The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised agent in Philadelphia.

THE DEAD OF THE DUQUESNE GRAYS.

This splendid company suffered severely during the heroic and arduous defence of the position at Puebla. The very flower of the corps have fallen—

"The fairest forms, the truest hearts."

The killed all, or nearly so, belonged to the same section, which was composed of men the very "soul of soldiery"—chivalric, enthusiastic, capable—remarkable for manly beauty and symmetry; all of them, that we know, gentlemen of education and high respectability, who were fit to lead where any dared to follow.

ED. H. JONES was a young gentleman formerly of Brownsville, whose noble qualities served to confirm the favorable impression which his handsome exterior and agreeable deportment never failed to make. He was of English birth, and had actually been sent a commission in the British army; but preferred to fight for his adopted country as a private in the Grays.

FRANCIS VANDIKE, a gentleman and a soldier, every inch of him; of the most pleasing manners and address, and whose short stay with us here had won him troops of friends,—had been, we believe, Adjutant of a battalion, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; but not having then a prospect of actual service with his command, came first to Wheeling, (where he found no company could be raised,) and afterwards to Pittsburgh, and joined the ranks of the Grays.

SAMUEL D. SEWELL, brother of our townsman J. H. Sewell, Esq., was born and bred here. He was truly a gallant spirit,—the very model of a soldier; and of a disposition, manners and qualities that endeared him to all.

JOHN H. GILCHRIST, was a Lieutenant in the Westmoreland corps, but his company not having then volunteered for service in Mexico, he came here and joined the Grays as a private. Enthusiastic, brave, and with a high sense of honor, he was worthy to be one of this glorious section, than which no better or braver ever was cut down in a battle field.

With the others of the gallant dead we had not a personal acquaintance; but from the representations of those who had, they were worthy of their companions in arms and in death. "Alas, for the beautiful, the brave!"

Gen. Scott's Despatches.

We this morning lay before our readers the despatches of Gen. SCOTT, announcing the result of the Battle of Molino del Rey, and the taking of the city of Mexico. These are given to the exclusion of much other matter of interest, which has been accumulating upon our hands for some days past; because we know the deep interest which is felt in all that relates to our countrymen now in Mexico. We shall give the despatches of the Generals of divisions and brigades, from time to time; as they are all thrillingly interesting.—We would also state to our readers that the despatches, as published in our paper, are complete; being copied from the *Union*, at the seat of government. We are not disposed to publish mutilated and imperfect copies—as we believe all our city cotemporaries have done.

Hon. Jesse Miller.

Before the late election in Pennsylvania, the federal papers in this city published volumes of infamous slanders from the North American, of Philadelphia, and the Telegraph, at Harrisburgh, in relation to the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth. The whole object of these publications was to fasten upon Mr. Miller the authorship of certain articles, which appeared in a paper called the Champion, printed at Harrisburgh against the late Henry A. Muhlenberg. These federal editors supposed, if they could make the public believe that Mr. Miller wrote the articles in question, the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg might be induced to vote against Gov. Shunk. Notwithstanding Mr. Miller and his friends pronounced the articles, in the federal papers, false and libelous; no acknowledgement of error was made before the election. Mr. Miller brought an action against the editors of the North American, so as to afford them an opportunity to prove the truth of their false, forged, and libellous articles, in a court of justice. The editors of that reckless paper, fearful that they would have to suffer in pocket for their abominable falsehoods, on Monday last made full *amende honorable* to Mr. Miller. Will the federal papers of this city exhibit as much honesty? We will see. Here is the retraxit of the North American:

"Having taken pains to examine into the testimony in support of the charges which were published in this paper against Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, attributing to him and others the authorship of certain articles published in a paper once printed in Harrisburgh, called the Champion, defamatory of the character of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg, we are constrained to say frankly, from facts which have come to our knowledge, *since the publications* in our paper referred to, that we believe Mr. Miller is innocent of all participation in the authorship of said articles."

Greensburgh Guards.

We learn that a letter has been received in Greensburgh, from S. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Quartermaster of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, announcing the death of Robert McGinley, Wm. A. Melville and Jacob Lindseybigler, members of the Greensburgh Guards, in the city of Mexico. Their death will be deeply felt by a wide circle of friends.

OREGON.—Accounts have been received from Oregon, down to the 14th of April. At that time there was a great scarcity of necessary goods, and the prices were exceedingly high. Flour was worth from $15 to $30 a barrel, and lumber $50 to $60 a thousand, while wheat was worth only 60 to 80 cents a bushel. The legislative Assembly had approved of the plan of a Rail Road, connecting Oregon with the eastern half of our country, and a petition had been sent to the seat of government, urging the attention of Congress to the object.

