

GENERAL TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846

Sir: At noon on the 23d inst., while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag a communication from the governor of the state of Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from General Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2.) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia at Gen. Worth's headquarters.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico believed to be favorable to the interest of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government.

I regret to report that Captain William W. Topographical Engineers, and Lieutenant Terret, 1st Infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st. Captain G. M. Hill, 7th Infantry, was wounded (not badly) on the 23d. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding, The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

D. Franco de P. Morales, Governor of New Leon, to Major General Taylor.

MONTEREY, Sept. 26, 8 o'clock, A. M. As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican general in chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do, thousands of victims, who, from indignance and want of means, are in the theatre of war, and find themselves unavailingly sacrificed, claim the right to be uselessly sacrificed.

I have the honor to salute you general-in-chief of the army of occupation of the U. States, and to assure you of my highest consideration. God and liberty.

FRANCO DE P. MORALES. General-in-chief of the army of Occupation of the United States.

No. 2.

D. Pedro Ampudia general in chief, to Major Gen. Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS AT MONTEREY, Sept. 23, 1846, 9 o'clock, P. M. Senior General: Having made the defence of which, I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honour which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population, who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war; and taking it for granted that the American government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the personnel and materielle which have remained, and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken a part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

To Senior Don Z. Taylor, General in chief of the American Army.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

7 o'clock, A. M.

Sir: your communication, bearing date at nine o'clock P. M. on the 23d inst., has just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort with all the personal and materielle of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms, and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be dispatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

Senior D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA, General in Chief, Monterey.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: General Worth, of the United States Army, Gen. Henderson, of the Texas volunteers, and Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major General Taylor, commanding in chief the United States forces, and General Requena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senior Manuel M. Llano, governor of Nueve Leon, on the part of Senior General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding in chief the army of the north of Mexico.

ART. 1. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the armaments of war, and all other public property, with the undemanded exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces, now at Monterey.

ART. 2. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms, to wit: the commissioned officers their side arms the infantry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

ART. 3. That the Mexican forces retire within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Niemada, the city of Linares, and San Pedro de las Yucas.

ART. 4. That the citadel of Monterey, the arsenal, and the barracks, be occupied by the American forces, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ART. 5. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ART. 6. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective governments are received.

ART. 7. That the public property, to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding general of the two armies.

ART. 8. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles, shall be solved by an equitable construction, and on principles of liberality to the retreating army.

ART. 9. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery. Done at Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.

W. J. W. ORTH, Brigadier General U. S. A. J. PINKNEY HENDERSON, Major Gen. Comdg. the Texas volunteers. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Col. Mississippi Rifemen. MANUEL M LLANO, T. REQUENA, ORTEGA. Approved: PEDRO AMPUDIA, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comdg.

From the Charleston Evening News, Oct. 15.] From the Seat of War.

We are indebted to Capt. Thornton, of the U. S. Dragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the Seat of War.

Capt. Thornton informs us that it is now very sickly at Matamoros, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of the last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, three fourths volunteers, sick of dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration typhoid fever. The average number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected however that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

Capt. T. further informs us that an order had been issued by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Patterson at Camargo to send the Alabama and Georgia regiments of volunteers to Monterey. They were to be commanded by Gen. Pillow.

The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the Rio Grande. One Regiment of Volunteers at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Two Regiments at a Mexican fort on the river ten miles from its mouth.

One Regiment of Ohio Volunteers under the command of Col. Curtis, and four companies of Artillery (regulars) at Matamoros. The volunteers are encamped on the north end of the town; two companies of Artillery, under Capt. Lowe, are stationed at Fort Brown, one company at Fort Parades; and one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Camargo are under the command of Col. Clarke, U. S. A. One company of Artillery (regulars,) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reynosa. One company of Artillery under Capt. Swartwout at Mier. One hundred and thirty Dragoon recruits, under Lieut. Kane, encamped in the Plaza, Mier.

Gen. Patterson had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4000 men encamped three miles from Camargo.

From San Antonio.

Extract from a letter from an officer of the army of Chihuahua, dated, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Sept. 5, 1846.

Our command of two companies of Infantry and two of Dragoons, left Gen. Smith on the 13th of July and arrived here on the 26th day of August—a march of 750 miles in the heat of summer and over most wretched roads. In going 140 miles we broke 20 axle trees, and other parts of the wagons in proportion. Some parts of our route were very mountainous and rocky; especially that north of the Red River. The frequent occurrence, on other portions of the route of quagmires and unbridged streams annoyed us much. There are few, if any, such long marches of Infantry, on record, and I cannot see what possessed the authorities at Washington to send us by this route, especially when the expedition could have been made by water in half the time.

