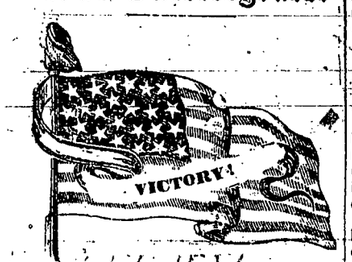
War Intelligence.



Gen. Taylor again Victorious!!

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Mexican Loss **4,000**—*American loss* **700**—*Sixty three American Officers Killed and Wounded—Loss of Colonel Yell, Hardin, Henry Clay, jr., and McKee.*

From the New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday.

We lay before our readers in advance of our regular publication the glorious tidings from the Army brought by the schooner John Bell.

Dr. Turner, of the United States Army, who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th inst. from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo.

The fighting commenced on the 22d February and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Neuva, a distance of 10 miles leaving 4000 killed and wounded upon the field. The loss on our part was 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna's forces amounted to about 15,000 men. That of Gen. Taylor's to about 5000, almost entirely of volunteers.

His army is composed of Washington's & Bragg's artillery and Thomas' Batteries, one squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one also of Indiana volunteers, the first Mississippi and second Kentucky regiments and one company of Texas volunteers.

Private letters have been received at Saltillo as late as the 5th of March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoras, by a Mexican merchant at that place, from a Mexican at Saltillo. It was dated on the 6th of March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received.

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ultimo, the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept open until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained on either side—the loss on both being very great.

On the 23d at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. General Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords and did great execution. *As Wool fell back Gen. Taylor advanced and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter!* This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

"On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead.

"After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops famishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumph or drive General Taylor from his position, and retired

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war—it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possess it would be dishonorable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Regulars—Killed—Capt. Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General.

Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st Dragoons, severely; Capt. S. G. French, 3d Artillery, severely Capt. J. P. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, slightly.

Mississippi Rifles—Killed—Lieuts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty.

Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharpe, severely; Lieut. A. B. Cowin, slightly; Lieuts. Pozey and Stockton, slightly.

First Kentucky Cavalry—Killed—Adjutant Vaughan.

Wounded—One Captain and three Lieutenants. (No names given)

Arkansas Cavalry—Killed—Col. A. Yell and Capt. A. Porter.

Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

Second Kentucky Foot Rifles—Killed—Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. H. Clay; Capt. O. W. Morse and Capt. W. T. Willis.

Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Withers and Mosief.

Indiana Brigade—Wounded—Gen. Lane.

2d Regiment—Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt Walker and Lieut. Parr.

Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn, and Lieuts. Cayen, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis and Epperson.

3d Regiment—Capt. Faggatt.

Wounded—Maj. Gorman and Capt. Sleep.

Illinois Brigade—1st Reg't—Killed—Col. J. J. Harding, commanding; Capt. Zabriskie and Lieut. Haughton.

Wounded—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell, and H. Adams.

Second Regiment—Killed—Captain Woodward; Lieuts. Bruiston, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bartheson, Athuson and Price.

Wounded—Capts. Coffee and Baker; Lieuts. Pickett, Engleson, Steel and West, and Adj. Whiteside.

Texas Company—Killed—First Lieut Campbell and Second Lieut. Leonhard.

Wounded—Capt. Conner.

SANTA ANNA'S ACCOUNT.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Buena Vista as translated for the Tampico Sentinel:

CAMP NEAR BUENA VISTA, Feb 23, 1847.

Excellent Sir—After two days of battle, in which the enemy with a force of 5000 to 9000 men and twenty-six pieces of artillery lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten; he left on the field about 2000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours and if we can provide ourself with provisions, we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigor of the season, (for it has been raining during the action) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

From the N. O. Delta, March 23, 12 M.

Additional Particulars.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle, by various manoeuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify Old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading without much effect on either side.

In the mean time Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylors's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw. On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impunity charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight. HE RECEIVED A BALL THROUGH HIS OVERCOAT, BUT WAS NOT INJURED!

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adjutant Lincoln, also, of the General staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early in the morning till about 4 P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to Agua Neuva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's Corps de Reserve, commanded by General Vasquess, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him a few days after the battle, but in the meantime his army is starving and many of his men deserting.