☞ MRS. TAUB, living at Elk Ridge Landing, in Maryland, lately presented her husband with two boys and a girl at a birth. All were doing well, at the last accounts. This is great country!

SIBERIA.—The American colony at Siberia, (Africa,) has adopted a Constitution similar to our own, and asserts its right to be recognised as an independent nation. The Constitution was adopted on the 20th of July last; and SAMUEL BENEDICT was President of the Convention.

Battle of Molino Del Rey!

Report of Major General Scott!

No. 39. (*Duplicate.*)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
TACUBAYA, near Mexico
September 11, 1847.

Sir: I have heretofore reported that I had, August 24, concluded an armistice with President Santa Anna, which was promptly followed by meetings between Mr. Trist and Mexican Commissioners appointed to treat of peace.

Negotiations were actively continued with, as was understood, some prospect of a successful result, up to the 2d instant, when our Commissioner handed in his *ultimatum* (on boundaries,) and the negotiators adjourned to meet again on the 6th.

Some infractions of the truce, in respect to our supplies from the city, were earlier committed, followed by apologies on the part of the enemy. Those vexations I was willing to put down to the imbecility of the government, and waived pointed demands of reparation, while any hope remained of a satisfactory termination of the war. But on the 5th, and more fully on the 6th, I learned that as soon as the *ultimatum* had been considered in a grand council of ministers and others, President Santa Anna, on the 4th or 5th, without giving me the slightest notice, actively recommenced strengthening the military defences of the city, in gross violation of the 3d article of the armistice.

On that information, which has since received the fullest verification, I addressed to him my note of the 6th. His reply, dated the same day, received the next morning, was absolutely and notoriously false, both in recrimination and explanation. I enclose copies of both papers, and have had no subsequent correspondence with the enemy.

Being delayed by the terms of the armistice more than two weeks, we had now, late on the 7th, to begin to reconnoitre the different approaches to the city, within our reach, before I could lay down any definite plan of attack.

The same afternoon, a large body of the enemy was discovered hovering about the *Molino del Rey*, within a mile and a third of this village, where I am quartered with the general staff and Worth's division.

It might have been supposed that an attack on us was intended; but knowing the great value to the enemy of those mills, (*Molinos del Rey*,) containing a cannon foundry, with a large deposite of powder in *Casta Mata* near them; and having heard, two days before, that many church bells had been sent out to be cast into guns—the enemy's movement was easily understood, and I resolved, at once, to drive him early the next morning, to seize the powder, and to destroy the foundry.

Another motive for this decision—leaving the general plan of attack upon the city for fuller reconnoissances—was, that we knew our recent capture had left the enemy on a fourth road in front of us, necessary to arm, all at the same time, the strong works at each of the eight city gates; and we could not cut the communication between the foundry and the capital without first taking the formidable castle on the heights of Chapultepec, which overlooked both and stood between.

For this difficult operation we were not entirely ready, and moreover we might altogether neglect the castle, if, as he then hoped, our reconnoissances should prove that the distant southern approaches to the city were more eligible than his southwestern approach.

Hence the decision promptly taken, the execution of which was assigned to Brevet Major General Worth, whose division was reinforced with Cadwalader's brigade of Pillow's division, three squadrons of dragoons under Major Sumner, and some heavy guns of the seige train under Capt. Huger of the ordnance, and Capt. Drum of the 4th artillery—two officers of the highest merit.

For the decisive and brilliant results, I beg to refer to the report of the immediate commander—Major General Worth—in whose commendations of the gallant officers and men—dead and living—I heartily concur; having witnessed, but with little interference, their noble devotion to fame and to country.

The enemy having several times reinforced his line, and the action soon becoming much more general than I had expected, I called up, from the distance of three miles, first Major General Pillow, with his remaining brigade, (Pierce's,) and next Riley's brigade of Twiggs' division—leaving his other brigade (Smith's) in observation, at San Angel. Those corps approached with zeal and rapidity; but the battle was won just as Brigadier General Pierce reached the ground, and had interposed his corps between Garland's brigade (Worth's division and the retreating enemy.

