

out of some 1,800 or 2,000 that went in to action, will not fall much short of 600. The Dragoons and Gen. Cadwallader's brigade did not suffer so severely in comparison. What the next movement is to be no one knows, but it is thought the city will be attacked immediately.

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 11.
To the following letter of our correspondent "Mustang," we refer the reader for fuller details of the battles of the 13th and 14th:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1847.
Having sent you by two couriers a detailed account of the operations of our army since the conclusion of the armistice, but fearing that my first accounts have not reached you, I send you a short synopsis, together with a list of the killed and wounded. I also enclose to you the propositions of Mr. Tria to the Mexican government, and the counter proposition presented by them, together with the correspondence connected therewith.

The Mexicans having repeatedly violated the armistice agreed upon between our army and themselves, Gen. Scott, on the 6th, notified the Mexican authorities that unless they made explanation, satisfaction and reparation for the injuries we had sustained, they should consider the armistice at an end on the 7th, at 12 o'clock. They not complying with the demands of Gen. Scott, we commenced preparations for the attack.

The General-in-chief received information that at Molino del Rey, where stood several buildings, the Mexicans were at work casting cannon, shells, shot, &c.—Desiring to stop their military operations, he directed Gen. Worth, with his division, supported by General Cadwallader's brigade, to attack and destroy the place on the morning of the 8th, and then retire. The buildings, which the Mexicans call *Chapa Mata*, is situated on the west side of Chapultepec, and within six pound range of the guns of the fort. On the west side of the buildings, and the breast-works around them, is a large open plain, gradually descending to the position occupied by the Mexicans. A deep ravine inclines round this plain, or open space, until it arrives within about two hundred yards of the building, upon which rested the enemy's right flank—two 24-pounders, belonging to Capt. Huger's siege train, were placed in position to batter down the breast-works and buildings, if they were found to be occupied by a heavy force; but they did not fire but a very few shots before Gen. Worth advanced his infantry down the plain, and attacked the enemy's works in the front and centre. The Mexicans opened upon them a most murderous fire from the point attacked, and both their flanks, which mowed down our troops like grass before the scythe. Many of the best officers of the division were cut down, and the heavy loss in the ranks caused the advance to waver for a moment, until the supporting force came up, which also sustained a severe loss. A column of lancers, numbering 4,000 to 5,000 which were stationed on the enemy's right, perceiving the effect of this deadly fire upon our infantry, came charging down, in the hope of being able to take advantage of circumstances and put our troops to rout; but they were soon checked in their onward career. Col. Duncan brought two pieces of his battery to bear upon them, and Capt. Drum, with the two re-captured Buena Vista pieces, also opened his fire on them; while at the same moment Major Sumner, with two squadrons of dragoons, and Capt. Ruff's company of mounted rifles, which, until then, had been held in reserve, passed down under the fire from the enemy's works, and charged the head of their column, which they could not stand for a moment, and commenced a confused and precipitate retreat. After that they rallied twice, and attempted to return, but at each time our little handful of dragoons made them leave without exchanging a word; while the cavalry and the infantry, rallying, succeeded in carrying the buildings and breast-works which the enemy held, and compelled them to retreat—capturing 7 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., and about 600 prisoners. As soon soon as they were driven from the buildings, Captain Drum and Colonel Duncan advanced their light batteries, and Lieut. Stone brought forward one of the 24-pounders, the whole of which opened a most destructive fire upon them, as they retreated across a low plain to the rear of the position they at first occupied. Our loss was very heavy, and I regret to say that some of the very best officers of our army fell killed and wounded, while the Mexican loss was very slight until they commenced their retreat. While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 officers wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them; but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved with the same regularity as though they had been mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in the direction of the enemy.

We were deceived in reference to the character of the buildings, as there was no foundry, or even the semblance of one; and after blowing up some of the buildings, and bringing off our killed and wounded, we evacuated the place, as the occupation of it would give us no advantage. Our loss was 800 killed wounded and missing. The result of this engagement taught us one lesson, which was, that the Mexicans use their arms well, and fight well, when

they are in position; and although the superiority of our arms and the valor of our troops will eventually triumph, yet still we must call into requisition all our military science and skill, or we purchase our victories at too dear a price. A list of the killed and wounded you will find in the general recapitulation which I send you. Many a tear will be shed on its perusal, and many a heart will bleed for the noble souls, and the old and firm veterans who fell in the assault.

