THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, OCT'R. 28, 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.

☞ We are requested to state that the Odd Fellows' Hall, which has recently been fitted up in a handsome style, will be opened on Friday and Saturday evenings next, for the reception of those who may desire to visit it.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The majority for MORRIS LONESTRETH, in the State, will be over 21,000. We had intended publishing the official vote for Canal Commissioner, in to-day's paper, but as there are yet four counties to be heard from, we thought it best to wait another week, when we can give the entire vote of the State.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.—The third session of this academy (which is situated about four miles west of Carlisle, in the pleasant and healthy village of Plainfield,) will commence on the 1st of next month.—From our knowledge of some of the teachers in the institution, we do not hesitate to recommend it to all those who wish a thorough and at the same time cheap education. The number of students is limited, and no more admitted than can be carefully attended to. See advertisement in another column.

THE WAR NEWS.—We give up a great portion of to-day's paper to the exclusion of almost every thing else, for the highly important and interesting intelligence from Mexico. We present to our readers the principle events, as they have transpired from the resumption of hostilities to the glorious occupation of the capital by our troops. The engagements were fierce and sanguinary, but our brave soldiers have covered themselves with immortal glory, though at a deplorable sacrifice of life and limbs.

A Day of Thanksgiving.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by his official proclamation, recommends *Thursday the 25th day of November next*, as a day to be publicly dedicated to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. Never have a people had greater reason to return thanks to the Giver of all good, for the many blessings bestowed upon them, and we have no doubt this day will be appropriately observed throughout this Commonwealth.

ODD FELLOWS' PROCESSION.

The procession of Odd Fellows, which took place in Carlisle on Friday last, was truly a splendid affair. Delegations from Lodges at Shippensburg, Mechanicsburg, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, and Landisburg, were in attendance. The procession was formed at 11 o'clock, under the direction of Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Chief Marshal, and presented a most imposing appearance. The display of regalia, banners, and other insignia of the Order was gorgeous in the extreme. Two splendid bands of music (one from Newville, the other from Gettysburg,) discoursed most eloquent music during the procession. After marching through the different streets, the procession halted at the First Presbyterian Church, to hear the address of E. A. LESLEY, Esq. of Dauphin Lodge No. 160. The address is spoken of in the highest terms by all who heard it. Mr. L. is a young man of pleasing manners, and an eloquent, forcible, and able speaker. After the conclusion of exercises in the church, the procession again formed, and shortly after dismissed. The whole thing passed off quietly, and was worthy of the respectable order of Odd Fellows.

BERKS AND LANCASTER.

These two large counties were, at the last election, fairly pitted against each other. In Lancaster, the federal whigs, proud of their strength, strained every nerve to give an unusually large majority, and so confident were they of the success of their efforts, that they boasted loudly of outdoing their republican neighbor, and giving Gen. Irvin such a vote as would astonish the whole state. Our democratic friends in Berks were not, however, disposed to "give it up so," or submit to the "tall braging" of their ancient opponents. Armed in the panoply of a just cause, they warmed to the contest, and the result shows a majority for our candidates far, far exceeding the worst that the federal whigs of Lancaster could do against them. All hail, noble Old Berks, the home of true hearts and strong hands! The cause of democracy can never fall when your hardy yeomanry step forward to the rescue, and declare in thunder tones their attachment to sound principles and regular nominations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Boston Post proposes the FOURTH OF JULY next as the time, and BALTIMORE as the place, for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. We suppose our State Convention to assemble on the 4th of next March will take some action upon the subject, but in advance of the meeting we will second the motion of the Post. Baltimore is the best place, in our opinion, and is preferable to any other on account of its having heretofore been the place where our conventions have been held.—And we think there is a manifest propriety in holding it upon the day named—*the ever memorable and glorious Fourth of July*. Besides the enthusiasm and kind feeling and harmony which that glorious event is calculated to inspire, we consider a short and vigorous campaign more likely to ensure success than a long and spiritless one. The month of May is most too early.

OPENING OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—At last a time has been fixed for the opening of the Girard College.—The architect, Mr. Walter, in answer to a letter from the President of the Board of Directors, says the entire work will be completed by the first of December next, and the Building Committee have authorized the Board of Control to take possession of one of the rooms on the 12th inst., for the purpose of furnishing the College preparatory to the final surrender of the premises in December.

ETHER IN SURGERY.—The North American contains an interesting report of a surgical case in which ether was administered. The patient operated upon was a laboring man, whose right leg had been shockingly mutilated by a colision between two railroad cars. The unfortunate man was placed under the influence of ether, and his leg amputated below the knee. During the whole operation, he exhibited not the slightest symptom of pain or uneasiness. While still under the effects of ether, and after his limb had been removed, he was asked whether he was ready to have his leg taken off, to which he replied "yes—you may do anything you like with me now."

