FROM THE ARMY.

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 14.

To the following letters of our correspondent "Mustang," we refer the reader for full details of the battles of the 13th and 14th:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1847.

Having sent you by two couriers a detailed account of the operations of our army since the conclusion of the armistice, but fearing that my first accounts have not reached you, I send you a short synopsis, together with a list of the killed and wounded. I also enclose to you the proposition of Mr. Trist to the Mexican government, and the counter proposition presented by them, together with the correspondence connected therewith.

The Mexicans having repeatedly violated the armistice agreed upon between our army and themselves, Gen. Scott, on the 6th, notified the Mexican authorities that unless they made explanation, satisfaction, and reparation for the injuries we had sustained, they should consider the armistice at an end on the 7th, at 12 o'clock. They not complying with the demands of Gen. Scott, we commenced preparations for the attack.

The General-in-chief received information that at Molino del Rey, where stood several buildings, the Mexicans were at work casting cannon, shells, shot, &c. Desiring to stop their military operations, he directed Gen. Worth, with his division, supported by Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, to attack and destroy the place of the morning of the 8th, and then retire. The building, which the Mexicans call *Casa Mata*, is situated on the west side of Chapultepec, and within six-pound range of the guns of the fort. On the west side of the buildings, and the breast works around them, is a large open plain, gradually descending to the position occupied by the Mexicans. A deep ravine inclines round this plain, or open space, until it arrives within about two hundred yards of the building, upon which rested the enemy's right flank—two 24 pounders, belonging to Capt. Hager's siege train, were placed in position to batter down the breast-works and buildings if they were found to be occupied by a heavy force; but they did not fire but a very few shots before Worth advanced his infantry down the plain, and attacked the enemy's works in the front and centre. The Mexicans opened upon them a most murderous fire from the point attacked, and both their flanks, which mowed down our troops like grass before the scythe. Many of the best officers of the division were cut down, and the heavy loss in the ranks caused the advance to waver for a moment, until the supporting force came up, which also sustained a severe loss. A column of lancers, numbering 4,000 to 5,000, which were stationed on the enemy's right, perceiving the effect of this deadly fire on our infantry, came charging down, in the hope of being able to take advantage of circumstances and put our troops to rout; but they were soon checked in their onward career. Col. Duncan brought two pieces of his battery to bear upon them, and Capt. Drum, with the two re-captured Buena Vista pieces, also opened his fire on them; while at the same moment Maj. Sumner, with two squadrons of dragoons, and Capt. Ruff's company of mounted rifles, which until then, had been held in reserve, passed down under the fire from the enemy's works, and charged the head of their column, which they could not stand for a moment, and commenced a confused and precipitate retreat.—After that, they rallied twice, and attempted to return, but at each time our little handful of dragoons made them leave without exchanging cards; while the cavalry and the infantry, rallying, succeeded in carrying the buildings and breast-works which the enemy held, and compelled them to retreat—capturing 7 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., and about 600 prisoners. As some batteries, and Lieut. Stone brought forward one of the 24 pounders, the whole of which opened a most destructive fire upon them, as they retreated across a low plain to the rear of the position they at first occupied. Our loss was very heavy, and, I regret to say, that some of the very best officers of our army fell killed and wounded, while the Mexican loss was very slight until they commenced their retreat.—While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 officers wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them, but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved with the same regularity as though they had been mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in the direction of the Mexicans.

We were deceived in reference to the character of the buildings, as there was no foundry, or even a semblance of one; and after blowing up some of the buildings, and bringing off our killed and wounded, we evacuated the place, as the occupation of it would give us no advantage. Our loss was 800 killed, wounded and missing.

The result of this engagement taught us one lesson, which was, that the Mexicans use their arms well, and fight well, when they are in position; and although the superiority of our arms and the valor of the troops will eventually triumph, yet still we must call into requisition all our military science and skill, or we purchase our victories at too dear a price. A list of the killed and wounded, you will find in the general recapitulation which I send you. Many a tear will be shed on its perusal, and many a heart will bleed for the double souls, and the old and firm veterans who fell in the assault.