Col. Riley was now advanced from San Angel (his former camp) to Piedad, in order to make a diversion, and hold the entrance to the Piedad and San Antonio road. Gen. Pillow's division moved up to within supporting distance, and thus rested our army until the 11th, without anything of moment occurring. The engineer corps were busily employed night and day in their reconnaissance, ascertaining and examining the positions of the enemy, and the different entrances to the city. The engineers, throughout all our operations, have performed a most dangerous and laborious duty. They have proved themselves to be men of sterling worth, of masterly ability, and bright ornaments of their profession. There was a little incident which occurred to Capt. Mason in one of his reconnaissances, which is worthy of record. It became necessary on one occasion for him to go very close to the enemy's breastwork, in order to ascertain its true position. As he approached, a Mexican officer rode out with two of his escort, and came up within a very short distance, when Capt. Mason drew his revolver. The Mexican then in Spanish saluted, "Good morning." The Captain responded, "The Mexican then said, 'You seem to be very curious; suppose you come a little closer.'" "No, I thank you, sir; I can see very well from where I am." "Walk inside, sir; we will endeavor to treat you as well as the accommodations of the camp will enable us." "I am much obliged to you, sir, for your kindness, but prefer partaking of your hospitalities on some future occasion." And holding his spy glass to his eye, he continued: "I only want, at the present, to see how you are situated. I can see two guns in embrasure, one in barbette, and I think you have one in embrasure a little further to the left. That gun I see your men loading; I do not think you will be able to bring to bear on me, as I will keep you between it and myself;" and, moving round a little to the right, he continued his observations. One of the escort then spoke in English, and said: "You d—d rascal, you know better than to come in here. If I was to get hold of you, I'd cut your d—d throat." Capt. Mason then said to the officer, "That fellow at yours speaks very good English, but he makes very bad use of it; and his scurrility is in striking contrast with your own respectful language. If we had him in our camp, we would teach him to be more respectful." The Mexican officer then rode off to one side. Capt. Mason, who had been making his observations during the whole time of the conversation, said to the officer, "I have no desire at present to be brought within the range of your guns; and having learned all I want to know about your position, I will bid you good morning sir;" and then returned to where he had left his escort, which, until then, had been unseen by the Mexican, who rode back to the fort, apparently much mortified and disappointed that he had not been able to decoy the captain into the trap that had been set for him.

On the 11th, a column of cavalry sallied out from the fort on the San Antonio road, either for the purpose of threatening our position or taking Capt. Magruder's battery, which was stationed with the picket within about 800 yards of their fort, though in a great measure covered from the range of their guns. As soon as they got their column moved out into a place free from all obstructions, Capt. Magruder opened two pieces upon them with shot and shell, which passed through them with great destruction, and they took to their heels, and got back to the fort as quick as possible. The fort opened two guns on the battery, but without farther effect than killing one man of the 15th Infantry. An officer shortly after rode up and inquired of Capt. Magruder if the fort had fired on him. Holding a 12-pound shot, he replied, that he had the gentleman's card, and he expected the cavalry would carry back his compliments to the fort.

About sundown, Gen. Twiggs, with the balance of his division, arrived at Piedad, and Gen. Pillow moved with his division to the south of Tacubaya, and took a position on the west side of Chapultepec, and Gen. Quitman, with his division, occupied the road from Tacubaya to the city of Mexico, Gen. Worth's division remaining in Tacubaya.

In the course of the night, three heavy batteries were planted in front of the Castle of Chapultepec: No. 1 commanded by Capt. Drum; No. 2 by Lieut. Hagner; No. 3 by Lieut. Stone—all under the general command & superintendence of Capt. Huger, Chief of the Ordnance. Also, during the night, Gen. Twiggs' Division planted Capt. Steptoe's in front of the fortifications on the San Antonio road, it being intended that Gen. Twiggs should make a feint for the purpose of drawing out the enemy in that direction.

At daylight, on the morning of the 12th, all the batteries opened—the feint made by Gen. Twiggs' division succeeded admirably. As soon as Capt. Steptoe opened his guns, the enemy marched out several heavy columns, and in reaching the fort passed within range of Steptoe's guns, when he turned a heavy and destructive fire upon them. As soon as they reached the work, he turned his attention to the

fort, and in the course of an hour's cannonading, drove them out of it, and silenced all the guns: Capt. Steptoe's fire throughout was one of the most effective and well-directed that has been witnessed during the war, while his position was such that the enemy's shot had little or no effect upon him.

