For this battle, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The *brevet of Brigadier General* was conferred on Col. Taylor, and he was given the chief command in Florida; which he resigned in 1840, after four or five years of indefatigable service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida.

After his retirement from Florida, he was assigned to the command of the 1st Department of the Army, including the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c., with his head quarters at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the "Army of Occupation," but the usage of the service would have justified the government in assigning to that command either of the six general officers of the Regular army, whose rank is higher than his.

But it may be fairly presumed that the high character, gallant services and great experience of Gen. T., aside from his geographical position, pointed him out as the appropriate commander of an army, which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio Del Norte.

Gen Taylor is about 56 years of age; is a man of much general information, an excellent and tried solder; a prudent and skilful commander; whose traits of character are: a wise precaution in providing for the hour of trial, and a fearless, reckless courage in battle.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, and all that that word implies. He is an American in heart, and stamped with all the elements of a hero, by nature.

Under his command, the flag of the Union will receive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio Grande.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamship Britannia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Coercion Bill passed first Reading—The Corn Bill in Statu Quo—Cotton selling freely—Occupation of the Conquered territory—Insurrection in Portugal—The French Papers on American Affairs, &c.

We received at an early hour yesterday afternoon, through the express of Messrs. Adams & Co., (who will accept our thanks for the favor) a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger, containing the news brought by the arrival of the Steamer Britannia, at Boston, on Thursday morning. The intelligence, which we subjoin, is to the 4th inst.

The cotton market has fully sustained the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamship sailed. The sales of Saturday 2d and Monday 4th, amounted to 9,000 bales, including a portion taken on speculation and for export. The market was quiet and the rates current on the previous week paid with scarcely any alteration; if any thing, we should say it was in favor of the buyer.

Sales have been made of western Canal Flour at 25s 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Philad. 24s. to 24 6d.; New Orleans 23s. 6d. to 24s., New York sour 22s., and one or two parcels of prime white and mixed Wheat at 7s. per 70 lbs.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 1st inst. but the state of India appears perfectly tranquil. Peace seems restored to the Punjaub.

The British forces are in possession of Lahore, and arrangements were making for the occupation of the conquered country, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £400,000.

The news from Scinde is not of interest. The Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, has had a severe fit of illness, but was recovering.

The Irish Coercion has passed its first reading by a majority for Ministers of 149.

The Corn bill has not been acted upon, but will probably follow the Coercion bill. The corn trade consequently remains, in a very unsatisfactory state.

Important of Food from America.—During the last few days the importation of provisions from the United States, &c., at London and Liverpool, by the following ships: the Wellington, the Roscoe, the Coverdale, the Hero of Sidon, the Hero of Acre, the Rhone, the Manchester, the Huron, the Henry Bliss, the Hottinguer, the Sir C. Campbell, the Lucy Wright, the Miltiades, and the Lady Sale, comprise—

Bushels of Wheat 3,000; barrels of Flour 30,000; bushels of Indian Corn 18,000; packages of Beef 2,000; packages of Pork 1,000; packages of Lard 4,000; packages of Oil Cake 2,000; packages of Cloverseed 100; packages of Bacon 100; packages of Hams 2,000; packages of Bread 100; packages of Tongues 20; hampers of Potatoes 10.

Friendly International Addresses The Britannia, which sales to-day, takes out five Friendly International Addresses from different towns and cities in England to the same number of cities in the United States. The most remarkable of the addresses is the one from the women of Exerter to the women of Philadelphia, signed by sixteen hundred of our fair countrywomen. We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of this address until Saturday, when the Great Britain sails.

Insurrection in Portugal. The north of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine growers, who have risen against the exactions of the Government. The country has been put under martial law.—The insurgents numbered between 3000 and 4000; they showed some courage, but were imperfectly armed.

The constitution was suspended on the 20th ultimo, the liberty of the press was suspended, and military tribunals for the trial of the disaffected had been instituted. If the movement had been more general, it would have seriously embarrassed, perhaps ovethrown, the Government.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of that country may be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

IRELAND. The accounts from Ireland are gloomy, and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate country.

The accounts from various parts of the country give painful evidence of the existing distress. Many of the districts are suffering the horrors of famine, and fever is on the increase. The Ballinasloe Advertiser states that the district hospital in that town is very crowded.

There many fever cases. The Galway Mercury gives an account of a relief meeting in that district, where the sum subscribed was totally inadequate to the emergency of the evil. In Mallow fears of an outbreak have been general. In Clogheen, oatmeal and coarse flour had been distributed to above 1,000 starving creatures. In Waterford the respectable sum of £850 had been subscribed in one day, and other sums had since been added.

