deal property and

VOLUME XLVII...

CARLISLE, JUNE 9, 1847.

Cards.

CELETIAL CARE DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and
DWELLING to the two story brick
touse adjoining his Drug Store, on Wes Main Street. April 14, 1847.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE,

(Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

RESPECTFULLY ofters to the public his professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwiler v.

OFFICE a the residence of his father in S. mover street; directly opposite Morrets' (late sherts) Hotel and the Second Preshyterian

Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

Mada Theoremserver

DOCTOR MYERS has associated his nephew, Mu. J. E. JACKSON, in his Drug and Book Business. By this arrangement, Doctor MYERS will be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties of his Profession.

Clariste, September 30, 1846.—3ms.

DOCTOR AD LIPPE Homocopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOOMIS SPENTIET.

VII.1. perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Fling, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Arificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. of Office on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Cardisle the lasttendays, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

### JOSEPH KNOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pittsburg, Pa,

HAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice

Hof his profession in Pattsburg, Allegheny Feb. 10, 1847.

Henry Edgar Keene) ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the several Goulds of Cumberland and the adjoining countries and attend to all perfessional business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

(Milee in-South Hanover, street, in Graham's ew building, opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, August 26, 846.— y.

s. Dunlap adair, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover atreet, a few door below J. H. Graham, Esq.

James II. sautel,

Attorney at Law. OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham new building, opposite the Post Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE.

Attorney at Law, OFFICE in the rear of the Court House, in the room lately occupied by Dr. FOSTER, dee'd . March 31, 1847.

COLECEMAL .A. C. Attorney at Gaw HARRISBURG, PA.

April 28, 1848.—1y. CEO. HLIEMENS.

Justice of the Peace and Scrivener. OFFICE in South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office.
Carlisle, April 28, 1847.

Giese & Son LOUR and Produce Commission Mer-chant's No. 48 Commerce Street Wharf

Cash advances made PLAINFIELD-CLASSICAL ACADEMY, On the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, four miles west of Carlisle.

THE SECOND SESSION (3 months) will commence on MONDAY, May 3. The branche-taught are Latin, Greek, French; German, Mathematics, including Practical Surveying, together with all English Branches required for College, Counting House, &6:

"Every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who may place their sons in the institution, by inswearied attention to their moral as well as mental improvement.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, (which are moderate,) references, &c., can be had by addressing the first properties of the properties

HARRIS, TURNER, & IRVIN

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. No. 201 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA Importers and Wholesale Dealers

importers and withous the Jealers
Nibrogs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical, and Obstetrical Instruments;
In Druggists Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Olls
Dyer, Perfumery, &c. &c.

hDruggists, Guntry, Merchants, and Physicians,
supplied with the shove articles on the most favorable terms. Strict and prompt attention paid vorable terms. Strict and prompt attention paid to orders. Every article warranted.

John Harris, M. D. James A. Tunner, lately of Virginia. Williams A. Tunney, M. D. Philadelphia, Rept. 30, 846.— Y.

J. IP. HAURIPINIS. ACTEVATE.

FFERS this envices to the public. That Ing had several years experience withhis Father, and having in his possession the value ble collection of papers made by him, he liope,

A SPLENDID assortment, of Baraz, Scarle Aand Shawla, Hernani 46, Azure long Shawla, a sustopphed and will be sold cheap at the forb of April 14, 1847, and D. H. ARNOLD.

Drn Goods, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW OPENING, at the large Wholese I and Retail Store of CHAS, OGILBY, a tremendous stock of the cheapest and hand-omest Goods ever brought to Carlisle. To enumerate articles is out of the question. Suf-

ice it to say that every article in the DRY GOODS LINE can be had good, cheap and beautiful, at this

GROCERIES, Fresh, fine and cheap, just received. And is

rours and short vergo-shead of all competition. I have the argest stock east of Philadelphia.

Purchasers will do well to call at the old tand, East Main Street, where good bargains

CHAS. OGILBY. April 21, 1847. The Original Cheap Store!

The greatest Bargains ever offered in Shippensburg!!

J. A. CLIPPINGER, is now receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of සෙයාගෙන නැවැහැයස mong which will be found Dry Goods of eye. ry description, of the latest style, suitable for Ladies and gentlemen's wear.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE, Vorone, China, Pearl, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS

PALM LEAF AND PALO HATS, &c. He deems it unnecessary to say any thing more, but he respectfully invites the old custo-meres of the hodse to call and examine for themselves. He will take the greatest pleasure in showing his goods, knowing as he does that to see his Goods and to hear his prices is to insure a customer. He has adopted the notto of "small profits and quick sales," and is

determined to stand or fall by it.

