War Intelligence.

Mr. Kendall's Letters.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14, 1847.

Another victory, glorious in its results, and which has thrown additional lustre upon the American Arms, has been achieved to day by the army under Gen. Scott—the proud capital of Mexico has fallen before the power of a handful of men compared with the odds arrayed against them, and Santa Anna, instead of shedding his blood as he had promised, is wandering with the remnant of his army no one knows whither.

The apparently impregnable works on Chapultepec, after a desperate struggle, were triumphantly carried—Gens. Bravo and Monterde, besides a host of officers of different grades taken prisoners; over 1000 non-commissioned officers and privates, all their ammunition, and cannon are in our hands; the fugitives were in full flight towards the different works which command the entrance to the city, and our men were at once in hot pursuit.

Gen. Quitman, supported by Gen. Smith's brigade, took by the Chapultepec acqueduct towards the Belan gate and Cipdadela; Gen. Worth, supported by Gen. Cadwalder's brigade, advanced by San Cosme acqueduct towards the garita of that name. Both routes were cut up by ditches and defended by breastworks barricades and strong works of every description known to military science; yet the daring and impetuosity of our men overcame one defence after another, and by nightfall every work to the city's edge was carried. Gen. Quitman's command, after the route at Chapultepec, was the first to encounter the enemy in force. Midway between the former and the Belan gate, Santa Anna had constructed a strong work, but this was at once vigorously assaulted by Gen Quitman, and aided by a flank fire from two of Duncan's guns, which General Worth had ordered to approach as near as possible from the San Cosme road, the enemy was again routed and in full flight. They again made a stand from their strong fortifications at and near the Belen garita, opening a tremendous fire not only of round shot grape and shell, *but of musketry; yet boldly Gen. Quitman* advanced, stormed and carried the works, although at great loss, and every point on this side of the city was in our possession. In this onslaught two of our bravest officers were killed—Capt. Drum and Lieut. Benjamin.

Meanwhile, Gen. Worth was rappidly advancing upon Cosme. At the English burying ground the enemy had constructed a strong work. It was defended by infantry for a short time, but could not resist the assaults of our men—the affrighted Mexicans soon fled to another line of works near the city, and thus Gen. Worth was in possession of the entrance to San Cosme. As his men advanced towards the garita, the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry from the house tops, as well as of grape, canister and shell *from* their batteries, thus sweeping the streets completely. At this juncture the old Monterey game of burrowing and digging through the houses was adopted. On the right, as our men faced the enemy, the acqueduct afforded a partial shelter, on the left the houses gave some protection, but many were still killed or wounded by the grape which swept every part, as well as by the shells which were continually bursting in every direction. About 3 o'clock, the work of the pickaxe and crowbar, under the direction of Lieut. G. W. Smith, of the Sappers and Miners, had fairly commenced, and every minute brought our men nearer the enemy's last strong-hold; in the meantime two mountain howitzers were fairly lifted to the top of one of the houses and into the cupola of the church, from which they opened a plunging and most effective fire, while one of Duncan's guns, in charge of Lieut. Hunt, was run up under a galling fire to a deserted breastwork, and at once opened upon the garita. In this latter daring feat, four men out of eight were either killed or wounded, but still the piece was most effectively served.—The work of the miners was still going on. In one house which they had entered by the pickaxe a favorite aid of Santa Anna's was found. The great man had just fled, but had left his friend and his supper! Both were well cared for—the latter was devoured by our hungry officers; the former after doing the honors of the table, was made a close prisoner. Just as dark was setting in our men had mined and dug their way almost up to the very guns of the enemy, and now after a short struggle, they were completely routed and driven with the loss of every thing.—The command of the city by the San Cosme route was attained.

During the night, Gen. Quitman commenced the work of throwing up breastworks and erecting batteries, with the intention of opening a heavy cannonade upon the Ciudadela with the first light this morning. At 10 o'clock at night Gen. Worth ordered Capt. Huger to bring up a fourteen-pounder and a ten-inch mortar to the garita or gate of San Cosme, and having ascertained the bearings and distance of the grand plaza and palace, at once opened upon those points. The heavy shells were heard to explode in the very heart of the city. At a little after midnight Major Falacios, accompanied by two or three members of the municipal council of the the city, arrived at Gen. Worth's head-quarters, and in great trepidation informed him that Santa Anna and his grand army had fled and that they wished at once to surrender the capital! They were referred to the commander-in-chief, and immediately started for Tacuca; but in the mean time the firing upon the town ceased.