Captain Hunter's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join General Taylor, with six cannon, two of them being 18 pounders.

On the 7th March one of the Ohio Regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and the artillery of Capt. Prentiss arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy. An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and old Rough and Ready's promise to Col. Marshall, to get back C. M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action, and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle, General Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his army, which the later declined; but in return requested Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply of old Rough and Ready, as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden:

"GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's adjutant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged. Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th, without opposition.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marin! A detachment of three companies under command of Col. Gibbings was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of one hundred loaded wagons of the United States on their way from Monterey to Camargo, under an escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marino. Three of the men made good their escape,—the rest were taken prisoners.

A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen, living in Mexico and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

The Mexicans have posession of Saralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns beyond Camargo and Monterey. Major Coffee, paymaster, will carry on Gen. Taylor's despatches to Monterey.

NOBLE ACT.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoras that Cen Urea had retreated toward the Tula Pass, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It is also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi; but as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

Gen. Taylor's Dispatches.

(OFFICIAL.)

HEAD-QRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista. Mexico, Feb. 24, 1847.

SIR—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20 inst., that the enemy assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua-Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva, for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position.

At 11 o'clock, A. M, a flag was sent bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith inclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, thoughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of 12 miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of Gen. Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000.—Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

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

Major General, U. S. A. Commanding.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

Summons of Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor.

You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot in any human probability avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops, but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22d, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, Commanding the forces of the United States.

HEAD-QRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.

Senor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Saltillo, Feb. 25th, 1847.

SIR—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the position which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times; besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded and 28 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obediant servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nuevo, March 1, 1847.

SIR—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition, the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1500, and may reach two thousand men, killed and wounded; besides 2000 or 3000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost.—I enclose a list of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cerralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencountres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs.

I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my head quarters to Monterey, with a view to make further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't. Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. Army commanding.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Interesting Incidents.

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance, the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks, that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 21st. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire, in the most respectful manner, what he (Gen. Taylor) was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question, to which, however, old Rough and Ready gave the very pertinent reply, that "he was waiting for Gen. Santa Anna to surrender." The Mexican returned hastily to his lines. The message proved to be a *ruse* to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks, the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 22d of February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled, in a great measure, to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them. In this general *melee*, one of our small regiments, of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry were attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Colonel McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Col. begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword, the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Captain William S. Willis, of the same regiment at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adjutant General Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade, it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisans in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Colonels McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not, however, before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry.

Later from Brazos.

RETREAT OF SANTA ANNA & FLIGHT OF URREA.

The steamship Telegraph also arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 28th ult. from Brazos, which place she left on the 23d.

No positive intelligence had been received from General Taylor's camp later than that brought by Lieut. Crittenden; but from the most reliable reports it is asserted that Santa Anna had returned to Matehula, where he was endeavoring to collect forces.

An officer arrived at Brazos from Matamoras just as the Telegraph was casting off, with information of Gen. Taylor's arrival at Seralvo, with one thousand horse, in pursuit of General Urrea, who fled in the direction of Victoria as soon as he heard of Taylor's approach.

Communication has been re-established between Camargo and Monterey.

The Massachusetts regiment was ordered to garrison at Matamoras.

From Vera Cruz.

Important from Vera Cruz!

SUCCESSFUL LANDING of our FORCES

WATER AND SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM THE ENEMY!!

Reconnoisance.—Landing the American Forces—Carrying Redoubts—Loss of Capt Albertis and Seven Men.—Investment of Vera Cruz.—Rescue of Midshipman Rogers.—The Squadron, &c.

From the New Orleans Delta, 25th ult.

By the arrival at an early hour this morning, of the schr. Portia, Capt. Powell, which left Sacrificios on the 16th instant, we are in the receipt of the following highly interesting intelligence from the forces co-operating against Vera Cruz. For the facts detailed, we are indebted to our correspondence and conversations with passengers.

Troops were landed, after a reconnoisance on the 7th, by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twigs, with their Aids and Topographical Corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from San Juan d'Ulloa opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round shot, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm; one shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconnoisance,) and the other bursting under her bow,) without doing her any injury.

