Cards.

the material

CONTRIB. DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DWELLING to the two story brick house adjoining his Drug Store, on West Main Street.
April 14, 1847.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE (Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia.)

ESPECTFULLY offers to the public his prole fessional services in the public his prole fessional services in the public of Medile fessional services in the public of Medile fessional services of his father in S.

Hanover street, directly opposite Morrets (late
Roberts) Hotel and the Second Preshyterian. noren. Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

Tada Arnendermond

DOCTOR MYERS has associated his nephew, Mr. 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.

Carlisle, September 30, 1846.—3ms.

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

DR I. C. LOOMIS STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their presertation, such as Scaling, Fling, Pregging, Sc., br will restore the loss of them, by inserting Araficial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full tett. Tollice on Pittstreet, a few door south of the Bailroad Hotel. iett. O 70ffice on PHIstreet, a.c.
of the Railroad Hotel.
N. B. D. Loomis will be absent from Car-Hisle the lasttendays, in each mouth. June 11, 1846.

JOSEPH KNOX, ATTORNEY ATLAW, Pittsburg, Pa,

AS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegweby mnty , Pa. Feb. 10, 1847.

HENRY EDGAR KEENE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Vill practice in the several Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

Office in South Hanover street, in Graham's two building, opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, August 26, 846.-y.

S_DUNLAP ADAIR. Attorney at Law. O FFICE in South Hanover street; a few door below J. H. Grabam, Esq.

James B. Smith, Attorney at Law. OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's new building, oppositather ost Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE.

Attorney at Law, OFFICE in the rear of the Courtlionse in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, dee'd March \$1, 1847.

A. LAMBENTON; Attorney at Law, HARRISBURG, PA. April 28, 1848.—1y.

GEO. HLEMING, OFFICE in South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, April 28, 1847. Justice of the Peace and Scrivener

SURVEYOR AND SCRIVENER.

WILL be found at his office in the rear of the Court House, randy at all times—unless engaged in the business of his profession—to make Surveys of Linds, reads, etc. He will also prepare deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of wifiting. Writing. Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY, On the Gumberland Valley, Rail Road, Jour miles west of Carlisle.

mutes west by Carriers

THE SECOND SESSION (5 months) will branches taught are Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, including Practical Surveying, together with all English Branches required for College, Counting House, &c.

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

Prospectuses, containing Terms, (which are moderate,) references, &c., can be had by all-dressing.

HARRIS, TURNER, & IRVIN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS No. 201 Market Street; PHILADELPHIA Importers and Wholesale Dealers

In Drugs, Medicines, Chemicale, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Drugglate Glasware, Widdow Glass, Palins, Olla Dres, Perfamery, See, &c.

Driegists Chuntry Merolants, and Physicians worphicals in the above (articles on the most tayonable tarms). Strint and prompt attention paid operders, Every article, warrants and power of the most tayonable tarms. Strint and prompt attention paid operders, Every article, warrants and particles of Yingthia. Williams, A. Tunare, lately of Yingthia. Williams, Lately, M. Dr. Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 836-7.

THE THE OUT THE THEIR

OFFERS his services to the public. He ing had several years experience withly Hather and having in his pussession the yaluss tile collection of papers made by him, his hope by care and punctuality to obtain a share or public patronage.

DYEING & SCOURING.

AND THE TAXABLE DELLA DELLA PAN DOUTHER STREET, near the College of the College

GOLD LEAV, Ditch Ment and Broaze for alc at the Drug store of the district of Jane V. 1847. E. J. L. W. B. FLEMN

Ral Estat.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Town and Country Property.

Froperty.

