

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

M. B. MASSER, Editor.

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THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance.

No subscriptions received for a less period than six months. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, PENNSYLVANIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Sand, formerly occupied by George Prince in a public house, (east of the State House, and opposite the Court House), where he is prepared to accommodate his friends, and all others who may favor him with their custom, in the best manner.

In short, no exertions nor expense will be spared to render his house in every way worthy of public patronage.

Sunbury, April 4th, 1846—6m

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Beautiful Imperial 3 ply Double Superfine Ingrain Fine and Medium do Twilled and plain Venetian together with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS from 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms, halls, &c.; also, Matting, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Cotton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good assortment of Ingrain Carpets from 25 to 50 cents, and Stair and Entry Carpets from 12 to 50 cts.

ELDRIDGE & BROTHER, No. 41, Strawberry Street, one door above Chesnut, near Second Street, Philadelphia. March 21st, 1846.—3m.

A CARD.

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WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet-bags, of every style and pattern are manufactured, in the best manner and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate. Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers that get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importance, it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties. Price of single machine \$6. H. B. MASSER.

The following certificate is from a few of those who have these machines in use. Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1846.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is a most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor.—That it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearing or tearing.—That it knecks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore heartily recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HEGINS, A. JORDAN, CHS. WEAVER, CHS. PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BEN. HENDRICKS, GIDEON LEIBENING.

ISSA'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut street), Philadelphia, September 21st, 1846.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine I say house upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no rear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a number of other machines in my family, but it is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

FLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, at the store of Aug. 9, 1845 HENRY MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JAYSSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 4, 1846.

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PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . \$0 50 1 do 2 do . . . . . 0 75 1 do 3 do . . . . . 1 00 Every subsequent insertion, . . . 0 25 Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Sixteen lines or less make a square.

Præconium Depravity.

The following singular instance of juvenile depravity has just been brought to light in Skowhegan, Somerset Co., Maine. It is not the first instance in which credulity has done injustice to the innocent by believing the artful tales of mesmerist impostors.—

Dr. Marden, of S., had, for the last ten months, a lad in his office, by the name of Edwin Bray, aged about twelve years. B. soon won the Doctor's regard by his obliging disposition, and apparent good conduct; but recent developments have shown this lad to be an accomplished villain. Dr. M. is a mesmerist, and young Bray soon seemed a good clairvoyant subject. His success was wonderful. He could, in that state, see minute articles in the street. At one time he informed Dr. M. that there was a watch key and a half-dollar piece in the street in Cataun Village, and on going there the next day readily found them. At another time he stated that there was a wallet under the sidewalk in Waterville, with a five-dollar bill in it, and which he afterwards, on going to Waterville, found.

On the 31st ult., (Sunday,) after meeting, the boy went home, and the doctor returned a few moments after and found, that during his absence, the house had been robbed of a half eagle and a pair of footings. Search was made for the thief, but nothing discovered. In the evening Edwin was mesmerized, and on being asked for the thief, replied that Henry Hooper, who resides half a mile from the Doctor's house, was the person who committed the theft, and that the money was then in Hooper's pocket.

This lad, Hooper, had before been accused by Edwin, while in the mesmeric state, of robbing Edward McLellan's jewelry store—articles having been stolen from that store several times within the last month or two. McLellan had suspected Bray, but the Doctor would not listen to his suspicions. However, Dr. Marden now called on McLellan, and with an officer proceeded at 10 o'clock on that Sunday night to examine Hooper's premises for the stolen goods. Every effort was made for discovery with no success. Young Hooper was arrested and put under keepers at the tavern.

In the morning, another experiment was made with Bray, and he stated that the piece of money had rolled out of Hooper's pocket under the bed and was covered up by lint and straw, and thus escaped the search of the previous evening. Another search was commenced. Previously, however, the footings were discovered buried in Dr. M.'s garden, and suspicions began to attach to Bray. On this second search nothing was discovered to throw suspicion upon Hooper, till after all had left the house, when the boy told Dr. M. that he saw something in one of the cracks in the house. They accordingly again repaired to the room, and there in plain sight was the lost piece of money. Upon this testimony, Hooper was arraigned before Justice Weston, and bound over to appear at the District Court for trial, and for want of bail was committed to jail.

On the next day, some circumstances looking favorable to Hooper, (it having been proved that he was abed when the robbery was committed on Sunday,) he was liberated on his own recognizance. He immediately charged Bray with committing the theft, and B. was arrested and bound over for trial.—Dr. Marden, whose faith in him was still unshaken—became his bondman.