The SHUNK faction is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less".—*Herald before the election.*

The result of the election is sufficient evidence, we should think, to convince our neighbor now that the "Shunk faction" is stronger by about 10,000 votes in Pennsylvania than is the Irvin faction.—Don't you think so, Mr. Herald?

☞ The National Liberty Convention closed its labors at Buffalo, New York, on Thursday night after making the following nominations:—For President, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. For Vice President, Lester King, of Ohio.

WHIG "PRINCIPLES."

Nearly every Federal paper we pick up—from the North American down to the eight by ten village sheet—all condole themselves by stating in substance that their late inglorious defeat is no evidence that the *principles* of the Whig party are unpopular with the people! They try to console their friends by assuring them that the "glorious *principles* of the Whig party will be adhered to," and that "with those *principles* they will yet triumph," &c.

What are those principles? They have abandoned their position on the tariff question. They have adopted Webster's opinion that "*the Bank of the United States is an obsolete idea!*" The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is a policy given up and forgotten! What then are those principles to which these *gentlemen pledge themselves* "to adhere?" Really we know not, unless they are contained in the following extracts from the speech of Tom Corwin and other Federal leaders of the present day:

Extracts from Tom Corwin's speech.

"While the American President can command the army,—thank Heaven, I CAN COMMAND THE PURSE. While the President under the penalty of death, can command your officers to proceed, I can tell *them to come* BACK, HE SHALL HAVE NO FUNDS FROM ME in the prosecution of a war which I cannot approve. That I conceive to be the *duty* of a senator."

"The President tells us that we shall prosecute this war till Mexico pays us, or agrees to pay us all its expenses. I am not willing to scourge Mexico thus; and the only means left me is to say to the Commander-in-chief: CALL HOME YOUR ARMY—I WILL FEED AND CLOTHE IT NO LONGER."

The Cincinnati Gazette, a whig paper, has the following sympathetic paragraph in relation to the war;

"No man, no people, looking on upon the contest, can help *sympathizing* with the broken power of Mexico, and uniting in uttering a *bitter condemnation* against our government."

Extract from the Xenia Torch Light, a rabid Whig paper.

"That the Americans will soon overpower the Mexicans, there is but little doubt. Yet we must confess that our sympathies are with THEM. They fight for their country, their altars and their homes. We for power, plunder, and extended rule. They are fighting for their liberty—we to extend the area of slavery. They are in the right—we in the wrong.—They may appeal with confidence to the God of battles, but we look for aid to the infernal machinations of hell—for thus far it would seem the devil has governed all our actions in the premises."

The New Lisbon Palladium, Whig, says:

"Ah! depend upon it you cannot skulk this war—this unrighteous war is the legitimate fruit of your doings, and you must answer in the Chancery of Heaven for the consequences."

The editor of the Eaton Regist, a black mouthed federal paper, has perpetrated the following:

"The war exists by our own wrongs. A sense of justice leads us to deprecate the whole train of circumstances, which has brought this calamity upon us. We are in a war in which the sympathies of the civilized world must be against us. Whoever prays that God will defend the right must pray for the success of our enemies."

The following is an extract from the speech of Columbus Delano, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 2d of last February:

"I consider this war a great calamity, it is wicked and inhuman. Its object is national robbery, consumated, if carried on, by a sacrifice of human life that falls but little short of murder."

Geo. G. Fogg, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, and a whig Editor, uses the following beautiful language:

"He (Gen. Taylor,) raises for the market and makes merchandize of his fellow men! He has a hundred mothers, with or without babies for sale in the shambles. *He furnishes creole virgins for the "hells" of New Orleans*, and he riots in the ruin of souls for which the Man of sorrow died."

Such are the principles of the Federal Whig party of the present day, and which may be found in the creed of the federal forefathers of those *patriots*, during the last war with England.

