

THE REPUBLICAN.

W. B. GULICK, Editor and Proprietor

NEWBERN, N. C.

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Death of Ex-President Adams.

In another column will be found an account of the illness of Mr. Adams. At 9 o'clock on Tuesday night (the latest dates we have) he was rapidly declining. We learn verbally that he is dead. He probably died on the 22nd of Feb. His spirit took its flight, amid the roar of the artillery in honor of the birth day of the Father of his Country. His whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and it may be truly said of him that he spared no opportunity to promote, what he considered, its best interests. If he had faults, let them be buried with him; we will only recall his virtues; these we will hold in grateful remembrance. A good man has died, and the nation mourns.

Change of Position.

The Whig party now declare that the war with Mexico originated by the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President, in ordering our army under Gen. Taylor, in conformity with his advice, from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, and their ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to find arguments to support this position. How does this tally with the declarations made by the same party previous to the annexation of Texas. The Whig doctrine in 1844 was that the annexation of Texas would be productive of war; while the Democratic doctrine was, that it could present no just cause of war. This measure of annexation was consummated under the administration of John Tyler, and for which President Polk can in no way be considered responsible. The Whigs therefore have entirely changed their ground on this subject, abandoning the annexation as a cause, and asserting the acts of the present Executive as having led to the existing difficulties.

The present Administration has adopted every plan consistent with the national honor, for the preservation of peace. Mr. Slidell was sent out with full powers to settle all the difficulties between the two Governments. Mexico would not so much as receive him. Could more than this be done to preserve peace?

The annexation of Texas having been accomplished by the preceding administration and Texas having thus become a component part of the U. S., it became Mr. Polk's duty to protect that territory from the invasion of any and every enemy. This emergency he provided for, and when aggression was made by Mexico, the army of the U. S. was ready to repel the invaders. What other course, consistent with the national honor, and with his oath as President of the U. S., could he have adopted?

The annexation of Texas was declared by Mexico, previous to the passage of the joint resolution in the Congress of the U. S., to be an act of war; and that Mexico would consider it as such. On the passage of that resolution, Mexico began preparations for the war, not to conquer the strip of territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, but for the reconquest of the whole of Texas. The question of boundary was then never thought of. It was an after thought, on which to base the many groundless charges of "unconstitutionality" against the President. Knowing well that their former declaration that the annexation of Texas would be followed by war, would avail nothing against the present administration, they were compelled to resort to this subterfuge concerning the true boundary of Texas. They no longer stand on the same platform as in 1844. "Circumstances alter cases," and so the Whigs feel themselves authorized to change their position whenever they deem it expedient. They well deserve the name that has been applied to them, of the "expedient party."

Mr. Badger's Speech.

"We will give the *Republican* a quart of ground peas, if he will make good his assertion, that Mr. Badger is opposed to all indemnity, or that he attempts to prove that Mexico is in the right and our Country in the wrong."—*Newbernian*.

We refer to Mr. Badger's speech again, not particularly for the sake of the "ground peas" he so liberally offers us, but more particularly to show from the speech itself that our statement of his position is correct, and also to show the real difference between Mr. B. and the *Newbernian*.

He begins by laying down the position that the war was commenced by the "unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President." If then the war was wrong in its inception, it follows that every other act subsequent to and a consequence of this "unlawful and unconstitutional act" must also be wrong. And it is as plain as day, that if we are in the wrong, the Mexicans must be in the right—the identical proposition that Mr. Badger labors, but ineffectually to establish.

If then, the war was "unconstitutionally and unlawfully commenced," if our country is in the wrong, and Mexico in the right, does it not follow as a matter of course that we are not entitled to one foot of indemnity, in territory, or by any other means. On the contrary, we ought to make amends to Mexico for the defeats she has suffered, for the men slain in battle, and the money expended in prosecuting the war. Any other course than

this would be fraught with unheard of injustice, such as we hope this country, if she desires a continuation of the blessings of heaven, may never be guilty of. This is the alternative to which Mr. Badger's position reduces us.

