THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1847.

AGENCY.

☞V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

Of Montgomery County.

BLANK DEEDS, JUDGMENT BONDS, EXECUTIONS, &c., just printed on superior paper, and for sale cheap at this office.

FIRST OF APRIL.—Our town on Thursday of last week was all astir. It was "moving day," and from the bustle in the streets, it was evident that the day was very generally observed by our citizens.

☞A crowd of interesting matter prepared for this paper is crowded out by the pressure of important news from the seat of war. Patience, good friends!

WILD PIGEONS.—During several days of last week wild pigeons appeared in this region in great numbers. Our sportsmen had rare fun for two or three days, and from the constant fire kept up in "the front and rear" of the several migrating companies of birds, the "killed and wounded" must have numbered thousands. Hard times for the poor pigeons.

ADVERTISING.—A cotemporary very truly observes, that *Advertising* is now adopted, not only as the means of attracting the *new customers* which each season make their first appearance, but of *old ones* who are on the sharp look out for the best bargains. Shrewed business men, who are ambitious to take the lead in business, are not slow to use the means of bringing customers to their establishments, which they regard as only secondary in importance to the possession of the articles in demand. The grand secret of success, in all branches of business, is ADVERTISING; and those merchants and mechanics who advertise extensively, invariably do the most business.

A NATIONAL SALUTE, in honor of the success of American arms at the battle of Buene Vista, was fired at the Carlisle Barracks on Monday last, by direction of Captain C, R. Gates. In the afternoon of the same day the citizens of our Borough also fired several rounds from the old cannon, in honor of the victory.

TREASURER OF THE MINT.—Hon. JAMES R. SNOWDEN, late State Treasurer, has been appointed by President Polk Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia. This is a most excellent appointment. Mr. Snowden is well qualified for the situation, and his appointment will be gratifying to the democracy of Pennsylvania. In every public situation in which he has ever been placed, he has discharged his duties in a manner alike creditable to himself and profitable to the Commonwealth. The President, therefore, has been peculiarly fortunate in selecting such a man as James R. Snowden for the responsible duties of Treasurer of the Mint. He is eminently qualified, and has the confidence of the entire people of Pennsylvania.

CAPT. WASHINGTON'S ARTILLERY.—The citizens of Carlisle, and all who may have the pleasure of Capt. Washington's acquaintance, will be gratified to learn that his company of Artillery nobly sustained themselves at the battle of Buena Vista. It is true three of Capt. Washington's guns were captured by the Mexicans, but it was no fault of the brave officer—Lieut. O'Brien—who had them in charge. In fact the capture of these guns go to prove the desperation with which both armies fought. The guns were not surrendered until all the men at them were shot down, and every horse killed! Lieut. O'Brien was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery. It was no fault of his. Capt. Washington was in another part of the field, and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Captains Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns. A more full account of the taking of these guns, will be found in another column.

The following list of killed and wounded, belonging to Capt. Washington's company, we take from Gen. Taylor's official report:

Killed—Privates Holley, Weekly, Kinks and Doughty.

Wounded—First Lieutenant, J. P. O'Brien, Sergeant Queen, Lance sergeant Pratt. Privates, Hannams, Puffer, (mortally) Beagle, Berrin, Floyd, Harman, Baker, Brown, Birch, Butler, Clark and Robins.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY!

To the exclusion of much other matter prepared for this paper, we occupy a large portion of our columns in giving the highly important news from the army. American arms are again victorious. The engagement at Buena Vista, between Generals Taylor and Santa Anna, has resulted in another brilliant triumph for the American army, and in a most cheering manner relieved the anxious suspense which was created in the public mind, by the reports of Gen. Taylor's critical position, which were current some two weeks since. That old Rough and Ready, with only about 5000 troops, should have maintained his ground against a force of 15,000, and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss, is another proof of his indomitable courage and skillful generalship, and of the bravery of American soldiers. By such glorious achievements, they have won for themselves immortal honor, and the warm admiration of a grateful nation. This victory will be received with shouts of applause by every true-hearted American. Those who say that the war is *unjust*, and that our country is *wrong*, will of course feel mortified at this cheering news.