OUR COUNTRY'S WARS.—The wars of our country cannot fail to be popular: there is about the people of this country, native and naturalized, a real attachment to it, an impulsive patriotism, which makes them ready to avenge its wrongs and to assert its rights, even at the loss of blood and treasure. Blood is freely bestowed, money even yet more liberal, for *such a purpose, and opposition to our country when* thus engaged, brings with it an universal odium, which must sink those embarked in it. Maj. Noah, one of the oldest and best American editors, thus *speaks on the subject:*

"What prevented De Witt Clinton, with all his admitted abilities, his gigantic mind, and irrepayable services to the state, reaching the Presidency?—He opposed the war of 1812, and united with his political opponents. Who after him can escape a similar fate under similar circumstances? We are earnest on this subject, though having no interest in the result. We wish to see sensible men act like sensible politicians. Why war against fate? Why seek to cut down and prostrate rising generations springing into power like a young Hercules? Why insist upon feeble hands still retaining the staff of power? We may struggle and struggle to retain power with occasional success, but there is a potent enemy which finally must overpower us—Death.—The sovereignty is in the people—rulers and leaders cannot always make them "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and in this progressive age, the young, the ardent, the active and the laborious, will control the destinies of parties and the destinies of the country by their numerical strength. We must endeavor to regulate where we cannot control, and strive to prepare that class of our fellow citizens for possessing and holding the high offices of the country by education; sound principles honest industry, and temperate habits. These once acquired, let them rule, and the Republic is safe.

A CARD.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF CARLISLE LODGE, No. 91, I. O. O. F.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge are hereby tendered to the brothers of Harrisburg, Mechanicsburg, Gettysburg, Landisburg, Newville, Shippensburg, and Chambersburg Lodges, for their kind manifestation and practical demonstration of their friendship and fraternal affection toward us as exhibited in the number and appearance of their delegations at our procession of the 22d inst.

To E. A. LESLEY, Esq. for his eloquent address, replete with clear and lucid arguments, and able defence of the principles and practices of Odd Fellowship, and refutation of the arguments against and objections to the Order.

To the members of the Gettysburg and Newville Bands, for the voluntary tender of their services.

To the Reverend gentlemen who officiated on the occasion—and to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for the use of their building.

Attest: A. HENDEL, Sect'y.

WONDER OF SCIENCE.—The late Dr. Chalmers, in his work on Astronomy, remarks:—"While the telescope enables us to see a system in every star, the miscroscope unfolds to us a world in every atom. The one shows us the insignificance of the world we inhabit; the other redeems it from that insignificance—presenting us a universe in the compass of a point, where the Almighty Ruler of all things finds room for the exercise of his His attributes." Recent discoveries in Geology have brought to view a great multitude of facts, truly wonderful—especially respecting the state of animate creation many centuries past. While on the one hand it is found, by the remains of some ancient animals, that they were larger than any now living upon the earth; on the other hand, miscroscopic animals, almost inconceivably small, yet possessing mouths, teeth, stomach, muckes, wings, glands, eyes and other organs, are not only found in a fossil state, but forming rocks and soil for miles in extent. Chalk, and even flint, and some of the gems, are found, to a great extent, to be composed of animalculæ. A cubic inch of iron ore is said to contain the remains of one billion of living, acting, reproducing beings. Professor Hitchcock states, that the sillicious marl, found under peat swamps in New England, appears to be made up almost entirely of the skeletons of animals. It is also said that a thousand millions of these animals would, together, form a mass no larger than a grain of sand.