But to prove incontestably that Mr. B. is "opposed to all indemnity," we need only refer to his speech. After going on to say that he is opposed to the absorption of Mexico by the U. S. or the destruction of her nationality, he says: "I am opposed to the Conquest, by arms, of Mexico or any part of Mexico. I am opposed to wresting from her one inch of her domain by the exertion of any force which shall control her will and compel an apparently voluntary surrender, while in reality the soul of the Country tenaciously adheres to that with which it parts." If this does not look like refusing indemnity, we do not know what it means. Again speaking of his constituents, the people of N. C. he says: "They may be willing, as I am, to procure a bay upon the Pacific, with such an addition of territory as shall be necessary, and barely necessary, to unite it with our territory of Oregon, provided it is not obtained by force—that the surrender is not dictated by coercive power—but that it is made with a true free will, and, honestly purchased by us." Here is at least an implied declaration of the refusal of indemnity. We can only obtain Mexican territory by purchase, says Mr. Badger.

We think we have established our position—that Mr. Badger believes his country in the wrong and Mexico in the right, and that he is opposed to all indemnity. We do not expect to convince the *Newbernian* nor any of its coadjutors; none are so deaf as those who will not hear.

There is one more point we wish to mention. It is evident that the *Newbernian* does not relish this position in which Mr. Badger has placed himself; he finds it extremely difficult to support him in the stand he has taken against his Country. Again we ask the question, does Mr. Badger represent truly his constituency in North Carolina? Does he truly represent the Whigs of this Congressional District? Are these the positions assumed by the Whigs previous to the last election? We wait for an answer.

Col. Fremont.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry has at last transpired. He is found guilty of all the charges and of each of the specifications of the different charges. They are, 1st. Mutiny; 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court sentenced him to be dismissed the service. Seven members of the court, in consideration of the important services Lieut. Fremont has rendered previous to the acts for which he was tried, recommended him to the Executive clemency. The President, in reviewing the case, says he is not satisfied that the facts prove the military crime of mutiny, but that the second and third charges are sustained. In consideration however of his previous and meritorious conduct, and the recommendation of the Court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted. He was released from arrest, and ordered to resume his sword and join his regiment in Mexico. Lieut. Fremont on the instant of receiving notification of this result of the investigation, resigned his place in the army, on the ground that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting Executive clemency.

The Difference.

Mr. Clay declares himself utterly opposed to the acquisition of any territory whatever. Mr. Badger, in his recent speech in the Senate of the U. S. is willing to procure a bay on the Pacific and the territory necessary to unite it with Oregon, by purchase. Which is Whig doctrine! Does the *Newbernian* confine himself to either?

The *Newbernian*, we presume, is not aware that the *Richmond Republican*, from which we took the observation concerning Judge McLean's friends, is a Whig paper, and a Taylor paper at that. Instead of endorsing such sentiments, we held them up to the detestation of all true Americans.

Congress.

On account of the entire failure of the mails on Saturday night our intelligence from Washington City is not as late as usual. What we have received amounts to literally nothing.

Death of Major Webster.

By the last arrival from Mexico, we learn that Major Edward Webster of the Mass. Volunteers, son of Daniel Webster died in Mexico in the latter part of January of the typhoid fever.

Wanted to know—General Taylor's opinion on taking indemnity in territory from Mexico. Will some of the Taylor papers favor us with an exposé of his views?

Peace.

Last week we noticed that a bearer of despatches from Mexico had gone on to Washington City. As it was conjectured he bore the project of a peace between Mexico and the U. S. Although this treaty was not ratified when the despatches left Mexico, there seems to be no doubt but that the Mexican Congress would ratify it immediately on its assembling. We cannot yet tell what will be the course adopted by the administration at Washington, but we presume the project will be sent in

to the Senate for their consideration. The conditions have not yet officially transpired, but the following from the National Intelligencer is probably a correct statement of the terms.