Col. Riley was now advanced from San Angel (his former camp) to El Piedad, in order to make a division, and hold the entrance to the Piedad and San Antonio road. Gen. Pillow's division moved up to within supporting distance, and thus rested our army until the 11th, without anything of moment occurring. The engineer corps were busily employed night and day in their reconnoissance, ascertaining and examining the positions of the enemy, and the different entrances of the city. The engineers, throughout all our operations, have performed a most dangerous and laborious duty. They have proved themselves to be men of sterling worth, of masterly ability and bright ornaments of their profession. There was a little incident which occurred to Capt. Mason in one of his reconnoissances, which is worthy of record. It became necessary, on one occasion for him to go very close to the enemy's breast-work, in order to ascertain its true position. As he approached, a Mexican officer rode out with two of his escort, and came up within a very short distance, when Capt. Mason drew his revolver. The Mexican then in Spanish saluted, "Good morning." The Captain responded. The Mexican then said, "You seem to be very curious; suppose you come a little closer." "No, I thank you, sir; I can see very well from where I am." "Walk inside, sir; we will endeavor to treat you as well as the accommodations of the camp will enable us." "I am much obliged to you, sir, for your kindness, but prefer partaking of your hospitalities on some future occasion." And, holding his spy-glass to his eye, he continued: "I only want, at the present, to see how you are situated. I can see two guns in embrasure, one in barbette, and I think you have one in embrasure a little further to the left.—That gun I see your men loading I do not think you will be able to bring to bear on me, as I will keep you between it and myself;" and, moving round a little to the right, he continued his observations. One of the escort then spoke in English, and said: "You d——d rascal, you know better than to come in here. If I was to get hold of you, I'd cut your d——d throat." Capt. Mason then said to the officer, "That fellow of yours speaks very good English, but he makes very bad use of it; and his scurrility is in striking contrast with your own respectful language. If we had him in our camp, we would teach him to be more respectful." The Mexican officer then rode to one side. Capt. Mason, who had been making his observations during the whole time of the conversation, said to the officer, "I have no desire at present to be brought within the range of your guns; and having learned all I want to know about your position, I will bid you good morning, sir;" and then returned to where he had left his escort, which, until then, had been unseen by the Mexican, who rode back to the fort, apparently much mortified and disappointed that he had not been able to decoy the captain into the trap that had been set for him.

On the 11th, a column of cavalry sallied out from the fort on the San Antonio road, either for the purpose of threatening our position or taking Capt. Magruder's battery, which was stationed with the picket within about 800 yards of their fort, though in a great measure covered from the range of their guns. As soon as they got their column moved out into a place free from all obstructions, Capt. Magruder opened two pieces upon them with shot and shell, which passed through them with great destruction, and they took to their heels, and got back to the fort as quick as possible. The fort opened two guns on the battery, but without further effect than killing one man of the 15th infantry. An officer shortly after rode up and inquired of Capt. Magruder if the fort had fired on him. Holding a 12 pounder shot, he replied, that he had the gentleman's card, and he expected the cavalry would carry back his compliments to the fort.

About sundown Gen. Twiggs, with the balance of his division, arrived at Piedad, and Gen. Pillow moved with his division to the south of Tacubaya, and took a position on the west side of Chapultepec; and Gen. Quitman with his division, occupied the road from Tacubaya to the city of Mexico; Gen. Worth's division remaining in Tacubaya.

In the course of the night three heavy batteries were planted in front of the castle of Chapultepec: No. 1 commanded by Captain Drum; No. 2 by Lieut. Hagner; No. 3 by Lieut. Stone—all under the general command and superintendence of Capt. Huger, chief of the ordnance. Also, during the night Gen. Twigg's division planted Capt. Steptoe's in front of the fortifications on the San Antonio road, it being intended that General Twiggs should make a feint for the purpose of drawing out the enemy in that direction.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, all the batteries opened—the first made by Gen. Twiggs's division succeeded admirably. As soon as Capt. Steptoe opened his guns, the enemy marched out several heavy columns, and on reaching the fort passed within range of Steptoe's guns, when he turned a heavy and destructive fire upon them. As soon as they reached the work, he turned his attention to the fort, and in the course of an hour's cannonading drove them out of it, and silenced all the guns; Capt. Steptoe's fire throughout was one of the most effective and well directed that has been witnessed during the war, while his position was such that the enemy's shot had little or no effect upon him.

The siege batteries continued an uninterrupted fire upon the castle of Chapultepec throughout the day, which was answered by eleven guns in the work. Our guns proved to be very destructive, as we found after the work was taken 500 dead men unburied, but thrown in ditches. The building also was completely riddled.