The revolution that has just broken out in Mexico, the victory of Taylor over Santa Anna, and the attack made on Vera Cruz, will, we think, convince the Mexicans that they are not able to drive the Americans out of their country, and they will, we predict, think more seriously about peace.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Post Master General has informed the Baltimore Sun that papers cannot be received unless they are sent from the publication office to *bona fide* subscribers, without the payment of three cents postage on them when left at the office. If papers should be smuggled into the office without pre-payment, they would in all probability not be delivered, as the deputy Post Masters, under the regulation of the Department, would require the payment of a quarter's postage in advance, before delivery. It will thus be seen that under the new law it will be necessary either to pay the postage of three cents in all cases on casual papers, or to subscribe, so that papers may be sent direct from the office of publication. The latter course would seem to be the most wise one, as well as the most economical to the sender.

"A man who loves his family, will take a newspaper."—*Exchange paper.*

Aye, and if he be a sensible man he will take a paper published in the county in which he lives.—And if he be an honest man he will promptly pay for it.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

The election that comes off in this State in October next will be perhaps the most important contest for State officers ever held in Pennsylvania. The consequences of the result for good or evil will no doubt be felt for years to come. It therefore becomes the duty of every citizen of this great and glorious Commonwealth to examine well the important principles involved in the issue, in order that they may wisely and judiciously discriminate between the candidates presented for their suffrages by the two great parties for the Gubernatorial chair.

On the one hand, the Democratic party present the name of FRANCIS R. SHUNK—a name known to all—a man who has raised himself by his own exertions from obscurity—a man who has been tried in every situation and found faithful—a man of liberal mind and lofty sentiment—one who has felt and knows the wishes of the laboring and producing classes—a republican in feeling and practice—one who is indeed the poor man's friend and the enemy of oppression in any and every form—one who has ever stood and now stands an able champion of his State and Nation against foreign and domestic enemies—one who has wielded the sceptre of State with honesty and firmness, and redeemed it from the foul stigma of repudiation—and one who, if re-elected, will continue to discharge the duties of his station according to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, under which we, as a nation, have so gloriously prospered.

On the other hand, the Federal party present the name of JAMES IRVIN, one of the iron millionaires of this State—a man untried, inexperienced, and incapable of properly discharging the duties of the station at this critical juncture—one who has no sympathies with the laboring and producing classes—one who pocketed his thousands from that partial and oppressive act which his own interest prompted him to advocate and vote for, (the tariff of 1842)—one who in Congress was very active in the support of the odious BANKRUPT LAW, that wiped out nearly five hundred millions of honest debts, ruining thousands of our people—one who has been the constant associate and adviser of Stevens, Penrose, Ritner & Co.,—one who is now, and ever has been, the advocate of chartered monopolies and monied aristocracies—one who, if elected, would wield his influence and power to extend banking capital without the individual liability, thus flooding the State with a worthless irredeemable paper currency, which has been so wisely and successfully combatted by Governor Shunk—one who, for aught we know, when once seated in power, would, like his friend and associate, Ritner, refuse to abdicate his seat when condemned by the people at a succeeding election, but would treat that election "as though it had never been held"—one who would not scruple, by a profligate use of the public money, to place the credit of the State in the same unenviable position in which it stood at the close of Ritner's administration—and one who opposes his country in the prosecution of a just war against a foreign enemy.

It is for the voters of this Commonwealth to determine whether the policy of Gov. Shunk shall be sustained, or whether, by the election of Gen. Irvin, we shall return to the romantic scenes of Federalism as exhibited during the reign of terror under Ritner, Stevens, Penrose & Co.—whether the safe policy of the Democratic party is to be adhered to, or whether, profligacy, frauds upon the treasury, tape worms and the like, are to be perpetrated with impunity. If the people wish for an irresponsible administration—if they want another mammoth monied corporation created on the ruins of the old United States Bank—if they go in for a useless and extravagant system of internal improvements for the purpose of benefiting speculators and public plunderers—if they prefer repudiation, with all its abominations, to the economical and pay-up policy of Gov. Shunk, then let them vote for Irvin, for these things will surely follow his election.

Who are they who are now so loudly bawling for Irvin? Look around, and you will find the same set of men who voted for and sustained the Ritner *dienasty* foremost in the Federal ranks. Was their conduct during that inglorious administration such as to entitle them to your confidence? Have they changed, or are they less dishonest now than at that time? Have you any guarantee that the same scenes will not be re-enacted should they again be elevated to power? These are questions which we hope will receive the candid consideration of every man in the State before he makes up his mind how to vote.