The substance of the Treaty is, as we understand as follows:

First.—Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the Treaty shall be in suspense.

Secondly.—Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c. that the boundary between the U. States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the Sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico and thence in a line which (with some digression to run west) to the Pacific Ocean and strike a point south of the port of San Diego.

Thirdly.—In consideration of this large cession of Territory the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of Fifteen Millions of Dollars, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of details; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico.

The Treaty makes its appearance in a questionable form; being concluded by Mr. Trist, as with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by the Executive. It is understood, however, that the Treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President, to the Senate for its consideration. What will be its fate in that body we shall not undertake to predict.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY Feb. 18th.

SENATE.—After the disposal of the morning business, the Army bill was taken up and Mr. Green spoke at length against the bill. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The bill for the relief of the heirs of Commodore John Paul Jones, after some debate was passed. Adj.

MONDAY Feb. 21st.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones was received from the House, and referred. The special order was about to be taken up when Mr. Benton rose and stated that Mr. Adams a member of the House, had just been stricken down, and that he was probably passing away; he moved an adjournment, and the House accordingly immediately adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tweedy introduced a bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. Mr. Hall introduced a bill for the relief of volunteers engaged in the military service of the U. S. A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gens. Worth, Quitman, Twiggs, Pillow, Shields, Pierce, Caldwell and Smith, and ordering gold medals to be presented to each, was then offered, pending which Mr. Adams was seen to droop in his seat as if fainting. The House immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY Feb. 22nd.

Both Houses adjourned immediately on meeting, Mr. Adams lying in the Capitol in a very critical state.

WAR NEWS.

Orizaba Taken.

The following letters from the New Orleans Picayune will be read with interest. We cannot give a better account of the movements of our Army than by inserting these letters entire.

PUEBLA, Jan. 21, 1848.

I wrote on the 17th instant from Mexico, and informed you I intended to accompany a secret expedition under the command of Gen. Lane, which, at the time, was supposed to be intended to scour the valley of Mexico in the direction of guerrillas, and after giving it a thorough search, to march in the direction of Santa Anna's residence for the time being. The expedition, consisting of two companies of the 3d dragoons, under the command of Capt. Duperu and Lieuts. Adde and Martin, a company of Mounted Rifles commanded by Lieut. Claiborne, and four companies of Texas Rangers, commanded by Captains Roberts and Daggit and Lieuts. Tucker, and Evans, numbering in all about 350 officers and men, left Mexico on the morning of the 18th, taking the Penon, or Vera Cruz road, Major Polk in chief command of the Dragoons and Rifles, and Col. Hays in chief command of the Rangers, accompanied the expedition, together with Maj. Chevalis, formerly of the Rangers, Capt. Crittenden of the Rifles, and Lieut. Butler, Dr. Hunt, of Kentucky, and Mr. Merriwether, of Indiana, the former aid, and the two latter volunteer aids of Gen. Butler, who followed the expedition as volunteers.

We arrived at the Vina del Chulco about 4 o'clock in the evening, after a fatiguing march of nearly thirty miles under a hot sun and over a road covered with dust. The next morning, crossing the mountains enclosing the valley, we reached Rio Frio about nine o'clock, when information was obtained which led to the belief that guerrillas were to be found between there and San Martin. About midway between Rio Frio and San Martin, we met Gen. Marshall, with the advance of his train.