At 7 o'clock this morning General Scott, with his staff, road in and took quarters at the National Palace, on the top of which the regiment flag of the gallant rifles and the stars and stripes were already flying. The immense crowd of blanketed leperos, the scum of the capital, were congregated in the plaza as the commander in chief entered it. They pressed upon our soldiers, and eyed them as though they were beings of another world. So much were they in the way, and with such eagerness did they press around, that General Scott was compelled to order our dragoons to clear the plaza. They were told, however, not to injure or harm a man in the mob—they were all our friends!

About five minutes after this, and while Gen. Worth was returning to his division near Almeda, he was fired upon from a house near the convent of San Francisco. Some of the cowardly Polkas, who had fled the day previous without discharging their guns, now commenced the assassin game of shooting at every one of our men they saw, from windows, as well as from behind the parapets on the azoteas or tops of the houses. In half an hour's time our good friends, the leperos in the neighborhood of the hospital of San Andres and the church of Santa Clara, also commenced discharging muskets and throwing bottles and rocks from the azoteas. I have neglected to mention that just previous to this Col. Garland had been severely wounded by a musket, fired by some miscreant from the window.

For several hours this cowardly war upon our men continued, and during this time many were killed or wounded. It was in this species of fighting that Lieut. Sidney Smith received his death wound. The division of Gen. Twiggs in one part of the city, and Gen. Worth in another, were soon actively engaged in putting down the insurrection. Orders were given to shoot every man in all the houses from which the firing came while the guns of the different light batteries swept the streets in all directions. Wherever the assassins were driven from one house they would take refuge on another, but by the middle of the afternoon they were all driven back to the barriers and suburbs. Many innocent persons have doubtless been killed during to day, but this could not be avoided. Had orders been given at the onset to blow up and demolish every house or church from which one man was fired upon, the disturbances would have been at once quelled. As it is, I trust that the lesson the rabble and their mischevious leaders have received to day, may deter them from future outrages.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24, 1847.

Not a little joy has been manifested by all at the arrival here of the American prisoners. Capts. Clay, Headley and Smith, Lieutenants Churchill, Davidson and Barbour, and sixteen privates—who have recently been confined at Toluca. It seems that they were released by the Governor, Olagnibel, on his own responsibility, they promising that the same number of Mexicth prisoners, and of equal rank should be delivered up to him.—Those officers who refused to give their parole when all were ordered to Tolnca, and who afterwards escaped, have performed active service here in the different battles.—Major Gaines has been serving on the staff of Gen. Scott, Midshipman Rodgers on that of Gen. Pillow, Major Borland on that of Gen. Worth, and Captain Dudley on that of General Quitman. The latter was severely wounded on the 13th, but will recover.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Capture of the City—Street Fighting and Assassination—Military Government in the Capital—American Loss 3,000—6,000 Mexican Prisoners—Rumor of Santa Anna's Death—List of Killed and wounded—Shields Improving, Pillow Recovered.

The steamship Fashion, Captain Ingram, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, on the evening of the 13th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th instant, and Mr. Kendall's letters from the City of Mexico down to the 28th of September.

The news is glorious for the American army, though at the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded are heart sickening.

"Thank God!" says the Picayune, "none of our Generals have been killed, but Major General Pillow and Brigadier Gen. Shields, were both wounded, severely wounded, but were doing well at last accounts.

The Picayune says—We are not about to repeat the detail of our loss—it will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters, but we may mention, however, that Cols. McIntosh and Ransom, Lieut. Col. Martin Scott; Lieut. Col. Graham, of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Baxter, of the New York Regiment, and Lieut Col. Dickerson, of the South Carolina Regiment, are dead. For the rest of the deplorable list we refer to Mr. Kendall's letters. In the battle of King's Mill the loss was severe hundred.

On the 8th, General Worth's division lost about 600 men in killed and wounded. In the battle of the 13th, the storming of Chapultepec and the attack of the citadel, Quitman's division lost three hundred, Twigg's two hundred and sixty eight, Pillow's one hundred and thirty eight—making the loss 848 in all. Worth had scarcely one thousand men in the action.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded, and missing, Kendall sets down at full 3000. Another authority makes it 4000, and yet General Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only little exceeding 10,000 men.

The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true.

The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was enormous. General Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency, since his resignation he has made an address to his countrymen.

General Scott has issued two orders to his army congratulating them on the glorious series of victories they have achieved, and calling on them to return thanks and gratitude to God therefor. He urges on them the necessity of military discipline, with order and sobriety, to protect them from surpise.

Santa Anna has returned to Toluca, fifteen miles from Guadaloupe, with the remains of his army, intending it is thought to attack our trains.