It was determined on the morning of the 13th to storm the castle of Chapultepec, and the works connected with it. The General-in-chief, knowing the strength of the fortifications, and the strong force which it was possess confidence in the divisions of Generals Pillow and Quitman, but, in carrying a point which was the key to all our future operations, it would not do to make a mistake or omit to take every advantage. Therefore the storming parties from the divisions of Generals Worth and Twiggs, which had so frequently been under severe fire, were selected. The heavy batteries continued their fire upon the fort; and about 7 o'clock, when the brigade of Gen. Smith arrived, as a supporting force to the division of General Quitman—as soon as General Smith's brigade reached its position—the division of General Pillow passed Molino del Rey, and ascended the hill on the west side, the voltigeur regiment, which had been advanced into the timber to clear it of the enemy's skirmishers, became the assaulting force, supported by the balance of the division. General Worth was situated to the north, and on the left of General Pillow. A part of General Quitman's force ascended the hill on the south, and to the right of General Pillow. As the division of General Pillow and a portion of General Quitman's ascended and carried the castle in most gallant style, the balance of General Quitman's force and the the Brigade of General Smith swept the works on the road, the whole of the commands moving harmoniously and simultaneously together, much to the honor and credit of their respective commanders, struck the enemy in their different positions at one and the same time a fatal blow. The hill where General Pillow's command ascended, had been mined for the purpose of blowing up our troops when they arrived at this point; but the rapid movements of the voltigeur regiment, and the deadly effect of the fire of their rifles, as they followed up the enemy from the first position, prevented their carrying out their views and intentions. Just as the command of General Pillow rose the hill, and while in the act of assaulting the work he fell wounded, and Col. Ransom was killed; but so hardly had Gen. Pillow explained his objects and intentions in carrying the work, and aided by an active and efficient staff, that his command moved on and carried the work without even being brought to a stand. As Gen. Quitman's division was charging on the work in the road, Brig. Gen. Shields received a severe wound in the arm; and as soon as the works were carried, he returned and had it dressed, and again mounted his horse, which was shortly afterwards killed under him; but he continued to command his brigade, which was actively engaged throughout the day; and the name of Shields will long be remembered in connexion with the laurels won by the Palmetto of the South and the Empire of the North

Gen. Pillow being disabled by his wound, Gen. Worth took the command of both his own division and that of Gen. Pillow, and advanced along the aqueduct leading to the gates of San Cosme. Gen. Quitman, with his own command and Gen. Smith's brigade, also advanced towards the city by the aqueduct leading into the city, at the gate of Piedad, which is commanded by the Citadel.—On each of the routes the two columns met with a decided and stubborn resistance; and after the advance of Gen. Worth's command had reached the gate of San Cosme, the fire was so hot that they were compelled temporarily to abandon it, and did not make a permanent lodgment until towards evening, when a portion of the siege-train battery was brought into action, also a piece or two of the mountain howitzers, which hurled the shot and shell about the ears of the enemy a little hotter than they desired. Gen. Quitman's column, with the rifles at their head, continued steadily and cautiously on, taking position and breastwork as they came in contact with them, until they arrived near the gate of the city.—Here the firing was so heavy, both from small arms and artillery, that it was deemed prudent to carefully reconnoitre it before attacking.—Accordingly Lieuts. Beauregard of the engineers, Lovell, of Gen. Quitman's staff, and Van Doren, of Gen. Smith's staff, went forward to ascertain the position of affairs; they returned, and upon their report the rifles, supported by a small force infantry, was advanced forward for the purpose of picking off the artillerits, which they did—being partially covered by the acqueduct—with the same success and accuracy as one of our southern and western men would shoot squirrels. This rendered the situation of the Mexican artillerists so uncomfortable, that they were unable to stand to their guns long enough to load them; and they commenced moving their guns, which was perceived by Gen. Quitman, and he ordered a charge, which was carried into execution as soon as commanded—Lieutenant Stewart, of the rifles, leading the way. It captured the main work, with two pieces of artillery, which Capt. Drum turned on the retreating enemy. Gen. Quitman was himself among the first to mount the breastwork and plant the standard thereon, at 1 o'clock; the enemy then formed, and three times attempted to charge us and retake the position; but the unerring and deadly fire of the rifles, together with a volley of grape from Captain Drum, so cut them to pieces that they would not approach nearer than rifle-shot. The third time they tried to advance under the cover of the arches of the aqueduct; but, if ever a Mexican poked his head out for the purpose of slipping from one arch to the other, some rifleman would be sure to put a ball through it. During the whole of the afternoon, the citadel and a fort on our right, continued a concentrated fire upon the gate, where our troops were, in the hopes of driving them out; but in this they were much mistaken, although we had but little cover. Here it was that the lamented Captain Drum fell mortally wounded. The death of no man in our army has been more sincerely regretted than his.—Throughout the bombardment of Chapultepec he stood by his guns; and when the works of the enemy were stormed, he continued to advance his battery under the heaviest fire, himself possessing and infusing into his men a cool and deliberate bravery and self-possession surpassed by none. You will recollect it was he who recaptured the Buena Vista guns, still covered with the blood of those who fell over them at the time they were lost, and afterwards used them with such decisive effect at the battle of Molino del Rey on the 8th inst. Under cover of the night Gen. Quitman's column erected a breastwork, and put into position a battery of two 18s, one 68-pound howitzer, and one 24-pound howitzer, intending to warm up the citadel in the morning. General Worth's column got his guns in a position to rake everything in his vicinity; and after night Lieut. Hagner threw a few shot and shell into the city, which no doubt intimidated the enemy very much, as they had a taste of this at Vera Cruz.