*THE undersigned intending to leave this region

Lof country, desires to dispose of all their geal
estate in this county, and will expose the same at
public sule (it not sooner disposed of) at the following times and places,
First, A alf lot of ground situated at the north
west corner of Hanover and Pomfred streets, bounded 30 feet by the former, and 240 by the latter
streets, on which is creeted a substantial three story-brick Tavern stand, with a good back building
out houses, and a large frame Stable. This property is well located for doing a good business,
and is now in the odeupancy of Samuel Morred as
a public house.

and is now in the occupancy of Samuel Morret as a public house,
Second, A half of of ground adjoining the alove and bounded 30 feet on Hanover street running back 240 feet to an alley. On which is creefed a substantial three story brick house with a good back building, out houses, and a well of standing water in the yard, this property is at present under lease to the Association of Odd Fellows.
Third, a lot of ground situated on Hanover stopposite the Post office and bounded on the north by a lot James H. Craham Esq and on the south by a lot of, Mr. Charles Barnitz, this lot fronts 60 feet on Hanover street and extends back 240 feet, on this lot there is, a comfortable frameand weath erboarded house, with a good back building, office, out houses, and a frame stable, this last will be sold together, or dvided as may best suit the interest of those concerned.

erhoarded house, with a good back building, office, out houses, and a hrame stable, this fast will be sold together, or civided as may best suit the interest of those concerned.

The above desay the distributed in this place, on Thesday the 21st day of September next at 2 o'clock P.M.

Fourth, A farm situated at the west end of the lorough of Carlisle, party within the bounds of id-horough and party within North Middleton township. Containing 150 acres, bounded on the South by a continuation of Louther Street, on the north by Hakers lane, on the east and west hy land be longing to James Noble's heirs. The improvements are a new log house and farme barrected in 1846, there is a well of standing water and a good orchard on the premises. This farm is of the hest quality, of limestone land, the surface abeing clear of reck-and loose-stones. The land is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. These treats will be sold to gether or in small parcels as may best suit buyers. It lays so near to the unimproved part of the horough as to make it desireable for pasture lots, and will be sold of as such if not-disposed of together. This property is occupied by Dandel briese, and will be offered at public sale on the premises on Wednesday the 22nd day of September next at ore o'clock P. M.

Fifth, A farm situated in North Middleton the pabout 1 miles from Carlisle and about 1-2 mile from Alexander's mill. It is bunded by the Conodoguinet creek, William Gradian, Mr. Connan, and the heirs of Samuel Alexander, dee'd containing 176 acres 67 perfeles. The improvements are a log house, log Barn, and a well of good water, the fields are advantageously situated there is an excellent meadow along the creek.

This propesty is at present under Jease to Mr. Sugerts and will be offered for sale on the premises on Thursday the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock P.M.

The terms will be made known on the day's of sale by Mr. Rohert Given of South Middleton to whiship who is fully nuthorized toretory usand to whom we refer any person

JAMES G. BROWN N. B .- Mr R, Givin can be seen frequently Mr. Winrott's Hotel. Carlisle, August 11, 1847.

Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th SETEMBER, inst, will be offered by pabire sale of the premises, the valuable farm hate the property of Frederick Scidel, deed, a stuate in Hampdan township, Comberland county, within a quarter of a mile of the Herrishurg tumpike, adjoining lands of Jacob Bricker, Windley and others, containing 100 Alexes more or less, of first rate Limestone. Land, in the highest Limestone Land, in the highest land under good fences, with a considerable growth of Locust timber on the place. The Silver Spring, a fine running stream, rises on the western point of the farm. About 2 arres of the wastern point of the farm. About 2 arres of the wastern point of the farm. About 2 arres of the wastern point of the farm. About 2 arres of the wastern point of the farm. About 2 arres of the wastern point of the farm. About 2 arres of the land is not cleared. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House with Hrick Kitchen, large Bank Barn, Corn, Crib, stone Spring House, Lime Kiln &c. Also a fine to the first named executor living on the premise.

Sale to commence at 1 O'clock P M, when at-AT PUBLICSALE,

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M, when attendance will be given and terms made known by CONR AD SEIDEL. CHRISTIAN ZOOK.

September 1, 18:7. Executors
Lancaster Volksfrond insert till saleand send hill to this office.