Country Produce taken on an the most favrable terms in terms in exchange for Goods. April 21, 1847.

## Victory: Victory:

H. ARNOLD has just returned from New Nork with a large and well selected assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, which he will self to fits friends and the public generally on the lowest and most reasonable terms. Having purchased all his fancy goods at the package sales, New York, he's confident that he can sell them 30 per cent cheaper than any store in the county.

county.

French Lawns (worth 371) 1 can sell French Lawns (worm ... 27 ... 184 to 25 from ... 18

Barred and Plan Swiss "12 to 25 Handsome Dress 51lks.

A splendful assortm to Barage Shawls & Scarts.

Silk do do New style Ribbons, Blonds, Cotton and Thread Laces, Lillen and Cambrie Handk Is, Hosiery and Gloves. Also,

Cloths, Summer Castimeres Tweeds, Drillings and Vestings. A large assortment of Ingrain, Venitian and Rag Carpeting, Floor Oil Gloths and Matting.

(7) Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call etore purchasing clsewhere. Carlisle, April 14, 1847.

### TO PETER SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

CHEAPER THAN EVER! THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at his store, on the South west corner of the Public Square, a fresh and

pleadid stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Singhams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Gloves Hosiery, &c. Also,

Groceries of all hinds. Also, a full stock of th CELEBRATED FLUID LAMPS. which he has so extensively introduced, and

vhich have given so much general satisfaction The Pekin Company's Teas. He has been appointed sole agent in this place for the sale of the above Tens, to which he would invite the special attention of the lovers would invite the special attention of the lovers of good Teas. The manner in which they are put up is ruch, as that the flavour is preserved for any length of time, being incased in lend or tin fell. Families can be supplied with

Sugars, Molasses, Coffee. nd SPICES of all kinds together with

\* Alliscellaneons.

From the Louisville Journal. COLONEL RIENRY CLAY, JR.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. M. BROTHERSON. Thou art gone—the true and the brave, the joy of victory hath dled upon the grave. [Mrs. Hewars.

Monrning at Ashfand t
To that fair home,
With unfolded pinions,
Death hath come;
Its brow has darkened
Its cheerful light,
Shrouding in gloom
Skies fair and bright
that folded wing, she bath drooped to die.

Mourning at Ashland: Childhood's sweet tone is 'reft of its mirth, And sad hath grown. Tear-gems glisten, In meek young eyes,
For the size that blessed thesa.
Unconscious lies.
Inter's voice inight have soothed those teats,
her's was the grave of early years.

Mourning at Ashland!
That father's eye,
That had looked with pride,
In hours gine by,
Om the manly form
And the eagle glance
That brightly flashed
As "a beam on a lance,"
te is din with hot-gushing tears—
s "shining mark" was his loyed of years.

As years sped on,
He had unrived with joy,
The feptfesstruth
Of his noble boy,
Hoppy to find,
Mind's richest jewels
Shrined brightly there
Vouth's fairest promises all were kept
In manhood—but now in death he slept:

Mourning at Ashland! Sobsaind tears from the mother that watched O'er his parliest years, She who with sweet,

Low vesper hymn Had lulled him to rest And providing—
The stricken hold is now far ning
Among hours when her lost was a child at play

She thinks of his first Dour whispored word, Sweder than carol Of joyous bird: How around her neck He entwined his atms And found sweet refuge From all alaries. From all alarms.

her spirit wandereth on—on—on—
his youth—his manhood—forevet gone

Full many a flower
From her household band
Was blooming now
In the better land,
Full many a voice;
That her soul had thrilled
Graw mute—for the spoiler
The heart had chilled;
Mother, look up! in that far bigh holid
Thou shall reap in joy—there death shall

Wire love's sweet words
Röund his dying bod!
Did food heart pillow
Ills aching head?
Was his life breathed olit,
In that call mail! hour
This Twillghe-weben-most.
We moure doubt sounds?

