The Morning Post.

S. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Gen. Taylor's Despatch.

We this morning offer our readers Gen. Taylor's detailed account of the battle of Buena Vista. It is characteristic of the old warrior—This is the longest Despatch the War Department has received during the present Mexican campaign; but it is no shorter than is necessary for a full account of the battle.

It will be found intensely interesting; and we commend it to the attention of those who feel a pride in the achievements of American arms. It is a document which will make a deep impression abroad—in whatever country it may be read.

In referring to this Despatch, and also to the letter from Col. Price, from the Army in New Mexico, the Washington Union says:

In fact, the tide of victory pours in upon us from all quarters. At all points we are triumphant. The fact is, the character and habits of our free institutions are calculated to cherish the best spirits and the most successful soldiers in the world. "What constitutes a state? Man—high-minded man." And those men are created by the genial influence of liberty. Our troops, like our sailors, are the finest possible materials for war. Place them under any command, and be they regulars or volunteers, they will prove invincible. They succeed in California under Fremont and Kearny. They triumph in New Mexico under Kearny—in New Leon under Taylor—in Vera Cruz under Scott—in Santa Fe and Chihuahua under Price and Doniphan. What can the Mexicans expect from any contest with such soldiers?

From New Mexico.

To-morrow we will publish a letter from Col. Price, "Colonel commanding the Army in New Mexico," to the War Department. It gives a detailed account of the recent *revolution* in that Territory, and a report of the operations under his command, consequent upon the revolution. The events related by this gallant officer are glorious to our arms.

Heavy Cannonading.

Navy Commissioners are here inspecting about a hundred large cannon which were cast by KNAP & TOTTEN for the Government. The Proof Ground is on the bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Sharpsburg; and the way these heavy ordnance are tearing up the hill is a caution to every thing but earthquakes! The *proof* charges, being about double *service* charges, produced a terrible concussion of the atmosphere, and we have heard it said that brick houses in Sharpsburg have been cracked from the foundation upwards in consequence of the firing. A gentleman, who had been on the ground on Thursday, mentioned to us that Wm. J. Totten Esq., had the temerity to fire off a line of some fifty of these cannon, *doubly charged*, with his own hand, the first guns going off before he had half gone through the line! Mr. Totten undoubtedly has confidence in the quality and strength of Pittsburgh gun-metal, but still such temerity in our opinion is reprehensible, when the same effect could have been produced by the use of slow matches, without the possibility of an accident.

Theatre.

The Sables closed last evening with a Benefit—such an one as they will long remember. It was large and fashionable.

This evening is for the Benefit of Mr. Dougherty. There is no actor in the company that more deserves the support of our play goers. He has conducted himself in a manner that truly becomes one who feels the responsibilities of his place. He works hard and has always been successful in his parts. We regret that this evening is his last appearance.

THE WEATHER.—Some folks may like such weather as we have been blessed with for the last few days, but we must say that we are not one of them. It may suit in the country very well, but a hot sun, amid bricks and paving stones, accompanied with showers of soot from the thousands of chimneys with which our city is infested, "is intolerable." One of our morning contemporaries "hopes such weather may continue." We shall not object, if he will provide each citizen with a bath tub, or access to one of Norris' Grecians.—Our only comfort has been at *Hunker's*, on Fifth; his mineral water and ice creams do one's soul good; and who will not indulge in so cheap a luxury?

☞ We have been kindly furnished, by a friend, with a letter from a member of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, dated "Vera Cruz, March 28," which at first sight we promised to publish, but on perusal, we find it contains nothing that has not been given to our readers in detail. The letter is well written, and breathes a true soldierly spirit, and were we not crowded with other matter, we would publish it any how.

License Laws.

We presume the keepers of public houses in this city, who intended to test the constitutionality of the License Law, will abandon the idea, since the Supreme Court have already decided that the States have a right to enact such laws. The Washington Union says:

"Cases have come up from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where license laws have passed the legislature, and the Supreme Court in each State has confirmed their constitutionality. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the question at their last term; every judge upon the bench pronounced his opinion in the case, and, with the exception of one point, taken by Judge Daniel, and which did not affect the general decision, the court was unanimous in its opinion, in favor of the constitutionality of the license laws."

The Olden Time.

No. 3 of Vol. 2 of this excellent publication has been sent to us by the publishers, Messrs. Wright and Charlton. It is an excellent number, and, to our taste, surpasses former ones in interest. It is for sale at the Telegraph office, Third street.