Public Sale. THE subscriber will sell at public sale on residence in West Pennshoro township one fourth of a mile south of Newylile, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near the Newylile depot, the following property viz. 4 head Horses, among which is 2 breeding Mares, one with a sucking out; Milk Cows and young Cattle, Sheep, one B oad Wheel Wagon and Bed with bows, one plantation. Wagon, Plougha, and Harrows, two shovet, Ploughas, 2 sett, Hay, Ladders, one large Sled with room soles, 4 sett, Horse Geers, Fith Chain and Spireaders, Double and Single-tees, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert. The above articles are nearly new, having been used but two of three years. Sale-to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.; on sald day, when terms will be made known by September 1/1847

Alliscelloneous.

From the Louisville Journal. MUSINGS.

BY R. T. COSBY The spring of life is past
With his budding hopes and fears,
And the Autumn time is coming
With its weight of weary years—
Our loyousness is fidding,
Our hearts are dimned with ears,
Anlyouth's fresh dream of gladnes
All perish darkly there!

While bliss was brooming near us in the beart's first burst of spring, While many hopes could thee rus, Life seemed a glot loss thing? Like the foam upon a river, Which file breeze goes rippling o'er, Those hopes have fled forever, To come to us no more?

'Tis sad, yet swoet to listen
fo the soft wind's gentle swoft,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well:
To gaze out on the Even,
And the boundless fiells of afr,
And feef again our boylish wish
To roam, like angels, there:

There are many dreams of gladness. That cling around the past, And from that tomb of feeling Old thoughts come throughng fast;—The forms which we loved dearly to the highly days now gone, The beautiful and lovely Bo fair to look upon ;

Those bright and gentle maidens, Who seemed so formed for blies, Too glorious and too heavenly, For such a world as this!—
Whose soft dark eyes seemed swimming In sen of liquid light, And whose locks of gold were streaming O'er brows so sunny bright;

Whose smiles were like the sunshine Whose smiles were like the sunshine in the spring-line of, jhe year,—
Like the changeful gleams of April,
They followed every tone!
They have passed like hope, away,
All their toyeliness has fled.
Dh: many herris are montrping
That they are with the dead! Like the brightest buds of Summer, They have fallen from the stem, Yet oh, it is a lovely death, To fude from earth like them! For the cold bleak winds of winter Could their gutte natures chill. And their fresh and loyous feeling, Was warm within them sill! And yet, the thought is saddening. To muse on such as they. And feel that all the beautiful Are passing tast away!
That the fair ones whom we love,
Live the condrils of a vine,
Grow closely to each loving heart,
Then perish on their shrine!

And we can but think of thes, .. For we know that winter's coming With his cold and stormy sky. And the glrolous beauty round us, is budding but to his!

West Poixt.-The Newark Advertises Mexico have so demonstrated to the country he importance of the Military Academy at the importance of the Military Academy at West Point, that the propriety of sustaining it will hardly be questioned again. Yet fittle is known, it would seem from several inquiries that have recently been propounded to us, of its organization, and course of discipline and instruction, though founded, after the organization and course of dister the organization of Washington, under the Administration of his immediate successor, and regularly sustained by the Government during all the fluctuations of politics ever since.

of politics ever since.

It is not, as some have supposed, merely a college supported at public expense, from which a student can withdraw, as from or dinary seminaries; at will, but a military post to which warrant officers are ordered a the discretion of the President, to receive practical and scientific military instruction. A Cadet is a warrant officer of the army, holding a rank intermediate between the highest class of non commissioned officers and the lowest class of subalterns, and the lowest class of the Academy are therefore a corps of United States officers, subject to the orders of the President, like other mem. bers of the army. The Engineers are sta-tioned at West Point, which is a military post, and together with certain professors and eachers, they constitute the Academ". Cadets are a part of the Engineer Corps, the gormandant of which is Inspector of the School.

Upon entering the army as Cadets, they sign an enlistment and take the oath of alle gance like common soldiers, their period of enlistment being eight years instead of five. They receive a pay of \$28 per month, and are subject to the army discipline. When dismissed, they are "dismissed from the service of the United States," and upon gradua-ting they are promoted to a higher rank. Although resignations are seldom refused, neither a Cadlet nor a commissioned officer has any absolute right to be thischarged. The engagement of the former to serve for eigh warrant:

Or Prolessor Liebeg, of Germany, has

tember, 16.7 at the Carl stop of White States of State of State State of State State

idar Intelligence.