From the Pennsylvanian.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

I. Philadelphia city—*William A. Crabb, Benjamin Mathias.*
II. Philadelphia county—Henry L. Benner, Wm. F. Small, Thomas H. Forsythe.
III. Montgomery—*George Richards.*
IV. Chester and Delaware—*William Williamson.*
V. Berks—John Pottieger.
VI. Bucks—*Josiah Rich.*
VII. Lancaster and Lebanon—*Abraham H. Smith, John P. Sanderson.*
VIII. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—Wm. Overfield.
IX. Northampton and Lehigh—*Jacob D. Boas.*
X. Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming—Francis B. Streeter.
XI. Bradford and Tioga—Gorden F. Mason.
XII. Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre—*William Harris.*
XIII. Luzerne and Columbia—Valentine Best.
XIV. Dauphin and Northumberland—*Benjamin Jordan.*
XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata—*Ner Middleswarth.*
XVI. Cumberland and Perry—Robert C. Sterrett.
XVII. York—*Philip Smyser.*
XVIII. Adams and Franklin—*William R. Sadler.*
XIX. Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon—*Alexander King.*
XX. Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana—*William F. Johnston*
XXI. Westmoreland and Somerset—Samuel Hill.
XXII. Fayette and Greene—Charles A. Black.
XXIII. Washington—E. G. Creacroft.
XXIV. Allegheny and Butler—*George Darsie.*
XXV. Mercer and Beaver—*David Sankey.*
XXVI. Crawford and Venango—James Porter Brawley.
XXVII. Erie—*Jesse B. Johnson.*
XXVIII. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, McKean, Potter, and Elk—James M. Gilles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*William McSherry.*
Allegheny—*Lewis C. J. Noble, Christian Snively, Marshal Swartzwelder, Henry Large.*
Armstrong—Lewis Brenneman.
Beaver—*John Allison, John Sharp, jr.*
Bedford—James L. Kirk, Josiah Miller.
Berks—John C. Myers, John Long, Sam'l. Fegely, Henry G. Stetler.
Blair—*Henry Bridenthal.*
Bradford—Francis Smith, Abarnah Wattles.
Bucks—J. W. Long, P. D. Bloom, Edward Nicholson.
Butler—Jacob Zeigler.
Cambria—John Keane.
Centre and Clearfield—John B. Meek, George Walters.
Chester—*Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull, Geo. Ledley.*
Columbia—Stewart Picree.
Crawford—S. G. Krick, J. K. Kerr.
Cumberland—Jacob Lefever, Abraham Lamberton.
Dauphin—*James Fox, Theodore Gratz.*
Delaware—*Sketchley Morton.*
Erie—*G. J. A. Bell, William Sanford.*
Fayette—William Y. Roberts, William Rerick.
Franklin—*William Baker, Samuel Seibert.*
Greene—John B. Gordon.
Huntingdon—*David Blair.*
Indiana—*William C. McKnight.*
Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango—John Keatly, jr. William Perry.
Juniata and Union—*Saml. Weirick John M'Minn.*
Lancaster—*Abraham Shelly, J. B. Stubb, Thomas B. Jacobs, Joseph C. Dickinson, David G. Eshelman.*
Lebanon—*David Grittinger.*
Lehigh and Carbon—Peter Bowman, Saml. Marx.
Luzerne—Samuel W. Goff, Samuel Benedict.
Lycoming, Clinton, Potter, and Sullivan—Wm. F. Packer, Timothy Ives, jr.
Mercer—S. S. Ewing, *Robert Black.*
Mifflin—Hugh McKee.
Montgomery—Benjamin Hill, Benjamin T. Hallowell, David Evans.
Northampton and Monroe—B. S. Schoonover, C. A. Luchenbach, Joseph Labough.
Northumberland—George A. Frick.
Perry—John Souder.
Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Ferron, Thomas Daly, Abraham Olwine, Thomas K. Fletcher, Wm. S. Hallowell, John K. Laughlin, Edward Vansant.
Philadelphia city—*Thomas C. Steel, George H. Hart, Solomon W. Roberts, John K. Kane, R. Rundle Smith.*
Schuylkill—George Boyer, *Alexander W. Lyburn.*
Somerset—*John J. Stultzman.*
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Samuel Taggart, Robert Little.
Tioga—Nathaniel A. Elliott.
Warren, McKean and Elk—Alonzo J. Wilcox.
Washington—Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort.
Wayne and Pike—*Pope Bushnel.*
Westmoreland—John Fausold, Harrison P. Laird, John F. McCulloh.
York—Thomas Grove, David Williams, George F. Carl.

JOINT BALLOT OF 133 MEMBERS.

	Democrats.	Federalists.
Senate,	14	19
House,	65	35
	79	54

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in *Italic.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—THE RESULT.

We have now the official returns of the vote for Governor complete—with the exception of Armstrong, Elk, Greene, and Jefferson counties. Annexed is the table:

Counties.	Shunk.	Irvin.
Adams,	1538	1946
Allegheny,	4458	5763
Armstrong,		
Beaver,	1966	2008
Bedford,	2458	2205
Berks,	8088	3357
Blair,	1254	1854
Bradford,	3058	2520
Bucks,	4685	4341
Butler,	1931	1859
Cambria,	1139	974
Centre,	2477	1782
Chester,	4614	5152
Clarion,	1607	631
Clearfield,	867	582
Clinton,	966	685
Columbia,	2913	1506
Crawford,	2265	1685
Cumberland,	2867	2559
Carbon,	786	484
Dauphin,	1872	2790
Delaware,	1484	1719
Erie,	1728	2586
Fayette,	2811	2113
Franklin,	2762	3219
Huntingdon,	1641	2012
Indiana,	1415	2052
Juniata,	986	975
Lancaster,	4931	8741
Lebanon,	1600	2149
Lehigh,	2583	2239
Luzerne,	3296	2038
Lycoming,	1874	1528
McKean,	313	252
Mercer,	2617	2616
Mifflin,	1431	1289
Monroe,	1418	347
Montgomery	5141	3723
Northampton,	2865	2359
Northumberland,	1971	1231
Perry,	1728	1106
Philada. county,	12,692	7605
Philada. city,	3918	6512
Pike,	671	142
Potter,	533	181
Schuylkill,	3720	2833
Somerset,	913	2162
Sullivan,	317	130
Susquehanna,	2352	1463
Tioga,	1750	972
Union,	1479	2462
Venango,	1326	802
Washington,	3531	3335
Warren,	849	659
Wayne,	1291	686
Westmoreland,	4525	2337
Wyoming,	819	653
York,	4007	3103
Total,	148,349	130,362

