

further up the Saltillo road, where Gen. Worth took up his position, after ordering the foot regiments to form along the fence, near the point of the ridge. The artillery battalion, 5th, 7th, and 8th infantry, and the Louisiana volunteers remained in this position about two hours, directly under the fire of the enemy's guns [now two.] The balls fell directly in their midst all this time without wounding a man. To begin with, the Mexicans manage their artillery in battery as well as the Americans do—this I believe is now conceded by every officer. At half-past 10 the column moved towards the general's position.— At this time, Capt. McKavett, of the 8th infantry, was shot through the heart by a nine-pound ball, and a private of the 5th infantry was so severely wounded in the thigh that he died the next morning. About 50 Mexicans now appeared upon the hill side, over the moving column, and fired at our troops some hundred musket shot, without doing any harm. The division deployed into the positions pointed out, and remained an hour or two, when Capt. C. F. Smith, of the artillery battalion, with two companies (his own and Capt. Scott's) and four companies Texan Rangers on foot, were ordered to storm the second height. This the gallant officer cheerfully undertook, and was followed with enthusiasm by the officers and men of his command. It was considered on all sides to be a most dangerous undertaking, and this party was considered most emphatically a forlorn hope. That the height would be taken, no one doubted, but that many brave fellows would fall in the attempt, seemed inevitable.— The distance to be climbed after reaching the foot of the hill was about a quarter of a mile; a part of the way was almost perpendicular, and through thorn bushes and over sharp-pointed rocks and loose sliding stones.

The 7th infantry, commanded by Capt. Miles, was ordered to support Captain Smith's party; and, by marching directly to the foot of the height, arrived before Captain Smith, who had been ordered to take a circuitous route. Captain Miles sent up Lieut. Gantt, with a detachment of men, upon the hill side, to divert the attention of the enemy from Capt. Smith's command, which could not yet be seen.— The 7th had already sustained a heavy fire of grape and round shot as they forded the San Juan, which winds around the foot of the height, which fell like a shower of hail in their ranks, without killing a man. Lieutenant Gantt's party were greeted with grape and round shot, which cut the shrubs and tore up the loose stones in the ranks, without killing any one; but the gallant young officer came within an inch of being killed by a cannon ball, which raked down the steep, and filled his face with fragments of rock, dust and gravel. This fire was accompanied by a constant discharge of musketry, the enemy covering the upper part of the hillside; but the detachment continued to move up, driving the Mexicans back until they were recalled. Captain Smith's party now arrived and moved up the hill, the rangers in advance, and did not halt for an instant until the Mexicans were driven from the summit. Whilst this was going on, Col. Persifer F. Smith, who commanded the 5th and 7th infantry—the 5th, with Blanchard's Louisiana boys, under Maj. Martin Scott, had been ordered to support the whole—gave orders for these commands to pass around on each side and storm the fort, which was situated about half a mile back of the summit, on the same ridge, and commanded the Bishop's palace.— Such a foot race as now ensued has seldom if ever been seen, the Louisiana boys making the tallest kind of strides to be in with the foremost. Captain Smith had the gun which he took upon the height, run down towards the breast works and fired into it. Then came Col. P. F. Smith's men, with a perfect rush, firing and cheering—the 5th and 7th and Louisianians reaching the ridge above nearly at the same time. The Mexicans fired at them with grape, but it did not save them, or cause an instant's hesitation in our ranks. Our men ran and fired, and cheered, until they reached the work, the foremost entering at one end, whilst the Mexicans, about 1000 in number, left the other in retreat. The colors of the 5th infantry were instantly raised, and scarcely were they up before those of the 7th were along side. The three commands entered the fort together so close was the race—the 5th, however, getting an advance in first. J. W. Miller of Blanchard's company, was among the first four or five who entered. The three commands may be said to have come out even in the race, for the seventh was not five seconds behind. In less than five minutes the gun found in the fort was thundering away at the Bishop's Palace! More ammunition was found than our troops will use with the three guns that were captured. One of the guns was found concealed. They are 9-pound brass pieces. Several mules, and half a dozen beautiful tents were likewise captured.— Killed, none. Wounded, in the 7th infantry, Lieut. Potter, bullet through the calf of the leg; Orderly Sergeant Hurdle, of K company; Corporal S. P. Oakley, severely in the thigh. Oakley is from N. York city, and a very intelligent, well educated man, as well as a good soldier. Private White—the same who captured the Mexican officer's trunk at Marin, and who received it and its contents from General Taylor—wounded in the head. 5th infantry, killed, none; wounded—Lieut. Russell, in the arm; Sergeant Maj. Brand, badly, in the mouth with musket ball.— Privates McManus and Grubb, slightly wounded; Sergeant Uptergaph, colour-bearer, distinguished himself by his gallantry.