The reconnoisance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off at Anton Lizardo after their return, and the least possible delay, the transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificios, bearing in towards the main line, with a fair breeze and in a gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkation of the troops, the first 6000 being landed at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 9th, and the remainder during the day. The landing is spoken of by those who were eye witnesses as a scene of magnificence, rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,000.

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action of the siege of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Vixen and Spitfire, laying under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point and in the direction of the Castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect.

Gen. Worth's division, which, it is said, has been assigned to the operations on the left flank of the city, from the locality of the landing on the South and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echellon to the rear, past the right in order to gain his proper position, in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry. The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken in a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several in killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Capt. Albertis, of the 2d Infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer, (a boy) and wounding a private. Albertis was a virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Fredericsburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water have been discovered and broken up, completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some distance from the city.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, Passed Midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison at Perote, but fortunately they were encountered by our forces, and Mr. Rogers was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with entrenchments completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and at the same time, are safe from the fire of the Castle.—The positions of divisions were established on the 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Caiza, on the left, in one unbroken line, and active preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely are every means of communication cut off, that in a very few days the news must reach us that both the city and Castle are occupied by our victorious troops.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed, of the successful termination of the enterprise.

The Portia was delayed from the 13th to the 15th by the prevalence of a Norther, during which time the discharge of heavy ordnance was frequently heard, which doubtless proceeded from the Castle.

Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the N. O. Picayune, writes to his own paper as follows:

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ, March 12, morning.

I wrote you a hasty letter last evening, with a short account of the movements of the day. After it was closed the Rifles under Col. Smith had a brisk action with the enemy, in which the latter, after a partial success at the outset, were finally driven back with considerable loss. This morning the line of investment—some five or six miles in extent—will probably be complete.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all. When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Capt. Vinton of the artillery has been ordered to take up a position at a lime kiln close to the walls of the city, and this he has effected without loss.

Anticipating an attack upon this point last night, General Worth went out, after dark, with two companies to support Capt. V., but nothing occurred. There was some little skirmishing at the different pickets during the night, but otherwise all was quiet.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not as yet arrived, yet their service are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out of the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this property might probably have been captured had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like *one thousand* Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown, by the main road from Mexico with a large drove of cattle for the beleaguered city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn, however, that Gen. Twiggs, who commands on the southern side of the city, succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now blowing which it is hoped will bring in the 2d Dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of ammunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labelled 'short range,' 'long range,' &c. &c., in good vernacular. The Mexicans managed to get off safely the larger portion of their ammunition, and it is now carefully stowed away inside the city walls.

Capt. Albertis, who was killed yesterday, was sitting at the foot of a tree at the time he was struck. The ball carried away almost his entire head, took off the arm of a drummer boy, and wounded a corporal besides. It had gone entirely over one of the Pennsylvania regiments before it reached the spot where the brave but unfortunate captain was sitting.

It would take a page of our paper to give full effect to a discription of the first landing of our troops on the afternoon of the 9th—a more stirring spectacle has probably never been witnessed in America. In the first line there were no less than seven ty heavy surf boats, containing nearly 4000 regulars, and all of them expected to meet an enemy before they struck the shore. Notwithstanding this, every man was anxious to be first—they plunged into the water waist deep as they reached the shore—the "stars and stripes" were instantly floating—a rush was made for the sand hills, and amid loud shouts they pressed onward.

Three long and loud cheers arose from their comrades still on board, awaiting to be embarked, and meanwhile the tops and every portion of the foreign vessels were crowded with spectators of the scene. Not one who witnessed it will ever forget the landing. Why the Mexicans did not oppose us is a greater mystery than ever, considering their great advantages at the time, and that they have since opposed every step of our advance.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over the heavy sand hills, without water, under a boiling sun during the day, and sleeping out without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which have fallen at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries from the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. Anything can be effected with such troops. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

In another letter the same writer says:

There is a camp rumor—the camp is always full of rumors—to the effect that Gen. Scott does not intend to accept the surrender of the city, unless the castle is included in the capitulation. I trust it may be so.