In Tralee money had been raised and provisions distributed to the famishing populace. The accounts from the districts on the south and southwestern districts are nearly uniform in their statements of the destitution, and apprehensive for the continuance of peace.

BELGIUM. Brussels, April 27.—After many choppings and changings, a cabinet was constructed, with M. Thiers at its head. It is still in existence, but from the warm hostility it encounters in the chambers, is not destined to live long—at least so most people think. The question on which parties are divided are so exclusively domestic, that it is not worth while mentioning them. There have been some disturbances at Ghent, and at Brussels, and inflamatory pamphlets have been distributed, exciting the people to revolt. Several arrests have been made, and all is now tranquil.

GERMANY. Berlin, April 20. It is again very positively asserted that the long premised constitution is, at last, about to be conceded. What is certain, is, that there has been a solemn consultation of the Cabinet upon the subject. It is said that a majority of the Ministers and the Crown Prince are against the Constitution; but the King himself is well disposed to give it, being desirous to attach his name to so great a concession to liberty.

Order is established at Cracow. Bands of peasantry had been scouring the country and committing many acts of violence; but they had returned, or were about to return to their duty. The Austrian government has determined to make great concessions to them. The assassinations by the peasants have been so numerous, there is scarcely a noble left in the district. A report has been current that Prussia, Russia and Austria, intend to divide among themselves the republic of Cracow.

FRANCE. The French papers are filled with details of the attempt upon Louis Philip's life, mentioned by the last steamer.

The first of May was the anniversary of the King's fete day, when addresses of congratulation were presented from several public bodies; among them the corps diplomatique, headed by the Apostolic Nuncio, tendere their acknowledments, and in their address alluded to the "sixth miracle" which had marred the aim of the cowardly parricide.

The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies were also warm in their compliments and exuberant in their loyalty.

Queen Victoria, on the receipt of the intelligence respecting the attempt to assassinate the King of the French, wrote a warm autograph letter to her ally, congratulating him on his escape, which was despatched by a special messenger to Paris.

The Presse finds that Mr. Polk imitates the conduct of England in preparing for war, but finds it a grave matter that he should announce that his opinions have undergone no change as to the rights of the United States to the whole of Oregon.—With such declarations, the Presse says, it is all nonsense to talk of the hope of making an arrangement.

Mr. Polk's Message, recommending an increase of the army and navy, in consequence of the state of relations with England on the Oregon question & with Mexico, has attracted attention. The message produced exactly the same effect in Paris as it appears to have done in London. Every body, on a first perusal set it down as warlike; but on second thought came to the conclusion that it was not warlike at all. On the Bourse the effect was the same; for an hour or two it caused a decline in the funds, but afterwards there was an advance and the market became firm. The majority of the newspapers think that it need occasion no alarm as to the peace of the world being broken.

This language of the press is the more remarkable from the fact some months ago it declared that England would sooner abandon Oregon than have any trouble about it. The Courier Francais says that the message is not more of a menace than Lord Aberdeen's letters and speeches, but nevertheless finds its very grave. This newspaper has always maintained that neither England nor the United States is entitled to Oregon and it seizes this occasion to recommend the French Government to insist on the whole territory being declared neutral.

Great interest has been excited by the discussion of the credits relative to the Marine. The Minister of the Marine had demanded an extraordinary credit of ninety-three millions for carrying the fleet up to 40 vessels, of which 20 afloat, & 20 on the stocks; 66 frigates, of which 40 afloat & 26 on the stocks, 160 corvettes, brigs &c., and 20 transports; and 100 steam vessels, within 28,800 horse power.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, nominated to examine the law, proposed 36 vessels 55 frigates, 130 corvettes, brigs, &c., 16 transports, 100 steamers; it proposed also that steam-engines of 3,800 horse power should be placed on 4 vessels 4 frigates, 4 corvetters; so as to try the mixed system of sailing and steam, it also proposed that engines of 800 horsepower should be placed oe two batteries, to defend the entrance of rivers; and finally, it recommended a reduction of 20,000,000 francs on the ninety-three millions demanded by the Minister. The debate on the ministerial proposition, and the amendments proposed by the commission, occupied several days, and was quite remarkable.

Eventually the Chamber adopted the proposition of the government by voting the 93,000,000 francs. In the course of the discussion, it was remarked that M. Thiers, and indeed every other speaker, spoke strongly in favor of maintaning the English alliance; and M. Thiers. also declared when speaking of the United States Navy, that he could never bring himself to believe that, under any statement, France could be plunged into war with the United States.