This was this brilliant *coup de main* made almost without bloodshed. I have not time now to give the particulars of this glorious affair. Captain C. F. Smith was in the advance, with McCull, at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and is one of the most gallant and accomplished officers in the army—so say all his fellow officers whom I have heard speak of him. Col. P. F. Smith—General Smith of Louisiana—distinguished himself on that occasion, as did Major Scott and Captain Miles, and, in truth, every officer and man did his duty nobly.

The gallant conduct of Captain Blanchard and Lieutenants Tenbrink, and the two brothers Nicholls, is praised by all the officers who were there. In truth, the Louisiana boys have fought every day for four days, and I assure you, as Gen. Worth's report will bear me out in saying, and as every officer in the 2d division testify, that this corps has distinguished itself on every occasion where they have been called on. The sons of Judge Nicholls, of Donaldsonville, have stood fire for four or five hours at a time, driving the enemy—under their battery—from bush to bush, and rock to rock, and at last were among the foremost to rush into the Bishop's palace and take it by storm. Capt. Blanchard and his company have already made a reputation that will not soon be forgotten. S. G. Allen, private of this company, was mortally wounded in this fight, and died next morning. Captain Smith had no one killed or wounded in his party of regulars—two Texans were wounded, viz: Wm. Carley and B. F. Keese.

Bishop's Palace, Monterey, September 24, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I date both my letters on one day, because I am obliged to foot up the news of the last four days, having had no writing materials along. Even now, though I write in a palace, I am obliged to hold the sheet of paper in one hand on my knee, for want of a desk. But I have no time for extra remarks—a chance offers to send you the news, and I must hurry to give you a glance at what has been done here, before the express goes off. On the morning of the 21st, Col. Childs, of the artillery battalion, with three of his companies—one commanded by Capt. Vinton, another by Capt. J. B. Scott, and the third by Lieut. Ayres, and three companies of the 8th infantry—company A, commanded by Lieut. Longstreet, and Lieut. Wainwright; B company, Lieut. Holloway commanding, and Lieut. Merchant; D company, Capt. Scrivner and Lieut. Montgomery—was ordered to take the summit of Palace Hill. The colonel left camp at 3 o'clock, A. M. and climbed the mountain through the chapparal and up the steep rocks, with such secrecy that at daybreak he was within one hundred yards of the breastwork of sand-bags before he was discovered. The Mexicans poured their musketry into them, but they rushed up the precipice and soon had the place. Three of the artillery men, having rushed ahead too fast, found themselves in the hands of the Mexicans.— They surrendered: the Mexicans took their muskets and shot them down with the very pieces they had given up. I saw the poor fellows lying there.