We mourn death's power? or ones speak of a meeting blest, e the mourner is glad and the weary rest

Ng : where the brave And the noble die, A mantle of glery His sole canopy, Amid the battle's, Loud clang and blast, Was his hist word spoken, Wis don't brove a my

# His death throes past. ohly he fought—and holly he filed, Vith a martyr's fove, and a soldier's pride. Cabiz, Ohio, 1847. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

HEADLEY, in his 'Washington and his Generals which we briefly noticed last week in describing the character of Washington, gives a life like moving, breathing description of his character, and in imagination, the "Father of his Country" stands, before you. He has been too frequently represented as a cold, stately statue, pure, lofty and dignified; Headley, on the contrary, truly describes comprising in part, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmarets, Tweeds, Cottons of all kinds, Silks, Muss de Laines, California Plaide, Lawns, of his fellow-men. This idea is ably vindicated in the following extracts which the

make at random : But it was the next year, when a lieuten-ant-colonel, he marched back into the wilderness and attacked the French, that His love of the excitement of the battle most strongly exhibited itself. At the head of only three companies, he continued his difficul march-until he came to the Great Meadows where he was informed, by the Hall King Tanacharson, his friend that the French were encamped within a few miles of him. He immediately put himself at the head of torty

of good Teas. The manner in which they are put up is reach as that the flavour is preserved for any longth of time, being ineased in lond or tin foil. Families can be supplied with any quantity-put up in this manner.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere inastituelt as he feels confident that his variety and prices will be satisfactory to purchasers.

ROBERT IRVINE, jr., Caflisle, April 7, 1847.

New Store,

IN N. HANOVER ST., A FEW DOORS

ABOVE WM. LEONARD'S STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a new and handsome stock of an even and handsome stock of a stock of the integrid leader, who strode on in THE subscriber has opened a new and handsome stock of a rock; of the low would of columnard from the lips of the low would of columnar the lips of the low would of columnar the lips of the intropid leader, who strode on in advance. They were all night long going the six miles, and at sun rise arrived at the lips of the six miles, and at sun rise arrived at the six ing he carried little it, and indeed brought out of it, may be inferred from his own language. In a letter home, said he, "Theard the builds whistle, and believe me; there is something

rate aim at Washington expecting to daunt him; but, without stopping to think, he dashed up to the culprit, and seizing his cance, dragged it ashore. He then disarmed him, dragged it ashore. He then disarried him, and gave him arborough cowskinning, which effectually cured his theying propensities. Many, no doubt, would condemn such a summary punishment of a thief; but it must be remembered this was in Washington's younger days, and that the daring and resolution which prompted him thus to serze and nution which prompted him thus to seize and punish a desperate character, with a loaded gum in his hands, and raised in the act to fire, were the same that sent him like a thunder-bolt into the hottest of the fight, carrying descritorion in his path as he cheered on the soldiers to the charge. It was hard to rouse the charge, it was hard to rouse

him, but when his anger was up, it was the more terrible, from the very strength against which it had risen. Although he restrained his impulses when the hation's good required it, he was impe-tuous, fiery and hot-blooded as a Murat or Capt. May, when circumstances permitted it.

be added a high chivalric teeling, prompting a man, in perilous crises, to deeds of personal heroism, it adds tenfold to his power. This Washington possessed to a remarkable degree. It is a little singular that a great and daring act performed by some emperor or marshal of Europe becomes a theme of universal admiration, while the same thing done by Washington scarcely excites a rethe enemy's guns at Princeton, and sat be-neath his country's flag, where the shot fell like hail about him .- Bonaparte rallying his

at Monmouth, under the burning sun of one of the hottest days ever witnessed in this country, is a nobler one. But with all his fervor and intensity of feeling, there perhaps never was a man more upright, straightforward, and just:

sonal friendship to sway his decision, of anothe fluence him in the bestowment of favors. Fearing neither the carnage of battle nor the hatred of men, threats moved firm no more than flatteries; and what is tranger still; the strong aversion to giving pain to his friends mover doubted and his promise never leaves when the path of duty.—Sincere in all his declarations, his word was interest never doubted and his promise never broken. Intrusted finally with almost supreme power, he never abused it, and laid it down at last more cheerfully than he had taken it up.