From a very intelligent Belgian, at whose hacienda, while on the scout, we were very hospitably received, we learned the certainty that Jaruta was wounded in his affair with the Rangers in the valley of Mexico, but not so severely as was generally supposed. The wound, the Belgian informed us, was in the bridle arm, and was slight. Eight of Jaruta's men were killed, and several badly wounded. Early the next morning the march was resumed in the direction of Puebla, and shortly after leaving San Martin, we met Colonel Miles, in command of the rear of Gen. Marshall's train, by whom we were informed that Gen. Rea had been following him the whole of the previous day, with about three hundred men, but did not attack him. The colonel had in his charge the largest army and merchant train, in proportion to the number of men he had to protect it, that has perhaps ever passed up the road, and if Rea converted the pursuit, it is not improbable that he may have attempted to cut off some portion of the

train before it reached Rio Frio. The colonel, however, was on the watch for him, and if an attack was made, Rea will find himself in excellent hands. After an easy march we arrived here about three o'clock in the afternoon. The vicinity of the city is infested with robbers, and depredations upon travellers are constantly committed.

There is no considerable Mexican force now within fifty miles in any direction from this city. The discomfiture of the enemy during the siege, and the energetic and successful expedition of Gen. Lane, while here, scattered to the winds the remnant of the Mexican army. Rea is the only man who seems to hold with him any portion of the army. We are informed that he has his headquarters at Matamoras, with a force variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, and has four pieces of artillery. I do not think he will have to sigh long for an opportunity to try his prowess again.

We leave here this evening, but no one knows for what point.

TEHUACAN, Jan. 23, 1848.

All were a good deal surprised the evening we left Puebla, to find ourselves on the National or Vera Cruz road, and traveling in the direction of the latter city; for, so far as conjecture could point out the ultimate destination of the expedition, after the information in relation to Rea's headquarters being at Matamoras (De Puebla), and the guerrillas being in the neighborhood of Puebla, the general supposition was that Rea would be attacked, or that the general would go in search of the guerrillas reported to be between Puebla and Rio Frio, off the road. It was raining when we started, and for some four or five miles of the road the night was intensely dark. All, however, went on cheerfully; for with Gen. Lane in command, and making a night march, every man was confident that some object worthy of the sacrifice of comfort was in view. When we arrived at Amazoque the general, leaving the Vera Cruz and Orizaberoads on the left, took a road entirely unknown to any one but himself and his guide. For a time it was broad and good; but after traveling some ten or twelve miles from Amazoque, we turned into a track but little better than a mule path, and for about eight or ten miles the horses had to go over a bare and jagged limestone rock. The horses bore it admirably, and about 5 o'clock in the morning we took up our quarters at a hacienda near the village of Santa Clara, at the foot of a range of mountains, after having accomplished a march of over forty miles.

At this place the general informed the officers that his immediate object now was to capture Santa Anna, who, he had information was at Tehuacan with about one hundred and fifty men. In order that the Mexican chieftain might not obtain information of the presence of our troops in this section of country, the general ordered every Mexican in the hacienda, and every one found on the road during the day to be arrested and kept close until we left in the evening. The order was strictly enforced, and at about dusk the march for Tehuacan, distant nearly forty miles, was taken up, in the full hope that the wily Mexican would soon be within our grasp. Shortly after leaving the hacienda, at a part of the road where it runs through a deep narrow cut, and before the moon rose, the general and his staff riding in advance, came upon a party of mounted Mexicans armed, before either saw the other, at the distance of twenty feet. The Mexicans, eight in number were instantly disarmed; but in the rear of them we found a carriage, from which stepped a Mexican with a passport from General Smith to travel from Mexico to Orizaba and back, with an escort of eight armed servants. This being discovered, the arms were of course returned, and the calcade was permitted to go on.

Midway between the hacienda we had left and this place, the road becomes as bare and uneven a rock as it was a part of the march of the previous night. The horses, jaded from the rapidity with which we had moved the whole distance from the capital, gave signs that cautioned their riders not to push them too hard; and the consequence was, the command did not travel with celerity the general designed—for he had intended that the forty miles between the hacienda and Tehuacan should be accomplished in about seven hours, and that he should arrive there about two on the morning. Would that he had!

