so serious an incident in the annual register of a nation were very candidly discussed at the time. It was asserted that the war arose from a source little more home. respectable than the imperfect window at Trianon, or the cup of tea on Mrs. Masham's gown. It was said that the President desired, by some signal exploit, to endear his term of office so deeply to his constituents that they would be loth to see the termination of so glorious a reign; that he wished to identify his Adminis. tration with gratifying victory and profitable conquest; and that he expected to divert or overbear the remoustrances or political dissent and the chances of a possible rival, by the spoils or songs of a triumphant expedition. Mr. Polk looked for a short campaign, and a summary surrender. He dreamed, like Napoleon in 1812 deputations and offerings, of cessions and spoils. He thought to acquire a province at the cost of a parade, and to discover a new planet for his star-spangled banner without a mentionable expenditure of labor or time.

Now, supposing that the next dispatches should bring the actual intelligence of a treaty that have arisen during the progress of on the specified basis, the account will run the Mexican War. Claiming for its party thus; The Americans have been subjected to the exclusive merit of patriotic motive, ed the following as the parts omitted in the drain of an eighteen months' war on a far the Democratic party strenuously endeamore ruinous scale than any of their recent armaments. No very close approximation has yet been made to the precise amount of the penalty thus incurred; but it is admitted on all hands that it has gone far to postpone that revision of the American tariff to which was so emphatically called for by the reforms and prospects of other states, and which would have spoken so powerfully for transatlantic wisdom amongst the people of Europe. Instead of a conquest, Mr. Polk can only point to what by the most favorable appellation must be termed a compromise. Instead of enriching the exchequer and reducing the burdens of his country, he has retarded, it may be for years, its opportunities of sage experience or enlightened reform. At an ealry period of the war, it was industriously set forth that Mexico would indemnify her conquerers for the expenses which they condescended to incur; but as this claim gradually became larger, it was proportionately withdrawn from notice, and such impractical arrangement no longer figures in any of the preliminaries. Six months ago, before the batles of Vera Cruz, the advance to Puebla, or the despatches of reinforcements, the costs of dollars. By the same estimate, the marketable value of California was set down at \$15,-000,000. Omitting, therefore, the intermediate accumulation of expenditure, and stating the case in a form most familiar to transatlantic capacities, it may be said that America has exposed herself to the hazard of disgrace and the reprobation of Europe, for the sake of purchasing an unnecessary commodity at twice its

But this is not all. It is notorious that the United States can receive no considerable access. ion of territory without the agitation of a question which may involve the most momentous results. A large and powerful portion of the Union is resolved that slave, if it cannot be abolished in the States where it is at present legalized, shall at least never be introduced in- been made to create harmonious feeling to any newly annexed province; and the ener- between the officers and soldiers. To the gy displayed in such matters on our own shores may lead to a pretty safe inference as to the obstinacy with which this not un reasonable point may be insisted on abroad. On the other hand it is alleged and declared, with equal violence, that slave labor will be more than ever indispensable in bringing under cultivation a prolific but incumbered soil, promising abundant re-but incumbered soil, promising abundant re-turns, but demanding extraordinary outlays of turns, but demanding extraordinary outlays of politic attack but the first the fir ets of this dispute are unable to anticipate its a of the Demecratic Press has not scrupled decision; but it has been very palpably hinteand to denounce the Colonel of the North Carthat the eventual disruption of the Unione powthe formation of two separate and hosal, may be
currence; ignorant at the same time of
the true pature of the case and in direct
the true pature of the case and in direct Other anticipations combine Mr. Polk into almost the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to pect to bring the policy astead of extinguishing the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the pro. universal suspicion. Alling splender of conquest and emollient in eans of the war, a formidable of the State, and the honor of the Regi- Their own mistress then came up and called rival to his of inexhaustible topic of invective, effecting political capital. Else where is to receive the crumbs. She has besides, a turversaries and determined the course of neutrals pitiful slanders to the prejudice of the position by the falseness of his speculation. "There colonel Commandant, thereby creating a wrong implession of his character at home."