Capt. Washington's Company of Light Artillery arrived this evening. I understand that quite a large number of his men are sick. Capt. Alexander's Company of the 6th Infantry from New Orleans, B. R. S., is expected here to-morrow, and will complete the Army of Chihuahua, which is composed as follows:—Regular Troops—1 Company of Light Artillery, 4 Companies of Dragoons, and 3 Companies of Infantry. Volunteers—2 Regiments Illinois Volunteers, Infantry, and 1 Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, Cavalry. The strength is not far from three thousand men. It is expected (on the best authority) that the advance of our army, including the Regulars, will take up its line of march for Capahua and Chihuahua on the 15th inst., but I am inclined to think that we shall not move so soon; many preparations are yet to be made. We have but eight days' provisions on hand, and it will be difficult to subsist us here much longer. The General is anxious to advance, and probably designs to gather some Mexican laurels.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

CAMP NEAR MARIN, MEXICO, Sept. 16, 1846. The City of Marin Taken—The Mexicans' Hurried Retreat—The perfect Order and Quietness of our Soldiers in entering and passing through the City.

Yesterday, the 15th of Sept. at 12 M. the first division of the army of occupation, with "Old Rough and Ready" at its head, came in sight of the city of Marin. General Taylor commanded a halt for a few minutes, for the purpose of discovering the intentions of the enemy. We were then about one mile from the city—our advance guard one-half mile, and also at a halt. A messenger was soon dispatched to the main body of the division, with the intelligence that five hundred lanterns were in the city, and making active preparations for a retreat. General Taylor then gave orders that the division march in quick time on the city. In ten minutes we were in the city, and where we expected to meet the most violent opposition, not a Mexican warrior was to be seen, and nearly all the inhabitants had fled the place. As we passed through to the southern part, we could very distinctly discern a body of soldiers in the far distance, making, to all appearance, a very hurried retreat.

Our soldiers preserved the strictest order and quietness in passing through the city. Not a man left the ranks, and scarcely was there a loud word spoken. A deep sensibility of pity seemed to pervade the whole mass of soldiery as they entered and passed through one of the most beautiful places in all Mexico. A frightened Mexican is an object of pity.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that Santa Anna is on his way from the city of Mexico to Monterey, at the head of a considerable force.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 24, 1846.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

The election returns, and the news from the army, has excluded almost every thing else from our columns.

HON. SIMON CAMERON paid this place a visit on Thursday, and was called upon by a large circle of his old friends and acquaintances. Gen. Cameron, in his youthful days, resided in this place, and although many years have passed, still finds a hearty welcome in almost every family. He left on Friday morning, and intends visiting Danville, and several other places on the Susquehanna, before he returns home. At Danville, we presume he intends to collect some information in relation to the manufacture of iron, which may be useful in the modification of the tariff.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. Mr. Power's majority over Foster is between 8 and 9000. This is a tariff victory that might have been expected.

The Steamer Caledonia brings the intelligence, that the Steamer Great Britain went ashore in the bay of Durham, Ireland, on the day she set sail, 22d Sept. Her passengers, 185 in number, were all saved.

The Elections in Pennsylvania.

The recent elections in Pennsylvania have resulted greatly in favor of the whigs. They are not, however, whig victories, but may be properly termed tariff victories. The inclemency of the weather, no doubt, in some measure, operated unfavorably; but the great and powerful agency in this general upheaving of the political elements was McKay's odious tariff bill. It did not require the inspiration of a prophet to foresee that such must be the result. The democracy, and in fact the whole people of Pennsylvania, are opposed to Mr. Walker's Southern policy, which tends to place the labor of the North and East on a level with that of the Southern slave. They are in favor of the protection of home industry and domestic manufactures, the policy of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson. The attempt, therefore, to drive the democracy of Pennsylvania into the policy of free trade, as was the case in the recent elections, will always end in defeat, and must in the end result in the destruction of the democratic party.

Thirteenth Congressional District.

Table with 2 columns: OFFICIAL, WHITE, POLLOCK. Rows include Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, Clinton, Pollock's majority.

Comparative Vote in 1845 and 1846, for Canal Commissioner.