National as well as State questions are involved in the issue of this election. Our country is engaged in a just and holy war with a perfidious nation, in the prosecution of which the Democratic party take a deep and abiding interest, while the Federal party, with their candidate for Governor at their head, are opposed to the war, throwing every obstacle in the way of its success, and in favor of withdrawing our troops from the enemy's country without even a demand for redress of grievances! The election of Gen. Irvin would be proclaimed by the federal press throughout the Union as a condemnation of the war by the people of Pennsylvania. Such an event would be hailed in Mexico as another MEXICAN VICTORY obtained by their friends and allies over the war party in "the States of the North," and, like Mexican articles cut from the federal papers of this country, would be heralded in the Mexican prints as an evidence of the unpopularity of the war and the probability of an immediate overthrow of the "war administration" by the people of the United States.

We ask the honest voters of the Keystone State, are you willing to be placed in such a position?—Are you willing to be branded as TRAITORS TO YOUR COUNTRY—to be placed on an equal footing with the TORIES OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE LAST WAR? Above all, will you elevate the enemies of your country to the head of your State government, and thus enable them the better to "GIVE AID AND COMFORT" to the enemy? If so, vote for Irvin, sustain the Federal candidates, and it is done. But if you would avoid these things, if you would wish to aid your country in a struggle with a foreign power, vote for Shunk, and sustain those who have always been found battling in the cause of freedom, against the encroachments of foreign foes or the wicked designs of intestine politicians.

To our Democratic friends we would say, this election will be considered throughout the Union as the entering wedge to the Presidential campaign of 1848. If the *Federalists succeed*, they will take fresh courage, and go into the contest in this State with the advantage of having the patronage and funds of the State at their command, which they have never scrupled to lavish on those whom they could control by bribery or corruption. Much—we had almost said, *every thing*—depends upon the result of our October election. The Federalists, conscious of this fact, have already opened their batteries. They are pouring out their money like water—federal slanders and lies are scattered in wild profusion over the State—arrangements have been already made to send into every county federal orators and stump declaimers to harangue the people, and, if possible, delude them into the support of Irvin—tariff humbugs are to be kept constantly in circulation;—while the true principles of federalism on the subject of the Mexican war are to be concealed from public view. Like the ass in the lion's skin, they seem to be what they are not, but their *long ears* must eventually betray them.

To oppose successfully this grand array of the Federal party, Democrats need no other weapon but that with which they have ever been armed—*principle, backed by truth.* We need no grand displays—no pagantry—no *attempts* at deception—no bribery or corruption—our cause is just and requires only to be understood to be successful. But in order to counteract the influence of federal falsehoods, action among our friends, IMMEDIATE ACTION and organization, are absolutely necessary. Their lies must be met by facts, and their false theories exploded by plain unvarnished truth. With union, action, organization and perseverance, democracy will reign triumphant over the allies of Mexico, and the enemies of free government.

Democrats! We have a desperate political struggle before us. Let it but result in the defeat of Mexican federalism, and we have a comparatively easy victory to obtain in 1848. We can whip them if we will, and the party throughout the whole nation expects "every man to do his duty." The work is before us—we know what we have to do, let us go and do it.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That JAMES IRVIN, the Federal Candidate for Governor, is a rich, overbearing, aristocratic IRON MASTER!

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That when a member of Congress, he voted for the INFAMOUS BANKRUPT LAW!

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That he voted to put a heavy TAX upon TEA and COFFEE—and that he is a FEDERALIST of the bluest dye!

Can the honest farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania support such a man for Governor? Never!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

JAMES NILL, Esq., of Chambersburg, Franklin county, to be President Judge of the 15th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

JEREMIAH M. BURRELL, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, President Judge of the 10th Judicial District, in the room of Hon THOMAS WHITE, whose term of service has expired.

We know both of these gentlemen well. Mr. NILL is one of the ablest men at the Chambersburg Bar. He is a speaker of excellent logical powers, and general legal knowledge. We do not know many gentlemen who seems to us to be better fitted to discharge judicial duties.

Mr. BURRELL was last year a member from Westmoreland county in the House. He is still comparatively a young man; but he proved himself, while in the legislature, to possess many of those faculties which, whether natural or acquired, go far to mark the man of intellect. He was one of the best speakers in the House, and will make a popular and impartial Judge—for we know his integrity and firmness.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

At the recent election on the License question in Wyoming county, ten districts voted for license and four against. The majority for License, in the county, was about 200.

CHESTER COUNTY.—In nine townships, the sale of liquor was carried. Two or three townships remain to be heard from. The majority against the sale of liquor in the townships heard from is 1419. The entire majority will probably be 1600.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—There are twenty-one townships in Delaware county, sixteen of which have voted against the continuance of license, four for, and one a tie.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Out of twenty-six townships in this county, 19 voted for the sale of liquor, and 7 against.