The accompanying report mentions, with just commendation, two of my volunteer aids—Major Kirby, paymaster, and Major Gaines, of the Kentucky volunteers. I also had the valuable services, on the same field, of several other officers of my staff, general and personal:—Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Capt R. E. Lee, engineer; Capt. Irwin, chief quartermaster; Capt. Grayson, chief commissary; Capt H. L. Scott, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Williams, aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant Lay, military secretary.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Battles of Mexico—Capture of the City

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.

SIR: At the end of another series of brilliant and arduous operations, of more than forty-eight hours continuance, this glorious army hoisted, on the morning of the 14th, the colors of the United States on the walls of this palace.

The victory of the 8th, at the Molinos del Rey, was followed by daring circumstances on the part of our distinguished engineers—Capt. Lee, Lieuts. Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower—Maj. Smith, senior, being sick, and Capt. Mason, third in rank, wounded. Their operations were directed principally to the South—towards the gates of the Piedad, San Angel, (Nino Perdido,) San Antonio, and the Paseo de la Viga.

This city stands on a slight swell of ground, near the centre of an irregular basin, and is girded with a ditch in its greater extent—a navigable canal of great breadth and depth—very difficult to bridge in the presence of an enemy, and serving at once for drainage, custom house purposes, and military defence; leaving eight entrances or gates, over arches—each of which we found defended by a system of strong works, that seemed to require nothing but some men and guns to be impregnable.

Outside and within the cross-fires of those gates, we found to the south other obstacles but little less formidable. All the approaches near the city are over elevated causeways, cut in many places (to oppose us) and flanked, on both sides, by ditches, also of unusual dimensions. The numerous cross roads are flanked, in like manner, having bridges at the intersections, recently broken. The meadows thus checkered, are, moreover, in many spots under water or marshy; for, it will be remembered, we were in the midst of the wet season, though with, less rain than usual, and we could not wait for the fall of the neighboring lakes and the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the end of the city—the lowest in the whole basin.

After a close personal survey of the southern gates, covered by Pillow's division and Riley's brigade of Twiggs'—with four times our numbers concentrated in our immediate front—I determined, on the 11th, to avoid that net work of obstacles, and to seek, by a sudden diversion, to the southwest and west, less favorable approaches.

To economize the lives of our gallant officers and men, as well as to insure success, it became indispensable that this resolution should be long masked from the enemy; and again, that the new movement, when discovered, should be mistaken for a feint, and the old as indicating our true and ultimate point of attack.

Accordingly, on the spot, the 11th, I ordered Quitman's division from Coyoacan, to join Pillow, *by daylight*, before the southern gates, and then, that the two major generals, with their divisions, should, *by night*, proceed (two miles) to join me at Tacubaya, where I was quartered with Worth's division. Twiggs, with Riley's brigade and Captains Taylor's and Steptoe's field batteries—the latter of 12 pounders—was left in front of those gates, to manœuvre, to threaten, or to make false attacks, in order to occupy and deceive the enemy.—Twigg's other brigade (Smith's), was left at supporting distance, in the rear, at San Angel, till the morning of the 13th, and also to support our general depot at Miscoac. The stratagem against the south was admirably executed throughout the 12th and down to the afternoon of the 13th, when it was too late for the enemy to recover from the effects of his delusion.

The first step in the new movement was to carry Chapultepec, a natural and isolated mound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, on its acclivities and heights. Besides a numerous garrison, here was the military college of the republic, with a large number of sub lieutenants and other students. Those works were within direct gun shot of the village of Tacubaya, and until carried, we could not approach the city on the west: without making a circuit too wide and too hazardous.

In the course of the same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established, No. 1, on our right, under the command of Capt. Drum, 4th artillery, (relieved late next day, for some hours, by Lieut. Andrews of the 3d,) and No. 2, commanded by Lieut. Hagner, ordnance—both supported by Quitman's division. Nos. 3 and 4, on the opposite side, supported by Pillow's division, were commanded, the former by Captain Brooks and Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, alternately, and the latter by Lieut. Stone, ordnance. The batteries were traced by Capts. Huger and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the able assistance of the young officers of those corps and the artillery.

To prepare for an assault, it was foreseen that the play of the batteries might run into the second day; but recent captures had not only trebled our siege pieces, but also our ammunition; and we knew that we should greatly augment both, by carrying the place. I was, therefore, in no haste in ordering an assault before the works were well crippled by our missiles.