We note the phantom of military remove which is the phantom of the blushing which is to the substantial blessings which is transition on the evening of the 19th, formed our line on the evening of the 19th, formed our line on the evening of the 19th, formed our line steadify under the direction of our Colonel, moved forward some distable from the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the wild conflicts of ambition and research the surface of the stadily under the direction of our tellorest the stadily under the direction of our tellorest the stadily under the direction of our the order than all did down all hands upon our muskets on the surface on the senting of the 19th, formed our line of the surface of the stadily under the direction of our the order than all did down all hands upon our muskets with least by the voice of the Util, while sound as the prouder through the stadily under the direction of the vening of the 19th, formed our line to the stadily under the direction of the tour whole regime to the first plant and laid down all hands upon our muskets with pride and juy to our own glorious land.

In line as we were formed. At Bonaparte vaulting to supreme command, seized it with avidity, and wielded it with: plans, he broke it up with the bayonet.—
Cromwell-did the same with the Kump Pat linment, and installed himself protector of England, and even hesitated long about the title of king. Washington fettered works be than both, submitted to disgrace and deleat without using a disrespectful word to Congrees, and rejected the offered crown with a sternness that forever crished the hopes of those who presented it. Calm and strong in council, untiring in effort, wise in policy, ter rible as a storm in battle, unconquered in de-

and Cisars, and Napoleous, of the world, that even comparison seems injustice. Washington's Farewell' to the Army. ir. Headley gives the following beautiful and affecting description of Washington's

farewell to the army:

feat, and incorruptible in virtue, he rises in motal grandeur so far above the Alexanders,

But to part forever with his brother officers so long sat with him in council, shared his toils and adversities; and become ndeared to him by numberless proofs of affection, was the greatest trial to which his noble heart was ever subjected. It was the tourth of December, when they in full unti-form, assembled in Frances's tavern, New York, to take leave of their coffinantier About noon Washington entered, and every form rose at his appearance, still every eye strice-of-man.
Yet these are farewell, but the task seemed too great for his and this male can farewell, but the task seemed too great for his self control. Advancing slowly to the table he lifted the glass to his lifts, and said in a voice choked with emotion. "With a heart full of gratitude and love I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and happy as A mournful and profound silence followed, and each gazed on the face of his leader. and each gazed on the more of his seader.— But that noble countenance which liad moved so colm and fearless through seven years of gloom and carnage, and been the only star of hope to the troubled nation in the night of its distress; was now convulsed with feeting: There were Knox; and Hamilton; and Stellben, and others, the locks of many of whom had whitened in the storm of freedom's lat tle, gazing mournfully doon him: Shoulder to shoulder they had stood beside him in the

ington approach, ran for his canoe, and had just pushed it from the shore when the latter forth from the ranks, and reaching out his rode up. Raising his gun, he took delibe-Washington seized his his hardy farewell! hand in both of his and wrung it convolsively. In a moment all discipline was at an end, and the soldfers broke their order, and rushing around him seized him by the hands, covering them with tears and sobs of sorrow. This was the last drop in the overflowing

cup, and as Washington moved away, his broad thest heaved and swelled above the broud chest heaved and swelled above the side of feeling, that had at last burst the sway of his strong will, and the big tears rolfied unchecked down his manty face. At length he reached Whitehall, where a barge was waiting to receive him. Entering it, he way that my capting brought him up to turned a moment and waved his hat over his head in a last adject to the mute and noble za with willow brooms. I was up at Reyband on shore, when the boat shot away, and

### From the Richmond Republican. EVILS OF WAR.

the impressive scene was over

In every light in which it can be viewed War is revolting to the human mind. Strip-ed of the plumage and the tinsel with which Capt. May, when circumstances permitted it.

Napoleon once said that every one had his moment de puer—his moment of fear. In this moment of fear, a great advantage may be lost and a whole campaign ruined. But one cannot point to the spot in Washington's caterial where his firmness forsook han for an instant. It to this quality of resolute courage when lifted, reveals to its startled dupes the and it becomes at once an object of hideous reputsiveness. The silvery veil that was supposed to conceal the features of a god when lifted, reveals to its stattled dupes the grim lineaments of a demon intent upon their estruction. Yet men never cease to woo its favors-to heap its alters with costly sac-