On Thursday evening subsequent, Bray was put into a mesmeric state, and in presence of McLellan, again stated that Hooper had stolen the articles from his store, that part of them had been thrown out of the window and he could find them. So off they started again, at the instigation of this arch impostor. On the way he fell down, pretended to be faint, and so on, and finally said he was so unwell he could not go to the place that night. He was taken back and put to bed. Marden and McLellan then went to the spot where the boy had fallen, and found several of the lost articles. The Doctor then, for the first time, began to suspect him. He sent for a justice, the boy was called up, and many efforts made to bring him to confession. From one o'clock to daylight he was stubborn. Then he knocked under, and confessed the whole. He acknowledged that he stole the jewelry, and the gold piece and footings—while they were searching it. He confessed that at no time had he been asleep, but he had feigned it in order to deceive the Doctor, and that when he pretended to find the articles on the road, he had them in his possession, and dropped them at the time. After he had confessed his guilt, he attempted to wind up his villainy by cutting his throat, but was prevented by McLellan, who caught his hand while in the act. He succeeded in making a slight wound. On Friday, he was again arraigned, and committed to prison to await his trial at the July term of the District Court.

The cause of mesmerism and clairvoyance must have received a shock in the village of Skowhegan, from which it will not recover for some time to come.

Battle of Palo Alto and Resaca De La Palma.

GEN. TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

H. Q. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Matamoras, May 16, 1846.

Sir: I have now the honor to submit a more detailed report of the action of the 8th instant.

The main body of the army of occupation marched, under my immediate orders, from Point Isabel, on the evening of the 7th of May, and bivouacked seven miles from that place.

Our march was resumed the following morning. About noon, when our advance of cavalry had reached the water-hole of 'Palo Alto,' the Mexican troops were reported in our front, and were soon discovered occupying the road in force. I ordered a halt upon reaching the water, with a view to rest and refresh the men, and form deliberately our line of battle. The Mexican line was now plainly visible across the prairie, and about three quarters of a mile distant. Their left, which was composed of a heavy force of cavalry, occupied the road, resting upon a thicket of chapparel, while masses of infantry were discovered in succession on the right, greatly outnumbering our own force.

Our line of battle was now formed in the following order commencing on the extreme right: 5th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. McIntosh; Major Ringgold's artillery; 3d infantry, commanded by Capt. L. N. Morris; two 18-pounders, commanded by Lieut. Churchill, 3d artillery; 4th infantry, commanded by Major G. W. Allen; the 3d and 4th regiments, composed the 3d brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Garland; and all the above corps, together with two squadrons of dragoons under Captains Ker and May, composed the right wing, under the orders of Colonel Twiggs. The left was formed by the battalion of artillery commanded by Lieut. Col. Childs, Capt. Duncan's light artillery, and the 8th infantry, under Capt. Montgomery—all forming the 1st brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Belknap. The train was packed near the water, under direction of Captains Crossman and Myers, and protected by Capt. Ker's squadron.

At 2 o'clock we took up the march by heads of columns in the direction of the enemy—the 18-pounder battery following the road. While the columns were advancing, Lieut. Blake, topographical engineer, volunteered a reconnaissance of the enemy's line, which was handsomely performed, and resulted in the discovery of at least two batteries of artillery in the intervals of their cavalry and infantry. These batteries were soon opened upon us; when I ordered the columns halted and deployed into line, and the fire to be returned by all our artillery. The 8th infantry, on our extreme left, was thrown back to secure that flank. The first fire of the enemy did but little execution, while our 18-pounders and Major Ringgold's artillery soon dispersed the cavalry, which formed his left. Captain Duncan's battery, thrown forward in advance of the line, was doing good execution at this time. Capt. May's squadron was now detached to support that battery, and the left of our position. The Mexican cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, were now reported to be moving through the chapparel to our right, to threaten that flank, or make a demonstration against the train. The 5th infantry was immediately detached to check this movement, and, supported by Lieut. Ridgely, with a section of Major Ringgold's battery and Capt. Walker's volunteers, effectually repulsed the enemy—the 5th infantry repelling a charge of lancers, and the artillery doing great execution in their ranks. The 3d infantry was now detached to the right as a still further security to that flank yet threatened by the enemy. Major Ringgold, with the remaining section, kept up his fire from an advanced position and was supported by the 4th infantry.