BEAVER COUNTY.—We have returns from thirty townships, 16 of which have voted for the sale of liquor, and 14 against. The majority in the county, for the continuance of license, as far as received, is 330.

ERIE COUNTY.—Ten townships voted for License, and sixteen against. The majority in the county in favor of License, or for the old law, is about 200.

WARREN COUNTY.—The result in this county, so far as we can learn, is ten districts against, and five for License. A considerable majority of the popular vote was against License.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Of seventeen districts heard from, thirteen voted for License, and four against.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—There are twenty-three districts in this county, of which nine voted for the sale of liquors, and forteen against. Majority in the whole county against License, 143.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—We have the full report of the vote on the new License Law in Washington county. The votes in favor of the new law are 3,507—against its adoption 2,560—a majority of 1,447.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—This county has given a majority of 3,164 against the sale of liquor.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. CLAY.—Among the slain at Buena Vista, will be observed the name of Col. Clay, the eldest son of that distinguished man, whose name is familiar to every American citizen—Henry Clay. The New Orleans Bulletin, alluding to this fact, observes, that "among the prominent names of the fallen will be seen with deep regret, that of Lieut. Col. Clay, the eldest son of the honored statesman, who left this city but a few days since, with gloomy forebodings, and an evident presentment of evil. The blow will be keenly and deeply felt."

☞The editors of the Philadelphia North American, a rabid Federal paper, illuminated their office, on Thursday night last, in honor, it is said, of the victory at Buena Vista. Really the prince of darkness is not equal to Federal editors for recklessness and impudence. The North American was one of the papers that published the speeches of Corwin and Davis, delivered in the United States Senate, in which Gen. Taylor, his officers and men were held up to the world as "MURDERERS AND ROBBERS!"—They concluded their speeches, by denouncing the war, "AS UNNECESSARY, UNHOLY, and DAMNABLE," *and voted against sending supplies and re-inforcements for our army!* These speeches, we say, were published by the North American, and eulogized to the skies. And yet this same paper has the *face* to affect joy at Gen. Taylor's late splendid victory!—Shame, shame, on such cowardly conduct.

☞The Washington Union of Saturday last, contains the following interesting letter from Paymaster J. B. Butler:

MONTEREY, March 3, 1847.

I have no doubt of the dissolution of Santa Anna's army, morally and physically, and there will be no more fighting in this region, if there be anywhere.

Gen. Santa Anna is really to be pitied. His men are a wretched set. He had twice, during the battle, to interpose his lancers to prevent desertion, and he shot down some fifty at each time before he could prevent the flight of his infantry. The information comes from prisoners who deserted as soon as exchanged, and came into Gen. Taylor's camp. They report that Santa Anna is destitute of all kinds of provisions, and that he cannot keep them together.

Santa Anna expected an easy victory. His army was told that the Americans had an abundance of provisions and lots of money, and that they must enter Saltillo the day of the battle and take their supper at our expense. This is from reports of persons taken, officers as well as privates.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—A letter in the National Intelligencer says that the number of deaths which had already occurred in Ireland from famine and its attendant miseries was fifty thousand.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR:—The government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States to open negociations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expence of the war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately presist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns, or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade; or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of which will be the condition of carrying it on. One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land or naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade, at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished—a just regard to the general interests of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duty on them, and also on tonage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may prepare, and will submit such regulations as you may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection.

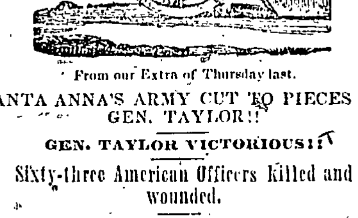
As the levy of the contribution proposed as a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbusement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable me to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847.

[The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. R. J. Walker, answers the letter of the President in a long and able communication. Our space will not allow us to publish it. The regulations adopted by the Secretary open the ports of Mexico and California, which are now or may be in possession of the forces of the United States, to the commerce of all nations, subject to certain regulations established by our government. All goods are to be entered in the same manner as is regarded by existing regulations, in our own ports. A scale of duties has been established, which are to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the war. The military commandants of the various ports are to officiate as revenue collectors and surveyors.]

FROM THE ARMY!!



From our Extra of Thursday last.

SANTA ANNA'S ARMY CUT TO PIECES BY GEN. TAYLOR!!

GEN. TAYLOR VICTORIOUS!!

Sixty-three American Officers Killed and wounded.