GREAT AND BLOODY BATTLE!

THE AMERICANS VICTORIOUS! 32,000 MEXICANS AND 7,000 AMERICANS
ENGAGED — MEXICAN LOSS 5,000,
AMERICAN LOSS NEARLY 1,000—AN
ARMISTICE AGREED UPON—MEET-ING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, Sept. 14. Despatches for the government have this mornent been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed.

On the 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th there were various collisions with the enemy, in which a number on both sides, were killed and wounded. The rocks rolled in the road to the city and the ditches dug, evidently showed that Gen. Scott' had stolen a march

on Santa Anna.
On the 20th ult., the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbasco, three or four miles from the Capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong; and pos ed behind an immense battery of heavy ar-tillery. After about two hours bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept everything be-fore them at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was less than a thousand, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at five thousand, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both Generals and

An armistice was agreed upon, and five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera.— The commissioners had two meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th. Valencia escaped with two companions, to Taluca and has since pronounced against

BALTIMORE, Sept. 44. The pony express, twenty four hours in advance of the mail, has arrived this even ing, bringing the New Orleans Picayune, of the 8th inst.

The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on the 7th, with later dates from Vera Cruz.— She brings accounts of the two victorions batfrom the field work of the enemy. The proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott, supposed to have been at the instance

Mexico was at our mercy, seems to have been unfounded, and should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, an-

other battle must ensue.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, daled Tacu. baya, Ang. 25th says the Atchbishop's Parlace of this place is now occupied by Gen. Scott and a portion of the army, after defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought buttles of the war.

List of Killed and Wounded.—Officers kill-

List of Killed and Wounded.—Officers Killed-Regulars, Major Mills, 15th Artillery; Captain Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 2d Drawfons; Capt. Casson, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quartz, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st Artillery, but attached to Capt. Judwalader's stall! Lieutenant Presion Gen. Cadwalader's stall; Lieutenant Preston Johnston, 1st Artillery, but attached to Ma-gruder's battery; Lieut. Easely, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Boddman, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoff-

man, 1st Artillery.
Volunteers—Lieut. Chandler, N. Y. Regiment; Col. F. M. Butler, Lieut. David Adams nd W. R. Williams of S. Carolina Reg't.

Wounded.—Col. Clark, Col. Morgan, Maj. Wounded.—Col. Clark, Col. Molgan, and Wade, Maj. Bronnerette, Captains Wessels, Reamy, McReynolds, Craig, Ross, J. R. Smith, Chapman, Johnson, Holden, Hathaway, Hoffman; Lientenants Hamilton, Holloway, Ballson, Callander, Herman Thorn, Hendrickson, Humber, Boynton; Lorimer, Carles Ver. Pares, Martin, Carollow, Far. Graham, Van Buren, Martin, Goodlow, Farrelly, Bell, Bee, Lovell, Chandler, Hollings, Tillen, Newman, Gardner, Hayden, Sprague, Palmer, Buckner, Lumpkin, Peternell Bennet-most of whom are only slightly

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Santa Anna's Manifesto, as usual throwing the odium of the defeal on others' The Washington Union brings us the following additional accounts from officers in the army :-

THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.-We have at length received an account of the great battle which has been fought before the capital, from the pens of our own friends. The Ne v Orleans papers came to hand by this evening's southern mail, but the Mary Kings-land had not arrived when the New Orleans papers" were published. The despalches, however, which were expressed from New, Orleans, were received in the mail by the Secretaries of State and of War and weare engagement of the former to serve for eight leaded to lay some erry interesting defails er obligation to remain in the service, than if of the bloodiest, and perhaps the most decime he had received a commission instead of a sive and brilliant, buttle of the war, before our readers.