The siege batteries continued an uninterrupted fire upon the Castle of Chapultepec throughout the day, which was answered by eleven guns in the work. Our guns proved to be very destructive, as we found after the work was taken 500 dead men unburied, but thrown in ditches.—The building also was completely riddled.

It was determined on the morning of the 13th to storm the Castle of Chapultepec and the works connected with it. The General-in-Chief, knowing the strength of the fortifications and the strong force with which it was garrisoned, concluded to assault it with old and well tried troops—not that he did not possess confidence in the divisions of Generals Pillow and Quitman, but in carrying a point which was the key to all our future operations, it would not do to make a mistake or omit to take every advantage. Therefore, the storming parties from the divisions of Gen. Worth and Gen. Twiggs, which had so frequently been under severe fire, were selected. The heavy batteries continued their fire upon the fort, and about 7 o'clock when the brigade of Gen. Smith arrived as a supporting force to the division of Gen. Quitman—as soon as Gen. Smith's brigade reached its position, the division of Gen. Pillow passed Molino del Rey and ascended the hill on the west side, the Voltigeur Regiment, which had been advanced into the timber to clear it of the enemy's skirmishers, became the assaulting force, supported by the balance of the division. Gen. Worth was situated to the north and on the left of Gen. Pillow. A part of Gen. Quitman's force ascended the hill on the south and to the right of Gen. Pillow. As the division of Gen. Pillow, and a portion of Gen. Quitman's ascended and carried the Castle in most gallant style, the balance of General Quitman's force and the brigade of Gen. Smith swept the works on the road, the whole of the commands moving harmoniously and simultaneously together, much to the honor and credit of their respective commanders, struck the enemy in their different positions at one, and the same time, a fatal blow. The hill where Gen. Pillow's command ascended, had been mined for the purpose of blowing up our troops when they arrived at this point, but the rapid movements of the Voltigeur Regiment, & the deadly effect of the fire of their rifles, as they followed up the enemy from the first position, prevented their carrying out their views and intentions. Just as the command of Gen. Pillow rose the hill, and while in the act of assaulting the work, he fell wounded, and Col. Ransom was killed, but so lucidly had Gen. Pillow explained his objects and intentions in carrying the work, and aided by an active and efficient staff, that his command moved on and carried the work without even being brought to a stand. As Gen. Quitman's division was charging on the work in the road, Brig. Gen. Shields received a severe wound in the arm, and as soon as the works were carried he returned and had it dressed, and again mounted his horse, which was shortly afterwards killed under him, but he continued to command his brigade, which was actively engaged throughout the day, & the name of Shields will long be remembered in connection with the laurels won by the Palmetto of the South and the Empire of the North.

General Pillow being disabled by his wound, Gen. Worth took the command of both his own division and that of General Pillow, and advanced along the aqueduct leading to the gates of San Cosme. Gen. Quitman, with his own command and Gen. Smith's brigade, also advanced towards the city by the aqueduct leading into the city at the gate of Piedad, which is commanded by the Citadel. On each of the routes the two columns met with a decided and stubborn resistance, and after the advance of Gen. Worth's command had reached the gate of San Cosme, the fire was so hot that they were compelled temporarily to abandon it—and did not make a permanent lodgment until towards evening, when a portion of the siege train battery was brought into action, as also a piece or two of the mountain howitzers, which hurled the shot and shell about the ears of the enemy a little hotter than they desired. Gen. Quitman's column, with the Rifles at their head, continued steadily and cautiously on, taking position and breastwork as they came in contact with them, until they arrived near the gate of the city. Here the firing was so heavy, both from small arms and artillery, that it was deemed prudent to carefully reconnoitre it before attacking. Accordingly Lieut. Beauregard, of the engineers, Lovell, of Gen. Quitman's staff, and Van Doren, of Gen. Smith's staff, went forward to ascertain the position of affairs; they returned, & upon their report the Rifles, supported by a small force of infantry, was advanced forward for the purpose of picking off the artillerists, which they did—being partially covered by the aqueduct—with the same success and accuracy as one of our southern or western men would shoot squirrels. This rendered the situation of the Mexican artillerists so uncomfortable that they were unable to stand to their guns long enough to load them, and they commenced moving their guns, which was perceived by General Quitman, and he ordered a charge, which was carried into execution as soon as commanded—Lieut. Stuart, of the Rifles, leading the way. It captured the main work, with two pieces of artillery, which Capt. Drum turned on the retreating enemy. Gen. Quitman was