Within eight or ten miles of Tehuacan, the guide received information that Santa Anna was, without doubt, at that place, and had with him from one to two hundred men. With renewed hope every man now spurred his "jaded steed" and on we went quick enough until within five miles of our goal, where a halt of about half an hour was made, and a plan of attack and capture disclosed by the general to his officers. The party mounted; orders were given to observe the strictest silence during the remainder of the march. The order was obeyed, you may depend, for every man had an intense anxiety to secure the prize ahead.

This silent march over such a country as we passed through was impressive indeed. On our right was a precipice rising immediately from the road, to the height of two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet; on the left was a dense growth of underwood, between us and a lofty range of mountains, through the gorges of which were seen occasionally the moon-lit snowy peak of Orizaba, brilliant but bleak; and ahead of us was a road over a limestone rock, having a dazzling whiteness from the moon's rays being reflected upon it directly towards us. Amid the remoteness of scenery, the suggestion could not fail to present itself that we were only about three hundred and fifty strong; that we were from 80 to an hundred miles from reinforcements without infantry or artillery; that we were treating a part of the country which never before knew the presence of American arms, and that the enemy might have had notice of our advance and collected a formidable force; but there was an abiding confidence in the sagacity, skill and bravery of the commander.

At dawn we were within half an mile of Tehuacan. The report of a solitary gun from the town, and the rapid passage of lights to and fro in the buildings next us, gave hope that the bird was about to be caged, and sustained the expectation of meeting an enemy. As the command came to the entrance of the town, the Dragoons and Rifles dashed to the right and left, and in a few minutes every outlet was stopped, and the Rangers galloped ahead towards the plaza with their six-shooters cocked, glancing an eye on every side, with the belief, and I think I may say the hope, that the enemy was on the house-tops. The Rangers in the plaza, in a moment squads

were galloping through every street, but no enemy was to be found, and in a few minutes we had the mortification to learn that the great object of our search had fled two hours before we arrived, and had taken the road to Oajaca, with an escort of 75 mounted men. The national flags hung out from the residences of foreigners, and while flags suspended from the houses of Mexicans in every part of the town, told that our approach was known in advance, and it was with chagrin it was learned that the Mexican, whose coach and escort was stopped shortly after leaving the hacienda, sent by a short route across the mountains one of his servants to communicate to Santa Anna that American troops were on the road, and as he believed, with the intention of capturing him.

Had it not been for this treachery on the part of a man travelling under American safeguard, the surprise would have been complete. The guide, a Mexican, whose fidelity had been proved, after meeting the carriage, was uneasy during the remainder of the march, and was constantly urging the general to press the command forward with greater rapidity; but this could not be done without risking the loss of the men and horses who were most fatigued, a weighty consideration in the position he was then in. It was suggested, on arriving in town and finding Santa Anna had fled, to press fifty or a hundred fresh horses, and pursue him as long as there was a prospect of finding him, but the general wisely argued that the bird was alarmed, and to pursue him through a country unknown to our troops, and perfectly known to the enemy, and with the possibility, too, that the enemy's forces might accumulate on the road to a number dangerous to so small a body as could be mounted, would be seeking danger with scarcely a possibility of success in the grand object.

The first feeling of disappointment having in a great measure passed off, the public buildings and suspicious private dwellings were searched, and it was a meagre satisfaction to find in the quarters so recently occupied by Santa Anna, a part of his best military wardrobe, two of his costly canes, his field glass, and three trunks, containing his lady's clothing. This served, at all events, to show the chase was hot and the departure hasty. His military property was taken as legitimate spoil, and the trunks containing his wife's clothing were turned over to the alcalde. A receipt was taken for them, and a letter addressed to her illustrious husband by the lady, informed him of the disposition made of the trunks, and expressed regret at his absence on the occasion of our appearing in his quarters. It may seem trifling to descend to an estimate of the value of the articles taken, but it will serve to show the extravagance and love of display of a man who affects to be a republican. The coat is almost covered with gold lace, and cannot be worth less than seven or eight hundred dollars. This fell to the lot of Col. Hays, who purposes presenting it to the Government of his State.

