

From the Washington Union.
Official Despatches of Gen. Kearny and Col. Doniphan.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE WEST,
San Diego, Upper California, Dec. 18, 1846.

Sir:—In my communication to you of yesterday's date, I brought the reports of the movements of my guard up to the morning of the 5th inst., in camp near a rancho of Mr. Stokes, (Santa Maria,) a bout 40 miles from San Diego.

Having learned from Capt. Gillespie, of the volunteers, that there was an armed party of Californians, with a number of extra dragoons at San Pasqual, three leagues distant, on a road leading to this place, I sent Lieutenant Hammond, 1st dragoons, with a few men to make a reconnaissance of them. He returned at two in the morning of the 6th instant, reporting that he had found the party in the place mentioned, and that he had been seen, though not pursued by them. I then determined that I would march for and attack them by break of day. Arrangements were accordingly made for the purpose. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Johnson, dragoons, was assigned to the command of the advanced guard of twelve dragoons, mounted on the best horses we had; then followed about fifty dragoons under Capt. Moore, mounted, with but few exceptions, on the tired mules they had ridden from Santa Fe, (New Mexico, 1,650 miles;) then about twenty volunteers of Captain Gibson's company under his command, and that of Captain Gillespie; then followed our two mountain howitzers, with dragoons to manage them, and under the charge of Lieutenant Davidson of the regiment. The remainder of the dragoons, volunteers, and citizens, employed by the officers of the staff, &c., were placed under the command of Major Swords, (quarter-master,) with orders to follow on our trail with the baggage, and to see to its safety.

As the day (December 6) dawned, we approached the enemy at San Pasqual, who was already in the saddle, when Captain Johnson made a furious charge upon them with his advance guard, and was in a short time after supported by the dragoons; soon after which the enemy gave way, having kept up from the beginning a continued fire upon us. Upon the retreat of the enemy, Captain Moore led off rapidly in pursuit accompanied by the dragoons, mounted on horses, and was followed, though slowly, by the others on their tired mules; the enemy well mounted, and among the best horsemen in the world, after retreating about half a mile, and seeing an interval between Captain Moore's advance, and the dragoons coming to his support, rallied their whole force, charged with their lances, and on account of their greatly superior numbers, but few of us in front remained untouched; for five minutes they held the ground from us, when our men coming up, we again drove them, and they fled from the field, not to return to it, which we occupied and encamped upon.

A most melancholy duty now remains for me: it is to report the death of my aid-de-camp, Captain Johnson, who was shot dead at the commencement of the action, of Captain Moore, who was lanced just previous to the final retreat of the enemy, and of Lieutenant Hammond, also lanced, and who survived but a few hours. We had also killed two sergeants, two corporals, and ten privates of the 1st dragoons; one private of the volunteers, and one man engaged in the topographical department. Among the wounded are myself, (in two places,) Lieutenant Warner, topographical engineers, (in three places,) Captains Gillespie and Gibson of the volunteers, (the former in three places,) one sergeant, one bugleman, and nine privates of the dragoons; many of these surviving from two to ten lance wounds, most of them when unhorsed and incapable of resistance.

Our howitzers were not brought into the action; but coming to the front at the close of it, before they were turned, so as to admit of being fired upon the retreating enemy, the two mules before one of them got alarmed, and freeing themselves from their drivers ran off, and among the enemy, and was thus lost to us.

The enemy proved to be a party of about 160 Californians under Andreas Picot, brother of the late governor; the number of their dead and wounded must have been considerable, though I have no means of ascertaining how many, as just previous to their final retreat, they carried off all the wounded.

The great number of our killed and wounded proves that our officers and men have fully sustained the high character and reputation of our troops; and the victory thus gained over more than double our force, may assist in forming the wreath of our national glory.

I have to return my thanks to many for their gallantry and good conduct on the field, and particularly to Capt. Turner, 1st dragoons, assistant acting adjutant general, and to Lieutenant Emory, topographical engineers, who were active in the performance of their duties, and in conveying orders from me to the command.