Many more deserters have been hung but the reader will be grieved to hear that Riley the commander of the Foreign Legion, escaped that punishment, on some ground, and was only flogged.

All will be glad to hear that the American prisoners, Captain Clay and others, have joined General Scott.

The Delta's correspondent furnishes the following account of the entrance of the troops into the city. General Scott intended on the morning of the 14th to make a lodgement on the New Pasco, enter by the San Cosmo Gate and bombard the city. For this purpose he ordered General Twigg's division to leave El Piedad and to proceed to support General Worth.

On the night of the 12th, Santa Anna evacuated all his positions and retreated from the city; having had more than one half of his army killed and wounded or taken prisoners, among the latter Gen. Bravo with his staff at Chapultepec. Santa Anna found that if he fought on the 14th he would have hardly a body guard to cover his retreat.

Early in the moring two columns took up their march. Generals Quitman and Smith at the head of their commands entered the Grand National Plaza at 7 o'clock. The column having formed in the Plaza by order of General Quitman, the National Standard of the Cerro Gordo Division, while the command came to a present, was flung to the breeze over the National Palace, and it now waves triumphantly over the Halls of the Montezumas

General Worth's command halted four or five squares from the Plaza, where Colonel Garland was wounded. About 8 o'clock, General Scott and staff, in full uniform, escorted by the cavalry, entered the city amid the huzzas of soldiery. As he entered the mounted band of the 2d Dragoons astonished the "natives" with HAIL COLUMBIA, which was followed, as the escort entered the Plaza with the soul stirring YANKEE DOODLE.

One of the first acts of General Scott was to appoint Gen. Quitman Civil and Military Governor of Mexico, and Col. S. E. Belto, Lieutenant Governor. General Quitman's department embraces the following officers, Capt. F. N. Page, Assistant Adjutant General and Lieuts. M. Lovell, M. Wilcox, and R. P. Hammond, Aid de Camps; Capt. G. T. Davis, Secretary, and Mr. Levi, Interpreter.—Through out the 14th and on the morning of the 15th, the Mexicans continued to fire from the corners and tops of houses—killing some and wounding many. The artillery was at first used on them, but owing to their unseen position it was found useless.

The Rifle Regiment and some of the Infantry were then sent in pursuit, and soon silenced the firing from the house tops.—The Mexicans, during their revolutions frequently resorted to this mode of warfare and continued it for several days together, without doing much damage on either side, but our reflemen pick them out of their hiding places and soon force them to desist.

Since our army arrived in the valley we have lost about 3000 men killed and wounded. We have destroyed the Mexican army of over 30,000 men, upwards of 6000 of which have been taken prisoners. We have captured 70 pieces of artillery, 27 at the battle of Contreras, 10 in a fort at Churubusco, and 33 on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

The last of Mr. Kendall's letters dated the 28th, mentions the two following rumors relative to Santa Anna—the first that he had been taken prisoner by Col. Childs—and the second that he had been slain by Gen. Alvarez.

Mr. Kendall's latest letter is under this date.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1847.

Assassinations continue—no less than ten soldiers were found murdered this morning in the quarter of San Pablo, and eight yesterday. Our own men are to blame, they straggle from their quarters, and getting intoxicated at the first pulquesta or grogshop, are thus liable to be beset by gangs of armed ruffians, who are continually on the watch. The frequency of the murders is also an indication that a regular system of assassination has been planned—the wire workers being probably the priests and some of the leading men.

In my last I stated that Col. McIntosh was sinking under his wounds, he died last night and will be buried to morrow with full military honors.

He fell pierced with two balls while gallantly leading his men to attack the Casa Mata on the 8th of September, and his system suffering from wounds, received in former battles he was not able to overcome the shock.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

Gen. Santa Anna has been proclaimed by Senor Gamboa, a traitor to his country—having intentionally allowed the Americans to defeat him in every battle; and lastly he accuses him with having destroyed the nationality of Mexico, the honor and glory of this unfortunate city, and of having compromised in the calamity, all classes of society.

Gen. Pillow is said to be severely wounded.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED.—Wm. Carlin, Wm. C. Bolton, Isaiah Wonders, Charles Stewart, John Steel, John Lain, John McLauahun.

NEW YORKERS KILLED.—T. Golden, Andrew Jelard, John Wright, John Seaman, Theodore Rimenerman, John Horner, Jos. A. Dennis, John Shaw, John L. Young, Corporal Jas. Williams.