These events are glorious to the arms our country. The most important, and per-haps the most correct letter which we publish Chair and Spreaders, Dubble and Single-trees, together with a variety of other articles to numerous to insert. The above articles are nearly new, having been used but two on three years. Sale-to commence at 10 clock A M; on, adding measure and the most insert. The above articles are nearly new, having been used but two on three years. Sale-to commence at 10 clock A M; on, adding measure and distinction—regressents the disparity of the nost insert. The above articles are nearly new, having been used but two on three years. Sale-to commence at 10 clock A M; on, adding measure and the relative advantages of boiling and provided the respective armies in the most insert in the same point of the troops engaged, and the loss of the respective armies in the most insert in the most interest in the most in

CARLISE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1847. tiesto, announcing to the Mexican people the armistice which he had concluded with Gen. Scott, by saying that the events of the 19th and 20th are already notorious because they are unlockingly. He then refers to the extraording area of the saying the had been seen to the extraording area of the saying the had been seen to the saying the had been saying the sayi traordinary exertions which he had used to traordinary, exertions which he had used to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, and provide supplies for them, and to construct lines of fortification. His plan of deletice, he says, was evident from a glance at the works constructed, and at the disposition of his troops, but in war, an accident apparently insignificant may trustrate the most skilful combinations. On the 18th at 11 o'clock in the morning he ordered a gen-eral who commanded a division of 5,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, to fall back on the village of Coyacan, for the purpose of effecting a concentration of forces; in consequence of a movement of the enemy: But this general, forgetting that there could not be two commanders in the field of battle, undertook to object to the order, and, instead of falling back; advanced; and the first news that he (Santa Anna) had of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon, showing that engagement had commenced. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences, he

immediately placed himself at the head of a brilliant brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artiflery, and proceeded to the support of the general but arrived too late.—.
The enemy had interposed his force between them; and night coming on, and the rain them; and night coming on, and the rain falling in torrents he was compelled to retire He, however, sent an order by an aid-decamp to the refractory general directing him to retire to San Angel by the only road which was then left him; but, instead of obeying this order, the general sent-him word that what he wanted was more troops, that he had beaten the enemy and put, him to flight, and had granted promotions in consequence

of the victory ! The next day at dawn, Santa Anna says, he made another effort to proceed to the support of the erring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the egemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general hamer Mary Kingsland arrived on this attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the capital below it was possible for him to succor it, or might fall with the whole body of his troops upon a routed to have been at the instance. a part of the Mexican army. An engage ment did take place between their respec of the British embassy.

The report heretofore given that the city of the report heretofore given that the city of the second corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little that he comprehend in placing himblood, and that he succeeded in placing himself in a position to save the capital; but upon receiving a communication from Gen. Scott proposing an armistice, he concluded to ac-cede to it. He then touches upon the pro-priety of an armistice in the abstract, and concludes by saying that if the present ar-mistice does not result in peace, the warmistice does not result in pleace, the war can be renewed. He is still, he says, at the head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to mirish factions and eeditious opposition to,

> The N. Orleans papers bring additional articulars of the great battles of Contreros and Churubusco. The gallant Scott, the Commander-in chief, it appears, was wounded in the engagement, in the leg, below the knee. The nature of the wound, whether serious or not, is not mentioned. From the manner Mr. Kendall speaks of it, it is probably but slight.

The scene of these battles is described as follows:-The city of Mexico lies about nine miles south of San Augustin, or Tlalpuman Antonio is about three miles in the same direction—while the points occupied by Gen. mand at that place) is at least three miles in straight line, and in a direction nearly west. An idea of the position and strength of the works of the enemy may be got from

the following description: As you come along the road leading from San Augustin to the capital, and immediately this side the Puente del Rosana, the Mexicans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly cans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly well built battery, commanding the road conpleiely. On the right as you face the city, stretching for a long distance, was a continuous ditch, behind the bank of which an infinity were sposed. On the left of the tete de pont, or work at the bridge, three hundred yards distant; was the church of Churubusec, or San Paullo Strongly fortified with works for in-

Public strongly fortified with works for infantry, and also having a well constructed battery containing a number of guns of heavy calibre.