On the morning of the 7th, having made ambulances for our wounded, and interred the dead, we proceeded on our march, when the enemy showed himself, occupying the hills in our front, but which they left as we approached; till, reaching San Bernardo, a party of them took possession of a hill near to it, and maintained their position until attacked by our advance, who quickly drove them from it, killing and capturing five of their number, with no loss on our part.

On account of our wounded men, and upon the report of the surgeon that

was necessary for them, we remained at this place till the morning of the 11th, when Lieut. Gray, of the navy, in command of a party of sailors and marines, sent out from San Diego by Com. Stockton, joined us. We proceeded at ten A. M. the enemy no longer showing himself; and on the 12th we reached this place; and I have now to offer my thanks to Com. Stockton, and all of his gallant command, for the very many kind attentions we have received and continue to receive from them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. R. Jones, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE WEST,
Ciudad de los Angeles, U. California, Jan. 12, 47.
Sir: I have the honor to report that, at the request of Commodore R. F. Stockton, United States navy, (who in September last assumed the title of governor of California,) I consented to take command of an expedition to this place, (the capital of the country,) and that, on the 29th December, I left San Diego with about 500 men, consisting of 60 dismounted dragoons under Capt. Turner, 50 California volunteers, and the remainder of marines and sailors, with a battery of artillery—Lieut. Emory [topographical engineers] acting as assistant adjutant general. Commodore Stockton accompanied us.

We proceeded on our route without seeing the enemy till on the 8th instant, when they showed themselves in full force of 600 mounted men, with four pieces of artillery, under their governor, (Flores,) occupying the heights in front of us, which commanded the crossing of the river San Gabriel, and they ready to oppose our further progress. The necessary disposition of our troops was immediately made, by covering our front with a strong party of skirmishers, placing our wagons and baggage train in rear of them, and protecting the flanks and rear with the remainder of the command. We then proceeded, forded the river, carried the heights, and drove the enemy from them, after an action of about an hour and a half, during which they made a charge upon our left flank, which was repulsed; soon after which they retreated and left us in possession of the field, on which we encamped that night.

The next day (the 9th instant) we proceeded on our march at the usual hour, the enemy in our front and on our flanks; and when we reached the plains of the Mesa, their artillery again opened upon us, when their fire was returned by our guns as we advanced; and after hovering around and near us for about two hours, occasionally skirmishing with us during that time, they concentrated their force and made another charge on our left flank, which was quickly repulsed; shortly after which they retired, we continuing our march, and we in the afternoon encamped on the banks of the Mesa, three miles below this city, which we entered the following morning [the 10th instant] without further molestation.

Our loss in the actions of the 8th and 9th was small, being but one private killed, and two officers [Lieut. Rowan of the navy, and Capt. Gillespie of the volunteers] and eleven privates wounded. The enemy, mounted on fine horses, and being the best riders in the world, carried off their killed and wounded, and we know not the number of them, though it must have been considerable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen.,
Brig. Gen. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.,
Washington.

Battle of Sacramento.—Defeat of the Enemy.—Capture of Chihuahua.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN CHIHUAHUA,
City of Chihuahua, March 4th, 1847.

I have the honor to report to you the movements of the army under my command since my last official report.

On the evening of the 8th of February, 1847, we left the town of El Paso del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of about 315 wagons for the city of Chihuahua. Our force consisted of 924 effective men; 117 officers and privates of the artillery; 93 of Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort, and the remainder the 1st regiment Missouri mounted volunteers. We progressed in the direction of this place until the 25th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 1,500 men, were at Insenes, the country seat of Governor Trias, about 25 miles in advance.