There control of the little girl, wrong implession of his character at home. generally popular in their beginning a the s a war, and the second a peace." Mr. war certainly claimed its share of favor , though his pence may undoubtedly demand welcome which the lesser evil always deves, we think it will pass even his ingenuity

> an honorable conclusion. The Ice Trade.- Ice is. ole commodities of the now one of the sta New England States, orted thence to every warm climate on the globe. It is said that iced Champaign is quite common at Calcutta, Madeira, Bombay. Manila, and Canton. One house in Boston sent 101 cargoes to Asia during the present mint julep saloon, and the presumption is that in none in France or England.

to represent it as an advantageous bargain or

Richard Hill, Jr., of Henrico county, Virginr means of salvation, ia, says that cattle or other stock, if washed ce, with the decision with the water in which Irish potatoes have From the Fayetteville Observer. COL. PAINE.

We have copied from the Register a long authorized account of the difficulties between this officer and his men. It will be seen that it fully sustains our supposition, that the presence of the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments, under the command of Col. Paine, was the immediate cause of this unfortunate state of things. Even that, however, might have failed, but for the instigations of Locofocoism at

It is reported, but we imagine without foundation, that Col. Paine has asked to be recalled, or to be permitted to resign.

The following, from the pen of a friend, expresses our sentiments :-

We have had frequent occasion to regret the disorganizing spirit of the Democratic Press. We have seen how readily it seizes upon the lowest pretences to bolster up its designs: how it forgets what is due to justice and integrity when seeking to create political capital : how studiously it invents schemes to affect the popular will, and panders to vulgar prejudices to gain an ignoble triumph. We have been peculiarly pained to witness the development of this spirit in many matters vors to inculcate the belief that the Whigs have done every thing in their power to thus supplied. The Delta proceeds: prostrate the energies of the Government and defeat its laudable efforts to "extend the area of freedom." But upon examination it would seem that the party was dependent upon a contingency, and that an investment of patriotism was considered good or bad according to the amount of spoils produced. It was patriotic with some men in North Carolina to volunteer, so long as the hope of preferment was held out; but when that hope was taken away, the obligation of patriotism seemed removed, and some went even so far as to reconsider and make another investment of their patriotism. Gov. Graham had scarcely announced the appointment of the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment, when, ignorant of their qualifications, the Democratic Press denounced the appointment: at the same time, however. making no allusion but in terms of praise to the selected Major, and advocating, as the war were stated in Congress, by a calcu- based upon sound principle, the exceedlating Senator, to approach thirty millions of ingly strange, not to say mutinous conduct of Green W. Caldwell. And by way of rewarding their devotion to party, the great Commander-in-Chief, to whom belongs the express privilege of bestowing honors upon those attend to his interests, has not given a single office in North Carolina out of the limits of his party.

> Many are the reasons beside that have led us to the conclusion that the patriotism of the Democratic party is a one-sided patriotism, based upon self-interest alone. Had their opposition to the appointment of officers in the N. C. Regiment originated in a true and genuine love of country. it would have ceased with the appointment; and every exertion would have most common understanding such armo- fishes :ny is essentially requisite to end sure military success. But it only indeeded occasion daughter of Mr. David Thomas, who lives on to demonstrate the facet, that such opposi- the borders of the pond which supplies water to demonstrate the la upon the belief that for the furnace works, at Weare river, who has tion was not be were wanting in military a most wonderful control over a class of anithe appointed this there was no evidence.) mals hitherto thought to be untameable. For skill, (for it had its origin and inception in a year or two past the little girl has been in the habit of alminor about the metal an individual, paying so much p contravention of the approval of his conduct by the two commanding Generals. tleman's daughter approached, but in a moment is the practice of all bankers, in to Not only so, but it would seem that some they discovered their mistake, and whisked aare even willing to sacrifice the dignity way from the stranger in high dudgeon. fame. He has given his ad. ment in this war, simply with the hope of and they crowded up, clustering about her hands wrong implession of his character at home, and destroying his influence in the Army? We must denounce this spirit as nothing less than the spirit of mobocracy.