fice-to throw themselves in the path of its blood stained car. The mind of man exhausts its highest capacifies to infest this terrific evil with icresistible lascinations, and to change it it were possible, its very nature from evil to good. mark. One cannot mention an example of heroism that does not find its parallel in him. Murat, in a paroxysm, of passion, could spur all alone into the fire of a Russian battery: Washington did the same thing at Kipp's er in his dying ear. Bay to shame his men into courage. The world gazes with a We on Napoleon rushing over the bridge of Arcola and planting his standard amid the storre of fire that swept it; consecrates his name in song. History writes -Washington spurred up to the muzzles of his deeds in golden letters upon her endb ring tablets, and a nation, follows, as chies mourner, to his sepulchre. Yet, unless Re-ligion be a mockery, and its code of morals the battle on the loe, presents a noble spectacle; but Washington doing the same thing at Monmouth, under the burning sun of one of the heatty, and the battle on the loe, presents a noble spectacle; but Washington doing the same thing at Monmouth, under the burning sun of one of the heatty, and to every sight he has wrung from becaused

Give us peace before war—"peace on earth," the boon which angels heralded when Christ was born—the condition which, more A Brows in justice, he did not allow personal friendship to sway his decision, or and fuence him in the bestowment of favors.

What is the phantom of military refluence him in the bestowment of favors. Bonaparie vaulting to supreme command, seized it with avidity, and wielded it with the inch treasures of the earth, vast harvests seized it with avidity, and wielded it with: out restraint. The Directory obstructing his of man, rivers and harbors covered with the plans, he broke it up with the bayonet vehicles of our enormous trade; the most disimmortal chaptet which grows greener with the flight of time, and is unstained by one

dark epot of guilt or wo.

Divest war of its factitious splendor, its ephemeral renown, and it is a wretched perwittion of human powers, upon which none but tiends can look with approbation. It employs the talents and industry which were was opened designed to civilize and enoble mandkind in the fire was designed to civilize and enouge mandkind to works of destriction and barbarity. What more horible and disgusting spectacle could rearth or hell present than a field of battle attention the fight and the victory won? Thou sands of human forms a moment since bodyant with-life and health now lie mingled and the figured upon mother earth. Headless trunks and dissevered limbs strround the spectator at every step. Here after the white hairs of age dap led in blood; there are the fair cheeks of youth sumbering on its last pllow. The very heaven above is hidden from view by thick clouds of smoke aild the vultures hover in myriads over the vast slaugh.

ter house—the only living thing ill God's creation which derive benefit from the bloody Yet these are among the least in the long and dismal catalogue of horrors which war brings in its train. The dead if they were brings in its train. The dead if they were ready for their sudden change, sleep peacefully. Their terrible agony has passed and the sudden change along the the outraged Nature slumbers calmly after the cruel violence she has endured. But, then proevery hilman literat that has ceased to beat some desolate bosom bleetis beneatil a fortune to which death is happiness. Some wife is made a widow, some cillid an orbitan some father childless, some mother "refuses to be comforted." Oh; could the proudest triumphal procession that ever entered a city's crowned gates, with throngs of captives letterred to its chariot wheels, be met midway. By the militinde whose loss has been the conquerer's gain, by a sombre retinue of all the willows and the tatherless its victories

TRIBLACUERS
TRIBLA

"Feller citizens," said he "l've bin down our. I've fain these long bones of mine on thar. I've fain these long bones of mine on Pint isabel, and indulged in the splendidest kind of dreams, Surrounded by a galaxy of of sand flies on the Brazos and centerpedes; was at Palo Alto; but at Rassacker I give a couple or more gentlemen particular goss.

I seed Charley May when he made the charge, and heerd poor Ridgely holler out; (Stop Charley, till I draw their five! I was not at Fort Brown but on my honor as a soger, the "Great Western" (I beg your pardon Mrs. Bourlette can make the meest coffee that oser, and dourished for a while in the su-

burbs of Camargo, I crossed over with Gineral Worth and may be I wasn't at Monte rey! Oh, that Bishop's Palace—the stormin was the prettiest sight in the world! Then in the streets—the barricads; why, our boys hopt over 'em' like squirrels, and the Mexicans fell on ther pavements like hickory nuts in the fall of the year. But Bonnyvista was the place where I extinguished myself. I fout like a man, gentlemen—I did. I seed old Zack on that ole valler charger of his'n, and if the Mexicans had touched a hair on his head we'd a massacreed every mothers son on 'em. The old man can't be touched

The Military orator turned on his need with the grace of the 'Great I am;" not, however the without loud cheers from his admiring autook place near the 'cross of Madeline' on the cross of Madeline' of Madeline' on the cross of Madeline' on the cross of Madeline' on the cross of

# THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

The subjoined letter, though somewhat out of date, is yet very interesting as a detail of the operations of the Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Wynkoop, before Vera Cruz. We have not seen; elsewhere, so good an account, and it will be seen that the writer complains that the Volunteers were compelled to do double duty, while their accommodations were much less than those of the

Regulars.