After the results and successes of the day, Gen. Scott intended, on the morning of the 14th, to make a lodgment on the "New Paseo," (entering by the San Cosme gate.) and bombarded the city; and for this purpose the balance of Gen. Twigg's division was ordered from El Piedad to the support of General Worth.

On the night of the 13th Santa Anna evacuated all his positions, and retreated from the city, having had more than one-half of his army killed and wounded or taken prisoners—among the latter, General Bravo, with his staff, at Chapultepec. Santa Anna found that if he fought us on the 14th, he would hardly have a body-guard left to cover his retreat.

Early in the morning the two columns took up their march. Gens. Quitman and Smith, at the head of their commands, entered the grand national plaza at 7 o'clock. The column was formed in the plaza, and, by order of General Quitman, the national standard of the Cerro Gordo division, while the command came to a present, was flung to the breeze over the National Palace, and it now triumphantly waves over the HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS; and, with one of our national poets, we may say—

"Our flag is there, our flag is there—
Bear it, ye glorious stripes and stars!
Our flag is there, our flag is there—
We had march'd across half Mexico, just to see it waving there."

squares from the plaza, where Col. Garland was wounded.

About 8 o'clock General Scott and staff, in full feather, escorted by the cavalry, entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the soldiery on all sides. As he entered, the band of the 2d dragoons, mounted, interested the staring crowds with Hail Columbia. As the escort entered the grand plaza, the band moved the patriotism of the whole of us to a little higher pitch, by the good old-fashioned national air of Yankee Doodle!

One of the first acts of Gen. Scott was to appoint Gen. Quitman civil and military governor of Mexico, and Col. F. S. Belton lieutenant governor. Gen. Quitman's department embraces the following officers: Capt. F. N. Page, assistant adjutant general, and Lieuts. M. Lovell, M. Wilcox, and R. P. Hammond, aid-de-camps; Capt. G. T. M. Davis, secretary; and Mr. Levi, interpreter.

Throughout the 11th, and on the morning of the 13th, the Mexicans continued to fire from the corners and tops of the houses, killing some and wounding many. The artillery was at first tried on them, but, owing to their concealed position, it was not effective. The rifle regiment, and some of the infantry, were then sent in pursuit; which forces silenced them wherever they went. The Mexicans were very much mistaken when they came to engage the rifles on the house-tops; during their revolutions they would fight in this way for several days, without doing each other much injury; but the deadly fire of the rifles picked them out from their hiding-places, where they least expected it, and made them very willing to cease so unequal a combat.

The officers of our army have suffered severely; they were foremost in the fight, and of course the first to fall. Louisiana and Mississippi, twin sisters of the South, have been most ably and nobly represented. Gens. Quitman and Smith, who bore conspicuous parts in the battle of Monterey, have been no less prominent in the operations which resulted in the surrender of this city. Mississippi, which has sent heroes to this war by regiments, may well be proud of her representative; and she has the honor of having one of her citizens the first American governor in the Halls of the Montezumas.

What will Louisiana say, when she hears of the successes and masterly ability displayed by her own son, Gen. Persifor F. Smith? If it were possible for any one man to wear any more laurels than he acquired at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, we might speak of his conduct in the movements on the city. He has proven himself to be, not only a good general, but one of the best of the army of of the age. Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, also one of Louisiana's sons, has highly distinguished himself. I saw him complete his reconnoissance of the garita (gate of the city) after he had received two severe contusions.

One fact has been clearly demonstrated, both before and since the entrance of the army into the valley of Mexico—that our cavalry force is entirely too small. The service of this corps has been so severe, owing to the smallness of its numbers, that, after the battle, nearly all the men and horses, were, in a manner, unfit for service. This was calculated to destroy the efficiency of even those we have here; and even at the present time, one-half of the command is on extra duty every day.—Mr. G. W. Barnes, of Georgia, and Mr. Lewis Dickinson, of Alabama, at the cessation of the armistice, organized, mounted, equipped and supported a company of about twenty men, at their own expense, to serve during the fight; and by order of Col. Harney, were attached to the squadron of Captain Hardie. They had several skirmishes with the enemy, both before and after entering the city. Mr. Harlow, of the company, was killed, and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. J. Pierce were badly wounded.

The following memoranda will show you the number shot and shell fired by the siege batteries. The small number fired at Chapultepec, and the manner in which the castle and fort were completely torn to pieces, is one of the best evidences of the power of that arm of our service, and the superior abilities of the officers commanding it:

BATTERY No. 1—On the Tacubaya road, served by Capt. Dunn, company G, 4th artillery—2 16-pounders* and 1 8-inch howitzer†—fired 300 round shot, 100 shells, and 50 rounds of canister.