When we arrived, on the evening of the 26th, near that point, we found that the force had retreated in the direction of this city. On the evening of the 27th we arrived at Sank, and learned from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the pass of the Sacramento river, about 15 miles in advance, and about the same distance from this city. We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we therefore determined to halt until morning. At sunrise on the 28th, the last day of February, we took up the line of march, and formed the whole train, consisting of 315 heavy traders' wagons, and our commissary and company wagons, into four columns, thus shortening our line so as to make it more easily protected. We placed the artillery and all the command, except 200 cavalry proper, in the intervals between the columns of wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its position by masking our force with the cavalry. When we arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made a reconnaissance of his position

and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading through an open prairie valley between the sterile mountains. The pass of the Sacramento is formed by a point of the mountains on our right, their left extending into the valley or plain, so as to narrow the valley to about 1½ miles. On our left was a deep dry sandy channel of a creek, and between these points the plain rises to sixty feet abruptly. This rise is in the form of a crescent, the convex part being to the north of our forces. On the right, from the point of mountains, a narrow part of the plain extends north 1½ miles further than on the left. The main road passes down the centre of the valley and across the crescent, near the left or dry branch. The Sacramento rises in the mountains on the right, and the road falls on to it about one mile below the battle field or entrenchment of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had one battery of 4 guns, two 9 and six pounders, on the point of the mountain on our right [their left] at a good elevation to sweep the plain and at the point where the mountains extended furthest into the plain. On our left [their right] they had another battery on an elevation commanding the road and three entrenchments of two six pounders, and on the brow of the crescent near the centre another of two six and two four and six culverins, or rampart pieces, mounted on carriages; and on the crest of the hill or ascent between the batteries, and the right and left, they had 27 redoubts dug and thrown up extending at short intervals across the whole ground. In these their infantry were placed and were entirely protected. Their cavalry was drawn up in front of the redoubts in the intervals 4 deep, and in front of the redoubts 2 deep, so as to mask them as far as practicable. When we had arrived within 1½ miles of the entrenchments along the main road, we advanced the cavalry still further, and suddenly diverged with the columns to the right so as to gain the narrow part of the ascent on our right, which the enemy discovering, endeavored to prevent by moving forward with 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of cannon in their rear masked by them. Our movements were so rapid that we gained the elevation with our forces and the advance of our wagons in time to form before they arrived within reach of our guns. The enemy halted and we advanced the head of our column within 1-200 yards of them, so as to let our wagons attain the high lands and form as before.

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also; our fire proved effective at this distance, killing 15 men, wounding and disabling one of the enemies' guns. We had two men slightly wounded and several horses, and several horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retreated behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to the right to avoid their battery on our left [their right], and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left near where the road passes. After marching as far as we safely could, with out coming within range of their heavy battery on our right, captain Weightman, of the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12-pound howitzers, to be supported by the cavalry, under Capt. Reid, Parsons and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed, and were gallantly sustained by Capt. Reid; but, by some misunderstanding, my order was not given to the other two companies. Captain Hudson, anticipating my order, charged in time to give ample support to the howitzers. Captain Parsons at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately to the left of Capt. Weightman, which he did very gallantly. The remainder of the two battalions of the first regiment were dismounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly on foot, and Major Clarke advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of the battery, we charged their redoubts from right to left, with a brisk and deadly fire of riflemen, while Major Clarke opened a rapid and well directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass to our left so as to attack the wagons and our rear. The fire was so well directed as to force them to fall back; and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared after an obstinate resistance. Our forces advanced to the very brink of their redoubts and attacked them with their sabres. When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and our left were silenced, the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done during the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fate of the battle depended upon carrying the redoubts and centre battery, this one on the right remained unattacked, and the enemy had rallied there five hundred strong.