The bombardment and cannonade, under the direction of Capt. Huger, were commenced early in the morning of the 12th. Before nightfall, which necessarily stopped our batteries, we had perceived that a good impression had been made on the castle and its outworks, and that a large body of the enemy had remained outside, towards the city, from an early hour, to avoid our fire, and to be on hand at its cessation, in order to reinforce the garrison against an assault. The same outside force was discovered the next morning, after our batteries had re opened upon the castle, by which we again reduced its garrison to the *mini man* needed for the guns.

Pillow and Quitman had been in position since early in the night of the 11th. Major General Worth was now ordered to hold his division, in reserve, near the foundry, to support Pillow, and Brigadier General Smith, of Twiggs' division, had just arrived with his brigade from Piedad, (2 miles,) to support Quitman. Twiggs' guns before the southern gates, again reminded us, as the day before, that he, with Riley's brigade and Taylor's and Steptoe's batteries, was in activity, threatening the southern gates, and there holding a great part of the Mexican army on the defensive.

Worth's division furnished Pillow's attack with an assaulting party of some 250 volunteer officers and men, under Captain M'Kenzie, of the 2d artillery; and Twiggs' division supplied a similar one, commanded by Capt. Casey, 2d infantry, to Quitman. Each of those little columns was furnished with scaling ladders.

The signal I had appointed for the attack was the momentary cessation of fire on the part of our heavy batteries. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, judging that the time had arrived, by the effect of the missiles we had thrown, I sent an aid-de camp to Pillow, and another to Quitman, with notice that the concerted signal was about to be given. Both columns now advanced with an alacrity that gave assurance of prompt success.—The batteries, seizing opportunities, threw shots and shells upon the enemy over the heads of our men, with good effect, particularly at every attempt to reinforce the works from without to meet our assault.

Major General Pillow's approach, on the west side, lay through an open grove, filled with sharp shooters, who were speedily dislodged; when being up with the front of the attack, and emerging into open space, at the foot of a rocky acclivity, that gallant leader was struck down by an agonizing wound. The immediate command devolved upon Brigadier General Cadwalader, in the absence of the senior brigadier (Pierce,) of the same division, though necessarily slow, was unwavering; over rocks, chasms, and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry. The redoubt now yielded to resistless valor, and the shouts that followed announced to the castle the fate that impended. The enemy were steadily driven from shelter to shelter. The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those who attempted at a distance to apply matches to the long trains, were shot down by our men. There was death below, as well as above the ground. At length, the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; the scaling ladders were brought up and planted by the storming parties; some of the daring spirits first in the assault were cast down—killed or wounded; but a lodgment was soon made;—streams of heroes followed, all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls, amid long continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital. No scene could have been more animating or glorious.

Major General Quitman, nobly supported by Brigadier Generals Shields and Smith, [P. F.] his officers and men, was up with the part assigned him. Simultaneously with the movement on the west, he had gallantly approached the southeast of the same works over a causeway with cuts and batteries, and defended by an army strongly posted outside, to the east of the works. Those formidable obstacles Quitman had to face, with but little shelter for his troops or space for manœuvring.—Deep ditches, flanking the causeway, made it difficult to cross on either side to the adjoining meadows, and these again were intersected by other ditches. Smith and his brigade had been early thrown out to make a sweep to the right, in order to present a front against the enemy's line, (outside,) and to turn two intervening batteries, near the foot of Chapultepec. This movement was also intended to support Quitman's storming parties, both on the causeway. The first of these, furnished by Twiggs division, was commanded in succession by Capt. Casey, 2d infantry, and Capt. Paul, 7th infantry, after Casey had been severely wounded; and the 2d, originally under the gallant Major Twiggs, marine corps, killed, and then Capt. Miller, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers. The storming party, now commanded by Capt. Paul, seconded by Capt. Roberts of the rifles, Lieutenant Stewart, and others of the same regiment, Smith's brigade, carried the two batteries in the road, took some guns, with many prisoners, and drove the enemy posted behind in support. The New York and South Carolina volunteers, (Shield's brigade,) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, all on the left of Quitman's line, together with portions of his storming parties, crossed the meadows in front, under a heavy fire, and entered the outer enclosure of Chapultepec just in time to join in the final assault from the west.