A strange story is in circulation in relation to the last revolution, which has been termed the *pronunciamento de los Mugenes*, (declaration of the women.) As the tale runs, it is said that the priests have enjoined upon all married women to forsake their husbands for a space—to deny them all marital privileges until they would promise to join the church party and use their influence in opposing the obnoxious laws sequestrating or hypothecating the property of the clergy. This story is told with all seriousness, and may be true. The holy padres certainly deserves credit for their originality, if they have thus attempted to work upon the men through their wives.

I have not seen a paper in relation to the last revolution, but am told that all was anarchy and confusion at the city of Mexico at last dates. Our only sources of information are the officers of the foreign vessels on this station, and this source we have been nearly deprived of for the last three days.

At half past 3 o'clock this morning the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town, but from the castle. Rockets were also thrown, and the sky was completely lit up by them; yet a large portion of them fell far short. In the mean time, our own men are compelled to remain quiet and take this fire—the hardest duty a soldier has to perform. All are anxious to strike back, and they will be gratified in the course of a few days. In haste, G. W. K.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Later from the War.

Four days later from Vera Cruz—Dissensions in Vera Cruz—Operations of Gen'l Scott—Bombardment not Commenced—Foreign Residents Leaving the city—Later from General Taylor—Flight of Urrea—Re-establishment of Communication between Camargo and Monterey, &c.

The cutter Ewing arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 28th ult. she brings four days later news from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 17 ult.

The news of General Taylor's victory at Buena Vista reached Vera Cruz on the 16th ult., and caused great rejoicing to our Army.

In consequence of exceedingly rough weather, it has been found impossible to land but a portion of the heavy artillery intended for the beseiging batteries.

General Scott has given the foreign residents notice to leave the city, and the majority of them had embarked upon foreign vessels of war lying off the port.

Many of the citizens of Vera Cruz were in favor of an early capitulation, but the military violently opposed any movement of the kind.

It was reported by foreign residents who had left the city, that several citizens had been shot for proposing to surrender, although few doubt but that our troops will carry the place in a short time.

The firing continued from the city and castle, but had not done any damage.

Harney's dragoons arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th after having been cast away near Anton Lizardo.

The report of the capture of Midshipman Rogers was premature, he is unfortunately still a prisoner.

Nothing had transpired of any importance since the previous accounts.

The steamship Mississippi had not arrived at the time of the sailing of the Cutter.

The "Ewing" brought despatches to government from General Scott.

Reported Capture of Vera Cruz!

Loss of Eight Hundred Americans—Progress of the Revolution in Mexico—Probable Downfall of Gomez Farias—The Clergy Aiding Santa Anna.

WASHINGTON, April 5—8 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers who came on this afternoon in the mail boat, says that as they were leaving Charleston an agent came running down to the boat and hallooed to them that a vessel had just arrived bringing intelligence that Vera Cruz had been taken, after a desperate resistance, with a loss of 800 on our side.

The New Orleans papers of the 29th have been received by the Southern Mail of this evening. They are filled with the details of the incidents alluded to yesterday, but no later intelligence.

They state that the revolution against Gomez Farias was making headway, and it was thought that he will be put down. The coalition now is between Santa Anna and the clergy.

It was also reported that the priests have sent him two hundred thousand dollars, as an earnest of their determination to support him.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The One Term and Tariff Candidates.

For Governor,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOS. W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

For Two Evenings!

☞ THE FAKIR OF AVA, *Young Francisco*, who is said to produce some of the greatest mysteries and most incredible delusions ever witnessed, and whose unrivalled performances have caused unbounded astonishment in all the large cities and principle towns in the U. S. where he has exhibited, will give two exhibitions in Carlisle. They will take place *This* (Wednesday) *Evening*, and To-morrow Evening, in Education Hall.

Among his wonderful delusions are the Automaton Child—Kings of the Genii—Chinese Wonderments—Dancing of the Chinese Plates—the Wizard's Battle—the Golden Cups, genuine Ventriloquism, &c. &c. For particulars see small bills.

Tickets 25 cents.

☞ We have given up our columns to-day almost entirely to the all-absorbing news from the Army. Indeed there is no other news to be had, and nobody wants any other.

☞ The particulars of the landing of Gen. Scott's forces at Vera Cruz, and the investment of the City, has filled the public with anxiety to learn further particulars. The interest is greater because of the large number of Pennsylvanians connected with the expedition.