Both the canes taken are of great value, being mounted with gold and diamonds and other precious stones. One of these became the property of an officer of the Rangers and the other of Maj. Polk, who intends to present it to the President. Two magnificent *chapeaux de bras*, two pair of gold epaulettes, a sash of gold cord and bullion tassels, and an elegant writing desk—all distributed among the officers—complete the list of valuables captured, with the exception of the field glass, an excellent one, which the general appropriated to himself, his only trophy.

During the day the Ayuntamiento called upon the general and expressed a desire that the American forces should occupy the town until the termination of the war. The general told them it was not probable our troops would hold the place at present, but assured them of an occasional visit of our arms to protect the well disposed and punish those guilty of a disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. With this they went off, apparently satisfied. Several of the respectable citizens, on presenting themselves, expressed a similar desire, and some went so far as to say they wished the permanent occupation of the country.

ORIZABA, Jan. 25, 1848.

We left Tehuacan for this city early on the morning of the 23d, after a rest of a day and night, and a few miles from the town, came to a hacienda of Santa Anna's at the base of a mountain, and at the entrance of a narrow valley. The hacienda was thoroughly searched, but nothing subject to seizure was found, and the command proceeded on through the valley, the greater part of the road for six or eight miles being rough and jagged, and over a naked limestone rock, as had been occasionally the case in the two preceding marches. At the foot of the mountain the general was met by the curate and Ayuntamiento of the small village of Alcazingo, bearing a white flag. They accompanied us into the village, pointed out good quarters in the cleanest and best managed country inn I have seen in Mexico, and men and horses found a good night's rest.

This city was now but seventeen miles distant. From what had been heard on the road it was expected a defence of it would be attempted, but about 3 o'clock in the morning a deputation came to the general from the Ayuntamiento, requesting to know what terms he would agree to, if the keys of the city were given up to him. The reply was that they would know his terms when he had possession.

With this the deputation returned, and at about 5 o'clock in the morning, the troops were on their way to take a city of 250,000 population. To cut the matter short, the Ayuntamiento, the principal clergyman, and many of the respectable inhabitants met the command about three miles from the city, and after a complimentary exchange, a portion went ahead to provide for them, and the remainder, accompanying the General, on arriving at the gates, gave up the keys of the city to him.

On entering, we found a white flag displayed at every house, and the whole population seemed to have turned out to witness our entry, and showed a degree of confidence that was decidedly complimentary. On conversing with some of the most friendly of the citizens we found that there were about 100 or 150 guerrillas here last night, who were ambitious of defending the city at the gate by which we entered, or who pretended they were. Whether they were sincere or not is a matter of but little moment, but the citizens, desirous of avoiding those excesses which will take place after a successful assault, wisely cleared the rascals out early in the morning.

ORIZABA, January 26, 1848.
We are now quietly and comfortably quartered here, and the inhabitants seem thus far to be satisfied with our presence. The general has appointed Maj. Polk Military and Civil Governor of the city, Col. Dumont and Col. Hays General, and Col. Hays Commander of the Troops. Col. Bankhead, we learn, is on his way here with 10 or 1200 men and several pieces of artillery, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow. If he does he will be here every day.

Latest From Mexico.

The Washington Union, of Tuesday evening, has the following:—
We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Freaner—"Mustang" of the Orleans Delta—whose letters from the seat of war have been read with so much gratification by the country at large; and we learn from him that the patriotic son of New England—Major Edward Webster of the Massachusetts volunteers—died between the 20th and 25th ultimo, at San Angel, about eight miles from the city of Mexico, of the typhoid fever, which Mr. Freaner tells us is unfortunately prevalent among the troops—sit upon Capt. Barclay, of the New York regiment, was also died lately.

Mr. Freaner left the city of Mexico at midnight of the 2d inst., and came through to Vera Cruz in three days—making the greater part of the journey without an escort. He met on the road a supply train going from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, under an escort composed of Louisiana mounted men and Tennessee infantry.