PENNSYLVANIANS WOUNDED.—Lt. Col. J. M. Gearey, slightly; Corporals, Wm. Herbert, Peter Hogan, John Freymon, John Miller, Jacob Armpister, Henry Bowyer, Thos. McGhee, Jacob Rapp, John Arthur, George Henry, Daniel Saul, severely; Nathan Marty, dangerously; P. Moyer, mortally, since dead; John Worthington, Wm. Humphreys, Wm. Bishop, Wm. Craft, slightly; Captain James Caldwell, Joshua Hamilton, John Keever, David Shine, Charles Epler, severely; Benj. Shine, Louis Bonnette, Saxlene Hearsbly, Lt. C. B. Rowall, severely; Corporal McGuire, Ele Duncan, waggoner slightly; 2d Lieut. Miney Reed; Serg't. John Brodbint; Abraham Rhodes, W. J. Stone, John Campbell, Hugh Storm, John McLaughlin, Thos. Holland, slightly; ord. serg't Francis McKee; A. Dribbs, severely, Wm. H. Detrich, John Snyder, severely: Corporals, A. Patterson, —— Rawney, F. C. McDermot, severely; B. F. Davis, G. W. Neff, slightly; John Elser, John Hunt, James Kelly, severely; Corporal John Hall, John Kober, C. Newman, slightly; Capt. J. Barclay; serg't. Peel, J. White, J. Russel, corp't. James Saxton, C. Reyman, —— Snyder, B. Van Dief; Sergeants David Mecklin, R. McClellen, Geo. Dreker, Hugh Fiskil, slightly, —— Channy, F. Sargent, severely; Lieut. A. S. Towison; Corporal W. H. Sogus, slightly; T. Humphries, slightly, John Vouson, James T. Sample, John Betchel J. Cophart, severely; Wm. Rice, S. E. Major, slightly; Capt. E. C. Williams, Christopher Siels, Joseph Tilner, M. Frixter, P. Ward, slightly; Corp. Jacob Meyer, mortally; R. Rogers, J Cosgrove, E. Moyer, severely; Serg't. A. Cummings; Henry Rist, slightly, Samuel Morgan, mortally. Wm. Mendora Hall, Arch. Graham, Isaac N. Hoops, Freah Myers, slightly; Capt. James Miller; Wm. Clements, John Horn, John Bustard, John Solomon, Emor M. Davis, severely; Wm. Snyder, Wm. Smith, Michael Hasson, H. Thomas; Edward Blain, slightly; Lieut. John Kof. Corp. A. J. Jones; F. M. Smith, severely, J. Lutz, T. Davis, C. Malone, J. Stewart, Corp. John Whaley; R. Anderson, John Cassedy, James Smith, James Kennada, D. Steinderick, L. Strobal, slightly; Capt. C. P. Pierson, John Solmey, slightly; jas. Burk, G. Barry, M. Copiin, H. Hardenbrook, W. Tompkins, severely; Capt. D. E. Hungerford; 1st Lt. Charles H. Johnson; Sergt B. Montgomery; Corp. Charles Thompson; Owen Elwood, Thomas Healy, slightly; John Mc Kinney, John Snyder, Van Slyke, James Hart, severely; Sergt. John Duffy; Peter Rooney, O. Hahzel, slightly, N. T. Butler, mortally, *since dead*; Capt. M. Fairchild; Lieut. J. W. Green; 1st Sergt. Barker: Thomas L. Drecker, James Franklin, George Pemberton, John L. Gardner, John R. Headwick, W. Dally, slightly; D. Robertson, G. Thistleton, severely; Sergt. John M. Mane, Corp. E. Everett; A. Cook, severely; Brig. Gen. Shields of *general staff*, severely; Asst. Adj. Gen. F. N. Page, slightly; Act. Asst. Adj. Gen. M. Lovell, slightly; Capt. Danly, volunteer aid, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed,	41	Wounded,	267
		Total,	308

Gen. Worth's Division.—140 killed, 766 wounded, and 27 missing. *Gen. Twiggs' Division*—38 killed, 194 wounded, and 10 missing. *Gen. Pillow's Division*—21 killed 111 wounded, and 10 missing. *Gen. Quitman's Division*—41 killed, and 267 wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, 1,623.

LATER FROM MEXICO

The New Orleans Delta and Commercial Times of the 14th inst., contain further interesting details of Mexican intelligeace The latter paper publishes Santa Anna's Address on his resignation of the Presidency; but it is evident that he intends to continue directing the opgations against the American army. Of the scattered portions of his army he has gathered twenty-five hundred regulars, besides a large guerrilla force.

It is rumored at the Capitol from Puebla that on the 27th ult Paredes, Bustemente, and other influential persons, intended seriously to invite a foreign prince into Mexico, for the purpose of settling the difficulties of the country.