It will be seen from the above that Shunk's majority over Irvin in the above counties is 17,987.—The four counties named will no doubt increase his majority to 19,000, and upwards. The vote for Governor in 1844 was 316,928. This year it will reach nearly 300,000. The majority for Longstreth will exceed 21,000.

From Mexico.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

MR. KENDALL'S LETTERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14, 1847.

Another victory, glorious in its result, and which has thrown additional lustre upon the American arms, has been achieved to-day by the army under Scott—the proud capital of Mexico has fallen before the power of a mere handful of men compared with the immense odds arrayed against them, and Santa Anna, instead of shedding his blood as he had promised, is wandering with the remnant of his army no one knows whither.

The apparently impregnable works on Chapultepec, after a desperate struggle, were triumphantly carried—Gens. Bravo and Monterde, besides a host of officers of different grades, taken prisoners; over 1000 non-commissioned officers and privates, all their cannon and ammunition, are in their hands; the fugitives were soon in full flight towards the different works which commanded the entrance to the city, and our men at once were in hot pursuit.

Gen. Quitman, supported by Gen. Smith's brigade, took the road by the Chapultepec aqueduct towards the Belen gate and the Cipdadela; Gen. Worth, supported by Gen. Cadawalader's brigade, advanced by the San Cosme aqueduct towards the garita of that name. Both routes were cut up by ditches and defended by breastworks, barricades, and strong works of every description known to military science; yet the daring and impetuosity of our men overcame one defence after another; and by nightfall every work to the city's edge was carried. Gen. Quitman's command, after the route at Chapultepec, was the first to encounter the enemy in force. Midway between the former and the Belen gate, Santa Anna had constructed a strong work; but this was at once vigorously assaulted by Gen. Quitman's guns, which Gen. Worth had ordered to approach as near as possible from the San Cosme road, the enemy was again routed, and in full flight. They again made a stand from their strong fortifications at and near the Belen garita, opening a tremendous fire not only of round shot, grape and shell, but of musketry; yet boldly Gen. Quitman advanced, stormed and carried the works, although at great loss, and then every point on this side the city was in our possession. In this onslaught two of our bravest officers were killed—Capt. Drum and Liet. Benjamin.

Meanwhile, Gen. Worth was rapidly advancing upon San Cosme. At the English burying ground the enemy had constructed a strong work. It was defended by infantry for a short time, but could not resist the assault of the men—the affrighted Mexicans soon fled to another line of works nearer the city, and thus Gen. Worth was in possession of the entrance to San Cosme. As his men advanced towards the garita, the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry from the house tops, as well as of grape, cannister and shell from their batteries, thus sweeping the street completely. At this juncture, the old Monterey game of burrowing and digging through the houses was adopted. On the right, as our men faced the enemy, the aqueduct afforded a partial shelter; on the left, the houses gave some protection, but many were still killed or wounded by the grape which swept every part, as well as by the shells which were continually bursting in every direction. About 3 o'clock, the work of the pickaxe and crowbar, under the direction Liet. W. Smith, of the Sappers and Miners, had fairly commenced, and every minute brought our men nearer the enemy's last strong-hold. In the meantime, two mountain howitzers were fairly lifted to the top of one of the houses and into the cupola of the church, from which they opened a plunging and most effective fire, while one of Duncan's guns, in charge of Lieut. Hunt, was run up under a galling fire to a deserted breastwork, and at once opened upon the garita. In this latter daring feat, four men out of eight were either killed or wounded, but still the place was most effectively served. The work of the miners was still going on. In one house which they had entered by the pickaxe a favorite aid of Santa Anna's was found. The great man had just fled, but had left his friend and his supper! Both were well cared for—the latter was devoured by our hungry officers; the former, after doing honors of the table, was made a close prisoner. Just as dark was setting in, our men had dug and mined their way almost up to the very guns of the enemy, and now, after a short struggle, they were completely routed and driven, with the loss of every thing. The command of the city by the San Cosme route was attained.