himself among the first to mount the breastwork and plant the standard thereon, at 1 o'clock; the enemy then formed and three times attempted to charge us and retake the position, but the unerring and deadly fire of the Rifles, together with a volley of grape from Capt. Drum, so cut them to pieces that they would not approach nearer than rifle shot. The third time they tried to advance under the cover of the arches of the aqueduct, but if ever a Mexican poked his head out for the purpose of slipping from one arch to the other, some rifleman would be sure to put a ball thro' it. During the whole of the afternoon the Citadel and a fort on our right continued a concentrated fire upon the gate, where our troops were, in the hopes of driving them out, but in this they were much mistaken, although we had but little cover.—Here it was the lamented Capt. Drum fell mortally wounded; the death of no man in our army has been more sincerely regretted than his—throughout the bombardment of Chapultepec he stood by his guns, and when the works of the enemy were stormed, he continued to advance his battery under the heaviest fire, himself possessing and infusing into his men a cool and deliberate bravery and self-possession surpassed by none. You will recollect it was him who recaptured the Buena Vista guns, still covered with the blood of those who fell over them at the time they were lost, and afterwards used them with such decisive effect at the battle of Molino del Rey on the 8th inst. Under cover of the night, Gen. Quitman's column erected a breastwork, and put into position a battery of two 18's, one 68 pound howitzer, and one 24 pound howitzer, intending to warm up the Citadel in the morning. Gen. Worth's column got his guns in a position to rake every thing in his vicinity, and after night Lieut. Hagner threw a few shot and shell into the city, which, no doubt, intimidated the enemy very much, as they had a taste of this at Vera Cruz.

After the results and successes of the day, Gen. Scott intended, on the morning of the 14th, to make a lodgment on the "New Paseo," (entering by the San Cosme gate) and bombard the city, and for this purpose the balance of Gen. Twiggs' division was ordered from El Piedad to the support of Gen. Worth.

On the night of the 13th, Santa Anna evacuated all his positions, and retreated from the city, having had more than one half of his army killed and wounded or taken prisoners—among the latter, General Bravo, with his staff, at Chapultepec.—Santa Anna found that if he fought us on the 14th, he would hardly have a body-guard left to cover his retreat.

Early in the morning the two columns took up their march. Gens. Quitman and Smith, at the head of their commands, entered the Grand National Plaza, at seven o'clock. The column was formed in the Plaza, and, by order of Gen. Quitman, the National Standard of the Cero Gordo Division, while the command came to a present, was hung to the breeze over the HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS, and, with one of our national poets, we may say—

"Our flag is there, our flag is there—
Behold its glorious stripes and stars!
Our flag is there, our flag is there—
We hail it with three loud huzzas!"

Gen. Worth's command halted four or five squares from the Plaza, where Col. Garland was wounded.

About 8 o'clock, Gen. Scott and staff, in full leather, escorted by the Cavalry, entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the soldiery on all sides. As he entered, the band of the 2d Dragoons, mounted, interested the staring crowds with Hail Columbia. As the escort entered the Grand Plaza, the band moved the patriotism of the whole of us to a little higher pitch, by the good, old-fashioned national air of Yankee Doodle!

One of the first acts of Gen. Scott was to appoint Gen. Quitman Civil and Military Governor of Mexico, and Col. F. S. Belton, Lieut. Governor. Gen. Quitman's department embraces the following officers:—Capt. F. N. Page, Ass't Adjutant General, and Lieutenants, M. Lovell, M. Wilcox, and R. P. Hammond, Aid de Camps; Capt. G. T. M. Davis, Secretary, & Mr. Levi, Interpreter.

Throughout the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th, the Mexicans continued to fire from the corners and tops of the houses, killing some and wounding many. The Artillery was at first tried on them, but owing to their concealed position it was not effective. The Rifle regiment, and some of the Infantry, were then sent in pursuit, which force silenced them wherever they went. The Mexicans were very much mistaken when they came to engage the Rifles on the house-tops; during their retreat they would fight in each other much injury; but the deadly fire of the Rifles picked them out from their hiding-places where they least expected it, and made them very willing to cease so unequal a combat.

