

More Details of the Battles.

The Picayune has a series of letters from Mr. Kendall, and a corrected list of the killed and wounded.

The regiment of N. York Volunteers lost 103 men, in killed and wounded.

The greatest loss was in the attack upon Santa Anna's second line, as he called it. No reconnaissance of this strong position had been previously made. The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they rushed pell-mell into the position most exposed, where they were mowed down by hundreds. Our own loss falls but little short of 1100, out of 6000 engaged.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tacubaya, Aug. 25 says that the armistice has produced universal dissatisfaction in the army. It is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation. Mr. K. does not believe that an honorable peace is to grow out of it; in which opinion he is joined by many officers of the army. He says that the whole matter was planned by the British Minister, who backs Santa Anna in his course.

It is reported that Paredes and Bustamante are both approaching the capital from different directions, with strong forces, breasting death and destruction to the Americans.

The number of deserters found fighting against us, and now among the prisoners, is 72. A Court Martial was in session, with Col. Garland as President, and it was thought full justice would be done the precious rascals.

Rily, the Irishman who commanded them makes his boasts of what he has done, and says he expects no mercy.

Gen. Scott was himself wounded by a grape-shot. It struck him on the outside of the leg; below the knee, and gave him so little pain at the time that he said nothing about it; but it has since caused him much uneasiness.

Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but are to be liberated to take part in the deliberations of that body on the question of peace.

Another letter, dated the 26th, states that positive information has been received that Valencia arrived at Tolco drunk.

Mr. Trist is said to have expressed himself pleased with the peace negotiations as far as they had progressed.

It is asserted by some, but doubted by others, that every thing is proceeding right with the commissioners.

Maj. Gaines, who recently escaped from Mexico, was in the staff of Gen. Scott during the battle; Midshipman Rodgers in that of Gen. Pillow; Maj. Borland made his escape, and was also in the battle.

The Picayune recalls its opinion that the City was not at the mercy of Gen. Scott, and says it was entirely optional with him whether to march in and take possession or not.

Gen. Scott, in his note to the Mexican President, tendering an armistice, calls the war between the two Republics an "unnatural war," and says that too much blood has been already shed in it. The Mexican Secretary of War, replying to Gen. Scott's note, refers to these expressions, and says:

"It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and interests."

It is not without surprise that we see such language as this, reflecting on the American Government in so gross a manner, quietly received by Gen. Scott and allowed to stand before the world as a part of an official correspondence. If the Mexican functionary had tried his utmost at insolence he could hardly have succeeded in concentrating more of that offensive quality in the same number of words.

FULFILLING THEIR PROMISE.—A few years ago, a number of Texans were taken prisoners in Mexico, carried to the capital and made to work upon the streets. One of their labors was to rear a column on which Santa Anna's greatness was inscribed, with the addition that the work was done by prisoners taken in the Texan war. The Texans employed on this degrading task, made a vow at the time that if ever war was carried into Mexico, this work should be destroyed. Their pledge has been redeemed. After the late battles, and the Mexicans were driven in disgrace to their city, the Texans, formerly prisoners, went in a body to the monument, removed every stone and broke them into pieces.

SINGULAR.—There is a child in New York, hardly twenty-two months old, and is 39 inches in height. Recently, it grew four inches in three days, and then, after twelve days intermission, it grew four inches in a week. Its strength in consequence is so reduced, that the circulation of the blood can be seen in its veins.

TRAGEDIES IN PARIS.—In Paris, the eldest son of the late Duke of Praslin, only seventeen years old, has committed suicide, he being overwhelmed with the disgrace fallen upon his family in the murder of his mother by his father, M. Alfred Montesquiou, son-in-law of General Peyron, one of the first families of France, has stabbed himself in consequence of either gambling losses, or for having committed forgery.—And lastly, the Prince Deckmehl, son of Marquis Deauville, who has been deemed for some time insane, has stabbed his mistress, a woman whom he brought from India. Being a Peer he has not been arrested; but he is said to be kept in close confinement by his friends.

Lieut. Colonel Fremont.

HIS DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL.—The Washington Union of Saturday evening publishes a letter from Colonel Fremont, addressed to the Adjutant General, reporting his arrival in Washington under arrest, and making the following request:—

1. A copy of the said charges filed against me by the said general.

2. A copy of the orders under which the said general brought back from California to the United States myself and the topographical party of which I formerly had the command.

3. A copy of the communication from Senator Benton asking for my arrest and trial on the charges made in the newspapers against me, and which application from him I adopt and make my own.

4. That charges and specifications, in addition to those filed by General Kearney, be made out in form against me, on all the newspaper publications which have come, or shall come to the knowledge of the office, and on all other information, oral or written.

5. That I may have a trial as soon as the witnesses now in the United States can be got to Washington; for, although the testimony of the voice of California, through some of its most respectable inhabitants, is essential to me, and also that of Commodore Stockton, who has not yet arrived from that province, yet I will not wish the delay of waiting for these far distant witnesses, and will go into trial on the testimony now in the United States—part of which is now in the State of Missouri, and may require thirty days to get it to Washington. I therefore ask for a trial at the end of that time.

These requests I have the honor to make, and hope they will be found to be just, and will be granted. I wish a full trial and a speedy one—the charges against me by Brigadier General Kearney, and the subsidiary accusations made against me in newspapers when I was not in the country, impeach me in all the departments of my conduct military, civil, political and moral while in California, and if true, would subject me to be cashiered and shot under the rules and articles of war, and to infamy in the public opinion. It is my intention to meet these charges and accusations in all their extent; and for that purpose to ask a trial upon every point of allegation to forms and technicalities, and allowing the widest range to all possible testimony.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.—
Democratic Nominations.

Canal Commissioner and Reform.

A number of the whig papers, speaking of the prosperous condition of our public works since there is one whig in the Board, argue the necessity of making the entire Board whig, in order to reap the full benefit of reform. This would indeed be getting out of the frying pan into the fire. We have always contended that a mixed Board, or one that always had one member of the opposite party in it, would prove a most wholesome reform, while it could not effect the interest of the party in power. This opinion, we know, is entertained by many of our best and most distinguished democrats, as it would make the officers of our public works honest and careful in their duties, which is of vast importance to our tax-payers. But the idea of improving the Board by making it whig in politics, is preposterous. We have had a specimen of it under the administration of Thaddeus Stevens, and trust we shall never have any more of it. If the board must be constituted wholly of one party, we would of course prefer a democratic one; but what we honestly think would be best for the interests of the people as well as for the party in power, would be a mixed board of two democrats and one whig. This, while it would place the power in the hands of the democrats, or the majority, when fairly exercised, as effectively as if all three were democrats, would at the same time be acting fairly, by giving the minority a representative of their interests without the power of doing any harm. We should like to see a law enacted that would bring about such an arrangement—something similar to our law electing judges and inspectors of elections. These are our candid opinions, and we are not afraid to express them, and we believe them to be the sentiments of a large majority of the reflecting and honest portion of the people.

For these reasons we shall support Morris Longstreth, our democratic candidate, for Canal Commissioner. He is an intelligent and practical man, of unexceptionable character.

DEM. NOMINATIONS FOR NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

For Assembly,
GEORGE A. FRICK.

For Commissioners,
JACOB HOFFA.

For Treasurer,
JESSE M. SIMPSON.

For Auditor,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September 25, 1847.

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