The papers from the City of Mexico to the 28th, state that Gen. Quitman had issued an order on the 25th notifying all the officers of the Mexican army at the Capital to report themselves immediately to the Inspector General of the American Army, and another on the 27th, regulating the value of corn.

The shops were again opened and the theatre was crowded to overflowing every evening. Contentment begins to reign among the population, and numerous families, embracing many of the softer sex, were to be seen walking the streets with perfect confidence.

Gen. Scott had proposed issuing circulars to the different States, exhorting them to appoint Commissioners with full power to conclude a treaty of peace. He had also projected an expedition with 1500 men against Toluca.

The corporation of the city of Mexico had addressed several proclamations to the inhabitants, to be peaceful and cease from injuring in any manner the American army; but if this was not complied with, they would not guarantee the safety of either their lives or property, as Gen. Scott had issued direct orders that every house from which shots had been fired, should be immediately levelled with the ground by the artillery.

STILL LATER

The Commercial Times on the authority of a correspondent of La Patra, states that Gen. Scott has given orders for the immediate and unconditional release of Gen. Valencia, as a well merited reward for his valor and patriotism, displayed at the battle of Chapultepec. He remained quiet, at his hacienda, four miles from the Capital.

According to several letters, Gen. Paredes remained at the Capital, *incognito*, and has witnessed all the recent opperations, without taking part in them, having been deterred by the threats of Santa Anna. Parades has since been intimate communication with the principal officers saved from capture, and has now gone to Jalisco to place himself at the head of 20,000 men collected by six of the Mexican States that had formed a coalition to oppose Santa Anna.

General Ruthner had caused all the churches of the Capital to be re-opened.

A deputation of merchants had requested Gen. Scott to employ every possible means to re-open the communication with the coast. To this Gen. Scott replied that he would immediately apply himself assiduously to this object, and he hoped with success.

A letter published in La Patra, from a highly respectable Spanish gentlemen at Vera Cruz, dated the 2d inst, says that Generals Santa Anna and Rea were endeavoring to prevent the entrance of the detachment of Gen. Lane into Puebla, Santa Anna has 3000 men under him and General Rea, 2500. It is also said that if he does not succeed in obtaining the advantage in this enterprize, he will retire to Ojaca and rest himself while augmenting his forces in that State, which is in the immediate vicinity of Guatamala.—Santa Anna's lady is at this moment in a small town in that neighborhood. It is believed that Santa Anna will in this as in all his former enterprises be equally unfortunate and finding himself lost and persued by the maledictions of his countrymen, take refuge in Spain.

The Mexican Congress was to meet at Queretaro on the 5th. at which date the new President, Pena y Pena was to be there.—He has appointed Don Louis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is generally believed that his cabinet are decided advocates of peace and would enter on negotiations with Mr. Trist, yielding by necessity to the demands of the American Commissioner.

It is stated in the Extra Patria that an aid of Santa Anna had been seen and spoken to at Vera Cruz, where he was preparing the means for his master's escape from the country.

A correspondent of the same paper who writes from Vera Cruz, under date of the 2d, says that a private express had reached that city from Puebla. The express rider stated, that at the moment of starting from Puebla, on the night of the 29th, he had heard sharp firing from the neighboring heights, from which Col. Childs continued to throw shells into the city, and would no doubt be able to maintain his position. The convoy under Gen. Lane was already at Perote, and would march the next morning for Puebla.

The above intelligence is all gleaned from *La Patria.*

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 27, 1847.

Our Reduced Terms.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year if paid in Advance—One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents if paid within or at the end of six months—Two Dollars if paid at the end o the year. The Herald is now the cheapest paper in the county!

The following was the patriotic language of HENRY CLAY in the brief but eloquent speech made during his recent visit to Philadelphia:

"There is," said he, "gentlemen, one thing before we part, which I wish you to remember. *This glorious and beautiful land is our common country—in Peace or in War—in weal or in woe—under bad administration or good government, REMEMBER TO STAND BY IT.*"

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor has issued a Proclamation, designating Thursday the 25th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The News from Mexico.

Late and important news from Gen. Scott's army, will be found in another column.—The news is glorious. Gen. Scott is in full possession of the city, but our losses are severe, and the killed and wounded heart rending. The Pennsylvanians suffered severely.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed and wounded, is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,00; and yet Gen Scott entered the valley of Mexico with only 10,000 men What wonderfully brilliant deeds these 10,000 have achieved. General Scott well says, that when the very limited number who have performed these brilliant achievements shall have become known, the world will be astounded and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

General Scott, justly remarks a contemporary, has added new laurels to those that previously encircled his heroic brow. With an army of 10,000 men that invincible old Warrior penetrated the heart of a mighty empire, attacked and defeated a force of five times his number, planting the glorious "stars and stripes" upon the topmost height of the enemy's capitol, and covered the American arms with glory. All honor to General Scott and his gallant little army.