LOSS OF COLONELS YELL, McKEE, HARDIN AND HENRY CLAY, Jr.

The Loss of the Enemy estimated at 5,000—State of affairs on the Rio Grande, &c.

☞We hasten to lay before our readers, in an extra, the important news from the army. The battles fought, although bloody, are brilliant and glorious for the American arms, and stamp this last as the greatest military achievement of the gallant TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

We lay before our readers in advance of our regular publication the glorious tidings from the Army brought by the schooner John Belt. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and come up to the town by express with the news.

The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon. We publish also Gen. Santa Anna's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat, though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words. It will be seen that victory has been won at a sacrifice of many brave men.

MEMORANDA OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Prepared for the editions of the Picayune, by Lieut. J. J. C. Bibb, of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Turner, of the U. S. A., who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th inst., from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about 6 miles west of Saltillo.

The fighting commenced on the 22d February and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of 10 miles, leaving 4000 killed and wounded upon the field. The loss on our part was 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna's forces amounted to at least 15,000 men. That of Gen. Taylor's to about 5000, almost entirely volunteers.

His army is composed of Washington's and Bragg's Artillery, and Thomas' Batteries, one squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one also of Indiana volunteers, the Mississippi and second Kentucky regiments, and one company of Texas volunteers.

American Officers killed and wounded.

Regulars—Killed—Capt. Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General.

Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st Dragoons, severely; Capt. S. G. French, 3d Artillery, severely; Capt. J. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, slightly.

Mississippi Rifles.—Killed—Lieuts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty.

Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharpe, severely; Lieut. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Lieuts. Pozey and Stockton, slightly.

First Kentucky Cavalry.—Killed—Adj. Vaughan.

Wounded—One Captain and three Lieutenants.—(No names given.)

Arkansas Cavalry.—Killed—Col. A. Yell and Capt. A. Porter.

Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

Second Kentucky Foot Rifles.—Killed—Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. H. Clay; Capt. O. W. Morse and Capt. W. T. Willis.

Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Withers and Mosier.

Indiana Brigade.—Wounded—Gen. Lane.

2d Regiment.—Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt. Walker and Lieut. Parr.

Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn, and Lieuts. Cayon, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis and Epperson.

3d Regiment.—Capt. Faggat.

Wounded—Maj. Gorman and Capt. Sleep.

Illinois Brigade.—1st Regiment.—Killed—Col. J. J. Hardin, commanding; Capt. Zabriskie and Lieut. Haughton.

Wounded—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell and H. Adams.

Second Regiment.—Killed—Captain Woodward; Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Barthelson, Athuson and Price.

Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Capt. Baker; Lieuts. Pickett, Engleson, Steel and West, and Adjutant Whiteside.

Texas Company.—Killed—First Lieut. Campbell and Second Lieut. Leonhard.

Wounded—Capt. Conner.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor, it is supposed, have been intercepted by the enemy between Monterey and Camargo.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio Volunteers being reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Col. Curtis, of Ohio, with one company, Capt. Hunter's, of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, one of Indiana volunteers, the Virginia regiment, and I think some Texas Rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo, to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about 30 miles south of that place with an army of 4000 to 5000 men, principally rancheros.

He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many, if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the destruction of Santa Anna's army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will no doubt obtain the victory.

The news from the above proves that the various reports which had before been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat before Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at the Brazos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue. Of the defences at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they are sufficient to make a strong resistance.

The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the quartermaster's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, are sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 to 3000 Mexicans. The work, which may be technically termed a continued line, enclosed all the quartermaster's and commissaries stores in depot. The parapet is formed of barrels of damaged commissary's stores, with sand bags for the superior slope.

The sand from a ditch in front, thrown up against the barrier, forms the exterior slope. The armament of the first consists of four peaces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders, a barbette, which swept the foot of, and cross three fires upon, the level plain over which the enemy would be compelled to advance, and about 300 muskets to line the parapet.—This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected.

Nothing having reached us from Gen. Taylor, for several days, we believed him surrounded, as was reported and give some credit to the rumor of an advance of a large body of the enemy upon our depot.

After waiting three or four days anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above, understood of course, that the battle of Brazos Santiago was no go, and when I sailed, the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of mowing down the Mexicans, was pealing forth a salute in honor of Old Rough and Ready and his gallant army at Buena Vista.

From the New Orleans Delta March 23, 12 M.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle, by various manœuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify Old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skermishing and *cannonading without* much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon *them with great effect and they were soon* compelled to withdraw. On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not want to be attacked, but with the most daring impunity charged on the enemy, with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight HE RECEIVED A BALL THROUGH HIS OVERCOAT, BUT WAS NOT INJURED!