Besides Major Generals Pillow and Quitman, Brigadier Generals Shields, Smith, and Cadwalader, the following are the officers and corps most distinguished in these brilliant operations. The voltigeur regiment, in two detachments, commanded, respectively, by Col. Andrews and Lieut. Colonel Johnstone—the latter mostly in the lead, accompanied by Major Caldwell; Captains Barnard and Biddle, of the same regiment—the former the first in the assault;—the storming party of Worth's division, under Capt. McKenzie, 2d artillery, with Lieut Seldon, 8th infantry, early on the ladder and badly wounded; Lieut. Armistead, 6th infantry, the first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder; Lieuts. Rogers of the 4th, and J. P. Smith of the 6th infantry—both mortally wounded;—the 6th infantry, under Col. Ransom, who was killed whilst gallantly leading that gallant regiment; the 15th infantry under Lieut. Col. Howard and Major Woods, with Captain Chase, whose company gallantly carried the redoubt, midway up the acclivity;—Col. Clarke's brigade, [Worth's division] consisting of the 5th, 8th, and part of the 6th regiments of infantry, commanded, respectively, by Capt. Chapman, Major Montgomery, and Lieut. Edward Johnson—the latter specially noticed, with Lieuts. Longstreet, [badly wounded—advancing—colors in hand] Pickett, and Merchant—the last three of the 8th infantry;—portions of the United States marines, New York, South Carolina, and 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, which, delayed with their division [Quitman's] by the hot engagement below, arrived just in time to participate in the assault of the heights—particularly a detachment under Lieut. Reid, New York volunteers, consisting of a company of the same, with one of marines; and another detachment, a portion of the storming party [Twiggs' division, serving with Quitman] under Lieut. Steele, 2d infantry—after the fall of Lieut. Gantt, 4th infantry.

In this connexion, it is but just to recall the decisive effect of the heavy batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, commanded by those excellent officers—Captain Drum, 4th artillery, assisted by Lieuts. Benjamin and Porter of his own company; Capt. Brooks and Lieut. Anderson, 2d artillery, assisted by Lieut. Russel, 4th infantry, a volunteer; Lieuts. Hagner and Stone, of the ordnance, and Lieut. Andrews, 3d artillery—the whole superintended by Captain Hagner, chief of ordnance with this army—an officer distinguished by every kind of merit. The mountain howitzer battery, under Lieut. Keno, of the ordnance, deserves, also, to be particularly mentioned. Attached to the voltigeurs it followed the movements of that regiment, and again won applause.

In adding to the list of individuals of conspicuous merit, I must limit myself to a few of the many names which might be enumerated;—Capt. Hooker, assistant adjutant general, who won special applause, successively, in the staff of Pillow and Cadwalader; Lieut. Lovell, 4th artillery, (wounded,) and Lieut. Hammond, 3d artillery, both of Shield's staff, and Lieut Van Dorn; (7th infantry,) aid-de camp to Brig Gen. Smith.

Those operations all occurred on the west, south east, and heights of Chapultepec. To the north, and at the base of the mound, and inaccessible on that side; the 11th infantry, under Lieut. Col. Robert, the 14th infantry, under Col Trousdale, and Capt. M'Gruder's field battery; 1st artillery—one section advanced under Lieut Jackson—all of Pillow's division—had, at the same time, some spirited affairs against superior numbers, driving the enemy from a battery in the road, and capturing a gun. In these, the officers and corps mentioned, gained merited praise. Col. Trousdale, the commander, though twice wounded, continued on duty, until the heights were carried.

Early in the morning of the 13th, I repeated the orders of the night before to Major General Worth, to be, with his division at hand, to support the movement of Major General Pillow from reserve, and Worth sent him Col. Clarke's brigade. The call, if not unnecessary, was at least, from the circumstances, unknown to me at the time; for, soon observing that the very large body of the enemy, in the national palace—containing the halls of Congress and executive departments of federal Mexico. In this grateful service, Quitman might have been anticipated by Worth, but for my express orders, halting the latter at the head of the *Alameda*, [a green park] within three squares of that goal of general ambition. The capital, however, was not taken by any one or two corps, but by the talent, the science, the gallantry, the prowess of this entire army. In the glorious conquest *all* had contributed—early and powerfully—the killed, the wounded, and *the fit for duty*—at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, [three battles,] the Molinos del Rey, and Chapultepec—as much as those who fought at the gates of Belen and San Cosme.

Soon after we had entered, and were in the act of occupying the city, a fire was opened upon us from the flat roofs of the houses, from windows and corners of streets, by some 2,000 convicts liberated the night before by the flying government—joined by, perhaps, as many Mexican soldiers, who had disbanded themselves and thrown off their uniforms. This unlawful war lasted more than twenty-four hours, in spite of the exertions of the municipal authorities, and was not put down till we had lost many men, including several officers, killed or wounded, and had punished the miscreants. Their objects were, to gratify national hatred; and, in the general alarm and confusion, to plunder the wealthy inhabitants—particularly the deserted houses. But families are now generally returning; business of every kind has been resumed, and the city is already tranquil and cheerful, under the admirable conduct [with exceptions very few and trifling] of our gallant troops.