General Caldwell was in the quiet occupation of Toluca with his brigade. He had under court-martial several priests, accused of efforts to produce desertion among our troops. He was expected in the capital about the 5th, on business connected with his department.

Colonel Withers, at Real del Monte, was getting on smoothly in the collection of revenue arising from the silver mines in the country; his position controlling the mines of that region. Col. Clark marched for Guernavaca (from the city of Mexico) on the 1st inst., with a brigade composed of the 1st and 15th infantry, Georgia mounted battalion, and Lieut. Lovell's light battery, for the purpose of permanently occupying and garrisoning that point, which lies about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, on the great Acapulco road from the capital to the Pacific.

A bearer of despatches was at Vera Cruz, expecting to go up with the train, which was to have left on the 8th instant under the command of Major Caldwell, of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops are garrisoning the post at the National Bridge, and a new volunteer regiment is in garrison at Puate Santa Juan, midway between Vera Cruz and the National Bridge.

The brigade of General Smith and Colonel Williams' regiment of Kentucky volunteers are in the city of Mexico, maintaining an effective police. All attempts at disorderly conduct in the city had ceased.

Gen. Marshall and Col. Lane, with their respective commands, are at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec—Gen. Butler commanding this division.

Colonel Riley's brigade is at Tacubaya, under the command of Gen. Cushing, is at San Angel, under the command of Gen. Lane. The National Intelligencer learns from Mr. Freaner, that the funeral of Maj. Webster was attended by the regiment. His remains will be sent home. No mail was to leave Mexico till about the 15th of February, but a courier would leave on the 13th, and we shall not be likely to hear any thing further until the last of this month.

Tribute to Capt. Walker.

We have received in the *Austin Democrat* a copy of the address of Hon. R. M. Williams, over the body of Capt. Walker, in the House of Representatives of Texas, who had assembled to do honor to the remains of a fallen warrior. The first part of the address merely enumerates the many acts of gallant daring performed by Capt. Walker, up to the moment of his fall at Huamantla, and proceeds as follows:—
"The stricken soldier knew that his wound was mortal! He exhorted his men, with manliness, to maintain their positions. With his dying breath he called his oldest comrades in arms around him, and desired to be buried by the side of Gillespie, under the shadows of the *Alamo*.

"Noble request! Patriotic aspiration! He asked not to be buried among friends and kindred, but he sought to repose under that blood-bathed sod, consecrated by the sacrifice of so many martyrs of Texas liberty—San Antonio and the *Alamo*!"
"Honor, then, to the departed patriot and warrior! Let his dying wish be religiously observed! Let his name be hallowed with the martyrs to the cause of Texas liberty! His services—let them never be forgotten! Let his remains be deposited by the side of the modest and unassuming, but brave Gillespie. Let us erect over their common grave an appropriate monument. Let their names be sculptured thereon! History will preserve the remembrance of their deeds, while their bodies shall repose in peace, and their fame shall last forever!"

General Quitman.

The following is an extract of a letter from the gallant leader of the mounted rifle regiment (Major Loring), who fell at the head of his regiment on the eve of entering the city of Mexico, by a wound which deprived him of one of his arms. The extract is an eloquent tribute to a gallant soldier to the brave, formed after, at a complimentary. This letter was addressed to a friend in private correspondence:—
"Gen. Quitman was at the head of my regiment at the time I was shot. We were the nearest American soldiers to the city of Mexico and our army, at the time I was wounded. After I fell, he armed himself with one of my rifles, joined the rifles in his charge upon the Garita de Belen, fired his last cartridge, then tied his handkerchief to his moustache, and waved his gallant soldiers over the breastwork—being the first to mount amid the terrible carnage that followed. I venture to say there are few instances in history where one so high in rank and advanced in life has thus had, and availed himself of the brilliant opportunity of wreathing around his brow so distinct a title to the honor of being regarded as 'bravest of the brave.'"