AMERICAN LINE AT VERA CRUZ. APRIL 3, 1847. We landed upon the beach at Sucrificios upon them to fall in. In an instant after there came a cracking first of muskery on our right, and for the first time we heard balls whistle. Part of Worlh's Brigatle had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans from the in with a large body of Mexicans from the city, and our regiment was in the direct line of fire, without being able to return it. A private of company E was wounded slightly in the shottlder, and was the only manhut. The firing was kept up briskly for about five minutes and then ceased, the Sengra having along. We were not disturbed.

ors having sloped. We were not disturbed At about sunrise the same morning we were o dered by Gen. Pillow to form in our proper place in brigade, as he was about to move us off. We reached a Ranch at about a mile distance, and in full view of the batother adventure than an ambuscade, which was opened from the chapparell upon the left

The fire was immediately returned by the rear companies, by older of Isieut. Colonel Black, and as we alterwards ascertained killed 3 Mexicans and an officer; at the same time the batteries from the city and castle commenced playing upon the head of the column as soon as they emerged upon the plain before the Ranch, and but men formed hemselves for the first time under a heavy and stunning fire. They were a fulle wild at first, but the shout of our Corene remem-ber Pennsylvania, boys, Tennessee is on your right; steady; right dress!—stiffened up the boys at once; and every thing was as firm as a rock. At this time our Gen. called Col Wynkoop and directed him to move our reginent upon a hill which he said was fur-ther on, but could not be seen from our poeition; the Colonel did not understand its locality, and disked for a guide. Some few words passed between him and the General, and all we could hear was the look and rather angry exclamation of our Colonel, which was, "I'll meet you on that hill or die, sir" was, "I'll meet you on that hill or die, sir" In an instant we were moved off by a flank and were going full trot, into what we after-wards learned was an arribusfulle of about 1500 Mexicans. Before we reached them, however, we were ordered back again by the General; and placed in the chapparel, in

ambuscade ourselves.

At about 4 o'clock we were formed again and were directed to charge the heights, in company with the 2d Tennessee Regiment, upon which these Mexicans were posted—At an the widows and the fatherless its victories it we went—They opened their fire but it had friend the clarifor notes of glory would be lost in the wails of human angulati, and the skeller we went tight at them through the lits brightest laurels grow dark beneath the bushes.—Gent Pillow leading the Brigade, and our Colonel in advance of his received. the gazing mournfully upon him. Shoulder to shoulder they had stood beside him in the deadly combat, and with their brave arms a round him, borne him all steadily through the light. He had heard their battle shout on the fields of life same, and seen them darry his standard triumphantly through the conflict. Bave leants were they all and true on whom let had leaned and up in vaning in the Pott of petil, and now he was to leave them forever.

A thousand proofs of their devoticis, same trushing back on his memory—their folls and conflicts trise before him, and the whole his tory of the past with its chequered scenes swept by fill his heart sunk in infection and an interface but its chapter of the metallicity been to the first past with its chequered scenes of them—the eyel inaccustomed to weap, flowing is tears, and therethey stood, a noble band of them—the eyel inaccustomed to weap, flowing is tears, and the charges and din of the standard of with the carnage and din of the chapter between the conflict, diverged with emotion. Washing.

grove of chapparel and sand bank right in front of us. The line was formed under this iron of us. I he line was formed under this fire—about faced—and ordered to march—the two companies on our right, gave them a volley or two as they formed, several men were wounded. Lt. Col. Dickenson of the Palmetto Regiment (S. Cavolina) was severe ly shot while standing near Col. Wynkoop, and the boys became a little uneary, (you would have thought a hive of bees had been turned out, from the buzzing about our ears) the Col. halfed and addressed them, and I say it to their credit, and others have repeated it besides me, they fell to the right, and closed

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up as though they were on a dress parade Lt. Col. Black, as brave and gallant a fellow as ever lived, was busy assisting the Colonel, and behaved with soldierly coolness and courage, through the whole affair. The

and courage, through the whole alian. The Company officers behaved well, and firmly. From that day our regiment has not known an hours rest; we have been deadled on working and supporting panies, and the batteries erecting and though continually exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy have lost buttone man at the batteries. but one meany are of the enemy nave jost but one man at the batteries, a German belonging to Capt. Bender's company. The volunteer Regiments have done all the work and the fighting during the campaign, and we expect to be lauded pretty highly for it.