BATTERY No. 2—On the rige south of Molino del Rey, served by Lieut. Hagner, and company of ordnance—1 24-pounder and 1 8-inch howitzer—fired 146 round shot and 71 shells.

BATTERY No. 3—On same ridge, nearer the Molino del Rey, served at first by Capt. H. Brooks, 2d artillery, and afterwards by Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, on 12th of September—1 16-pounder* and 1 8-inch howitzer—(the carriage of the 16-pounder broke, and on the 13th, September was replaced by a 24-pounder gun)—fired 70 rounds 16-pound shot, 37 24-pound do., and 30 shells.

BATTERY No. 4—10-inch mortar, served by Lieut. Stone and company of ordnance, fired 84 shells. From the Garita San Cosme a few 24-pound shot and 5 10-inch mortar shells were thrown into the city after dark on the 13th, and a few 8-inch shells into houses from which the firing came, on the 14th.

Since our army arrived in the valley, we have lost about 3,000 men in killed and wounded. We have destroyed the Mexican army of over 30,000 men, upwards of 6,000 of which have been taken prisoners. We have captured 70 pieces of artillery—27 at the battle of Conteras, 10 in the fort at Churubusco, and 33 on the 12th, 13th, and 14th.

MUSTANG.

*16-pounders French, equal to our 18 pounders. †Captured guns.

MEXICO Sept. 28, 1847.

EDS. DELTA:—I send you the three first numbers of the American Star, published by Messrs. Peoples & Barnard. You will find in them the orders of Gen. Scott, since our entrance into the city, as also the list of the names of the captured deserters, executed in pursuance of a sentence of a general court-martial.

Our prisoners, who were sent to Toluca on the approach of our army, have arrived safely in this city. I understand that they are still prisoners of war, and will probably soon be exchanged, and that they have been sent here by the governor of Mexico, on his own responsibility, he not having received the proposition for their exchange. I think it altogether more likely that they are indebted to the increasing and untiring exertion of Maj. Gaines for their release from confinement.—Those who arrived yesterday are Capts. Clay, Heady, Smith, Lieuts. Churchill, Davidson, Barbour, and 16 privates.

Although the city up to the moment of writing is as quiet as it could possibly be under any circumstances, we have daily reports of the rising of the populace, and the assassination of our army. No doubt some such movement has been contemplated, but whether they will be able to bring themselves up to the "sticking point," is a matter of extreme doubt. I can hardly believe an enemy who could not stand against us in the field, will now attempt to over-power us by any such means.

The Mexican Congress does not meet until the 5th of October, at Queretaro. We can form no idea of what they will be able to do. The seven northern States, which some time since formed a coalition, pledging themselves to the support of each other in opposition to negotiations for peace, have held a meeting of delegates, who have denounced Santa Anna in strong terms, have declared him an outlaw and a traitor, and at the same time have passed a resolution requiring each State to furnish 3,000 men, armed and equiped, for the further prosecution of the war. Generals Paredes and Bustamente have been appointed to the command.

The last reliable information we have had of the whereabouts of Santa Anna, is, that he was a few days since at or in the vicinity of Queretaro, unless he may be out of the country, I cannot imagine. I can hardly think he would undertake to attack Col. Childs in position, when he has not been able to sustain himself behind the best fortifications; and, further, as soon as the reinforcements arrive, he will have to take his lodging somewhere else.

Since I last wrote you, Dickinson and Baxter have died. Gen's. Pillow and Shield's wounds are doing well, and I think it probable Gen. Shields will start for the United States in the course of a few weeks. Major Loring has lost his arm, but will be able to be out in a few days. Col. McIntosh died last night.

The new rifle regiment has had a fair opportunity of testing their ability; and although much was expected from them, they have exceeded the expectations of every person—they led the way from the time the attack was made on the 13th, until they crossed the gate of the city, led by Lieut. Stewart, who unfurled their banner on every breast-work.—Although the infantry shoot three times to their once, still their fire is more destructive to the enemy. Never, at any one point, or under any circumstances, have the Mexicans been able to stand the severity of their fire.—When they arrived at the gate of the city, they picked off the artillerists with such accuracy, that they were unable to load their guns, or even show their heads above the breast-works. This regiment has never, as yet, been furnished by the government with a stand of colors. At Puebla the officers had a stand made at their own expense. This flag has been the first on every-work, until Gen. Quitman's column entered the city.—Now, I would ask, has not this regiment handsomely won one from the hands of some city of the United States?—and then let me ask, who are more ready to reward gallantry, than the fair ladies of the Crescent City.

MUSTANG.

Copy of a letter written by a foreigner to one of his countymen in Vera Cruz, (a Frenchman.)

MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the departure of the British courier to sketch you the scenes it has been my luck to witness in the capital and its environs.