Table with 4 columns: 1845 (Dem, White), 1846 (Dem, White). Rows include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Delaware, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton and Monroe, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia county, Philadelphia city, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Tioga, Union and Juniata, Warren, McKean and Elk, Washington, Wayne and Pike, Westmoreland, York.

CONGRESS.

We have now the complete results from all the Congressional Districts, as follows:

- 1. Lewis C. Levin, Native, re-elected. 2. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Whig, re-elected. 3. Charles Brown, Dem., over Native. 4. Charles J. Ingersoll, Dem., re-elected. 5. John Fredley, Whig gain. 6. J. W. Burnbeck, Whig gain. 7. A. R. McIlvain, Whig, re-elected. 8. John Strohm, Whig, re-elected. 9. William Strong, Dem., succeeds Dem. 10. Richard Broadhead, Dem., re-elected. 11. Chester Butler, Whig gain. 12. David Wilmot, Dem. re-elected. 13. James Pollock, Whig re-elected. 14. George N. Eckert, succeeds Whig. 15. Henry Nes, Tariff gain. 16. Jasper E. Brady, Whig gain. 17. John Blanchard, Whig, re-elected. 18. Andrew Stewart, Whig, re-elected. 19. Job Mann, Dem. succeeds Dem. 20. John Dickey, Whig, succeeds Whig. 21. Moses Hampton, Whig, succeeds Whig. 22. J. W. Farrelly, Whig gain. 23. James Campbell, Whig gain. 24. Alexander Irvin, Whig succeeds Whig. Whigs 17—Gain 7. Dem. 6. Native 1.

THE STATE SENATE.

For the next year the following are the members of our State Senate. Whigs, in Roman. Democrats, in Italics. New members, marked *.

- 1. Philadelphia City—Chas. Gibbons, Wm. A. Crabb. 2. Philadelphia county—Oliver P. Cornman, Henry L. Benner, *Wm. F. Small. 3. Montgomery—*George Richards. 4. Chester and Delaware—William Williamson. 5. Berks—*John Poltger. 6. Bucks—*Josiah Rich. 7. Lancaster & Lebanon—A. H. Smith, Jr., P. Sanderson. 8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe & Pike—*Charles W. Pitman. 9. Northampton and Lehigh—*Jacob D. Boss. 10. Susquehanna, Wayne & Wyoming, William H. Dimmock. 11. Bradford & Tioga—*Gordon F. Mason. 12. Lycoming, Centre & Clinton—*William Harris. 13. Luzerne & Columbia—William Ross. 14. Dauphin & Northumberland—Benj. Jordan. 15. Perry & Cumberland—Wm. Anderson. 16. Mifflin, Juniata & Union—Jacob S. Wagoner. 17. York—*Philip Smyser. 18. Franklin and Adams—Thomas Carzon. 19. Huntingdon, Blair & Bedford—John Morrison. 20. Indiana, Clearfield, Cambria & Armstrong—William Bigler. 21. Westmoreland & Somerset—Samuel Hill. 22. Fayette & Green—Charles A. Black. 23. Washington—E. G. Crewecroft. 24. Allegheny & Butler—George Darsie, *John Lewis. 25. Beaver & Mercer—Robert Darragh. 26. Crawford & Venango—James P. Hoover. 27. Erie—*J. B. Johnson. 28. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, McKean, Potter & Elk—James M. G. Rice. Whigs 19. Democrats 13 (Native 1).

House of Representatives.

Table with 2 columns: Whig, Dem. Rows include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair (from Huntingdon), Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Centre and Clearfield, Chester, Clarion, Jefferson and Venango, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Delaware, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Green, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Lehigh and Carbon, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton and Monroe, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia county, Philadelphia city, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Tioga, Union and Juniata, Warren, McKean and Elk, Washington, Wayne and Pike, Westmoreland, York.

Whig gain—28. Dem. gain—1.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Attorney General of the United States, vice John Y. Mason, resigned.

In Ohio, the elections have resulted pretty much as they did in this state. The whigs have elected 14 members of Congress, the democrats 7—being a gain of 7 for the whigs. The tariff of 1846 has also done the deed there. The Washington Union says that Capt. Eaton states it is estimated that the Mexicans, covered as they were by their entrenchments, lost more men, in the three days' fighting, than our troops did. The population of the town is said to be about 10,000. Our army has taken 30 pieces of cannon at Monterey.

