WAR INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Terrible and Bloody Conflicts.

Tremendous Loss of Life—The Flight of Santa Anna to Guadalupe—Ten Thousand Wounded—General Bravo Killed.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo, with the most important intelligence yet received from the seat of war.

We extract from the New Orleans Delta one of the 26th ultimo, received by the overland express, the following particulars:

The *Aero Iris* of Vera Cruz had received letters from Mexico, under date of the 8th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners had declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible; in consequence of which General Santa Anna had convoked a council of generals, who decided that notice should be given to General Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th of September, General Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, acquainting him of the receipt of several articles of the armistice, one of which was that not allowing the American army to obtain supplies from the city of Mexico. General Scott demanded an explanation and concludes as follows:

"* * * * I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour."

The letter General Santa Anna replied at considerable length, and with great severity. He accused General Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour, from the mills in the vicinity, to be brought into the city, and says that the American army had been driven out of the city on account of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna concludes that troops will having reached the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the capital, and rallied and dispersed the guerillas, and stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican." He concludes as follows:

"I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons, but if, by some fortune, you seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American Continent of an opportunity of preventing the consummation of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me."

On the 8th General Henrrie, as Commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American army.

On the 8th General Scott attacked the Mill del Rey or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno*, and *Heraldo*, published in Atlisco, near Puebla, our army was repulsed, after a short conflict, in which we lost about four hundred in killed and wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya.

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and his legion of St. Patrick, 70 in number, were ordered by the court martial to be hung. The sentence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 8th of September, the whole legion were hung in presence of the army, on the top of the gallows.

The only reliable account of the last struggle before the capital, is in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Delta, dated at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, as follows:

"*Orizaba Sept.* 19, 1847.

"I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings intelligence that General Scott was in the city of Mexico. That on the 12th the American troops had taken Chapultepec and the Citadel, and went into it pell-mell with the fugitives. General Bravo was killed, Santa Anna was wounded in the arm, and has retired with the remainder of his troops, which have suffered much, to Guadalupe. Your friend, &c."

A letter from a creditable source confirms all that is in the above, but differs widely in it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th. The Sun of Antonio is more full, on the 12th, the heights and forks of Chapultepec, are carried on the 14th and 15th—the city was bombarded, and a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec.

In regard to the American loss the Picayune says:—"As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We know that our loss must have not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city.

A passenger by the Day, by the forms us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, that we lost 1200 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates General Scott's loss at "one-quarter to a third of his army."

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

"The New Orleans Delta of the 26th ultimo, in reference to the important intelligence from the seat of war, says:

"Nor did our army encounter a barbarous, cowardly and indefensible enemy. All accounts concur that they stood bravely by their homes and firesides, and fought with the desperation of men determined to bury themselves in the ruins of their capital.

"Santa Anna has actively distributed his troops with