The Mexicans having been beaten at all points and in every way from the 8th to the 13th inst., Gen. Santa Anna left the capital on the evening of the 13th, and took the road of the interior. On the 14th, in the morning, the Americans entered the city in a very quiet manner, and General Scott was already in the palace, when, on a sudden, the people of the low classes commenced throwing stones on the Americans from the tops of the houses, and from all the streets, whilst individuals of a better standing fired from the windows and balconies on the Yankees, who were far from expecting such treatment.

Gen. Scott ordered immediately pieces of artillery to be placed in all directions, and soon swept the streets with grape-shot; but this proved insufficent to subdue the insurrection. Gen. Scott then sent a few companies on divers points, with orders to break open every house out of which they should fire, to put to the sword those found within, and, lastly, to sack the property therein contained. This order, which was executed with great moderation, (thanks to the secret instructions of Gen. Scott) but in some cases with stern energy, soon put down the insurrection. These scenes lasted three long and sad days—from the 14th to the 16th; and I assure you we were much alarmed during the whole of the time.

All foreigners (including those imbued in other respects with prejudice towards the Americans) agree in one point—that the American army has not done the hundredth part of the injury it had a right to do, and which European armies would have done in similar circumstances. A foreigner myself, and having seen warfare in Europe towards the end of Napoleon's military career, I, judging by comparison, give it as my sincere and candid opinion, that if a continental army had been stoned and fired upon by the population of a vanquished city, the inhabitants would have been dealt with rather roughly. Now we are tranquil; but it is a sad tranquility, as we fear new disturbances.

Our precarious situation will not change for the better until peace be concluded, or the Americans send about 15,000 men more.—The army of invasion is really too small; for figure to yourself 7,000 men in a city of upwards of 200,000 hostile souls, and in Puebla less than 1,500, to maintain a population of more than 50,000. This is really too little.

The Americans have covered themselves with glory in all the battles fought in Mexico. They are all and each of them heroes.—It is a great thing to see a handful of Americans cut their way through 300 miles of dense population, and hoist the star-spangled banner on the domes of this capital.

General Herrera, ex-president, has gone to Queretaro, where a Congress is to assemble next month. He took with him 4,000 men, and Santa Anna fell back upon Puebla with 2,000 horsemen. These two bodies of troops are the remnants of 20,000 regular troops who defended the city no longer than two weeks ago.

Some people hope that peace will be advocated by several members of the next Congress at Queretaro; but for my own part, I do not believe it. The folly of these people is not yet at an end. When will they open their eyes to their true interests? Never. This is my fear.

All communications with the interior are cut off.

From the N. O. Times, Oct. 11.

It appears that the accounts of the outrages consequent on the rising of the lepers in the capital, after its evacuation by Santa Anna's army, have been much exaggerated. Some opposition was offered, to our entering columns, but the conflict lasted but a short time, and the insurrection was soon quelled. The authorities in Mexico, governmental and municipal, had cordially joined their efforts to those of Gen. Scott to restore tranquility and confidence among the inhabitants. They were crowned with perfect success, and the usual calm now reigns throughout the Mexican metropolis. In reference to this, we give the following from El Genio de la Liberated of the 1st. inst.

The National of the 22d, a paper published in Atlixco, contains the following items, which, to our readers, may be interesting.—On the 18th, Gen. Scott was in the city, proposing to send circulars to the different States exhorting them to appoint commissioners with full powers for the concluding a peace. He was also projecting an expedition of one thousand five hundred men against Toluca. The corporation of Mexico had addressed several proclamations to the inhabitants, calling on them to be peaceful, and to cease in every manner to injure the American army, and stated if they did not comply with the injunctions expressed, it would guaranty neither their lives nor their property, as Gen. Scott had issued a direct order that every house, out of which would be fired a shot, should be immediately levelled to the ground by his artillery.

The functions of the Mexican Executive were being discharged by Sr. Pena y Pena, with whom were associated Sr. Pacheco, and one general, whose name is not mentioned.

RENEWED ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PEACE.—From the above it would appear that General Scott is again making attempts to renew negotiations. We doubt, the good policy of this line of proceedings, if it pre-supposes another period of stagnation in our military operations. The best mode would be with these intractable Mexicans to continue pursuit of their columns while a single leading man among them leads a hostile force. Let us treat by all means, but let us not relax in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

CONDITION OF THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.—The Star of the 25th, by messrs. Peoples & Co., the first number of which made its appearance on the 20th Sept., gives the following account of the state of the capital as regards the inhabitants:

THE CITY.—What a change has come over this capital within the space of two or three weeks! When we were in here during the armistice, there was not a half hour in the day that bodies of troops were not moving to and fro, "the blast of the shrill trump and the ear-piercing fife" continually bring to mind that the beautiful city was under the dominion of a usurping and tyrannical military power. But "a change has come over the spirit of its dream;" all tumult has subsided, and a change has come over the city, whose inhabitants, in life and property, are protected by those who were represented as the "Vandals of the North."