OFFICIAL REPORT.—The Washington Union publishes the following:

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We learn that despatches were received this evening from General Taylor, dated the 3d and 5th instant; both Point Isabel & the fort on the Rio Grande, perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) Gen Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Major Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (27 miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3rd, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras opened a heavy cannonnade upon our fort which lasted with but little intermission till midnight. In the meantime the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one sergeant killed, & not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it.—None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected on the 5th, to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and thence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chapparals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely he will re-invade Texas, as General T. had received, or expected to receive on the 6th instant, several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars) from New Orleans.

The affair with Capt. Walker's Texan rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer his company lost, by surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieutenant Cane, all of the 2d dragoons, had arrived unhurt prisoners of war, at Matamoras, & reported themselves to General Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade Major Brown, Captain Mansfield of the engineers, Captain Lowd & the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly.—His march, when he expected to meet 3,000 Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had good and bad, 4,000 troops on the Rio Grande.

From the Baltimore Sun.

GLORIOUS NEWS
From the Seat of War.

THE MEXICANS TWICE ROUTED AND **1200** KILLED—THE ENEMY'S GUNS CARRIED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET—THE AMERICAN ARMY VICTORIOUS—

THE BRAVE AND GALLANT MAJOR RINGGOLD KILLED IN THE DEFENCE OF HIS COUNTRY—

GENERAL MEJIA TAKEN PRISONER.

Our express reached Washington in advance of every thing, & was by our energetic correspondent communicated to us by Morse's Magnetic Telegraph. We hasten to issue it in an extra Sun.

By the Daily Picayune and an Extra from the Mobile Advertiser, of the 18th, we have news, the substance of which is contained in the following—

There has been two engagements between General Taylor and Mexican troops, the first occurring on the 7th inst. when Gen. Taylor was returning from Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras. In this, the Mexicans, numbering from 5000 to 7000 were repulsed. Our army was sleeping on the field of battle, on which the next day 200 Mexicans were found dead, and several pieces of artillery, stores &c., were captured by the American army. Major Ringgold died from a wound received in this action. Of the two days battle, we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune.

The U. S. steamer, Col. Harney, arrived this morning just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago. She left on the 23d inst. The news is glorious to our arms. She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexicans and the Americans forces, which took place on the ninth of May, commencing at half past 3. P. M. within 3 miles of Camp Taylor.

The action was on the edge of a ravine and one mile from the chapporal, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that General Arista had no time to save his papers, which with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the Americans took three hundred prisoners, and 8 pieces of Artillery.

The Americans lost in the action about sixty-two killed and wounded. Among the killed, were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran, by the bursting of a shell; Lieut. Inge, and one or two others, whose names are not given.

Col. Kane, Lieuts. Gates, Verbank, Hooe, Luther, and others, were among the wounded.

We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was wounded on the 7th inst. died on the 10th, and was buried with military honors.

The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions was at least twelve hundred.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6000 men while that of the Americans did not exceed 1600 men.

An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Captain Thornton and Lieuts. Hardee and Kane were released. Lieut. Deas was not demanded.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor was Gen. Veja. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him up—save in exchange for an officer of equal rank whenevea one should be taken.

General Veja was allowed to be accompanied by one of his aids, a Lieut. Colonel, as a friend.

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it, but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans.

In the flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action, leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation.

On the morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras. We need not say that he and his army are all in fine spirits.

Further information has been received from the American Consul and all the American residents at Matamoras had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 30 miles from Matamoras.

Accounts Confirmed.

Below will be found a letter written after the battle of the 9th. It is glorious news, and confirms the previous account.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Tropic.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the first battle, I wrote you a short account; the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chapparal near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chapparal. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off; it is not yet ascertained who he was, as his body was recognized by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chapparel, then sent 860 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall, to reconnoitre; he advanced unmolested until near 3. P. M. (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. McCall sent word to General Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2d dragoons ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man, he obeyed orders, took the battery of four guns, and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushing & shouting upon the enemy, committing the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules, General Arista's camp bedstead containing all his private baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key of the campaign, which will enable Gen. Taylor to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had. four hundred prisoners and the army baggage. The enemy had between 8,000 and 9,000 troops in the two battles, but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them. We exchanged prisoners, got Captains Thornton, Hardee, and his little band.—Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having reprobated his crossing in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle, we lost about the same number of men as in the first, but had more officers wounded, Capt. Walker with his heroic band of rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans. The army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river, shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoras, in connection with Com. Conner, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that General Taylor arrived here yesterday. With all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulous de la Vega, one Mexican captain and two lieutenants, who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The Augusta from New Orleans, arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoras some 500, were sent in to day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

I should not forget to mention that all the shell, ball, and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