The grass of the prairie had been accidentally fired by our artillery, and volumes of smoke now partially concealed the armies from each other. As the enemy's left had evidently been driven back and left the road free as the cannonade had been suspended, I ordered forward the 18-pounders on the road nearly to the position first occupied by the Mexican cavalry, and caused the 1st brigade to take up a new position still on the left of the 18-pounder battery. The 5th was advanced from its former position and occupied a point on the extreme right of the new line. The enemy made a change of position corresponding to our own, and after a suspension of nearly an hour the action was resumed.

The fire of artillery was now most destructive—openings were constantly made through the enemy's ranks by our fire, and the constancy with which the Mexican infantry sustained this severe cannonade was a theme of remark and admiration. Capt. May's squadron was detached to make a demonstration on the left of the enemy's position, and suffered severely from the fire of artillery to which it was for some time exposed. The 4th infantry, which had been ordered to support the 18-pounder battery was exposed to a most galling fire of artillery, by which several men were killed and Capt. Page dangerously wounded. The enemy's fire

was directed against our 18-pounder battery and the guns under Major Ringgold in its vicinity. The Major himself, while coolly directing the fire of his pieces, was struck by a cannon ball and mortally wounded.

In the meantime, the battalion of artillery under Lieut. Col. Childs had been brought up to support the artillery on our right.—A strong demonstration of cavalry was now made by the enemy against this part of our line, and the column continued to advance under a severe fire from the 18-pounders.—The battalion was instantly formed in square and held ready to receive the charge of cavalry, but where the advancing squadrons were within close range a deadly fire of canister from the 18-pounders dispersed them. A brisk fire of small arms was now opened upon the square, by which one officer, Lieut. Luther, 2d artillery, was slightly wounded, but a well directed volley from the front of the square silenced all further firing from the enemy in this quarter. It was now nearly dark and the action was closed on the right of our line, the enemy having been completely driven back from his position and foiled in every attempt against our line.

While the above was going forward on our right and under my own eye, the enemy had made a serious attempt against the left of our line. Capt. Duncan instantly perceived the movement, and by the bold and brilliant maneuvering of his battery, completely repulsed every successive effort of the enemy to advance in force upon our left flank. Supported in succession by the 8th infantry and by Capt. Ker's squadron of dragoons, he gallantly held the enemy at bay, and finally drove him, with immense loss, from the field. The action here and along the whole line, continued until dark, when the enemy retired into the chapparel in rear of his position. Our army bivouacked on the ground it occupied. During the afternoon the train had been moved forward about half a mile, and was packed in the rear of the new position.

Our loss this day, was nine killed, forty-four wounded, and two missing. Among the wounded, were Major Ringgold, who has since died, and Capt. Page, dangerously wounded: Lieut. Luther, slightly so. I annex a tabular statement of the casualties of the day. Our own force engaged, is shown by the field report, herewith, to have been 177 officers and 2,111 men—aggregate, 2,288. The Mexican force, according to the statements of their own officers taken prisoners in the affair of the 9th, was not less than 6,000 regular troops, with 19 pieces of artillery, and probably exceeded that number; the irregular force not known. Their loss was not less than 200 killed and 400 wounded—probably greater. This estimate is very moderate, and formed upon the number actually counted upon the field and upon the reports of their own officers.

As already reported in my first brief despatch the conduct of our officers and men was every thing that could be desired. Exposed for hours to the severest trial—a cannonade of artillery—our troops displayed a coolness and constancy which gave me, throughout, the assurance of victory.

I purposely defer the mention of individuals until my report of the action of the 9th, when I will endeavor to do justice to the many instances of distinguished conduct on both days. In the meantime, I refer, for minute details, to the reports of individual commanders. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

H. Q. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, No. 30 Camp near Ft. Brown, Texas, May 17, 1846.

Sir:—In submitting a more minute report of the affair of 'Resaca de la Palma,' I have the honor to state that early on the 9th inst., the enemy who had encamped near the field of battle of the day previous, was discovered moving by his left flank, evidently in retreat, and perhaps at the same time to gain a new position on the road to Matamoras, and there again resist our advance.