During the night, Gen. Quitman commenced the work of throwing up breastworks and erecting batteries, with the intention of opening a heavy cannonade upon the Cuidadela with the first light of the morning. At 10 o'clock at night Gen. Worth ordered Capt. Hagar to bring up a 14-pounder and a 10 inch mortar to the garita or gate of San Cosme, and having ascertained the bearings and distance of the grand plaza and palace, at once opened upon these points. The heavy shells were heard to explode in the very heart of the city. At a little after midnight Major Palacios, accompanied by two or three members of the municipal council of the city, arrived at Gen. Worth's headquarters, and in great trepidation informed him that Santa Anna and his grand army had fled, and that they wished at once to surrender the capital! They were referred to the commander-in-chief, and immediately started for Tacubaya; but in the meantime the firing upon the town ceased.

At 7 o'clock this morning General Scott, with his staff, rode in and took quarters at the National palace, on the top of which the regimental flag of the gallant rifles and the stars and stripes were already flying. The immense crowd of blanketed leperos, the scum of the capital, were congregated in the plaza as the commander-in-chief entered it. They pressed upon our soldiers and eyed them as though they were beings of another world. So much were they in the way, and with such eagerness did they press around, that Gen. Scott was compelled to order our dragoons to clear the plaza. They were told, however, not to injure or harm a man in the mob—they were all our friends!

About five minutes after this, and while General Worth was returning to his division near Almeda, he was fired upon from a house near the convent of San Francisco. Some of the cowardly Polkas, who had fled the day previous without discharging their guns, now commenced the assassin game of shooting at every one of our men they saw, from windows, as well as from behind the parapets on the azoteas or tops of the houses. In half an hour's time, our good friends, the leperos, in the neighborhood of the hospital of San Andres and the Church of Santa Clara, also commenced discharging muskets and throwing bottles and rocks from the azoteas. I have neglected to mention that just previous to this Col. Garland had been severely wounded by a musket, fired by some miscreant from the windows.

For several hours this cowardly war upon our men continued, and during this time many were killed or wounded. It was in this species of fighting that Lieut. Sidney Smith received his death wound. The division of Gen. Twiggs, in one part of the city, and Gen. Worth in another, were soon actively engaged in putting down the insurrection. Orders were given to shoot every man in all the houses from which the firing came, while the guns of the different light batteries swept the streets in all directions. As the assassins were driven from one house they would take refuge in another; but by the middle of the afternoon they were all forced back to the barriers and suburbs. Many innocent persons have doubtless been killed during to-day, but this could not be avoided. Had orders been given at the outset to blow up and demolish every house or church from which one man was fired upon, the disturbance would have been at once quelled. As it is, I trust that the lesson the rabble and their mischievous leaders have received to day may deter them from future outrages.

On entering the palace Gen. Scott at once named Gen. Quitman governor of Mexico—a most excellent appointment. Some wag immediately proclaimed aloud in the palza, as follows: "Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, has been appointed governor of Mexico vice Gen. Jose Maria Tornel, resigned—very suddenly!" It seems that the valiant Tornel ran off at an early hour, and his magnificent house has been converted into a hospital for our wounded officers. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17, 1847.

The capital is now quiet enough, and although the inhabitants say but little, they are probably not altogether contented with their new masters. They say that the Lord and Santa Anna are to blame for all their misfortunes—their own lack of prowness and courage is not thought of. They say that Providence withheld the rains and gave the Yankees fair weather for their operations, while Santa Anna deserted them in their extremity, and gave up the city without ever making terms for them. The latter has gone no one knows whither. Some contend that he is on his way to the coast, with the intention of leaving the country; others say that he has gone towards Queretaro; while many think that he is lurking about Guadaloupe or San Christobal, within a few miles of this, yet with only a small force of cavalry at his command. His wife, who has been living all the while at the house of his particular friend Mackintosh, has gone out in the direction of San Chistobal in search of him. Santa Anna just before he left the city grossly insulted Gen. Terres, who commanded at the Belen gate, for deserting his post. It is also said that he quarrelled with Lombardini. These are old tricks of the tyrant—throwing the blame upon others to cover his own shameless conduct.

Lieut Morris, of the 8th Infantry, had died of the wound he received at the hard fought battle of E Molino, and it is thought extremely doubtful whether Liet. Ernst, of the 6th, wounded at the same time, can recover. I do not learn that any other officers, are considered in a dangerous condition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24, 1847.