I have but a few moments left to write in, and must therefore defer the particulars of the storming of the palace until I have more time. Col. Stanford went out at daylight with the balance of the 8th, and Major Scott led up the 5th. The Louisiana boys were on the hill with the 5th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. One of Duncan's howitzers, in charge of Lieut. Rowland, was dragged up, or rather lifted up, and opened on the palace, which was filled with troops. The Mexicans charged on the howitzer, but were driven back. A constant firing was kept up for several hours particularly by Blanchard's men, who left a dozen Mexicans dead upon the hill side. At length a charge was ordered, and our men rushed down upon the palace, entered a hole in a door that had been blocked up but opened by the howitzer, and soon cleared the work of the few Mexicans who remained. Lieut. Ayres was the lucky one who first reached the halcyons and lowered the flag. One 18 pound brass piece, a beautiful article, manufactured in Liverpool in 1842, and a short brass 12 pound howitzer, were captured, with a large quantity of ammunition, and some muskets and lances. The fort adjoining the palace walls is not completed, but is very neatly constructed as far as it is built. The killed on our side, in taking the palace, was seven—wounded, twelve. Lieutenant Wainwright was wounded in the arm and side by a musket ball, but will soon recover, it is hoped.— Mr. John Francis, of New Orleans, belonging to Blanchard's company, was killed. I will give a full account of this affair at another time. Col. Childs, Capt. Vinton, Capt. Blanchard, Lieut. Longstreet, Lieut. Clark, (Adjutant of the 8th) Lieut. Ayres, Lieut. McCown, and the two Nicholls seem to have been the heroes of the day. The two latter did the thing up brown, and not only Judge Nicholls but old Louisiana may well be proud of such sons. The Mexicans lost at least thirty killed—twenty-one had been buried this morning, and I have seen a number lying on the hill side, that were not discovered by our men when they brought in the dead.

Yesterday morning the whole division under Gen. Worth entered the town on this side, and have been fighting there ever since. The heart of the city is nothing but one fortification, the thick walls being pierced for muskets, and cannon being placed so as to rake the principal streets. The roofs being flat, and the

front walls rising three or four feet above the roof, of course every street has a line of breast works on each side. A ten-inch mortar came around from Gen. Taylor last evening, and it is now placed in the largest plaza, to which our troops have fought step by step, and from house to house.— Duncan's batteries are in town, and the present impression is that the place will soon be taken. Gen. Worth has gained all the strongholds that command the city, and has pushed the enemy as far as they can go without falling into Gen. Taylor's hands on the other side of the city. All this has been done with the loss of only about seventy killed and wounded. The achievement is a glorious one—sufficiently so to satisfy the ambition of any man on earth. I was expecting to see Gen. Worth rushing into unnecessary danger in order to win for them and himself great military fame, but his conduct has been very different from this. His great study has been to gain these commanding points with the least possible sacrifice of life.— At first it seemed totally impossible to storm these heights—it looked like charging upon the clouds—but it has been done. The Bishop's palace, which is as strong as it has been represented to be, has been stormed and taken by our brave soldiers. I should have stated that Col. Hays, with a body of his troops, and Captains Gillespie and McCulloch were at the taking of the palace. Capt. Gillespie was mortally wounded, and died yesterday morning, regretted by the whole army.

I cannot keep up at all with the rangers. Their services have been invaluable to Gen. Taylor from the commencement of the campaign. They fight with all the steadiness of old soldiers, and are constantly them much for their noble conduct. I say nothing, as yet, about Gen. Taylor's proceedings on the other side of the town, because the information I have received is not well authenticated. Mr. Kendall and I both came out with this division, neither knowing that the other was coming with it until it was too late to return, and there is no communication between the divisions except by armed bodies of men. The general has, however, taken three batteries near the town on the other side, in doing which he has lost about three hundred men, killed and wounded! I do not know the exact number killed, but will be able to ascertain before this letter goes, and will try to give other particulars.

Gen. Taylor has arrived at General Worth's head quarters to-day, and is now engaged in town with Ampudia's messengers, considering the enemy's proposals for surrendering the town and the large fort at the northeast side of it. That fort is very strong, and is believed to contain at least twenty guns. Hostilities have ceased until the conference shall have been concluded. There must be an immense quantity of property in town, particularly arms and ammunition.

I should have mentioned that the second division marched from camp with only two days' rations, and no tents. A large majority of the officers, and many of the men worked and climbed mountains, chased the enemy, and fought forty-eight hours, with nothing to eat but raw corn. Much of the two days' rations were spoiled by the rains; and as the troops were frequently ordered off at an instant's notice, they left their haversacks behind.

There have been from ten to fifteen thousand troops at this place ever since we have been here, but they are leaking out, in citizen's clothes, as fast as they can dodge off. As soldiers, there is no escape for them.