This army has been more disgusted than surprised that by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers, beginning at Washington.

Leaving, as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote, and Puebla—with much larger hospitals and being obliged, most reluctantly, from the same cause (general paucity of numbers) to abandon Jalapa, we marched (August 7-10) from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file. This number includes the garrison of Jalapa, and the 2,426 men brought up by Brig. General Pierce, August 6.

At Contreras, Churubusco, &c; [August 20], we had but 8,497 men engaged, after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, [our general depot] the intermediate sick and the dead: at Molinos Del Rey [September 8] but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days—Sept. 12 and 13th—our whole operating force, after detecting, again, the recent killed wounded and sick, and with the garrison of Miscoac, [the then general depot] and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180; and, finally, after deducting the new garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession [Sept. 14] of this great capital with less than 6,000! And I reossert upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in not one of those conflicts was this army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers—in several of them by a yet greater excess.

I recapitulate our lossessince we arrived in the basin of Mexico:

AUGUST 19, 20.—*Killed*, 137, including 14 officers. *Wounded*, 877, including 62 officers.—*Missing*, (probably killed,) 28 rank and file. *Total*, 1,052.

SEPTEMBER 8.—*Killed*, 116, including 9 officers. *Wounded*, 665, including 49 officers. *Missing*, 18 rank and file. *Total*, 789.

SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14.—*Killed*. 130, including 10 officers. *Wounded*, 703, including 68 officers. *Missing*, 29 rank and file. *Total*, 862.

Grand total of losses, 2,703, including 382 officers.

On the other hand, this small force has beaten on the same occasions, in view of their capital, the whole Mexican army, of (at the beginning) thirty-odd theusand men—posted, always, in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded, of that number, more than 7,000 officers and men; taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventh officers, including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been presidents of this republic; captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance, besides 57 wall-pieces, 20,000 small arms, an immense quantity of shots, shells, powder, &c. &c.

Of that enemy, once so formidable in numbers, appointments, artillery, &c., twenty-odd thousand have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving, as is known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering in different directions, without magazines or a military chest, and living *at free quarters* upon their own people.

Gen. Santa Anna, himself a fugitive, is believed to be on the point of resigning the chief magistracy and escaping to neutral Guatemala. A new President, no doubt, will soon be declared, and the federal Congress is expected to re-assemble at Queretero, 125 miles north of this, on the Zacatecas road, some time in October. I have seen and given safe conduct through this city to several of its members. The government will find itself without resources; no army, no arsenals, no magazines, and but little revenue, internal or external. Still, such is the obstinacy, or rather infatuation, of this people, that it is very doubtful whether the new authorities will dare to sue for peace on terms which, in the recent negotiations, were made known by our minister.

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In conclusion, I beg to enumerate, once more with due commendation and thanks, the distinguished staff officers, general and personal, who, in our last operations, in front of the enemy, accompanied me, and communicated orders to every point and through every danger. Lieutenant Col. Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull and Lieut. Hardcastle, topographical engineers; Major Kirby, chief paymaster; Captain Irwin, chief quartermaster; Captain H. L. Scott, chief in the adjutant general's department; Lieut. Williams, aid de camp; Lieutenant Lay, military secretary, and Major J. P. Gaines, Kentucky cavalry, volunteer aid-de-camp. Capt. Lee, engineer, so constantly distinguished, also bore important orders from me (Sept. 13) until he fainted from a wound and the loss of two nights' sleep at the batteries. Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower, all wounded, were employed with the divisions, and Lieutenants G. W. Smith and G. B. M'Clellan with the company of sappers and miners. Those five lieutenants of engineers, like their captain, won the admiration of all about them. The ordnance officers, Captain Huger, Lieutenants Hagner, Stone, and Reno, were highly effective, and distinguished at the several batteries; and I must add that Captain M'Kinstry, assistant quartermaster, at the close of the operations, executed several import commissions for me, as a special volunteer.

Surgeon General Lawson, and the medical staff generally, were stillful and untiring in and out of fire, in ministering to the numerous wounded.

To illustrate the operations in this basin, I enclose two beautiful drawings, prepared under the directions of Major Turnbull, mostly from actual survey.