In view of these things, we are led mo servative darty to fre opposition to existing Order, based sacrifice everything for the sake of political aggrandizement. The few restrictions that are placed by the law upon the exercise of freedom, are restrictions for the most part upon immoral or dangerous practices; practice detrimental in their influence and effect to private individuals year. A Yankee has gone to Paris to open a or society at large. But the Law must be enforced that it may be respected .will be a good speculation, as it is said there If this be true when said of the Civil authority, it is equally so in relation to Thus the INSTRUMENTS are made to suffer, while Military Law. But if the conductors of the master-spirit that led them log to murder the public Press, in their desire to appear goes free .- Cheraw Gazette. advocates of enlarged freedom, denounce as unmerciful the execution of the Law,

what can we anticipate but insubordination, and mutiny?

The cry against Law and Order is fast becoming popular with that party. Let but one proclaim himself the zealous friend of extended liberty, and he is looked upon as an oracle of Democracy, whose words

are dictated by the inspiration of genius, We think that the Press should subserve a higher, a nobler end. To check, and not to stimulate to mutiny and rebellion, the bad passions of men: to frown down every violation of law; and to uphold both military and State officers in their efforts to put an end to insubordination and insurrection. In this way alone can the Press prove its devotion to true freedom,-its love of true principales,-its sacred regard for the Constitution.

> From the Richmond Times. LEONIDAS AGAIN.

It seems that the New Orleans Bulletin and Picayune were rather ludicrously hoaxed in trusting to the genuineness of their addenda to the letter of " Leonidas.' The Delta explains their mistake by say

"It seems that a quizzical friend of ours, commiscrating the forlorn and unhappy condition of the editors of the Picayune and Bulletin, resolved to gratify their laud. of one hundred sheets, and put into box able curiosity to know what were the por- are locked and placed in a sliding tions of said letter which were omitted for the pressmen, who are at work and represented by the mysterious stars, These sheets are drawn up and so he sat down and from his fancy sketch. returned in the same manner; our publication of the letter."

We need not again copy the portions

"Having laid his plans, our joker went to the corner of Camp and Common streets where he knew he would find some of the editors of the Picayune and Bulletin, ly, the number and date are added, and taking out his fancy sketches, com- are ready for the finishing touch, the menced reading them to a knot of the of one of the cashiers. One of quid-nunes who congregate in that neighporhood. Sure enough, our joke angler had hardly baited his hook and cast out his lines before a fine fat fish of the Picayune darted at it with the greediness of a fresh water trout, whilst the mincing editor of the Bulletin, a sort of a sculpin, dried; they are then put up into gloated over it most appetizingly. In a very short time they both took hold, and nature. Thence they go to the re swallowed straightway the bait, hook, line | partment, and from that office are b

This was certainly an excellent joke, and we doubt not it made the New Orleans people forget the vellow fever for a day; but like many other good jokes, it cuts the joker almost as much as the joked at. It is hard to conceive how any nient for the " paying tellers." There triend of Gideon J. Pillow could have delarge locks to each case, and the keys liberately composed such a satire upon by separate afficers, so that both mus the prowess, as that admirable descripent before any sum can be removed tion of his single combat with the Mexican General. This account and the comparison of his conduct to that of Napoleon, were so exactly in keeping with the bills are printed. The ink is made it extravagant representation of the real let- and it is of such a peculiar con ter, that it was very natural to adopt the fictitious additions as authentic. We still cannot resist the impression that the whole quire to be letter was an ironical satire upon General Pillow's pretensions.

The Hongham Gazette, (Mass.) gives the folng account of the wonderful success of a little girl in winning the affections of certain

crumbs into the water for the fishes. By de- ty for its members; securing the grees these timid creatures have become so loss, or the painful alternative of c tame as to come at her call, follow her about mistress. At first the fishes were deceived and is the concern that it is known in the came up to the surface of the water as the good notes are out and who received the

sheying her voice, and feeding from her hand. We have just returned from a visit to the pond, and having seen the little bright eyed girl sporting with her obedient swarms of pickerel, pout and shiners, patting them on the head, stroking their sides, and letting them slip through her Bank who have very comfortable acc urgently than ever to appeal to the Con- hands. She has her favorites among them .- tions. There is also a bank kitchen rown down this re- A pout which has been marked on the head in as bank parlor. This for the account some way, and the turtle we spoke of, are re- of the directors on duty, who may wi as it is upon a wretched willingness to markably intelligent. A more beautiful in of coffee, or a beef steak, &c. - Corres stance of the influence of kindness and gentle- N. Y. Com. Adv. ness can hardly be found.

