

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

MONTEREY TAKEN.

The following glorious news from the army we gather mostly from the Philadelphia Ledger:

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from the battery, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position from which the army could obtain a supply of water and bread and without the reach of the enemies' batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, for the purpose of erecting batteries to cannonade from the heights.

On the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right to gain the Saltillo road, beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused him to halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position.

On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss and finally encamped, covering the passage to the Saltillo road. It was here discovered that besides the fort at Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above, there were two forts on commanding eminences on the opposite side of the Singuin which had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried by the force under Gen. Worth and the guns being immediately turned upon the city, a plunging fire was commenced upon the Bishop's palace.

On the same morning, the 21st, the first division of regular troops, under General Twiggs, and the volunteer division, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 30 inch mortars and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in a battery on the night of the 20th in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the cathedral fort and citadel, and were supported by the 4th regiment of infantry.

At 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st, the order was given for the battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the first discharge the division, and with the 3rd and 4th infantry in advance under Col. Garland, who were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should a prospect of success offer to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield, engineer, Capt Williams, of the Topographical engineers, and Major Kenny, quartermaster to the Texas Rangers.

A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance but the troops soon turned, and entering the city, engaged with the enemy, hand to hand in the streets. Passing through an incessant cross fire from the citadel, and the first and second batteries, as well as from the infantry who lined parapets, streets and house tops of the city the rear of the first battery was captured and the fire soon turned upon the enemy and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the buildings occupied by infantry immediately in his rear.

The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee, and first Ohio regiments—the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable from exhaustion and the loss they

had sustained, to gain more advantages. A heavy shower of rain here came to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day.

The 3rd and 4th and 1st infantry and Baltimore battalions remained as the garrison captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery; two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer were captured in this fort. Three officers and some twenty or thirty men were taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders were served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming part of Gen. Worth's division also captured two 9 pounders, which were also turned against their former owners;

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and with a portion of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace; both were carried by a command under Captain Vinton, of the 31 artillery. In this operation, the company of Louisiana volunteers, under Capt. Blanchard, performed efficient and gallant service, as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemies' defences in this city. On the evening of the 2d Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiments.

Early on the morning of the 23d, General Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third passes and the defences East of the city, had been abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault, on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main palace and its immediate vicinity. A command, consisting of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became wholly engaged with the enemy. They were immediately supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Briggs' light battery, and the third infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted, from streets and house tops, barricades, &c.

In the vicinity of the Plaza, the pieces of Briggs' battery were also used with much efficiency far into the heart of the city. This engagement lasted the best part of the day—our troops having driven the scattering parties of the evening and penetrated quite to the defences of the main Plaza. The advantages thus gained it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main Plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort and citadel, early in afternoon same day. Gen. Worth assailed from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main Plaza, on that side of the city towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery inclosed, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy on the Plaza. Thus ended the operations on the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag of truce making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances, grant. At the same time, a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia. 12 o'clock, M., was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 o'clock A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted—the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side, and refused, at 4 1/2 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers. At the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortars to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent, on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he

had, after consultation with the general officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General. The terms of capitulation you will have by mail.

The only Baltimorean or Philadelphian in the party, or on the list killed or wounded, is Col. Wm. Watson of Baltimore.

Gen. Ampudia stated that his force amounted to 7000 men, but it is estimated at 11,000. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican forces and the firing was kept up during the day.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

On the 21st, 23d and 24th there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may safely be said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Monroe, the Adj. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, and his army to march out and return in the interior. Plus, Gen. Taylor declined and, insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded and dispersed with a stipulation not to serve against us during the war, the General and his officers to remain in custody until disposed of by order of our government. The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting, as the place cannot hold out long. Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The earnings on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans as that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skilful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division, with Hay's regiment of Texan volunteers, have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss, up to yesterday, 6 o'clock, P. M., it only five killed and twenty eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Sept. 29, 1846.

Gen. Taylor's army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued for three days. On the morning of the 24th Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by General Taylor.

Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans to evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Rinconado through Linares and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7000 as the number of his troops, but it probably amounted to fully 11,000. Our loss is severe, the 1st, 2d and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee volunteers on the 21st under the eye of General Taylor. General Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed. His horse was wounded.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 25, 1846.