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at his side.—Adjt. Lincon, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early in the morning until about 4 P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to the Agua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's Corps de Reserve, commanded by Gen. Vasquess, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him, a few days after the battle, but in the mean time his army is starving and many of his men deserting.

Capt. Hunter's strong artillery company, was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join General Taylor, with six cannon, two of them being 18 pounders.

On the 7th March, one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and the artillery of Capt. Prentiss arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy. An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and Old Rough and Ready's promises to Col. Marshall, to get back C. M. Clay and his party, by taking prisoners enough to exchange for them have been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action; and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle, Gen. Taylor demanded an unconditional surrender of the whole army, which the latter declined; but in the return requested Gen. Taylor to *surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply* of old Rough and Ready, as delivered by the gallent Lieut. Crittenden—

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's adjatant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged. Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th, without opposition.

Col. Morgan of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of Mexicans, and arrived at Marin. A detatchment of three companies under command of Col. Giddings was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of one 100 loaded wagons of the United States on their way from Camargo to Monterey, under an escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marino. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train; her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Urrea, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river about 40 miles from Camargo.

The Col. has a fine force of volunteers, composed of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, and two or three companies of Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Winter's company of U. S. dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Saralvo, China, Mier and all towns beyond Camargo and Monterey. Maj. Coffee, paymaster, will carry on Gen. Taylor's despatches to Monterey.

SANTA ANNA'S ACCOUNT.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Bueno Vista, as translated for the *Tampico Sentinel*, we have the original Spanish account in our possession.

CAMP NEAR BUENO VISTA, Feb. 23, '47.

Excellent Sir:—After two day's battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from eight thousand to nine thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy; he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions, we will go again and charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither the advantage of his position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigor of the season, (for it has been raining during the action,) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

The *Tampico Sentinel* accompanied the translation of the despatch of Santa Anna with a long artical. The editors were not so well informed in regard to the events at Bueno Vista as we are here, but they leave all that out after Santa Anna.

From the ...

BATTLE ...

Description of Gen. ... on the 21st—Gen. ... His White Horse— ... Col. McKee, Col. ... Lincoln, Col. Yell, ... Charge—The Gallant ... lor's Left Flank Turn ... Killed and Wounded—

We had the pleasure of ... day with Major Coffee, of the Army, who brought over Gen. Taylor's despatches. This gallant officer—a son of the distinguished General who fought so bravely on the Plains of Chalmette, and in various other battles, by the side of the illustrious Jackson—acted as the Aid of Gen. Taylor in the bloody fight at Buena Vista. We are greatly indebted to him for many particulars of this hard-fought battle.

General Taylor had fallen in love, at first sight, with the position at which he finally made his stand—at Buena Vista. His movement towards Agua Nueva was merely a *ruse* to decoy the enemy into the field which he had selected for his battle-ground. As soon as McCulloch's men, who were invaluable as scouts, informed him of Santa Anna's approach to Agua Nueva, General Taylor quietly broke up his camp, and fell back to his first-love—Buena Vista This position was admirably chosen. It was at the foot of a mountain, or rather of two mountains, between which ran the road through a narrow valley. On his right there was a deep ravine, which protected that flank more effectually than half a dozen regiments could have done. The left of Gen. Taylor's line rested on the base of a mountain. The road in the centre was entrenched and defended by a strong battery. In front the ground was uneven—broken into hills and deep ravines—well adapted to the mode of fighting suited to our volunteers, and by its peculiarities supplying the disadvantage of a great inferiority of numbers.

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 21st. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his excellency Gen. *Taylor, to inquire, in the most respectful manner,* what he [Gen. Taylor] was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a *very pertinent* question, to which, however, old Rough and *Ready gave the very pertinent reply*, that "he was waiting for General Santa Anna to surrender." The Mexican returned hastily to his lines. This message proved to be a *ruse* to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could *be seen* at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a *charger for the* commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 22d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. General Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them. *In this general melee,* one of our small regiments, of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky Infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers *pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut.* Colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adjutant General Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade, it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions.—Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Colonels McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not, however, before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopetto ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavalry were impatient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy.—They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 lancers and hussars, who gallantly charged them.—The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style, through the column on the right, and wheeling fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great many of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, and one of Arkansas cavalry, against a large body of the enemy's cavalry with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. Taylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of cavalry around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 3000 men in his rear; but Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt ... g, with his artillery