THE LAST SLAVE CASE.—We take pleasure in stating that the conduct of the rowdies who undertook to rescue some slaves from their master (against the will of the slaves,) on Tuesday afternoon, is bitterly condemned by the better class of our colored population. They will embrace the first opportunity of denouncing the whole proceeding.

☞ On Saturday evening the Theatre will be brilliantly illuminated.

The loco focos got up an order for an illumination on a given day. Some addle pated Whigs got up a call for a Whig illumination, without even ingenuity enough to imagine a new day. The thing was so contemptible that few Whigs would identify themselves with it.

The above is from the *American* of yesterday afternoon, which is the self constituted organ of the whigs, and in reality *the* organ of the Irvin party in this county. That editor patriotically declares, that he would have illuminated had the "contemptible" call never been made; and from the spirit of his article we take it for granted, that but few of the *whigs* will participate in our glorious *democratic* illumination to-morrow night—how can they, when the *American* declares the origin of the movement to be "*contemptible.*"

SNOWDEN TOWNSHIP RELIEF MEETING.

The humane of Snowden township convened at the Rev. Marshall's church, on the 22d inst. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kerr, by calling the Rev. Mr. MARSHALL to the chair, and on motion, *H. Hultz* and *Thomas Kiddoo* acted as secretaries.

The following gentlemen were unanimously selected to solicit contributions from the benevolent of the township:

1. T. P. Adams and Daniel Hultz.
2. Robert Thompson and Wm. Wilson.
3. Dr. I. Murry and H. Potter.
4. Alex. Miller and Thomas Morrow.
5. H. Wadsworth and Isaac King.
6. D. Cannon and R. Donaldson,
7. H. Croce and Jacob Boyer.

On motion the following gentlemen were then appointed to take charge of the donations and forward the same to Michael Allen, Esq.: Rev. Marshall, Jas. M'Fadden, Thos. Kiddor, A. Titbalt, James Fife, Esquires.

The meeting was feelingly and most eloquently addressed by the following gentleman: R. H. Kerr, R. B. Roberts, Samuel Pulmer and Wm. Porter, Esquires.

The thanks of the Executive Committee was tendered by their Secretary, Mr. R. H. Kerr, in a pertinent speech, highly complimentary to the Rev. Mr Marshall for his praiseworthy exertions in the cause of relieving the Starving Poor of Europe.

Tee meeting then, on motion of Mr. Kiddor, subscribed and paid down $35.

(Gazette please copy.)

WHIGS KNOCKING UNDER.—It is no longer denied by our Whig opponents that the Tariff of '46 is the best we have ever had; they are all out in favor of the Mexican war; and nothing has been said against the Sub-Treasury lately. Now why may not that party support the administration, since it has ceased to declare hostilities to its leading measures?

THE INFANTICIDE CASE noticed on Wednesday has been settled. The mother was yesterday discovered. She has been married; the child lived about an hour, as was proved by the midwife; and a negro was paid a dollar for taking it off in a coffin for interment. Upon the hearing of these facts, the Mayor discharged her.

☞ The Chronicle of yesterday advocates strongly a movement towards Matamoras on the part of single old ladies. We presume the article was written by the *junior*, which suggests to our mind that the proposition is audacious, inasmuch as *he* might relieve at least one of the "old gals" of the horrors of celibacy.

☞ At a meeting of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, held yesterday, Thos. M. Howe, Esq. was elected a Manager in the room of Robert Beir, Esq., resigned. John Harper, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Fund.

☞ If Generals Taylor and Scott were avowed partizans of the present administration, would the Whigs illuminate in honor of the victories?

An answer to the above would be very gratifying to us.

DR. DELANY.—The fine imposed upon this gentleman by the Court for libel on "Fiddler Johnson," has been promptly remitted by Gov. Shunk, on petition of the editors, and a few others, of this city.

☞ It is difficult to pass down the east side of Wood street these evenings, such crowds stop to gaze at the magnificently furnished windows, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street.

☞ The German Thespian corps are fitting up a room in M'Master's Row, Liberty street, for their dramatic exhibitions.

☞ The Sable Harmonists advertise in the Dispatch, the loss of two carpet bags, containing a portion of their wardrobe.

☞ Lieut. Field shipped about a dozen regulars yesterday, for the South.

☞ The St. Louis papers are immortalizing a Pittsburgher. The Union has the following, the last notice:

The notorious *Burt Mackey*, arrived last night, on board the *J. J. Crittenden*, from Pittsburgh. He must have made rather a poor *spec* in his *peculiar vocation* during the trip as he was generally known, and watched by both passengers and crew.