Gentlemen,—The city has capitulated on the following terms: The Mexican soldiers shall be permitted to march out of town with their small arms and six small field pieces, leaving all their ammunition of war behind, with all their artillery and public stores. They are to retire to Linares, sixty miles hence and about thirty north of Saltillo, and are not to approach near than that to this place within sixty days, or until each party can hear from its respective Government. Ampudia kept Gen. Taylor until midnight last night preparing the terms, &c. Many persons, particularly the Texan volunteers who fought so bravely, are displeased at these terms. The town was all but in our hands, and they believed could have been taken in three hours.

I believe that it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it, but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted no prisoners to take up his time and eat his substance, but he did have an object in view which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object in view will lead to a result most beneficial to our government, under

whose advice or orders Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms. As I have a few moments to spare before the express goes out this morning (he was detained last night by the slow progress of business with Ampudia) I will speak of the operations of Gen. Taylor on his side of the town.

OUR ARMY IN MONTEREY.

From the Washington Union.

We lay before our readers this evening the official despatches of General Taylor, detailing the heroic and victorious onset of our army upon Monterey. They confirm, in the main, the accounts which we gave in our extra of last night. They bear the most ample and honorable testimony to the gallantry, the skill, and the patriotic self-devotion of our officers and soldiers. In this respect, the intelligence from Monterey fully responds to the high-wrought expectations of the country. Regulars and volunteers—through a three-day's battle, alternately under a burning sun and drenching rains, against a foe strong in an overwhelming superiority of numbers, and in the advantages of a position so strongly fortified as to be apparently almost impregnable—seem to have vie'd with each other, under their gallant leaders in efforts of noble and hitherto daring. The result is a triumph every way memorable in military annals. In three days our army has carried intrenchments which the enemy had expected to maintain against any exhibition of military force on our part, and in which they had probably stored, on this calculation, a large magazine of provisions. The Mexicans are thus driven from their chosen stronghold, and one of the strong keys of Mexico is now in our hands.

Our loss in the prolonged conflict—though, probably, not greater than was inevitable from the nature and circumstances of the action—has yet been severe, and will appeal most powerfully to the best and deepest sympathies of the country. The brave men who have fallen heroically in their country's righteous and victorious battle, will live in her grateful remembrance. We cannot, at this moment, particularize (as we hope to do hereafter) names and deeds of distinguished honor. Suffice it to say, the fallen have met a death of devoted patriotism and of high renown. The living may rejoice in the conviction that their valor has crowned with new glory the prowess of American arms. Their government and their country will justly appreciate their signal services.

The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all-important as the possession of that post is to the further successful prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the military stores, provisions and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted, in granting to the enemy—subject, however, to instructions and orders from both governments—an armistice of eight weeks, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line, about thirty miles in advance of Monterey. It must be borne in mind, however, that in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican general may very probably have held out to Gen. Taylor prospects of a pacification between the two countries, which, in fact, do not exist.

Be this as it may, however, we understand that Lieut. Armstrong, the bearer of despatches from our government to Gen. Taylor, communicating the failure of our offer of negotiation, and enjoining renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, had arrived in New Orleans on the first instant, and is said at once to have chartered the steamboat Galveston to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. He will probably reach Gen. Taylor's camp to day or to-morrow, if he be not already there. These despatches will doubtless induce Gen. Taylor to concentrate his troops, and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously as soon as he shall receive orders to terminate the armistice. These orders we have no doubt will be promptly issued from Washington. We trust that they may reach Gen. Taylor in 16 days the time in which Capt. Eaton performed the rout to Washington. In such an event, little (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that little time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and effective preparation. At all

events, there can, as we conceive, be no doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by Gen. Taylor, subject to the orders of the two Governments, should be at once terminated.

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state, that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the Journals, actual or intended departure of Mr. Sidel and Mr. Parrot to Gen. Taylor's camp to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without any shadow of foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers, has determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of our war—a just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: Gen. Worth, of the United States army, Gen. Henderson, of the Texan volunteers, and Colonel Davis of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major Gen. Taylor, commanding in chief of the United States forces, and Gen. Requena and Gen. Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel M. Llano, governor of Nuevo Leon, on the part of Senor Gen. Don Pedro Ampudia, Commanding in chief the army of the North of Mexico.

ART. I. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the position of the contended armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the under-mentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces, now at Monterey.

ART. II. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms to wit: the commissioned officers their side arms, the infantry their arms & accoutrements, the cavalry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with 21 rounds of ammunition.

ART. III. That the Mexican armed forces retire within seven days from this date; beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares and San Fernando de Presas.

ART. IV. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican, and occupied by the American forces, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

ART. V. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ART. VI. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in 24 [3d] article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective governments can be received.