A WHIG GAIN IN THE SENATE.—We are at last enabled says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, to make the gratifying announcement that the Whigs have achieved a signal triumph in the Senatorial district composed of Indianna, Armstrong, Clearfield and Cambria counties William Johnston Esq, is elected by a majority of about 133 votes.—This district heretofore was strongly Locofoco, and the result this fall is equally honorable to the Whigs and distinguished gentlemen they have elected. Three cheers for the gallant Whigs of the 26th district.

Questions Decided.

The Volunteer goes into a running enumeration of the questions decided by the election of Shunk. In the first place it is decided that there shall be no chartering of *new* Banks, nor rechartering of old ones, unless with the individual liability restriction. Very well, we hope the Locofoco leaders of this county will not be the first to attempt a violation of this solemn decision of the people. *They* secured a Bank charter for this town two years ago, but unfortunately could not get fools enough to take the stock of their patent restricted concern Now we hope our community will be left without a Bank a few years longer, until common sense notions again prevail. Gov. Shunk told the people of this county that they did not want a Bank, and he of course knows their interests and wants a great deal better than they do themselves.

The Sub Treasury and the Tariff of 1846, are the next things which the Volunteer thinks the people have decided in favor of Be it so; this tariff has had good luck in its operations, and the people may think it is working right. A year hence they may have reason to wish for the re-establishment of the *American* Tariff of 1842.

Next the Volunteer thinks "the question of *Abolitionism*, in the shape of the Wilmot Proviso," is effectually disposed of. It is generally with just about as little honesty as this that Locofoco editors put a great measure before their readers. We need scarcely say to intelligent persons that the Wilmot proviso has not the slightest connexion with what is called Abolitionism. The Wilmot proviso is the mere assertion of the simple position that FREE SOIL SHALL REMAIN FREE, and that the *Slave* territory of the United States shall be *extended no farther.* What unprejudiced freeman of the North is not in favor of this? But only call it *Abolitionism*, as the Volunteer does, and thousands of unthinking persons will doubtless blindly oppose it. But we hope "there's a good time coming," when the mass of the people will do their own thinking and act independently of unscrupulous party leaders. Our neighbor of the 'Democrat' we perceive leans considerably toward the Proviso, and we shall trust to him to set North Middleton and Silver Spring right on this subject.

From the "Godlike Daniel," down to the paltriest Federal cur in our borough, we have heard the war denounced as "unconstitutional and infamous," and the gallant soldiers who have won imperishable and unfading laurels upon the Rio Grande, and who are now in the Halls of the Montezumas, as "robbers and murderers," and those of them who fell as undeserving of a christian burial.

Volunteer.

This is about a fair specimen of the honesty and love of truth which [illegible] the columns of the Volunteer. [illegible] deprecated the war, because [illegible] might just as easily have [illegible] as the 54 40, and they have disapproved the policy of the war, believing it to be waged for the acquisition of territory and the extension of slavery. But they have stood faithfully by our flag; it is known to all men that the Whigs of our country have waged the war; waged it in Congress, led it in the field; and that nearly all the glory and patriotism that belong to it are connected with the Whig party. The Whigs have supplied its means, have contributed its heroes, and have endeavored to urge on the Administration to its vigorous prosecution and successful close. Such have been the counsels of Scott and Taylor. Such have been the thousand voices of the Whig party. Such are still the counsels and efforts of the Whigs.

THE ODDFELLOWS PARADE, which came off in this place on Friday last, was quite a splendid affair, and witnessed with pleasure and satisfaction by hundreds of citizens and strangers who had assembled on the occasion The delegations in attendance from the various neighboring Lodges were large, and no pains was spared by the members of the Carlisle Lodge to render their visit a pleasant one.

At 12 o'clock, M., the procession was formed on South Hanover street, under the direction of Capt. George Sanderson, Chief Marshal, assisted by A. Noble and S. Alter, and after marching through the principal streets,—accompanied by several bands, which discoursed most eloquent music—was conducted into the 1st Presbyterian church, where the following order of exercises were observed:

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boggs. Music by the Band. Address on the principles and practice of Oddfellowship, by E. A. LESLIE, Esq., of Harrisburg. Music by the Band.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nadal. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Davis.