☞ Major Sanders, of the Engineer corps, who rendered efficient aid in the capture of Vera Cruz, passed up the river yesterday on his way home.—He will afterwards visit Washington, having been relieved from active service for the present.

[*Cin. Enquirer.*

☞ Major Sanders arrived in our city yesterday morning.

☞ Joseph C. Neal, the "charcoal sketcher," in his limning of "Troulation Trepid, a man without a hope," thus admirably hits off that class of people who are never so happy as when they are miserable:

"How are you Trepid? How do you feel today, Mr. Trepid?" "A great deal worse than I was, thank'ee; most dead, I am obliged to you; I'm always worse than I was, and I don't think I was ever any better. I'm very sure, any how, that I'm not going to be any better; and, for the future, you may always know I'm worse without asking any questions; for the questions make me worse if nothing else does." "Why Trepid, what's the matter with you?" "Nothing, I tell you, in particular; but a great deal is the matter with me in general; and that's the danger, because we don't know what it is. That's what kills people; when they can't tell what it is; that's what's killing me. My great grandfather died of it, and so will I. The doctor's don't know; they can't tell; they say I'm well enough, when I'm bad enough; and so there's no help. I'm going off some of these days, right after my great grandfather, dying of nothing in particular, but of everything in general. That's what finishes our folks."

Education in Germany.—Every child must enter school at six years of age, in default of which a penalty is exacted of the parent or guardian under whom the delinquency transpires.

☞ "What branch of education do you have chiefly at your school?"

"A willow branch, sir; the master has used up almost a whole tree!"

Lieut. R. B. Butler, one of the heroes of Buena Vista, arrived in the city on Saturday, and took lodgings at Holmes'. His accounts of the sanguinary and bloody conflict agree with those already published.—*Cin. Signal.*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

General Taylor's Detailed Report of the Battle of Buena Vista.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 6, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command which resulted in the engagement of Buena Vista, the repulse of the Mexican army, and the re-occupation of this position.

The information which reached me of the advance and concentration of a heavy Mexican force in my front, had assumed such a probable form, as to induce a special examination far beyond the reach of our pickets to ascertain its correctness. A small party of Texan spies, under Major McCulloch, despatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, 30 miles from this, on the route to San Luis Potosi, had reported a cavalry force of unknown strength at that place. On the 20th of February a strong reconnoissance under Lieut. Col. May was despatched to the Hacienda of Hedionda, while Major McCulloch made another examination of Encarnacion. The results of these expeditions left no doubt that the enemy was in large force at Encarnacion under the orders of General Santa Anna, and that he meditated a forward movement and attack upon our position.

As the Camp of Agua Nueva could be turned on either flank, and as the enemy's force was greatly superior to our own, particularly in the arm of cavalry, I determined, after much consideration, to take up a position about eleven miles in rear, and there await the attack. The army broke up its camp and marched at noon on the 21st, encamping at the new position a little in front of the Hacienda of Buena Vista. With a small force I proceeded to Saltillo to make some necessary arrangements for the defence of the town, leaving Brig. Gen. Wool in the immediate command of the troops.