The Carlise Rioters .- On the 7th inst. Judge Hepburn passed sentence on twelve negroes who were found guilty of participating in the riot which terminated in the death of a citizen of Maryland. One was sentenced to ten day's imprisonment in the County Jail: another to 6 months imprisonment; and ten to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary .-

The Merchant's Shot Tower, in Baltiigh obligations impose been boiled, will be immediately relieved of the and publicly declare their unfeigned sym- more, is the highest tower of the kind in pathy for such as violate its provisions, the world, being 250 feet.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The Bank of England is an imme ase ture, covering five acres of ground, hav windows in either if its fronts, but re light from above, or from its courts. It for business at nine in the morning, and co open until five in the afternoon-e ring these hours between nine hundred a thousand persons. At seven o'clock evening a detachment of soldiers are m from the "tower" into the Bank, when mount guard until seven o'clook the ner

The Bank has a capital of eighteen sterling, and is managed by Govern is notes are never re-issued by the ter being presented for payment. The continue in circulation for any time a from one bank to another; but when ed to the Bank for specie, the name of the presenting must be endorsed, with h dence; then, after a careful examination note is paid and cancelled. The printing, binding, &c. required

Bank and its branches are done within the

ing by the most approved methods. The

presses and all the machinery are the becan be obtained in England or Scotla admirably arranged is every thing, from gine room to the "bank parlor," the room resemble a beautiful toy shop. ker" or engine "driver" is required the fire or look after the engine during The fire is fed in the same manner I is ground. In the morning a sufficient ty is put into the "hopper," and that regular supply into the grates or s nothing further is required. The w plied in the same way; and should any want of water, by accident or an alarm is sounded by a whistle. is printed on what is called one sheet the lowest denomination is five pounds est one thousand. The paper is first to those whose duty it is to " wet if This is done by the steam process. paper is in a proper state to be locked up in boxes and sent to an recounts it. It is then counted again ing above as by himself. If by accidspoils a sheet," it must be market and every particle of the spoiled down. Every note or bill passes th hands of two sets of pressmen. Fir printed without the number and date. nious pieces of mechanism I have exthat used to mark the number on There is no change of number by ha s done by this machine and by steam When the bills have passed th hands of the printers they are sent t ing-room, when they are again co packets and sent to the cashier's re to "the treasury." Here they are ke proof iron cases, which cover all of the room. The room itself is there being only one thing that c the counter. On one side of the cases are filed with gold, tied up

ling, all ready to be put in circulat Each day from thirty to thirty-six its effect, together with

in my band while in this room /100 s

and on the other the bills in packages.

he highest numbe 99. When that number turn to number one, with pressmen and most of the r £3 per week. The females in ruling rooms from fifteen shill

The clerks are paid good sa have been some years in the service They commence, however, at a soon become " higher graduates, creased salary in the bank, or an to one of its branches. The plan security is frequently observed, as

try, to take the number of each note paid and to whom paid. This is

ime, but it gives great security. In the Bank there is a departm weighing-room. Here two gentleme ployed weighing sovereigns by stu scales are constructed as to drop the on the let he full weight on the ris that fall on the left are taken out ar machine, and returned to the local be dividual from which they came. They

sold to the Bank for bullion, to be rec There are several families residi

The Force of Gen. Scott before the Mexico.-We have seen a statemen forces, taken from the Mexican paper a lished in the city of Puebla, and whiel posed to be substantially exact. It is t

Brought by Scott to Puebla Volunteers arrived with Pillow Cadwalader Pierce

Total number arrived Sick, deserters, &c. Garrison left in Puebla

Force which marched upon Mexico