Major Clark was directed to commence a heavy fire upon it, while Lieut. Colonel Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to remount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the 2d battalion on foot up the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite side. The fire of our battery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our column put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

Capt. Thompson, of the 1st dragoons, acted as my aid and advisor on the field during the whole engagement, and was of the most essential service to me. Also, Lieut. Wooster of the United States army, who acted very coolly and gallantly. Major Campbell, of Springfield, Missouri, also acted as a volunteer aid during part of

the time, but left me and joined Captain Reid in his gallant charge. Thus ended the battle of Sacramento. The force of the enemy was 1,200 cavalry from Durango and Chihuahua with the Vera Cruz dragoons, 1,200 infantry from Chihuahua, 300 artillerymen, and 1,420 rancheros badly armed with lassos, lances, and machetes, or corn knives, ten pieces of artillery, two 9, two 8, four 6, and two 4 pounders, and six culverins or rampart pieces. Their forces were commanded by Major General Hendea, general of Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora, and New Mexico; Brig. General Jastiniani, Brig. Gen. Garcia Conde, formerly minister of war for the republic of Mexico, who is a scientific man, and planned this whole field of defence; Gen. Uguerto, and Governor Trias, who acted as Brigadier general on the field, and colonels and other officers without number.

Our force was 924 effective men; at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving teams. The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, 10 wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed and about the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners.

The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded from our artillery and the unerring fire of our riflemen. Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having commenced about three o'clock. Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover without any loss of limbs. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry, and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

I was ably sustained by the field officers Lieut. Col. Mitchell and Jackson of the 2d battalion; and Major Gilpin of the 1st battalion; and Major Clark and his artillery acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown, in the charge made by captain Weightman with the section of howitzers, that they can be used in any charge of cavalry with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of our artillery, unlimbering within 250 yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Captain Weightman, when he unlimbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the enemy.

On the first day of March we took formal possession of the capital of Chihuahua in the name of our government. We were ordered by Gen. Kearny to report to Gen. Wool at this place; since our arrival, we hear he is at Saltillo, surrounded by the enemy. Our present purpose is either to force our way to him, or return by Bexar, as our term of service expires on the last day of May next.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. W. DONIPHAN,
Colonel 1st Regt. Mo. Vol.
Brigadier Gen. R. Jones, Adjutant General U. S. A.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE.

We find in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the following account of the anomalous case of Miss Sarah Burback, of Salem, who is represented not to have slept for a moment, nor been free from pain, for fifteen years. Her body and limbs are in perpetual motion—and almost all the joints in her body have been dislocated thousands of times.

When I entered her room, she was sitting up in bed, and her right arm, hand and fingers were twisting about in every direction, presently she leaned forward and threw herself back against the head-board, as if determined to break her head. The head-board was within an inch or two of the wall, and though a large, well stuffed pillow was placed against it, when her head struck the pillow it was with such force that the bedstead struck the wall, causing the whole house to tremble. It appeared to me that each blow of her head against the pillow, board and wall, was sufficient to stun a common person, yet she hardly appeared to notice it.

During the intervals between these spasms her right arm, hand and fingers were twisting about, and her right shoulder and under jaw were drawn out of joint and in continually, the bones rattling and grinding together with a noise that could be heard in other rooms, as I was told by several present. Being deaf I could not hear them, but by placing one hand on her cheek and the other on her shoulder, I could feel the grinding and crackling as the muscles keep them in constant motion. Sometimes her jaws are locked several hours and even days; and at one time, if I remember right, they were locked twenty-five days, when all the nourishment she took was through the aperture caused by the loss of a tooth.

Her jaws have been so often dislocated, she can bite nothing except when the contraction of her muscles throws her teeth together, and then her tongue is often caught between her teeth and severely bitten. She takes no nourishment except in a liquid state, and that with the greatest difficulty, as it causes strangulation, spasms and severe distress.

These spasms sometimes throw her from her bed to the plastering over head, and sometimes on to the floor, and any attempt to hold her increases her agony. Her hand is sometimes thrown up into her face with such force as to bruise her face and break the skin, and one of her eyes has thus been destroyed.