After the above order of exercises were gone through with, the procession was again reformed, marched back to the place of starting and dismissed.

Quite a number of beautiful and appropriate banners, emblems of the Order, &c., were borne in the procession The regalia worn on the occasion was rich and tasteful.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.—Returns of the result of the late election in Ohio have been received, sufficient to warrant the announcement that the parties will stand in the next Legislature as follows:

Senate.		*House.*	
Whigs	19	Whigs	39
Locos	17	Locos	33
Majority	2	Majority	6

Whig majority on joint ballot EIGHT.

GENERAL TAYLOR ON HIS WAY HOME.—In the Austin (Texas) Democrat of the 2d October, we find the announcement that Gen. Taylor started from Monterey, on a visit to his family, the day before Mr. Chislom left there for Austin, 12 days previously. The New Orleans National of the 14th, also says: "An officer of the army, twenty-four days from General Taylor's camp informs us that General Taylor may be expected here in the course of a week or ten days. He was preparing to leave Walnut Springs when our informant last saw him."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Session of 1848.

SENATE.

This body consist of 33 members, one third of whom are elected each year—this year 12, there being one vacancy. The body is composed as follows:

Districts.

1st: City of Philadelphia—W. A. Crabb,† Benj. Matthias.†*

2nd. County of Philadelphia—Henry J. Benner, W. F. Small, Thomas S. Forsythe.*

3d. Montgomery—George Richards.†

4th. Chester and Delaware—William Williamson.†

5th. Berks—John Potteiger.

6th. Bucks—Josiah Rich.†

7th. Lancaster and Lebanon—John P. Sanderson,† A. Herr Smith.†

8th. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—Wm. Overfield.

9th. Northampton and Lehigh—Jacob D. Boas.†

10th. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—F. B. Streeter.*

11th. Bradford and Tioga—Gordan F. Mason.

12th. Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—W. Harris,†

13th. Luzerne and Columbia—Valentine Best.*

14th. Dauphin and Northumberland.—B. Jordan.†

15th. Perry and Cumberland.—Robert C. Sterret.*

16th. Union, Mifflin and Juniata—Ner Middleswarth.†*

17th. York—Philip Smyser.†

18th. Franklin and Adams—Wm. R. Sadler.

19th. Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford—A. King.†*

20th. Indiana, Clearfield, Cambria and Armstrong—Wm. F. Johnson.†*

21st Westmoreland and Somerset—Samuel Hill.

22nd. Fayette and Greene—Charles A. Black.

23d. Washington—E. G. Creacraft.

24th. Allegheny and Butler—John Levis George Darsie.†*

25th. Beaver & Mercer—David Sankey.N*

26th. Crawford and Venango—J. Porter Brawley.

27th. Erie—John B. Johnson.

28th. Warren, Jefferson. Clarion, M'Kean Potter and Elk—James M. Gillis.

Whigs marked thus†—New members marked*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Adams—William McSherry

Allegheny—Lewis J. C. Noble,† Christian Snively,† Marshall. Swartzwelder,† Henry Large†

Armstrong—Lewis Brenneman

Beaver—John Allison,† John Sharp, Jr†

Bedford—James L. Kirk, Joshiah Miller

Berks—John C Meyers, John Long, Samuel Fegely, Henry G Steiler

Blair—Henry Bridenthall

Bradford—Francis Smith, Abumah Wattles

Bucks—J W Long, F D. Bloom, Edward Nicholson

Butler—Jacob Zeigler

Cambria—John Kean

Centre and Clearfield—John B Meck, G Walters

Chester—Henry S Evans,‡ Thos K Bull,‡ George Ladley

Columbia—Stewart Pierce

Crawford—S G Rick, J K Kerr

Cumberland—Jacob Letever, Abraham Lamberton.

Dauphin—James Fox,‡ Theo Gratz‡

Delaware—Sketchley Morton†

Erie—G J Ball,‡ Wm Sanborn‡

Fayette—Wm Y Roberts, Wm Rerick,

Franklin—Wm. Baker ‡ Samuel Seibert‡

Greene—John B Gordon

Huntingdon—David Blair‡

Indiana—Wm C McKnight‡

Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango—John Keatly, jr, Wm Perry

Juniata and Union—Samuel Weirich,‡ John M'Minn‡

Lancaster—Abraham Shelly.‡ J B Stubbs.‡ Thomas B Jacobs,‡ Joseph C Dickinson,‡ David G Eshelman†

Lebanon—David Gottinger†

Lehigh and Carbon—Peter Bowman, S. Marx

Luzerne—Samuel W Goff, Samuel Benedict.