I have the fionor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FANCY BALL.—Our facetious neighbor, the Local of the Journal, has exercised his ingenuity in casting characters for the gentlemen connected with the city press to personate at the Fancy Ball. He has succeeded to admiration in some of the casts; in others he has as signally failed. To us he has given "Jeremy Diddler," which either himself or Mr. Riddle might have personified to the life; but which is entirely new to us, and consequently inappropriate However, we shall take what we know of these gentlemen for models, and do the best we can. The Local of the Journal, with his proverbial modesty, has not told us the part he is to play; neither has he said a word of either Mr Riddle, or Mr Biddle of the American. As the public will undoubtedly feel some interest in this matter, we shall endeavor to gratify curiosity, by proclaiming that Mr. Biddle has consented to play the part of *Boniface*; Mr. Riddle that of *Sir Giles Overreach*; and the redoubtable *Major Kaine* will entertain the company by personifying the character of *Captain Mac Heath*, (in the Beggar's Opera,) for which nature and education have fitted him with peculiar appropriateness.

THEATRE.—Barney Williams takes his Benefit this evening. During his present engagement he has been nightly greeted by large and fashionable audiences. We have already spoken all we could say in his praise. We have heard him pronounced, by "old stagers," as the best Irish comedian that has flourished in this country since the death of the renowned Power. This is his last night. Will not his friends—the lovers of fun, and the admirers of genuine delineations of Irish character—give him a bumper. His countrymen should turn out, for he has claims upon them which cannot be overlooked. He contributed freely to the funds for the relief of Ireland. We are told that he gave more than any other member of the profession in this country—and that is saying much, for the actors bled in the purse freely.

☞ The case of *United States* vs. *Wm. Robinson, Jr.*, which has engaged the attention of the U. S. Circuit Court during the past few days, was yesterday disposed of, by the jury returning a verdict for the Defendant.

☞ Frank Logan, colored, was yesterday found guilty of larceny, in the Quarter Sessions. No other business was done, of importance. Some tippling house cases were disposed of.

☞ A lot of fine new and second hand gold and silver patent lever and other watches, will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, this evening, at early gas light; also Clothing and Dry Goods.

SIXTH STREET.—There has been some workmen for the last week digging part of Sixth st. down, from Webster to Grant st, and have left it in a very miserable condition; it is quite impassible for our respectable citizens, on Sundays, to go to their place of divine worship. We should like that our City Council, and Street Commissioners would see to it in future.

☞ Sentences will be pronounced to-day, upon nine or ten convicts, and in the afternoon they will be required to take up quarters in the Penitentiary.

☞ Manager Porter takes his benefit on Monday night. Let us all be ready.

☞ We have but few local items these days. Our excuse is, the long War and Political articles, which is deemed more important than affairs of the city.

MR. CHANDLER'S ADDRESS.—We have been favored with a copy of the Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Washington College, at the annual commencement on the 29th of September last, by JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, for which we return our thanks to the donor. It is, like all the other literary efforts of that gentleman, replete with interest and instruction.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On the 13th instant, two young ladies of Maryland took upon themselves monastic vows, in the city of Baltimore. They were Miss MARY JOSEPHINE SMITH, of Baltimore, and Miss ANNIE LAWRENCE, of Frederick. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, and the services are said to have been peculiarly solemn and interesting. Sermon by Rev. J. P. Donelan, from Matt. xi. 28, 29, 30.

THE REVENUE STILL AUGMENTING.—We learn from the Washington Union, of the 15th instant that the cash received for duties in some of the principal ports, are, as far as heard from, for the first two weeks of November, 1847, $856,693, and for the same two weeks of November, in 1846, in the same ports, $348,497—showing a gain under the Tariff of 1846, of $508,196.

VERMONT.—In the House, the license question has been settled by the dismissal, 91 to 88, of a bill intended to repeal the laws of last year, allowing the people to decide by a popular vote whether the traffic of liquor shall be permitted in the State. The law therefore remains on the statute book.

☞ A Mormon preacher delivered a discourse on the death of Joe Smith, in St. Louis, on the 8th instant, but before he had concluded, the city marshal arrested the "latter day saint," and provided quarters for him in the calabouse.

☞ It is said that the corner stone of the great Wasington Monument is to be laid at the City of Washington on the 22d of February next, if Congress shall approve the site which has been chosen.

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

From the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19th, 11h. A. M.

We have intelligence from New Orleans to the 12th instant; but no later news from Mexico.

Georgia Senators.