Before those arrangements were completed on the morning of the 22d, I was advised that the enemy was in sight, advancing. Upon reaching the ground it was found that his cavalry advance was in our front, having marched from Encarnacion, as we have since learned, at 11 o'clock on the day previous, and driving in a mounted force left at Agua Nueva to cover the removal of public stores. Our troops were in position occupying a line of remarkable strength. The road at this point becomes a narrow defile, the valley on its right being rendered quite impracticable for artillery by a system of deep and impassable gullies, while on the left a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous ravines extends far back towards the mountain which bounds the valley. The features of the ground were such as nearly to paralyze the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, which his infantry could not derive all the advantage of its numerical superiority. In this position we prepared to receive him. Capt. Washington's battery (4th artillery) was posted to command the road, while the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments under Colonels Hardin and Bissell, each eight companies (to the latter of which was attached Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers,) and the 2d Kentucky under Col. McKee, occupied the crests of the ridges on the left and in rear. The Arkansas and Kentucky regiments of cavalry, commanded by Cols. Yell and H. Marshall, occupied the extreme left near the base of the mountain, while the Indiana brigade, under Brigadier General Lane, (composed of the 2d and 3d regiments under Cols. Bowles and Lane,) the Mississippi riflemen under Col. Davis, the squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons under Capt. Steen and Lieut. Col. May, and the light batteries of Capts. Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, were held in reserve. At 11 o'clock I received from General Santa Anna a summons to surrender at discretion, which, with a copy of my reply, I have already transmitted. The enemy still forbore his attack, evidently waiting for the arrival of his rear columns which could be distinctly seen by our lookouts as they approached the field. A demonstration made on his left caused me to detach the 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery to our right, in which position they bivouacked for the night. In the meantime the Mexican light troops had engaged ours on the extreme left, (composed of parts of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry dismounted, and a rifle battalion from the Indiana brigade under Major Gorman, the whole commanded by Col. Marshall,) and kept up a sharp fire, climbing the mountain side, and apparently endeavoring to gain our flank. Three pieces of Capt. Washington's battery had been detached to the left, and were supported by the 2d Indiana regiment. An occasional shell was thrown by the enemy into this part of our line, but without effect. The skirmishing of the light troops was kept up with trifling loss on our part until dark, when I became convinced that no serious attack would be made before the morning, and returned with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of 2d dragoons to Saltillo. The troops bivouacked without fires, and laid upon their arms. A body of cavalry, some 1,500 strong, had been visible all day in rear of the town, having entered the valley through a narrow pass east of the city. This cavalry, commanded by Gen. Minon, had evidently been thrown in our rear to break up and harass our retreat, and perhaps make some attempt against the town if practicable. The city was occupied by four excellent companies of Illinois volunteers under Major Warren of the 1st regiment. A field-work, which commanded most of the approaches, was garrisoned by Capt. Webster's company, 1st artillery, and armed with two 24-pound howitzers, while the train and headquarter camp was guarded by two companies Mississippi riflemen under Capt. Rogers, and a field-piece commanded by Capt. Shover, 3d artillery. Having made these dispositions for the protection of the rear, I proceeded on the morning of the 23d to Buena Vista, ordering forward all the other available troops. The action had commenced before my arrival on the field.

During the evening and night of the 22d, the enemy had thrown a body of light troops on the mountain side, with the purpose of outflanking our left; and it was here that the action of the 23d commenced at an early hour. Our riflemen, under Col. Marshall, who had been reinforced by three companies under Major Trail, 2d Illinois volunteers, maintained their ground handsomely against a greatly superior force, holding themselves under cover, and using their weapons with deadly effect. About 8 o'clock, a strong demonstration was made against the centre of our position, a heavy column moving along the road.—This force was soon dispersed by a few rapid and well-directed shots from Capt. Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was concentrating a large force of infantry and cavalry under cover of the ridges, with the obvious intention of forcing our left, which was posted on an extensive plateau. The 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments formed this part of our line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery, under the orders of Capt. O'Brien—Brigadier General Lane being in the immediate command. In order to bring his men within effective range, General Lane ordered the artillery and 2d Indiana regiment forward.—The artillery advanced within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, being exposed, as well as the battery, not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous cross fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left. Captain O'Brien found it impossible for him to retain his position without support, but was only able to draw two of his pieces, all the horses and cannoneers of the third piece being killed or disabled. The 2d Indiana regiment, which had fallen back as stated, could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment, and did good service, and those fugitives who, at a later period in the day, assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having given way, and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops which had rendered such good service on the mountain, were compelled to withdraw, which they did, for the most part, in good order.—Many, however, were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defence of which they afterwards contributed.