MOST AWFUL MURDERS—A Man Woman and Child Killed.—The Lancaster Union and Tribune Extra of Oct. 17th says: "On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., a man named John Haggerty, living in South Queen street, in this city, committed a series of murders unparalleled in the annals for our Commonwealth. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, after shooting a horse in the street near his door, he went into the gunsmith shop—near his own residence—of Mr. Melchoir Fordney, an old and highly esteemed man; what took place could not ascertain, but a boy, a son of Mr. Fordney, gave the alarm that his Father, mother and sister had been murdered by Haggerty. On going into the room, we witnessed one of the most horrid spectacles imaginable. Just inside the front door of the shop lay the old man, with his brains battered out. At his side, but with her head towards the back door, lay the body of his wife, her brains also battered out; and near her, lay her child, four or five years old, with its skull broken and the brains oozing therefrom! Fordney and his wife, it seemed, had been killed instantly. The little boy stated in substance that Haggerty got at his father with an axe, and while he was killing him, his mother ran in to interfere when he turned upon her and killed her, and then struck the child on the head with the axe. The child only lived a few hours. The foul deed created intense excitement in our city. Haggerty was arrested and committed to prison."

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. KEARNEY.—Despatches from Gen. Kearney of the 1st September have been received at Washington. The Union says they make no allusion to the reports from the St. Louis papers. The General was organizing his military force, and making arrangements for the provisional government. He had sent a part of his force into a part of New Mexico which lies South of Santa Fe, for the purpose of foraging the horses, &c. He says nothing of the expedition to California.

The New Orleans Delta has been assured by an officer, who was in the battle at Monterey, that in steady bravery, though of course, not in methodical marching and systematic attack, the volunteers were fully equal to the Regulars, and that is saying a great deal, for we venture to boast that there is not a finer army in the world than the Regulars now in Monterey. But particularly in the scrambling fight in the streets, and on the tops of the houses, the volunteers of Mississippi, of Tennessee and of Texas, were very effective. Indeed the chief loss to the enemy was occasioned by the sharp shooting and sharp cutting of Tennessee rifles and Mississippi bowie knives.

The RECENT NEWS FROM MEXICO shows an unusual degree of vigor on the part of the government of that country, and the war with that country, from present appearances, is only begun. Santa Anna is at the head of the army, for which a levy for 30,000 additional troops has been made. With such a force as this, General Santa Anna will be able to give General Taylor plenty of work to do, especially if the Mexicans fight as bravely, and at as great an advantage, as at Monterey. The next battle will probably be fought at Saltillo, where Ampudia will probably fortify as strongly as Monterey. With the 7000 men under his command and the 8000 under Gen. Salas, which, it is said, have left the Capital, there will be still greater odds for our troops to contend with. Taylor appears, however, to understand his foe, and to be able to engage him at any odds. We expect in a few weeks to hear of another desperate encounter.—Phila. Ledger.

WONDERFUL INVENTIONS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Worcester, Massachusetts, gives the following account of the fruits of Yankee skill and ingenuity. "There are two machinists there, whose presence there might give some distinction to Norwich, though their genius has been exercised on very different objects—one is the inventor of that most extraordinary piece of mechanism, employed with a wonderful saving of labor, not in making but in papering Pins! Could you suppose that it would ever have entered into the imagination of the most dreamy enthusiast, that he could contrive a machine, whereby he could throw in any quantity of pins, in mass, all heads and points, and have them come out, not only perfectly straightened, but actually papered, three widths of paper at a time, with nothing remaining to be done but to fold up the papers of pins all ready for sale! Well, that extraordinary piece of mechanism has been invented and put into practical use, by this Norwich machinist. How much more useful than all the jugglery of Herr Alexander, wonderful, truly, as that is! But he has not been satisfied with this achievement. He has now invented a machine, whereby Seythes, instead of being hammered out with trip-hammers, [itself a great saving of labor,] will be rolled out from the bar of iron, perfectly made at one operation, except turning the heel by a second one; the blade of the Seythe will be all else be complete, ready for tempering and grinding. The inventor has spent two years in bringing it to perfection. I heard the Editor of your Farmers' Library catechizing him very closely about it, and doubt not he will give a more particular description of the improvement and saving of labor effected by this curious machine for making Seythes at a single heat.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Singular Discovery.—A dead body was taken from the Ohio river, opposite this city, yesterday, dressed in men's clothes which were taken off at the Coroner's inquest, when it was ascertained that the body was that of a female! In her pocket was a deck of cards and 15 cents. We did not learn the name or further particulars.—Cm. Com.