Messrs. BERRIEN and DAWSON, have been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Georgia.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19. 10h. P. M.

Passengers who left New Orleans on the 12th, state that a report was prevalent that the steamers Fashion and Beaufort District, with two companies of Georgia mounted men on board, had been lost.

Louis S. Breist, of the Philadelphia Rangers, (Naylor's Company,) has returned home, furnishing the names of 700 men who have died at Perote, since June last Many of them are Pennsylvanians.

EASTERN MARKETS.

Our dispatch announces that in the Eastern cities there was no change in prices, but little doing the markets, on account of bad weather. Dealers are holding back for foreign news.

☞ It is stated that the number of muskets manufactured at Harper's Ferry, during the year ending June 30th, was 12,009, and 3,050 rifles. The whole amount expended, in manufacturing muskets, rifles, and machinery, was $241,931.

Mississippi Election.—In addition to the election of Tompkins (whig gain,) in the Vicksburgh Congressional district, and Thompson (dem.) in the Holly Springs district, as stated yesterday, the returns also, so far as received from the Columbus district, indicate the election of Featherston [dem.] over M'Clung [whig]. Marshal, [dem.] is also said to be elected. The returns for Governor appear very favorable for the democratic party.—[*Balt. Sun.*

Louisiana Election—In this State, the Congressional delegation will stand as heretofore—3 democrats and 1 whig. As to the Legislature, the New Orleans Times says:—The losses and gains in the Legislature render it doubtful which party will have the majority. The whigs have thus far made a gain of two or three members, but they must gain at least three more, losing none, to obtain a majority.'—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Messrs Editors—I observed some time ago a communication over the signature for "A Parent," stating that Dr. Jayne's Indian Expectorant had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children, who were suffering severely with whooping cough; and having, but a short time before, lost one of my children by that dreadful complaint, and having another, and my only child, suffering the greatest agony with the same disease, and in hourly expectation of its death, I was induced to purchase a bottle of it, and commenced using it according to the directions—and to the surprise of all it began to mend in fifteen minutes after we commenced using it, and the child has now completely recovered.

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I hereby return him a husband's and a father's grateful acknowledgments.

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia, April 22d, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.—We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 FOURTH street, near Wood—and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City mar4

Married.

On Thursday evening the 18th inst., by Rev. W. Reeves, Mr. THEOPHILUS SHEPPERD, of Connellsville, Fayette county, to MISS CHRISTINA ICHLEY, of Sligo, Allegheny county, Pa.

THEATRE—GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.—BENEFIT and positively the last appearance of MR BARNEY WILLIAMS,

On which occasion he will appear in the following characters, Songs, Dances, etc.

Barney Williams as *Sir Patrick O'Plenipo.*
Barney Williams as *Jony Murphy.*
Barney Williams as *The Bould Soldier Boy.*
Barney Williams *in a New Irish Song.*
Barney Williams *in 3 Irish Songs.*
Barney Williams *in a New Irish Jig.*

BARNEY AT HOME TO-NIGHT.
1 *IRISH AMBASSADOR.*
2 *Sprigs of IRELAND.*
3 *Dance.*
4 *Limeric Boy.*
nov20-1t

Executors Notice

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and Testament of James Hamill, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased to make payment of the same without delay, and those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. M'CLURE,
ROBERT PAUL,
nov20-3td Executors.

CAUTION—A man named A. R. Sill is in the practice of representing himself as an authorized agent, doing business for me. I have never given him the least authority so to act. My only authorized agent is D. R. Smith, to be found at No 9 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
nov20-1t O. P. SHIRAS.

Late Theological Books

ATTRACTIONS of the Cross, by G Sprig, D. D; Memoirs of Mrs Fry; the Pre-Adamite Earth, contributions to Theological Societies; by John Harris. D. D.

Bridge's Exposition of Proverbs; Life of Simeon; History of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky.

Sketches of North Carolina, historical and biographical, illustrative of the principles of a portion of her early settlers, by Rev Wm Henry Foote; M'Cheyne's Life, Letters and Lectures; M'Cheyne's Sermons; the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil, etc. etc.

The following, uniform with Carter's, Cabinet Library: Tales of Scottish Peasantry, by the Rev. Henry Duncan, D. D., and others; Pleasant Tales by Old Humphrey; Thankfulness and other Essays, by Hamilton; Life of Tennent; Loss of the Australia; Peace in Believing.

The above with a general assortment of Theological, Classical, Medical, and School Books, for sale at low prices, wholesale or retail.

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