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 munitions of war behind, with all their artillery & public property. They are to retire to Linares, sixty miles hence, and about thirty miles north of Saltillo, and are not to approach nearer than that to this place within sixty days, or until each party can hear from its respective government. Ampudia kept General Taylor until near 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 believe 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 will lead to a result most beneficial to our government. 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.

Maj. Mansfield, of the engineers, reconnoitred the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoitre the works; Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety. On the night of the 20th the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to

play on the strong holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batteries. Colonel Garland's brigade were ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day before, and to occupy, if possible, the lower part of the city. Maj. Mansfield, Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the works, followed by the brigade in line of battle under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of musketry. The column charged into a street 200 yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance to the town. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, were lined with Mexican troops, who, entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry, and enfiladed the street in every direction. Under this fire the following officers were killed, or mortally wounded: Maj. Barbour, 3d infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Topographical engineers, shot through the body by a musket ball, fell in the street, and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lieut. Pope amidst a shower of balls, that covered him with dust. The gallantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the army.— Capt. Williams died the next day, and was buried with the honors of war by the Mexican troops, into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Terrett, 1st infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

Wounded.—Maj. Mansfield, ball through the leg. This brave officer would not leave on account of his wound, but rode about, behaving in the most gallant manner all day. Capt. Bainbridge, 3d infantry, slightly wounded in the hand; Major Lear, dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of his head; Maj. Abercrombie, 1st infantry, severely wounded; Lieut. R. Graham, 4th infantry, severely wounded in both legs and body. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. A great number of men killed and wounded—number not known.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the engineer officers, to effect any thing in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made under the direction of General Butler; which, owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered by Gen. Taylor to retire in good order and get under cover from the enemy's fire; which order was handsomely executed.

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded (since dead) in the second charge, Col. Watson, of the Baltimore battalion; Captain L. N. Morris, 3d infantry; Lieutenant D. Irwin, 3d infantry; Lieutenant R. Hazlett, 4th infantry.— Three officers were killed in the first charge which I did not include in that list, viz: Lieut. Hoskens, 3d infantry, Lieut. J. S. Woods, [of Lewistown, Pa.] 4th infantry; Capt. Field 3d infantry.

Wounded.—Maj. Gen. Butler, slightly, through the calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell in the leg; Capt. Lamotte, 1st infantry, slightly; Lieut. Dillworth, 1st infantry, leg shot off.

During the engagement in town of Garland's brigade, the forts that were passed on the left in entering the town, were gallantly carried by the Tennessee and Mississippi regiments—the first commanded by Col. Campbell, and the second by Col. Davis. Lieut. Col. McClung, of the Mississippi regiment, was dangerously wounded. These regiments sustained a great loss, of killed and wounded, but I cannot in the short time left me, ascertain the names or number of those who fell. Capt. Bragg's battery of light artillery was brought into action, but as it was impossible to use it effectively, it was withdrawn. Several pieces of artillery were captured. The forts that were taken were occupied by Rodgey's light artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican works, and the cannonade was kept up the rest of the day. There were many skirmishes, and gallant deeds, &c., which I will mention at a future time.

On the night of the 22d the enemy abandoned the two works which had proved so destructive to the 3d and 4th infantry, and they were occupied early next morning by the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Quitman. About 8 o'clock, same morning, these two regiments advanced on the town, and a sharp engagement commenced. These regiments were supported by a body of Texan Rangers, (dis-mounted for the occasion,) under General Henderson, and by the 3d regiment of infantry. The fight was kept up until four o'clock, p. m., during which time our troops drove the enemy from house to house, almost to the main plaza. The loss of life on our side was not severe during this day. On the morning of the 24th a flag of truce was sent in, which resulted in the capitulation of the town.