☞The following items are from lengthy accounts we had not time to print. Parades is on his march to Metamoras with 20,000 troops. Point Isabel has received a reinforcement of 600 to 700 from Com. Conner, and is strongly enough fortified to withstand the attack of 20,000 men.—Major Brown who commanded the camp opposite Matamoras, was wounded by a shell and died from mortification. The killed of the Mexicans are 1000, probably without exageration. Gen. Taylor & his army are in fine spirits, & they have now started to take Matamoras. We soon will hear of another awful fight——far surpassing those, accounts of which have reached us.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Last night's mail brought us advices from New Orleans to noon of the 19th inst. We are indebted to the New Orleans Bulletin, Times and Picayune for extras furnishing accounts three days later from the Rio Grande.

From the Bulletin Extra, May 19.

From the Army.

An expedition started to attack Barrita—Gen. Taylor preparing to cross the Rio Grande, and attack and occupy Matamoras.

The steamer *James L. Day*, Capt. Griffin arrived this morning from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th inst.

The news is important! Captain Griffin informs us that Gen. T. left Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th with about two hundred men & a supply of provisions for the army at the camp. After proceeding a short distance, however, he deemed it expedient to return and increase his escort, and take with him a large quantity of supplies. He did so, and took up his march again for the camp, on the morning of the 14th, with from six to eight hundred men, a park of artillery, and about two hundred and fifty wagons. He was met about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, late on the evening of the 15th. Up to that time he had not met the enemy, nor was it anticipated that he would encounter opposition, as the general impression was, that the enemy had retreated from our soil immediately after their disastrous defeat on the 9th and 10th, and sought safety on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

While General Taylor was at Point Isabel he received intelligence, that Mexicans were gathering in large numbers at Barrita, a Mexican town immediately on the bank of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisiana Volunteers, under Captains Desha and Stockton, and a detachment of United States infantry, [from Jefferson Barracks,] numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of infantry, to proceed to the attack of that town.

These troops embarked on the morning the 15th, on the steamers Neva, Leo and Cincinnati, and were landed at the Brasos at 1 P. M. and immediately marched for the Rio Grande, the steamers being ordered to ascend the river and transport the troops and their ammunition across. Commodore Conner with his whole squadron, consisting of the steam frigate Mississipi, the frigates Cumberland, Raritan and Potomac, sloop Mary, the brig Lawrence, and the schr. Santa Anna, at the same time weighed anchor and sailed for the mouth of the river, intending to assist the troops in crossing with his boats, and to aid in the attack with his men. The expedition was under the command of Colonel Wilson.

General Taylor intended to cross the river at or near his camp, to take possession of Matamoras, and the expedition was ordered for the double purpose of dislodging the Mexicans from their position at Barita, and assisting General Taylor, in occupying Matamoras, should he be opposed.

Gen. Taylor intended to cross the river on a bridge formed of the boxes of his wagons caulked tight. For this purpose he had ordered all the oakum at Point Isabel to be sent up to the camp.

Capt. Griffin heard nothing whatever of the report that Parades was marching to Matamoras with 15,000 men, nor was there any certainty that the Mexicans had been reinforced; the general opinion, however, was that they had been.

There were none of the enemy between the camp & Point Isabel; if any remained on this side of the river they were above the camp.

From the Picayune Extra, May 19.

On Saturday, the 16th, intelligence was received from Gen. Taylor that he intended crossing the Rio Grande, just below his camp, by making a bridge with his wagons. So far every thing looked favorable to his design. The fleet had sailed from off the Brazos to the mouth of the river, and were to send up detachments to co-operate in the attack upon Barita.

Another account says that Gen. Taylor ere the departure of the James L. Day, opened his communication with his camp. It will be seen that two companies of artillery reached Point Isabel on the 14th from Pensacola. The annexed letter gives details of the arrival of volunteers, &c., and of the movements of the troops from the point:

CAMP AT POINT ISABEL, BRAZOS, ST. IAGO,
May 16, 1846.

Gents. The volunteer companies under command of Col. J. B. Walton of the Washington Regiment, on board the steamer J. L. Day, arrived here on Thursday morning the 14th inst., after a very pleasant passage of three days, and those by the Telegraph arrived on the 15th and went immediately into camp. General Taylor left here on the morning of the 14th for his camp, with a large train of wagons, and quite a formidable train of artillery, dragoons and infantry, amounting to some six or eight hundred. There was an arrival from the upper camp this morning which passed him yesterday on his march: he has in all probability ere this reached his camp.