I ordered the supply train to be strongly packed at its position, and left with it four pieces of artillery—the two 18 pounders which had done such good service on the previous day—and two 12 pounders which had not been in the action. The wounded officers and men were at the same time sent back to Point Isabel. I then moved forward with the columns to the edge of the chapparel or forest, which extends to the Rio Grande, a distance of seven miles.—The light companies of the 1st brigade, under Capt. C. F. Smith, 2d artillery, and a select detachment of light troops, the whole under the command of Capt. McCall, 4th infantry, were thrown forward into the chapparel to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. About 3 o'clock I received a report from the advance, that the enemy was in position on the road with at least two pieces of artillery. The command was immediately put in motion, and about 4 o'clock I came up with Capt. McCall, who reported

the enemy in force in our front, occupying a ravine which intersects the road and is skirted by thickets of dense chapparel. Ridgely's battery and the advance under Captain McCall were at once thrown forward on the road, and into the chapparel on either side, while the 5th infantry and one wing of the 4th was thrown into the forest on the left, and the 3d and the wing of the 4th on the right of the road. These corps were employed as skirmishers to cover the battery and engage the Mexican infantry. Capt. McCall's command became at once engaged with the enemy, while the light artillery, though in a very exposed position, did great execution. The enemy had at least eight pieces of artillery, and maintained an incessant fire upon our advance.

The action now became general, and although the enemy's infantry gave way before the steady fire and resolute progress of our own, his artillery was still in position to check our advance—several pieces occupying the pass across the ravine which he had chosen for his position. Perceiving that no decisive advantages could be gained until this artillery was silenced, I ordered Capt. May to charge the batteries with his squadron of dragoons. This was gallantly and effectually executed, the army was driven from his guns, and Gen. La Vega, who remained alone at one of the batteries, was taken prisoner. The squadron, which suffered much in this charge, not being immediately supported by infantry, could not retain possession of the artillery taken, but it was completely silenced. In the mean time the 8th infantry had been ordered up and had become warmly engaged on the right of the road. This regiment and a part of the 5th were now ordered to charge the batteries, which was handsomely done, and the enemy entirely driven from his artillery and his position on the left of the road.

The light companies of the 1st brigade and the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry had been deployed on the right of the road, where, at various points, they became briskly engaged with the enemy. A small party, under Captain Buchanan and Lieuts. Wood and Hays, 4th infantry, composed chiefly of men of that regiment, drove the enemy from a breast-work which he occupied, and captured a piece of artillery. An attempt to recover this piece was repelled by Captain Barbour, 3d infantry. The enemy was at last completely driven from his position on the right of the road, and retreated precipitately, leaving baggage of every description. The 4th infantry took possession of a camp where the head quarters of the Mexican general-in-chief were established. All his official correspondence was captured at this place.

The artillery battalion (excepting the flank companies) had been ordered to guard the baggage train, which was packed some distance in rear. The battalion was now ordered up to pursue the enemy, and with the 3d infantry, Capt. Ker's dragoons, and Capt. Duncan's battery, followed him rapidly to the river, making a number of prisoners. Great numbers of the enemy were drowned in attempting to cross the river near the town. The corps last mentioned encamped near the river—the remainder of the army on the field of battle.

The strength of our marching force on this day as exhibited in the annexed field report, was 172 officers, and 2,049 men—aggregate 2,222. The actual number engaged with the enemy did not exceed 1,700. Our loss was three officers killed and twelve wounded; thirty-six men killed, and seventy-one wounded. Among the officers killed, I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Inge, 2d dragoons, who fell at the head of his platoon, while gallantly charging the enemy's battery; of Lieut. Cochrane, of the 4th, and Lieut. Chadborne, of the 5th infantry, who likewise met their death in the thickest of the fight. The officers wounded were Lieutenant Colonel Payne, Inspector General; Lieutenant Dobbins, 3d infantry advance, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh, 5th infantry, twice severely; Capt. Hooe, 5th infantry, severely, (right arm since amputated); Lieutenant Fowler, 5th infantry, slightly; Capt. Montgomery, 8th infantry, slightly; Lieutenants Gates and Jordan, 8th infantry, severely; (each twice); Lieutenants Selden, Macley, Burbank and Morris, 8th infantry, slightly. A tabular statement of the killed and wounded is annexed herewith.

I have no accurate data from which to estimate the enemy's force on this day.—He is known to have been reinforced after the action of the 8th, both by cavalry and infantry, and no doubt to an extent at least equal to his loss on that day. It is probable that 6,000 men were opposed to us, and in a position chosen by themselves, and strongly defended with artillery. The enemy's loss was very great. Nearly 200 of his dead were buried by us on the day succeeding the battle. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in two affairs of the 8 and 9th is, I think, moderately estimated at 1,000 men.