During the whole of the engagement on the 21st, Col. Kinney was exceedingly useful in carrying orders, and in giving advice in matters with which his thorough

acquaintance with Mexican customs rendered him familiar. He was in the thickest of the fight, moving about from point to point, and doing good execution with his rifle. This gentleman's services have been invaluable to General Taylor in the movements of the army from Matamoros to this place. He has been everywhere, reconnoitering the country, and procuring information—riding night and day, and exposing his life in a thousand ways. The colonel never flinched from any duty required of him, and, had Gen. Taylor ordered him to go and bring him Ampudia's portfolio, he would have undertaken it.— I devote a paragraph to a mention of this gentleman's services, because he deserves much from the public, for whom he has labored so arduously and so efficiently.

P. S. Our killed and wounded, in taking Monterey, amounted to about five hundred, nearly three hundred killed.— Some time will elapse before the number will be known accurately, but it is well known that few prisoners were taken by the Mexicans.

From the Washington Union, Oct. 14.

Major James Graham left Washington this morning in the southern train, with despatches for Gen. Taylor. It is believed that he carries out instructions for terminating the temporary cessation of hostilities.

We have no apprehension of Gen. Taylor's strength or his success. He has, probably by this time, 10,000 troops at Monterey—for other troops were on the advance to reinforce the 6,000 which he carried with him. We do not state this fact unadvisedly. We are not afraid of any force which Ampudia can bring against him. The pass between Monterey and Saltillo is the only important obstacle which lies in our way; and the twenty odd pieces of heavy artillery which we have won at Monterey, can scarcely be substituted for other cannon on the part of the enemy, whilst they will contribute to open our way through the mountain passes. They cannot cope with us in the open field—for no one now doubts, that 10,000 of our troops, the finest perhaps in the world, are sufficient to defeat any force which the Mexicans can bring against us. Why, then, should our forces rest at Monterey for the present, and thus permit the time of our twelve-months' volunteers to waste away in inaction?

The papers have been speculating upon an expedition to Tampico. We see no good reason why it should not be undertaken. We have still at least 20,000 troops in the army of the Rio Grande. Allowing Gen. Taylor's camp at Monterey to have one-half of them, we have about 10,000 more in that wing of the army, to furnish troops sufficient for a new expedition, besides guarding the points we occupy on the river, and maintaining the connexion between our different depots. Is the Baltimore editor willing to paralyze all these troops, to incur all the expense of supporting them for eight weeks, until Mexico shall indicate her purpose of peace or war? Certainly this is not our policy. We hope by the time that the armistice would have expired of itself, we shall see our triumphant flag flying in Chihuahua, at Saltillo, and if the newspaper speculations are to be believed, perhaps at Vittoria, (the capital of Tamaulipas) and at Tampico. At all events, we go for action, energy and success—always prepared, however, to negotiate for an honorable peace; but declining any armistice, until a treaty of peace has been ratified.

HEAVY STORM.

This city and neighborhood were visited on Tuesday last, election day, with one of the severest storms it has ever been our privilege to walk abroad in. It commenced about two o'clock in the morning, and continued with but little cessation until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind, which had been gradually increasing in violence, blew a tremendous gale from the southeast. From that hour up to four o'clock, the storm exceeded in violence any thing experienced in this vicinity for years, and there can be no doubt that we shall have to record lamentable results to vessels on our coast that were exposed to its fury.

The tide in the Delaware, driven in by the force of the wind, was almost at high water mark at three o'clock, when, according to the almanac, it should have been only low water. Before 6 o'clock it had overflowed many of the wharves, especially between Chesnut and Market streets.

The damage done in all directions to everything *blowawayable*, was very great.— Sign boards, election flags and transparencies, awnings, trees, and, we believe, in some instances, chimneys were dashed to the ground.

The most serious damage, however, we have heard of, was that done to St. Michael's Church in Kensington, the eastern end of which fell out through the combined influence of the wind and rain. This Church was not quite finished, but the walls were all completed and the rafters raised for the roof a week or two ago, and the building falsely supposed to be a substantial one. It is now a ruin again, the joints and rafters having all fallen down with the back wall.

At Wilmington, Delaware, also, we learn the storm was very severe, and flooded the meadows and low grounds around that city, to the depth of four feet or more.

Numbers of the cattle in the marshes were drowned, and some families had to be swum off from their houses on horses.

[U. S. Sat. Post.]

BLANKS for sale at this office.