Col. Bissel's regiment, (2d Illinois,) which had been joined by a section of Captain Sherman's battery, had become completely outflanked, and was compelled to fall back, being entirely unsupported. The enemy was now pouring masses of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left, and was gaining our rear in great force. At this moment, I arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment had been directed to the left before reaching the position, and immediately came into action against the Mexican infantry which had turned our flank. The 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery under Captain Bragg, had previously been ordered from the right to reinforce our left, and arrived at a most opportune moment. That regiment, and a portion of the 1st Illinois, under Capt. Hardin, gallantly drove the enemy, and recovered a portion of the ground we had lost. The batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg were in position on the plateau, and did much execution, not only in front, but particularly upon the masses who had gained our rear. Discovering that the enemy was heavily pressing upon the Mississippi regiment, the third Infantry regiment, under Col. Lane, was despatched to strengthen that part of our line, which formed a crotchet perpendicular to the first line of battle. At the same time Lieut. Kilburn, with a piece of Capt. Bragg's battery, was directed to support the infantry there engaged. The action was for a long time warmly sustained at that point—the enemy making several efforts both with infantry and cavalry against our line, and being always repulsed with heavy loss. I had placed all the regular cavalry and Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse under the orders of Brevet Lieut. Col. May, with directions to hold in check the enemy's column, still advancing to the rear along the base of the mountain, which was done in conjunction with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. In the meantime our left, which was still strongly threatened by a superior force, was further strengthened by the detachment of Capt. Bragg's, and a portion of Capt. Sherman's batteries, in that quarter. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the enemy along the base of the mountain, and the determined resistance offered by the two regiments opposed to them, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of the corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. The squadron of the 1st dragoons, under Lieut. Rucker, was now ordered up the deep ravine which these retreating corps were endeavoring to cross, in order to charge and disperse them. The squadron proceeded to the point indicated, but could not accomplish the object, being exposed to a heavy fire from a battery established to cover the retreat of those corps. While the squadron was detached on this service, a large body of the enemy was observed to concentrate on our extreme left, apparently with the view of making a descent upon the hacienda of Buena Vista, where our train and baggage were deposited. Lieut. Col. May was ordered to the support of that point, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery under Lieut. Reynolds. In the meantime the scattered forces near the hacienda, composed in part of Majors Trail and Gorman's command, had been to some extent organized under the advice of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, with the assistance of Major Morrison, volunteer staff, and were posted to defend the position. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda, that of the enemy had made its attack, having been handsomely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, one portion sweeping by the depot, where it received a destructive fire from the force which had collected there, and that gaining the mountain opposite, under a fire from Lieut. Reynold's section; the remaining portion continuing on the base of the mountain on our left. In the charge at Buena Vista, Col. Yell fell gallantly at the head of his regiment; we also lost Adjt. Vaughan, of the Kentucky cavalry—a young officer of much promise. Lieut. Col. May, who had been rejoined by the squadron of the 1st dragoons and by portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops under Lieut. Col. Boone and Maj. Gorman, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the right flank of the enemy, upon whose masses, crowded in the narrow gorges and ravines, our artillery was doing fearful execution.

The position of that portion of the Mexican army which had gained our rear was now very critical, and it seemed doubtful whether it could regain the main body. At this moment I received a message from Gen. Santa Anna, by a staff officer, desiring to know what I wanted? I immediately despatched Brig. Gen. Wool to the Mexican general-in-chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, Gen. Wool could not cause the firing to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued its retreat along the base of the mountain, and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army.

During the day, the cavalry of Gen. Minon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle, where they intercepted several of our men. Approaching the town, they were fired upon by Capt. Webster, from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Capt. Shover moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shots at the cavalry with great effect. They were driven into the ravines which lead to the lower valley, closely pursued by Capt. Shover, who was further supported by a piece of Capt. Webster's battery, under Lieut. Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Captain Wheeler's company Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime the firing had partially ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his reserves and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field—his infantry support being entirely routed. Capt. Bragg, who had just arrived from from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Taking a ravine which led in the direction of Captain Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the mean time the rest of our artillery had taken position on the plateau, covered by the Mississippi and 2d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Colonel Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Col. M'Kee, and Lieutenant Colonel Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading their commands.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brigadier General Marshall, who had made a forced march from the Rinconada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Captain Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed on the following day. Our own dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded, of which a large number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnoissance was made on the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard evacuating the place as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but upon examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it inadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally despatched to Encarnacion, on the 1st of March, under Col. Belknap. Some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matehula, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewed upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown, by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers, and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 446 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty-eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of Gen. Wool, a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily on the army in the field than that of Cols. Hardin and McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education, I have looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms relenses me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness, and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government. Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy.

The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished:—Moving rapidly over the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right place and the right time, and its well directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy. While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington, 4th artillery, and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry. Captain O'Brien, Lieutenants Reynolds, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded,) were attached to Captain Washington's battery. Lieutenants Thomas, Reynolds, and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded,) to that of Capt. Sherman; and Captain Shover and Lieut. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Captain Bragg.—Captain Shover, in conjunction with Lieut. Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of General Minon. The regular cavalry, under Lieut. Col. May, with which was associated Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check and in covering the batteries at several points. Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

The Mississippi riflemen, under Col. Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time and with a heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Col. Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle during the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government. The 2d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Col. Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards with a portion of the Arkansas regiment, in meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista. The 1st and 2d Illinois and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its captain being wounded and two subalterns killed. Col. Bissell, the only surviving Col. of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieut. Colonel Weatherford that of the latter upon Major Fry.