Not a little joy has been manifested by all at the arrival here of the American prisoners—Capts. Clay, Heady and Smith; Lieuts. Churchill, Davidson and Barbour, and sixteen privates—who have recently been confined at Toluca. It seems that they were released by the Governor, Olaguibel, on his own responsibility, they promising that the same number of Mexican prisoners, and of equal rank, should be delivered up to him. Those officers who refused to give their parolo when all were ordered to Toluca, and who afterwards escaped, have performed active service here in the different battles. Major Gaines has been serving on the staff of General Scott, Midshipman Rogers on that of General Worth, and Capt. Danley on that of General Quitman. The latter was severely wounded on the 13th, but will recover.

Yours, G. W. K.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

Paredes was here, in the city, a few days since without followers, and has gone North, perhaps towards Guadalayara, his old and favorite ground, to stir and influence the minds of the people against the Yankees, and try his hand against them. He is, no doubt, one of the bravest and best generals Mexico has ever produced.

Gomez Farias is at Quaretaro; but we do not hear what he is doing. Gen. Herrera is also there, and if any leading man in Mexico is in favor of peace, he is the one. His influence, however, is confined almost to the *moderados*.

Mr. Wells, the partner of Hart in the army theatre, died here a day or two since. He may be recollected in the United States not only as a pantomimist but as a dancer and actor of some distinctions. Capt. Pemberton Waddell, of one of the new regiments of infantry, is also dead. The wound of Gen. Shields, although painful, is improving. A musket ball struck him in the left arm at the storming of Chapultepec, but binding a handkerchief around it, he continued with his men until every thing was calmed. Gen. Pillow has almost entirely recovered.—Since commencing this, I have heard another rumor to the effect that Alvarez is doubtless in that direction. He took especial good care to keep himself and his pinots out of harm's way during the recent struggle in this vicinity.

The loss in the different divisions in the storming of Chapultepec and capture of the city on the 13th is as follows: In that of Gen. Quitman about 300, in that of Gen. Twiggs, 288, in that of Gen. Pillow 142, in that of Gen. Worth 138. Owing to his previous heavy loss the latter only had about 1000 men engaged in the last battles. And as I know it will be of great interest to their friends, before closing this letter I will state that the wounds of almost all the officers are doing well. I can speak positively of Col. Garland, Majors Wade, Waite, Loring and Gladden, of Capts. Mason, Walker, Danly, and of Lieuts. Foster, Shackelford, Selden and Lungenbeel, and I mention them as being some of the most severely wounded. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

MEXICO, Sept. 17, 1847.

The Mexican loss it is impossible to ascertain, but it has been immense. Among the killed at Chapultepec were Gen. Juan Nepomecuno Perez, Col. Juan Cano, a distinguished officer of engineers, and Lieut. Lucian Calve, one of Gen. Bravo's aids. Gen. Saldana was badly wounded, as were many other distinguished officers. Five generals, three colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, and near one hundred majors, captains and lieutenants were taken prisoners, together with eight hundred or more rank and file. At the garitas of Belen and San Cosme many officers were killed or wounded, but their names are not known. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20, 1847.

We hear but little, one way or the other, as to what the Mexicans intend to do in future—whether they are for peace, or a continuance of the war. In fact, it is hardly time for them, after their recent disastrous discomfitures, to think of anything. Everything will now depend upon our own government. If the nonsensical soothing system is continued—if another dose of magnanimity is to follow the hard blows which have lost us so many lives—the war will be spun out till doomsday. On the contrary, if a rigorous system is at once adopted, if men and means are poured into the country, and the rulers of Mexico are for once made to believe that we are in earnest, six months will suffice to make them sue for peace.

The "American Star," published by Peoples and Barnard, made its appearance to-day in neat form, and the talk is that another new paper, the "North American," is to come out in the course of the week. Meanwhile, the city is becoming rapidly Americanized. From every quarter, staring in the largest capitals, we see such announcements as "Union Hotel," "Mush and Milk at all Hours," "American Dry Goods," "United States Restaurant," "St. Charles Exchange;" "Egg Nogg and Mince Pies for Sale Here," and other kindred notices to the passer by as to where he can be served on home principles. Nor is there to be any lack of amusements, for already the posters announce a bull fight, a circus, a theatre, and even an Italian opera as shortly to be produced. We are great people. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24, 1847.

Among other rumors, we hear to-day that there has been a coalition of some of the States north of this, that Senor Cosio has been appointed President, that 12,000 men are immediately to be raised and organized to carry on the war with vigor, and to make them effective $1,000,000 is to be levied.—Bustamante and Paredes are to command the army, as the story goes, while Santa Anna has leave to retire from public service and from the country, if he sees fit. Another report current would make us believe that the Mexican Congress is shortly to assemble at Queretaro, and that the peace question is to be talked over with Mr. Trist in real earnest. These are all but mere rumors.