While conversing with her, her jaw was thrown out of joint, and drawn down in a most shocking manner, and she was thrown back three times with such force as caused the whole house to shake, and the moment the spasms ceased she finished her sentence, commencing at the very word where

she had interrupted her, and with so calm a voice, that I asked her, in astonishment, if she felt no pain when thus attacked. She said the pain was so excruciating, if she would give way to her feelings, her screams might be heard half a mile; but as that would only distress others, she had learned to be quiet.

Her father is over 90 years of age, and had a shock of palsy, from which he had partially recovered when I saw him. Her mother is over 70, and has had the care of this suffering child until prevented by sickness within a year and a half. At the time of my visit she was confined in the same room in a very feeble state.

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Curwensville, Pennsylvania,

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CRANS & BROTHER are the Agents for the sale of Dr. Jaynes' celebrated family medicine.

Goods exchanged for Lumber, Produce and Furs, for which the highest prices will be given.

March 12, '47—1f.

Brigade Orders.

THE volunteers and militia composing the 2d brigade, 10th Division, P. M. are hereby required to train by company on Monday the 3d day of May next, and by battalion as follows, to wit:

- The 1st Reg't 1st bat. on Monday the 10th day of May next.
- 2d bat. on Tuesday the 11th.
- 2d Reg't 1st bat. on Wednesday the 12th day of May.
- 2d bat. on Thursday the 13th.
- 1st vol. bat. commanded by Maj. Bell, on the same day.
- 5th Reg't 1st bat. on Friday the 14th of May.
- 2d bat. on Saturday the 15th.
- 3d reg't 1st bat. on Monday the 17th day of May.
- 2d bat. on Tuesday the 18th.
- 4th reg't 1st bat. on Wednesday the 19th day of May.
- 2d bat. on Thursday the 20th.
- 4th vol. bat. commanded by Maj. Williams on Friday 21st May.
- 2d vol. bat. commanded by Maj. Stephens on Saturday 22d May.
- 6th reg't 2d bat. on Tuesday 25th day of May.
- 1st bat. on Wednesday 26th May.
- 3d vol. bat. commanded by Col. Barrett on Thursday 27th day of May.
- 7th company of the 6th Reg't on Friday the 28th day of May.
- The Union Grays on Saturday the 29th of May.

JOHN BURKET, B. Insp.
2d B. 10th D. P. M.
B. Insp. office, Walker's
ville, March 29, 1847.

JOY TO THE WORLD.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

Pain Killer.

THIS valuable Medicine, which has recently been discovered by Perry Davis, of Providence, Rhode Island, is unquestionably the best family medicine ever compounded, even by the Medical Faculty as thousands who have experienced its efficacy, can testify. But few of the diseases which it has cured and can cure, can be mentioned in the limits of an ordinary advertisement; but among them are

Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Rheumatism (of the worst character) Gout, Quinsy, Piles (internal and external), Cough, with the raising of blood, Spasms, Cramp, Caked, Sore and Broken Breast, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Cankered Mouth & Lips, Tooth-ache, sick Headache, and most other diseases to which the human family are subject.

It may be said that the reported cures it has effected are too many, and that it is of course a hoax; but keep it in your families—keep it on board your vessels—you will need no other medicine chest; and keep it near you, and however you may be attacked, apply the Pain Killer immediately, according to directions, and you will no longer be faithless. Try it and prove it, before you call it a hoax or a humbug.

FOR SALE by
M. A. FRANK, Agt.
Clearfield, Pa.
April 22, '47—1f.

Attend to this!

GEORGE RICHARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has located in this place, where he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

which he intends carrying on in all its branches—pledging himself to do his work as well, as neat, and as CHEAR, as it can be done elsewhere in the county. He occupies the shop on Front street, formerly occupied by M. A. Frank, and nearly opposite Hemphill's hotel; where he hopes, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He will receive, regularly the Latest Fashions. April 12, '47.