This work was a little advanced from the tete de pont, and nearly in a line between it and the village of Conovent. Further on, on the other side of the work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards from the road was a large building, well adapted for the protection of the infantry, and in which the enemy had also posted an immense body.

The ground in the vicinity of all these points. tras completely covered with corn and other fields, cut up in every direction, by wide and deep ditches, presenting objectes innumerable to the advance of our troops.—

innumerable to the advance of our troops.—
No reconnoissance of the position of the enemy had been made and consequently its strength could only be ascertained by the blows and knocks.

The divisions of Gen. Twigge and Worth were at once engaged, the former with the church and stronghold of Churubusch, and the latter with the batteries at the bridge and in the meantime. Gen. Shields brigade—the New York and South Gardina volunteers.

say 20,000, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded, and broken down by marches and countermarches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold Contreros and San Antonia. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say, Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he left sarly. The noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and of Independencia—the polkas, or young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected—nearly all fled without fisions a given.

firing a gun.

In the different works (but mostely in the church) nearly two thousand troops were captured, Among them were Gen. Kincon, who commanded in person, Gen. Anaya, lately President substitute, and Gen. Arevailately President Substitute intery President substitute, and Golf. Arovation, as also Col. Gorosteza, formerly Minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near. San Antonia by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields, at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Batallion, mostly made up of deserters from our own army, with their commander the notorious Riley himself.— They are all now under close guard, and I

trust will be strictly dealt with.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss in killed, wounded and prisorers, of no less than 13 Generals. Carnony them three less than 13 Generals, (among them three ex-presidents) and forly five pieces of can-

The Armistice.

-The undersigned, appointed respectfully, the three first by Major General Winnfield Scott, commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander in chief of its armies, met with fell powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tucubaya, on the 22nd day of August 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace-from the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the followmg articles were agreed upon.

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the Up-ted States of America, and the United Mexican States within thirty-leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice, and for forty-eight hours after such notice. 3. In the mean time neither army shall

within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to entarge or strengthen any existing work o fortification of that character within the said

4. Neither army shall be reinforced with in the same. Any reinforcements in troop or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at a distance of twenty-eight league from the city of Mexico. 5. Neither army, or any detachment from

it, shall advance beyond the line it at pres ent occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, excepunder flag of truce bearing the correspond ence between the two armies, or on business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shall by the opposite party be kindly warned of or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

-7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country in the city of Mexico, of the ordinav supplies of lood necessary to the consumpwithin the city, nor shall the Mexican army within the city, nor shall the Mexican authorities civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American ar-

.8. All American prisoners of war remain ing in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretolore exchanged, shall immediately or as soon is practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisothers. captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing.

war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or lamilies therein, without delay or molestation.
10. The better to enable the belligerent ar

mies to execute these articles and to favor the object of peace, is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the op

posing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the tows and place occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

de in any manner.

12 Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American Joress. No person shall be included in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested 18. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to be removed to some convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds; shull be allowed to do 50 without

molestation; they still remain prisoners.

14 Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privalege of doing so if their services be required. be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement two commissioners shall be appointed one by each purity, who in case of dissaureement shall appoint a third.

A QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PERSUER F. SMITTER Reig. Can.

A. QUITMIN, Maj. Gen. U.S. A. PERSIFER F. SMYTH, Brig. Gen. U.S. A. IGNOCIO DE MARLY TILLIAMIL. BENITO QUUANO.

MORE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. American Loss Eleven Hundred!

Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1847. The Picayone has a series of letters from Mr. Kendall, and a correct list of the killed and wounded.