The officers of our army have suffered severely; they were foremost in the fight, and of course the first to fall. Louisiana and Mississippi, twin-sisters of the South, have been most ably and nobly represented. Generals Quitman and Smith, who bore conspicuous parts in the battle of Monterey, have been no less prominent in the operations which resulted in the surrender of this city. Mississippi, which has sent heroes to this war by regiments, may well be proud of her representatives—and she has the honor of having one of her citizens the first American Governor in the Halls of the Montezumas.

What will Louisiana say, when she hears of the successes and masterly ability displayed by her own son, Gen. Persifer F. Smith? If it were possible for any one

man to wear any more laurels than he acquired at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, we might speak of his conduct in the movements on the city. He has proved himself to be not only a good general, but one of the best of the army or of the age. Lieut. Beauregard, of the Engineers, also one of Louisiana's sons, has highly distinguished himself. I saw him complete his reconnaissance of the Garita, (gate of the city,) after he had received two severe contusions.

One fact has been clearly demonstrated, both before and since the entrance of the army into the Valley of Mexico—that our Cavalry force is entirely too small. The service of this corps has been so severe, owing to the smallness of its numbers, that after the battle nearly all the men and horses were in a manner, unfit for service.—This was calculated to destroy the efficiency of even those we have here; and even at the present time, one-half of the command is on extra duty every day. Mr. G. W. Barnes, of Georgia, and Mr. Lewis Dickinson, of Alabama, at the cessation of the armistice, organized, mounted, equipped, and supported a company of about twenty men, at their own expense, to serve during the fight, and by the order of Col. Harney, were attached to the squadron of Capt. Hardie. They had several skirmishes with the enemy, both before and after entering the city. Mr. Harlow, of the company, was killed, and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. J. Pierce, were badly wounded.

Pennsylvania Election. Official.

Counties.	GOVERNOR,	
	SHANKS	LEWIS
Adams	1558	1946
Allegheny	4458	5763
Armstrong	2136	1518
Beaver	2034	2203
Bedford	2458	2205
Berks	8088	3357
Blair	1264	1854
Bradford	3658	2520
Bucks	4685	4341
Butler	1931	1860
Cambria	1130	974
Carbon	786	484
Center	2477	1782
Chester	4614	5152
Clarion	1607	651
Clearfield	867	582
Clinton	966	685
Columbia	2913	1506
Crawford	2265	1686
Cumberland	2867	2559
Dauphin	1872	2790
Deleware	1484	1719
Elk	182	93
Erie	1728	2586
Fayette	2811	2113
Franklin	2762	3219
Green	1914	880
Huntingdon	1641	2012
Indiana	1415	2052
Jefferson	709	454
Juniaata	986	975
Lancaster	4931	8741
Lebanon	1600	2140
Lehigh	2583	2239
Luzerne	3296	2017
Lycoming	1874	1528
McKeen	313	252
Mercer	2617	2816
Mifflin	1431	1289
Monroe	5148	347
Montgomery	1411	3723
Northampton	2862	2359
Northumberland	1971	1291
Perry	1728	1106
Phila County	12693	7605
Phila City	3918	6512
Pike	671	142
Potter	530	183
Schuylkill	3720	2833
Somerset	913	2162
Sullivan	317	130
Susquehanna	2352	1463
Tioga	1750	972
Union	1479	2463
Venango	1328	802
Washington	3531	3335
Warren	849	659
Wayne	1291	687
Westmoreland	4525	2357
Wyoming	849	653
York	4007	3103
TOTAL.	146115	128138

Estate of James Moore Dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of the above deceased, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW MOORE,
JANE MOORE,
ELISHA FENTON,
Penn tp, Sept. 1, 1847.

LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran!

THE Court of Common Pleas of Chester county having appointed P. F. Smith, Trustee to sell and convey the lands belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, late of Chester county. All persons wishing to purchase any portion of the lands in Brady township, will apply to the subscriber, and all those who are indebted for purchases from the former Trustee, are requested to come forward and make payment.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, Att'y
for P. F. Smith, Trustee.
Borough of Clearfield, Pa.
Sept. 30, 1847.—paid.