Our victory has been decisive. A small force has overcome immense odds of the best troops that Mexico can furnish—veteran regiments, perfectly equipped and appointed. Eight pieces of artillery, several colors and standards, a great number of prisoners, including fourteen officers, and a large amount of

baggage and public property have fallen into our hands.

The causes of our victory are doubtless to be found in the superior quality of our officers and men. I have already, in former reports, paid a general tribute to the admirable conduct of the troops on both days. It now becomes my duty—and I feel it to be one of great delicacy—to notice individuals. In so extensive a field as that of the 8th, and in the dense cover where most of the action of the 9th was fought, I could not possibly be witness to more than a small portion of the operations of the various corps, and I must, therefore, depend upon the reports of subordinate commanders, which I respectfully enclose herewith.

Colonel Twiggs, the second in command, was particularly active on both days in executing my orders, directing the operations of the right wing. Lieut. Col. McIntosh, commanding the 5th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Garland, commanding the 3d brigade, Lieut. Col. Belknap, commanding the 1st brigade, Lieut. Col. Childs, commanding the artillery battalion, Major Allen, Capt. L. N. Morris and Montgomery, commanding respectively the 4th, 3d, and 8th regiments of infantry, were zealous in the performance of their duties, and gave examples to their commands of cool and fearless conduct. Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh repulsed with his regiment a charge of lancers in the action of Palo Alto, and shared with it in the honors and dangers of the following day, being twice severely wounded. Lt. Col. Belknap headed a charge of the 8th Infantry, which resulted in driving the enemy from his guns, and leaving us in possession of that part of the field.

Capt. Duncan and Lieutenant Ridgely deserve especial notice for the gallant and efficient manner in which they maneuvered and served their batteries. The impression made by Captain Duncan's battery upon the extreme right of the enemy's line, at the affair of Palo Alto, contributed largely to the result of the day; while the terrible fire kept up by Lieutenant Ridgely, in the affair of the 8th, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. The 18 pounder battery, which played a conspicuous part in the action of the 8th, was admirably served by Lieut. Churchill, 3d artillery, assisted by Lieut. Wood, topographical engineer. The charge of cavalry on the enemy's batteries on 9th, was gallantly led by Captain May, and had complete success.

Captain McCall, 4th infantry, rendered distinguished service with the advanced corps under his orders. His loss, in killed and wounded, will show how closely it was engaged. I may take this occasion to say that, in two former instances, Capt. McCall has rendered valuable service as a partisan officer. In this connexion I would mention the services of Captain Walker, of the Texan Rangers, who was in both affairs with his company, and who has performed very meritorious services as a spy and partisan. I must beg leave to refer to the reports of subordinate commanders for the names of many officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who were distinguished by good conduct on both days. Instances of individual gallantry and personal conflict with the enemy were not wanting in the affair of 9th, but cannot find place in a general report. The officers serving on the staffs of the different commanders, are particularly mentioned by them.

I derived aid on both days from all the officers of my staff. Captain Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Lieut. Colonel Payne, inspector general, Lieut. Easton, A. D. C., Captain Waggoner, commissary of subsistence, Lieut. Scarlett, engineer, and Lieuts. Blake and Meade, topographical engineers, promptly conveyed my orders to every part of the field. Lieutenant Colonel Payne was wounded in the affair of the 9th, and I have already had occasion to report the melancholy death of Lieut. Blake by accident, in the interval between the two engagements. Major Craig and Lieutenant Breton, of the ordnance department, were actively engaged in their appropriate duties; and Surgeon Craig, medical director, superintended in person the arduous service of the field hospitals. I take this occasion to mention generally the devotion to duty of the medical staff of the army, who have been untiring in their exertions, both in the field and in the hospitals, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded of both armies. Capt. Crossman and Myers, of the quartermaster's department, who had charge of the heavy supply train at both engagements, conducted it in a most satisfactory manner and finally brought it up, without the smallest loss, to its destination. I enclose an inventory of the Mexican property captured on the field, and also a sketch of the field of 'Resaca de la Palma,' and of the route from Point Isabel, made by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Easton. One regimental color, (battalion of Tampico), and many standards and guidons of cavalry, were taken at the affair of the 8th. I would be pleased to receive your instructions as to the disposition to be made of the trophies—whether they shall be sent to Washington, &c.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.