Lycoming, Clinton Potter and Sullivan—Wm F Packer, Timothy Ives, jr.

Mercer—Robert Black,‡ Wm Leech†

Mifflin—Hugh M'Kee

Montgomery—Benjamin Hill, Benjamin T Hallowell, David Evans

Northampton and Monroe—B S Schoonover, Charles A Lucheybach, Joseph Labouch

Northumberland—George A Frick

Perry—John Sonder

Philadelphia county—Thomas S Ferpon, Thomas Daly, Abraham Dlewine, Thomas K Fullerter, William S Hallowell, John K Loughlin. Edward Vansant, —— Downs.

Philadelphia city—Thomas C Steel, † Geo. H Hart,† Solomon W Roberts, John H Diehl‡ H Ruodle Smith.†

Schuylkill—George Boyer, Alexander W Leyburn

Somerset—John J Stutzman

Susquehanna & Wyoming—Samuel Taggard, Robert Little

Tioga—Nathaniel A Elliott

Warren, M'Kean and Elk—Alonzo J Wilcox

Washington—Thomas Watson, Joseph Cort

Wayne and Pike—Pope Bushnell

Westmoreland—Jacob Fausold, Harrison P Laird, John F McCulloch

York—Thomas Grove, David Williams, George F Carl

Whigs marked thus ‡

RECAPITULATION.

	Whigs	Locos
Senate	19	14
House	37	63
	56	77
Loco majority on joint ballot		21

OREGON. The following statement of the amount of Wheat raised in Oregon, during 1846, is from an authentic source, and will surprise those who regard that country as still an unsettled and uninhabited wilderness:

Champreg county,	50,000 bu.
Tualitid,	30,000 "
Yamhill,	30,000 "
Polk,	10,000 "
Clockamas, Vancouver, Clatsop and Lewis Counties,	25,000 "

Wheat appears to be the principal crop and this year will be much more abundant than it was last year. The inhabitants complain much of the scarcity of vessels. They would export considerable grain if they had he means.

Gov. Shunk has appointed George Prince and John A. Rockafellow, of Harrisburg, Aids with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Washington Union says the arrangements were made to secure the votes of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Pennsylvania Election.

Below we give the reported and official majorities of the late election, as also the *entire* vote of the State for Governor in 1844, Gov. Shunk's majority will not vary much from 18,0000.

Counties,	1844 D. Shunk.	1844 W. Markle.	1847 D. Shunk.	1847 W. Irvin.
Allegheny,	5863	8105	4453	5763
Adams,	1848	2485	1558	1946
Armstrong,	1986	1407		
Berks,	8316	3840	8058	3357
Beaver,	2093	2730	1966	2008
Blair,			1261	1854
Bucks,	5106	4804	4065	4341
Bedford,	3784	3045	2158	2205
Butler,	3542	2197	1931	1859
Bradford	3626	2967	3058	2520
Cambria	1129	1069	1139	974
Carbon	784	453	786	481
Chester,	6475	6138	4614	6152
Centre,	2384	1786	2477	1762
Cumberland,	3008	2971	2867	2559
Columbia,	3199	1593	2913	1506
Crawford,	2920	2410	2265	1685
Clarion,	1880	793	1607	631
Clinton,	924	807	966	685
Clearfield,	1000	611	807	582
Dauphin,	2352	3213	1872	2790
Delaware,	1193	2069	1484	1719
Elk,	132	103		
Erie,	2207	3601	1728	2586
Fayette,	3304	2836	2811	2113
Franklin,	3211	3797	2762	3219
Greene,	2255	1426		
Huntingdon,	2630	4022	1641	2012
Indiana,	1117	2098	1415	2052
Juniata,	1198	1086	980	975
Jefferson,	727	617		
Lebanon,	1781	2178	1600	2149
Lancaster,	5532	9513	4931	8711
Lehigh,	2680	2443	2583	2239
Lycoming,	2600	1945	1874	1528
Luzerne	3619	2564	3296	2038
Monroe	1601	377	1418	377
Mercer	2744	2765	2617	2616
Mifflin	1585	1506	1431	1289
Montgomery	5394	4341	5141	3723
McKean	446	907	313	252
North'pton	3466	2455	2865	2359
Northumb'd	2381	1498	1971	1231
Perry	2216	1316	1728	1106
Phila. city	5265	9282	3918	6512
" county	12756	14582	12692	7605
Pike	648	142	671	142
Potter	627	202	531	181
Schuylkill	3217	4903	3720	2833
Somerset	912	2450	913	2162
Susquhanna	2468	1595	2352