☞ Should the news of the capture of Vera Cruz be confirmed, it strikes us that our citizens ought immediately to decide upon some general public demonstration in honor of the glorious triumphs of our army under Generals TAYLOR and SCOTT.

Public Rejoicings!

☞ A National Salute, in honor of the brilliant victory achieved by Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, was fired at the garrison near this borough, on Monday last, under direction of Capt. Gates.

Another salute was fired in the evening, on the public square, by a party of citizens, as a manifestation of the public joy over the brilliant triumphs of our army.

Lieut. *Sturgis*, son of Jas. Sturgis, Esq. of Shippensburg, was made a prisoner at Buena Vista, while engaged in making a reconnoisance with a detachment of cavalry. He was exchanged after the battle. Lieut. S. left West Point last summer and joined the army, and has already highly distinguished himself on several occasions.

☞ The publishers of the Philadelphia North American illuminated their establishment, on Thursday night last, in honor of the victory at Buena Vista.

☞ The despatches from Gen. Taylor were brought on by Lieut. Crittenden.

Gen. Taylor.

No words can express, says the North American, the enthusiastic gratitude and admiration which have been excited in all classes of our population by the crowning victory of old Rough and Ready. He has won an imperishable and unspotted fame, and has secured the most fervid gratitude and affection of every true-hearted American. His military career has throughout been a chain of wonders. From the day when, scarcely a man in years, he won a brevet by his victory over the Indians, down to the present moment, he has never left the field but as a victor. His recent military achievements are almost without parallels in the history of the age. Owing nothing to fortune, and with every thing against him, he has triumphed again and again, where no one else dared to hope; and his victory has, in every instance, been the result of consummate and unequalled skill, courage and genius. He is entitled to all the gratitude which a free people can bestow upon their benefactor; and the highest honors of the republic would receive a higher honor from having been reposed in his keeping. The genius which has worked these miracles could not fail to prove adequate to any civil trust; but we have in his despatches evidences of the highest order of ability for the administration of civil government. Modest in their tone, pure and elevated in their style, they disclose a grasp and comprehensiveness, alertness and sagacity of perception, and a soundness of judgment, that would grace any office in the gift of our people. The public attention has never been drawn to a man of more elevated moral or political character. Firm and sound in his attachment to Whig principles and policy, he is moderate, unprejudiced and liberal. A loftier or purer patriot, a greater hero or a better man, perhaps never won the gratitude of a free people. He will live with Washington in the hearts of his countrymen.

Capt. Washington's Artillery.

From the various reports of the battle of Buena Vista, which we find in the New Orleans papers, we are glad to find that Capt. Washington's Artillery, has earned the warmest commendations by its gallant conduct on the field. The company was engaged in the hottest of the fight, and although three of its guns were captured it was only by vastly superior force and after the most obstinate and deadly resistance. We find the following notice of the circumstance in the N. Orleans Picayune:

"As an instance of the desperation with which both armies fought, Mr. Crittenden, who acted as Gen. Taylor's aid throughout the fight, when asked whether the Mexicans had taken three pieces of ordnance from us, as Santa Anna reported, replied in the affirmative, and said that the guns was not given up until every man at them were shot down and every horse killed near them, and, moreover, that in bearing them off the Mexicans suffered a loss of some six hundred men.—They interfered madly between the retreating guns and our men seeking to regain them. These guns were a part of Captain Washington's battery, under the command of Lieutenant O'Brien. Lieut. O'Brien was wounded before his guns were taken, and when reporting his loss to Gen. Taylor was complimented for his bravery. It was no fault of his. Captain Washington was in another part of the field, and sustained himself with great coolness and intelligence, as did Captains Bragg and Sherman, with their respective batteries—in all but fourteen guns.

We take the following list of the killed and wounded in Captain Washington's company, from General Taylor's official report:

Killed—Privates Holley, Weekly, Kinks and Doughty.

Wounded—First Lieutenant, J. P. O'Brien, Sergeant Queen, Lance sergeant Pratt. Privates, Hannams, Puffer, (mortally) Beagle, Berrin, Floyd, Baker, Harman, Brown, Birch, Butler and Clark.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

So completely have the hearts of the people been carried away by the splendid achievements of *Old Rough and Ready*, the H