In our opinion, confidence is now perfectly restored; there is scarce a place of business that is not open; and what more clearly than anything else demonstrates the fact that contentment reigns in a great measure over the scores and scores of families that begin to promenade the streets. Whenever you see the softer sex walking the streets in confidence, you may set it down at once that things are as they should be.

The shops are again opened, and security and public confidence are perfectly restored. The theatre was opened on Sunday the 26th ult., and the crowd was immense, the building not being capable of containing the numbers who thronged the avenues.

THE DESERTERS.—On the 17th ult., pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, twenty-one deserters were hanged; eight more received a lighter punishment; thirty-six others (whose names appear in the Agio-Mexican Star) were condemned to be executed; but, as it is stated, they not having been taken yet, consequently the extreme sentence of the law could not be carried into effect.

PUEBLA.—The Star says, in relation to the conduct of the guerrillas, who occupied that city after its temporary evacuation by the American troops:

We have seen a letter from Puebla, dated on the 22 inst., which represents affairs in that city in the most deplorable condition.

The guerillas there have disgraced the name of man—they are monsters. The letter says there is scarce a foreign family or a foreigner that has not received more or less injury from them, and in many instances of the most aggravating nature. Independent of the outrages committed upon the persons and property of the Mexican citizens, they have gone into the houses of foreigners, and devastation and dismay have followed their every step. They broke into the store of a German jeweler, near the Diligencias, and, after robbing it of of near $25,000 worth of property, put a rope around his neck, and took him to the Alameda for execution. They then went into the house of an American lady who has lived many years in Puebla, and whose husband is now in Mexico, and, putting their swords and lances to her breast, were about to kill her, when she delivered what money was in her hands, and they left. But were we to enumerate all their enormities, we would have place for nothing else.—Suffice it to say, that their actions are disgraceful in the extreme, and has put a blot on the national character that will be hard to wipe out.

REOCCUPATION OF PUEBLA.—El Genio de la Libertad, in its Spanish side, on the 1st inst., states that rumors reached the capital on the 27th ult., of the arrival of a reinforcement of American troops at Puebla; that they had beaten the guerrillas, killing an immense number; that Generals Bustamente and Paredes had joined with a number of influential persons for the purpose of inviting a foreign prince to intervene, with a view of arranging the difficulties with the United States: and that General Alvarez, with the governor and legislature of Puebla, had declared against Santa Anna, made him prisoner, and shot him.

☞ Why is a live dog's tail like the root of a tree. Because it's farthest from the bark.

NEW PLAN.—The Washington Union publishes a communication from "A Whig," embracing the following plan for carrying on the war in Mexico:

Seventy-five or one hundred thousand troops can occupy the whole of Mexico; every State to be occupied by a sufficient force, whose commanding officer should be instructed to disarm the Mexicans in the particular State or district of country assigned to him; and by constant expeditions from his headquarters, to keep up such a surveillance as will prevent the collection of troops of the enemy in his district, and enable him to draw the greatest amount of forage, subsistence, and pay from the country. If such an occupation of the enemy's territory is entire, we must get at their resources; if it is partial we may not.

Such a mode of carrying on the war must be less expensive than the present mode. Bloodshed must soon cease, and success is certain, for if Mexico persists in her present reckless course two disbandments of troops in her midst must Americanize her territory, and the Mexican race must soon be absorbed by the superior one. These effects will be justly chargeable upon her rulers.

I claim for this plan that it is humane, economical and certain to succeed.

ANTI-WAR WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The anti-war Whigs of Pennsylvania have placed themselves in almost as great a minority in the late election in this State, as the old anti-war Federalists of 1812 ever found themselves and we should not wonder to see them again change their name, to get rid of the odium which now attaches to them. The leaders of Whigery do not seem to realize the fact that the great mass of the voters of this country are always with their country in a foreign war, and are determined to maintain her honor unsullied, no matter what may be their opinions on other subjects. This must be apparent from the large number of leading Whigs who have publicly renounced all allegiance with the Federal party, in consequence of their denunciations of the National administration and the war with Mexico. We trust, therefore, that our opponents will learn wisdom by the lesson just taught them.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Letters have been received in Washington, from Major Hobbie, announcing that he has made the most satisfactory arrangements in Germany, for the accommodation of our steamers, and the transmission of their letters. The Union states that Major Hobbie's arrangements with France were not positively concluded; but he hoped to find a satisfactory answer to his propositions to that government on his return to London. He had also, says the Union, found a very conciliatory spirit in most of the English statesmen—in Lord John Russell, for example, and Sir Robert Peel: but the superintendent of the Post Office Department had felt some difficulty in acceding to the terms, until the meeting of Parliament. A proposition had been made, during the absence of Mr. Bancroft in Switzerland, to Mr. Brodhead, the secretary of legation, for a temporary suspension of the order of our Postmaster General, in relation to the letters despatched to Canada: but Brodhead had declined acceding to it, unless the British Post Office would also do away with the inequality in the postage of letters landed in England from our steamers. Major H. returns home, probably, in the Washington.