ART. VII. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

ART. VIII. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved by a equitable construction, and on principles of liberality to the retiring army.

ART. IX. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

Done at Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

W. J. WORTH, Brigadier Gen. U. S. A. S. PINKNEY HENDERSON, Maj. Gen. Comdg. the Texan volunteers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Col. Mississippi Riflemen. MANUEL M. LLANO, T. REQUENA, ORTEGA, PEDRO AMPUDIA.

Approved: Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

A NEW SUPPLY; OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Just received at the New Store, and for sale cheaper than ever. L. B. RUPERT, Aug. 1—1846.

News from Mexico; AND NEW GOODS FROM THE CITY.

Albright & Mengel

Inform the public that while General Taylor is pushing with his army for Mexico, they have been furnishing the

ARCADÉ STORE with a splendid and entire new and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods; which they will sell cheaper than any ever before offered in Columbia county. The follow ing may be found among their assortment—

Cassimeres, Cloths, Sattinets & Vesting of all qualities and prices, of American, French and English Fabrics

PRINTS! PRINTS! Of new and fashionable patterns; comprising every variety of style and quality, very cheap.

DRESS GOODS. Plain, black, assorted colors and barred alpaccas, bombazines, marines, fine Scotch plaids for children's dresses and plaid cloaks, cashmere of different descriptions, delains in pieces and robe patterns, silks of assorted colors, earlston and domestic ginghams, ladies' and gentlemen's assorted colors of kid, silk, cashmere and cotton gloves, an extensive assortment of shawls of every kind and variety, ladies' black silk and slate colored cashmere hose, &c. &c.

FLANNELS. Plaid and twilled reftand white BOOTS AND SHOES.

A general assortment of ladies' gentlemen's thin and thick boots and shoes of every description

CEDAR WARE. HARDWARE. CROCKERY WARE. HATS AND CAPS.

And a general and an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS. All of which they will sell very low in exchange for

LUMBER, COUNTRY PRODUCE or CASH.

ALBRIGHT & MENDEL, Oct. 10

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the post office at Bloomsburg Sept. 30 1846

Isaac Crawford A. B. Cummings Jacob Eckert Joseph Ellis Solomon Gerret Miss Susanah Kline Mrs Ann Kennedy Jackson Sawyers

Dr. E. H. Mason Joseph M. Winder Tho's Walker Cornelius Vanhorn William Rossar Miss Elizabeth Peterman William Morris J. R. MOYER P. M.

October 3, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post office at Catawissa for the quarter ending September 30th 1846

John Aldrich Peter Beare Jeremiah Barringer John Burgart James Cleaver Nelson Clayton Jean Michel Dietrich Benjamin Drum David Evans Jonathan Fitch Henry Gibson J. H. Haynes Bead & P Hartman William B Hogeland Elizabeth Boone E. B. Billeman Jess e John George Jones Mary A. John Charles Kyler Andrew Johnson Walter J. Lashell David H. Merrill H. C. McCauley Mr Meears Adam Miller Samuel Miller John Perry William Roberts George Shuman D Stech Charles V Young

Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

PAUL R. BALDY P. M. October 3 1846.

From the Philada. Public Ledger.

An Important cure by Dr. Jaynes' Alternative.

We have been informed by Mrs. Malon (a grand-daughter of old Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Goutous Tumour of the Throat, which beside great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed she says, the pressure upon the windpipe was so great as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position and often suffocation appeared inevitable. She also labored under severe indigestion from Liver Complaint and Jaundice, with a horrible train of nervous affections, for which she commenced the use of Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sanative Pills, and her general health was thereby completely re-established, and now perceiving some diminution in the size of the Goutous Tumour, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the Alternative until every vestige of the painful tumour was entirely removed. We think, therefore, that such an important remedy should be more generally known.

Put sale by J. R. MOYER, Bloomsburg

A FARM FOR SALE.

The heirs of George Hedley, deceased, late of Monteur township, Col. co. offer at Public Sale

On Saturday the 14th day of November,

next, a Farm, situated about 3 miles from Bloomsburg, on the road leading to Danville, containing a town 50 acres, 10 acres of it in good meadow, and all of it in a fine state of cultivation. Upon it is a large 2 story frame House, a large frame lunk barn, a stone spring house, a still house and Cider Press, a large orchard, with good fruit. 2 never failing springs of water, and nearly 20 acres of good timber land. The Farm adjoins Limestone land.

Sale to commence at 10 A M when terms will be made known, and any information given by applying to

CHARLES HEFLEY, Agent for the heirs.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 10, 1846.