Regimental commanders and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified many names, but the limits of this report forbid a recapitulation of them here. I may, however, mention Lieutenants Rucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Captain Pike, Arkansas cavalry, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Colonel Yell; Major Bradford, Captain Sharpe, (severely wounded,) and Adjutant Griffith, Mississippi regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Hadden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieutenant Robinson, A. D. C. to General Lane; Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford, 1st Illinois regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Major Trail, and Adjutant Whiteside, (severely wounded,) 2d Illinois regiment; and Major Fry, 2d Kentucky regiment, as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCulloch, quartermaster in the volunteer service, rendered important services before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair, was associated with the regular cavalry. To Major Warren, 1st Illinois volunteers, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course, while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The medical staff, under the able direction of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in attention to the wounded upon the field, and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of their department was everything that could be wished.

Brigadier General Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal upon the field. Lieutenant and A. D. C. McDowell, Colonel Churchhill, inspector general, Captain Chapman, assistant quartermaster, Lieut. Silgreaves, topographical engineers, and Captains Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the general for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Addicks, Potte, Harrison, Burgess, and Dusenberg, attached in various capacities to Gen. Wool's headquarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent alacrity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion, I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions in rallying troops and communicating orders I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Capt. J. H Eaton, and Lieut. R. S. Garnett, aids-de-camp, served near my person, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Munroe, besides rendering valuable service as chief of artillery, was active and instrumental, as were also Cols. Churchill and Belknap, inspectors general, in rallying troops and disposing them for the defence of the train and baggage. Col. Whiting, quartermaster general, and Capt. Eaton, chief of the subsistence department, were engaged with the duties of their departments and also served in my immediate staff on the field. Capt. Sibley, assistant quartermaster, was necessarily left with the headquarter camp near town, where his services were highly useful. Major Mansfield and Lieut. Benham, engineers, and Capt. Linnard and Lieuts. Pope and Franklin, topographical engineers, were employed before and during the engagement in making reconnoissances, and on the field were very active in bringing information and in conveying my orders to distant points. Lieut. Kingsbury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Capt. Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Majors Dix and Coffee, served also as extra aids-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aid-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in that capacity. Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, medical director, had been detached on duty from headquarters, and did not reach the ground until the morning of the 24th—too late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments of the staff.

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Comm'g.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The Meeting for the Relief of the Poor of Ireland will take place in this Township, at the *Election District*, on the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, being more Central than the "Public School House," named in handbill. By the Executive Relief Committee. R. H. KERR, *Secretary.*

IRISH RELIEF.

The Executive Committee, will here state, for the information of all, that Taaffe & O'Connor have consented to provide gratuitous storage in their spacious warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, where all donations offered for the relief of the *Poor of Ireland* will be received.

mar26 W M. EBES, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,.....W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

MR. DOUGHERTY'S BENEFIT.

Friday Evening, April 23,
Will be presented the 1st act of the celebrated nautical Drama of the

OCEAN CHILD.

Harry Helm.....Mr. CXLEY.
Capt. Mandeville....." HENKINS.
Dennis O'Trot....." DOUGHERTY.

After which, the new and excellent comedietta called

A MATCH IN THE DARK.

Flynn O'Trot.....Mr. DOUGHERTY.

The performances to conclude with the laughable farce of the

SPOILED CHILD.

Tag (The actor, *out* at elbows, *out* of money, *out* of luck and *in* love,) Mr. DOUGHERTY

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

Bacon.

ONE THOUSAND lbs. Bacon—hog round—just received and for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
ap23 56 ond st.

Latest Style.

150 YDS. Extra Superfine French Clothe, of that very same remarkably cheap lot: also, those exquisitely rich style VESTINGS, at
ROBINSON'S Clothing Emporium,
ap23-1w 6th Street, near Wood.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

THE new and splendid light drought steamer ROWENA, W. C. JEWETT, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Monday next, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply on board, or to
ap23 JAMES MAY.

Pig Lead.

500 PIGS LEAD—Just received and for sale
ap23 by JAMES MAY.

ICE CREAM.

No. 11 Fifth Street.

P. H. HUNKER'S Ice Cream Saloon, will be opening for the season on Thursday the 22d, with new furniture and gas lights. Cake of all kinds on hand, and orders filled at the shortest notice. Confectionery, wholesale and retail; Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa nuts, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, &c. &c., all of best quality. ap22-1w

Auction sales

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AU