TAYLOR MEETING AT NASHVILLE.—A meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 9th instant, which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency. Baylie Peyton made a speech, which the Union says "would have been pronounced a failure by the youngest lawyer in Nashville." It was perfectly noncommittal. He advocated Gen. Taylor's election as a "no-party" candidate. He pronounced the old issues "obsolete, and declared that Gen. Taylor, *though a whig*, if elected "would be the President of the whole people," and other speakers were called for,—but it was like recalling spirits from the vasty deep" —*they would not come!*

MICHIGAN.—The rapid growth of the commerce of Michigan is well set forth by statistical statements in the Rochester Advertiser of a recent date. In 1819, the shipping owned in the State amounted to but 600 tons; in 1826, it was 26,928, and gave employment to 1800 seamen. The exports up to 1836 consisted almost entirely of furs, and amounted to $100,000—all other articles reached only to $75,000. In 1840, the exports amounted to $1,305,860; in 1846, they reached $4,647,693—The wheat crop of last year is estimated at 9,000,000 bushels.

PRESERVING APPLES.—If any of our readers wish to pre-serve apples for winter, now while they are cheap, we recommend them to adopt the following:

"About the last of October, gather your apples, and after spreading a layer of sand on the bottom of a dry cask, place a layer of apples on the sand so that they do not touch each other; after which lay alternate layers of sand and apples until the cask is full.—The casks then should be set in a dry cool place to remain until the apples are used.

A TORPEDO TRAP.—A shop-keeper in Pratt street, near the Eastern Spring, had frequently missed money from his drawer, and being at a loss who to suspect, fell upon the following original and ingenious method of detecting the thief. Before retiring to bed, he placed a number of *torpedoes* on the floor, in the vicinity of the money-drawer. During the night he was awakened by the noise of the exploding tell-tales, and, running into the store, he found a colored servant girl standing by the drawer, the most perfect imaginable picture of terror; no doubt imagining that the prince of mischief himself was at her elbow, and fearing to move, lest she should feel the hot gripe of his Satanic Majesty about to remove her to the shades below.—*Balt. Sun.*

CAUTION TO THE PURCHASERS OF MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED, GARGLING OIL.—This valuable embrocation was before the public for more than eight years before an effort was made to imitate it, or even to get up a substitute. Its increasing demand and wonderful success in THE CURE OF ALL FLESH, AND HORSES in particular, has induced a number of persons to ATTEMPT its imitation in various ways, WHICH IS CONVINCING PROOF OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE. Several mixtures have been got up under different names, such as "Black Oil," "Arabian Oil," "King's Oil," &c., and withal have PURLOINED from my advertisements and directions, and some have had the effrontery to their call their BASE MIXTURE by the name of "Gargling Oil," thus by their fraudulent impositions, the unsuspecting public are the principal sufferers.—Or if any questions are asked, they are told, "it is the same thing," or "it is just as good," &c. In due time the conduct of these miscreants will individually be exposed to the fullest extent and merit of such unblushing knavery. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED—On the 21st, by the Rev. J. J. Findley, Mr. KING ROBINSON, of McKean, to Miss MARGARET JANE KING, of Waterford.

On 28th, by Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr. WALTER J. F. LIDDEL, of this place, and Miss ANNA AMELIA BRUBAKER of McKean.

On the 13th, in Girard township, by T. Ryman, Esq. Mr. ALBERT E. STONE, of Iowa, to Miss ELSEY JANE WARD, of Girard

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Mr. WM. H. DIBBLE, of Crawford county, to Miss ABIGAIL MUMFORD, of Erie.

On the 26th inst. Mr. HENRY SHULAE to Miss LYDIA FIDLER, both of Fairview.

DIED—On the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY DOMARS, consort of Mr. John R. Domars, of Millcreek township, in the 39th year of her age.

On the 23d inst., Mr. ASA CONVERSE, of this borough, aged 32 years.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 30, 1847.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats of Erie County will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of November Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., to talk about the glorious results of the recent election in the State; to express their sentiments in regard to the war, and discuss matters of general importance to the party. There will be several able speakers present on the occasion. Turn out; the meetings are long and the subjects to be discussed interesting.

By order of the Dem. Central Committee.
Oct. 23, 1847.

☞ No editorial this week—short of hands—had to work ourself—the copious extracts from the Mexican correspondence of the New Orleans papers which we have given, however, will be of more interest to our readers, we trust, than any thing we could write.

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