The regiment of New York Volunteers lost 103 men, in killed and wounded. The following are some of the casualties to this regiment. Among the officers killed were Lieut Chandler, Lieut Col. Burnett was severally invested that the control of the casualties is the control of the casualties and the control of the casualties are controlled to the casualties of the casualties are called the casualties and casualties are called the casualties and casualties are casualties are casualties and casualties are casualties and casualties are casualties and casualties are casualties verely wounded; Capt. Fairchild slightly; Capt. Dyckrian, severely; Lieut. Sweeny, severely; Lieut. Jennis, slightly; Lieut. Cooper, severely; Lieut. McCabe, slightly; Lieut. Potter, severely; Lieut. Grifflin, slightly, and Lieut. Malhowsky, slightly.

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

When the works of the enemy are examined, one wonders that Gen. Scott's entire tonce was not swept away: Put them in the same position, and there would not have been Mexicans enough born to have driven

'A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tacubaya, August 25th, says that the armistice has pro duced 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 Bustamenta are both approaching the capital from different directions, with strong loices, breathing death and destruction to the Americans.

The number of deserters and other foreigners tound fighting against us, and now among the prisoeurs, is 72. A Court Martial was in session, with Col. Carland as President, for the trial of the precious rascals, and it was thought full justice would be done them Riley, 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 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 a bout it, but it has since caused him much 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 questions of peace.

Another letter from Mr. K. dated the 26th, states that positive information has been received that Valencia arrived at Toluco drunk, with his aid-de-camp. He is said to have

been drunk at the time of the battle.

The prospects of peace look brightening.—
The Mexican soldiers have returned to their the Mexical solutions have teathed to their homes crest-fallen. Many of them having fled before they received a shot. They are becoming rational and joining the peace

So great was the panic on the 20th, that one of our weakest regiments could have enter-

ed the grand plaza without opposition Rumors from the city have it that Santa Anna is throwing up breastworks and destructive hatteries, and some think they are to e manned by American soldiers to Santa Anna against those who may oppose

him in making terms of peace.

General Salas acknowledged that he was otally defeated, but blames Tourejon with having fled the field and having been the cause of his defeat. He also asserts that Valencia ran off at the commencement of the

The banners of the Foreign Legions were captured by the 13th Infantry. Mr. Kendall says the banner was of green silk—on one side a Harp surmounted by the Mexican Coat of Arms, with a scroll, on which is painted "Libertad por la Republica Mexica"—beneath the harp is the motto of "Erin go Reach," on the other side is hadly executed. Bragh," on the other side is badly executed St. Patrick, in his left hand a key and in his right a crook of staff resting on a serpent, unlerneath San Patrico.

Mr. Trist is said to have expressed himself

pleased with the peace negotiation as far as they had progressed. li is asserted by some, but doubted by

others, that everything is proceeding smooth ly with the commissioners. o

They say, in the city, that is hoped that the commissioners will agree upon the Nue

the commissioners will agree upon the Nueces as the boundary line.

A train of wagous entered the cit, on the 28th, to obtain forage, but were attacked by the rabble with stones and driven out. The Mexican guard did not interfere, although the terms of armistice were known. Santa Anna apologised to Gen. Scott, and there the matter refer.

matter rests.

Major Gaines, who had recently escaped from Mexico, was in the staff of Gen. Scott during the battle; Midshipman Rodgers in that of Gen. Pillow; Major Borland made his escape, and was also in the battle. All the prisoners are about to be released. the prisoners are about to be released,

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. IRVIN AT HOME. The Lancaster Tri] bune says,-"A very intelligent gentleman from Bellefonte, who spent some time in our office a few days ago, informed us that persons at a distance would scarcely believe the hold which Gen. Irvin has on the affections of the people of his neighborhood .-He was kind, humane and charitable, and no one or an, woman or child, was ever repulsed from his door, but always made to go on their way rejoicing. It any of his neighbora got into a quarrel, Gen. Irvin was the man to bring about a reconciliation. Did any one get into difficulty regulring means or advice, Gen livin was their friend. In short, such is his character, and such his conduct, that no man enjoys a more enviable standing among his neighbors than Gen. Irvin.— Centre county, although greatly lecofoco, will give him a majority at the approaching election as the people of all parties know and feel that he will do them honor in the Councils of the Commonwealth?