On the morning of the 15th regulars enough to swell the amount to about one thousand embarked on board the steamers Neva, Loo and Cincinnati, and at 1 o'clock were landed at the Brazos Santiago, and took up their line of march for the Rio Grande, all under the command of Col. Wilson; their march is for Barita, situated some fifteen miles up the river, where it is stated that the Mexicans are collecting considerable forces.

The United States fleet consisting of the Mississippi, Cumberland, Rarritan, Lawrance, &c., which have been here for some days, have run down to the mouth of the River and come to, and with their boats will cross the troops under the command of Colonel Wilson to the south bank of the river. The steamers will be in readiness at Barita to assist in the transportation of arms and ammunition.

Colonel Wilson's command have with them two days' rations, and scarce a blanket, with no tents nor any baggage train.—At dark they had crossed Bogachita, and were on their march for the river. This morning, the 16th, the sea is very high, and the weather squally, so that the steamer Neva cannot get to the sea, and if it continues so, must create some distress in Colonel Wilson's camp for provisions and blankets.

List of Vessels at Brazos, Santiago, May 15—Schr. Enterprize, Trainer, arrived 16th inst.; brig Millidon, arrived 14th inst: beat hard on the bar, but without much damage; schr. Gertrude, Flanders, arrived 16th; brig Apilachicola, arrived 16th: schr. Mary Emer, of Mobile, arrived 16th; brig Virginia, J. M. Hood master, arr. 14th inst, 7 days from Pensacola, with two companies of artillery under the command of Captains Webster and Taylor, and sailed for New Orleans on Saturday the 16th inst.

On the 15th, the steam schooner Augusta, sailed for St. Josephs, with all the wounded that were able to be transported taken from the battle of the 8th & 9th inst.

We learn that about 175,000 rounds of musket cartridges, 500 pack mules with their saddles and camp equipage, were taken in the action of the ninth inst. The American soldiers drank the Mexican's liquor, smoked their cigars, eat their bread and beef which they were just in the act of cooking when the engagement took place.

YET LATER.

Since the above was written we have received the following letter announcing Gen. Taylor's arrival in the camp.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS.
May 14th—10 o'clock at night.

Gen. Taylor returned to-night from Point Isabel. A party of Dragoons since his arrival have swam over and brought a boat from the opposite side. The sentinel over this boat left in haste.

All the prisoners whom we had in Matamoras were exchanged day before yesterday, besides which, we gave our enemy ninety-seven wounded men.

P. S. The camp is hurraing for the patriotism of the citizens of New Orleans, having just heard of their reception of the news of our situation and the promptness with which they acted.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The barque Mandarin, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings advices to the 7th instant, inclusive

The brig Petersburg arrived at Vera Cruz from New York on the 3d inst., and was to sail on the 20th.

The Falmouth was the only U. S. vessel left at Sacraficios when the Mandarin sailed.

Every preparation was making at Vera Cruz to defend the town and castle.

The *vomito* had made its appearance, the weather being excessively hot.

The Mexican Government has revoked the commission of Gen. Almonte, as minister to France, in consequence of having found upon his Secretary, Sr. Lerdo, papers which compromise Gen. Almonte.

The Archbishop of Vera Cruz—the head of the monarchical party in that department—died about the beginning of May.

From the N. Orleans Tropic May 19.

Gen. Romulus de la Vega, has two Aids, and Lieut. Col. Martinez, were yesterday presented, by particular invitation to Maj. Gen. Gaines. The ceremonies were conducted in the ladies' splendid drawing room of the St. Charles Hotel.

Gov. Johnson, and suite, Maj. Gen. Lewis and suite, and other gentlemen in full uniform were present, making a most splendid appearance. Gen. Vega was attended by Gen. Debuys, and Mr. Prieur, Collector of the Port, both gentlemen acting as interpreters for the occasion.

The most courteous civilities were exchanged, among which Gen. Gains renewed his wish of having Gen. Vega and friends to form part of his family while in the city. The accomplished lady of Gen. Gains introduced a large number of ladies to the Mexican General, who seemed much pleased with this part of the ceremony.

The Hessian Fly.—Many of our farmers, says the Kent News, complain of the ravages of this destructive insect. We have heard of as many as twenty fly in a single stalk of wheat. From the accounts that reach us, we have concluded that this destroyer has been much more numerous the present season, as well as more destructive than for many years, and but for the latter rains, and favorable condition of the weather, the crop of wheat would be the lightest made in any single year, for a considerable period. The early seeding appears to have escaped much better than the later.

The Ladies Volunteering.—The ladies of Louisville, Ky. have tendered their services, through the Hon. John Joyes, to Colonel Ormsby, commander of the Louisville Legion, to make such garments as may be required by the troops. Their services have been accepted.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0886.jpg