Although all appears quiet on the face of the city, assassinations are still frequent. Our men are led off to drinking houses in the by-streets and in the suburbs, are plied with liquor until they become intoxicated, and are then stabbed. Nor will this cowardly system be put down until each house where a murder is committed is razed, and exemplary justice dealt out to all its inmates. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities, that knives and dirks have been recently distributed to the horde of thieves and murderers liberated by Santa Anna on the night he fled from the capital, and with no other intention than that they might do the work in the dark he had not the courage to perform in open day. By an order issued by Gen. Scott it would seem that active measures have been taken to ferret out the assassins, and also the miscreants who have set them on to murder.

The Punishment of Deserters.

By a general order, dated the 8th September, it appears that a court martial, of which Col. Riley, of the 2d Infantry, was President, tried twenty-nine men for *desertion to the enemy*. Their fate may be read in the following sentence of Gen. Scott.

Sentences.

The court found the above named prisoners, [the names are given again below] severally guilty as charged, and sentence each (two-thirds of the members of the court in every case concurring in the sentence) "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead."

2. The General-in-chief approves the foregoing proceedings and sentences, with the following exceptions:—the cases of Thomas Riley, company, I, 2d Artillery; James Mills, company H, same regiment, and John Reilly, company K, 5th Infantry.

These three prisoners severally committed the crime of desertion as charged, in the early part of April, 1846. At that date the United States were at peace with Mexico and all the world; for the present war did not break out, in fact, till a later date, and was not recognized to exist, by the Congress of the United States till the 13th of the following month.

No higher punishment can, therefore, be legally inflicted upon those atrocious offenders, T. Riley J. Mills and J. Reilly, than that prescribed for a state of peace, viz: Fifty lashes with a raw hide whip, well laid on the bare back of each, and their punishment is commuted accordingly—with the addition, that each be branded on a cheek with the letter D, kept a close prisoner so long as this army remains in Mexico, and then be drummed out of the service.

So much of the punishment, in the case of Henry Nower, company D, 4th artillery, as relates to hanging, is, on the recommendation of many members of the court, remitted; and a like remission is made in the case of Edward McherronI, company G, same regiment, out of consideration for a son, a private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors.

There being some slight circumstances of mitigation in the several cases of Hezekiah Akles, John Bartley, Alexander McKee and John Bowers, all of company H, 2d Artillery, their sentences are commuted as in the case of T. Riley J. Mills and J. Reilly above.

The remainder of the prisoners tried by the same court, and for the same crime, viz:—Henry Venator, company I, 2d Dragoons; F Rhode, company I, 2d Dragoons; W A Wallace, company C, 3d Infantry; Lawrence Mackey, company K, 3d Infantry; Patrick Dalton, company B, 2d Infantry; J Sheehan, company G, 5th Infantry; John A Myers, company G, 5th Infantry; Henry Whisler, company E, 4th Artillery; Eliezer S Lusk company C, 3d Infantry; Jas Spears, company D, 7th Infantry; D Connahan, company I, 7th Infantry; James McDowall, company K, 7th Infantry; Martin Lydon, company D, 7th Infantry; Wm H Keeck, company F, 4th Artillery; Wm Oathouse, company I, 2d Infantry; H Oetker, company D, 4th Artillery; Wm O'Connor, company K, 1st Artillery; Andrew Nolan, company G, 4th Artillery; Herman Smidth, company D, 3d Infantry; R W Garretson, company H, 3d Artillery; will be hung according to their several sentences, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, next after the receipt of this order, as may be arranged by the commander of the post or camp where the said prisoners may be respectively found. [The above named men, excepting H Venator, F Rhode, J A Myers, and J Sheehan, were executed at San Angel, Sept. 10, 1847.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

Two days subsequently we have further orders, from which we learn that the four men named were hung on the 10th, as they were passing at this time from Tacubaya to Mixcoac. They were hung on the 11th September, and the sentence was executed at Mixcoac.

Thirty-six other prisoners were tried by a court martial, over which Col. Garland presided. Their fate may be read in the following sentences, dated the 10th September, after their conviction for desertion.

And the court accordingly sentenced the several prisoners (two thirds of the members in every case concurring in the sentence) each to be hung by the neck till he be dead. [Their names are given below.]

Before the same court, Martin Miles, of company A, 8th Infantry, and Abraham Fitzpatrick, of the same company and regiment, were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion, and the court (two thirds of the members concurring) accordingly sentenced each to be shot.

Before the same court were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion the following named prisoners: James Kelly,