The bombardment of Vera Cruz was a glorious sight at picture, where the different better.

rious sight; at night when the different batteries were in full play, you could trace every bomb on its fiery course from the cannon's by any thing made in Mexico, if he can you may have my head for a foot ball. And now gentlemen, it If I had money I'd treat you all but I ain't got the first red bent. Howburnever heaven and the paymaster within' I shall be it town on Monday next with a pocket full of rocks, and the way I will scuid in garound us created an impleasant hissing sound which was nearly all the damage done.

a green plain south of the city. Our for-ces were diawn up in line, and preserved the strictest silence, while the Mexican army marched out of the city, laid down their arms took off the trappings of war, and proceeded to the interior, on parole. Their feelings were respected so much, that even when their painted rags came down, and the stars and stripes took their place on castle and city, and every man was bursting to give nine good cheers—not a sound of exultation es-caped. I doubt much if he case had been reversed whethe they could have said the

same thing:
I have a high 16:2a d for military discipline I have a high 10 a d for miniary discipline and would not thoughtie-sly say thing disre-spectful of a superior officer, but, there is a deep seated and bitter feeling throughout this camp, which I feat is but unturnl and just: We have all of us abandoned our home occupation—sacrificed our business prospects, and severed ourselves from all those warm and dearties, which now make retrospection a delight. We have willingly put 3000 miles between us and out homes, encountered all the dangers of a fearfully dangerous climate, cheerfully submitted to all the labor; privations and danger of a most harrassing seige; and have locked for, hoped for, noning as a reward, besides a strictly just men-tion of our services, by the authority having the power to do so. It was a cruel and hear-less return for all we had done, and the sen-

## sation with every one wis a sudden feeling of bit it disappointment. CAPT WASHINGTON'S REPORT.

Camp Taylor, near Agua Nurva, (Mexico.) February 28, 1847. Sin: Agreeably to your orders of to-day, I artillery took position in this line of battle on the 22d instant, at its intersection with the road leading to Salt Luis Potosi, which was maintained diffring the conflict. Every demonstration of the enemy on this point was promptly repulsed. Two instances especially are worthy of notice; the first about 20'-clock in the morning of the 23d, when the clock in the morning of the 23d, when the enemy appeared in very large force, consisting of lancers and infantry covered by a heaty. The rapidity and precision of our fire scattered and dispersed this force in a few minutes, with considerable loss on his side, and little or none on our own. The other occurred later in the day—after three regiments of our volutteers had been overnowers, by the coopers and been overpowered by the enemy, and a strong body of landers, in close purshit of them, was almost instantly driven back— thereby saving several hundred of our men from impending distruction. Dhring these operations, four pieces of my battery; operations, four pieces of my battery, (which was composed of eight) were detached at different times, under 1st Lieut O'Brian, 4th artiliery, and Brevet 2d Lieut Bryan, topographical engineers, to a distant part of the field, and entirely out of my sight. For the part taken by these gallant of floors and their bytes ment to a constant of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes ment to be set of the floors and their bytes and their bytes and their bytes and the floors and the flo

sight. For the part taken by these gullant of floers and their brave men; I am compelled to refer you to the report of Lieut. O'Brien, which is norewith transmitted, and which also explains the cause of the loss of three pieces of his artillery.

Without entering into mior details of the engagement, which lasted the greater part of, two days, and during a large portion of which my battery was the object of a heavy fire from the enemy's large guns, I have only to bedr willing testimony to the most conto bear willing te-timony to the good con-duct of the officers and men, without exception, who served under my immediate com-mand and within the scope of my bwn, eye; Lieutenauts Brent and Whiting, 4th artillery, commanded sections, and brevel 2d Lieut. Couch was ciller in command of a piece of Couch was cittler in command of a piece of in charge of the caiseons, as occasion required; and their conduct for promptitude and gallantry in carying out my orders could not be surpassed—It is with great I leasure, therefore, that I jecuommend, them to your favorable house, and, through you to the consideration of our government. I would like ask for Lieut rights C Brien at Bryan the consideration of the