VOLUME XLVIII:

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Temer me **Cards** i (ven Min) 412. DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOOLKE (Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia)

Hildelephia.).

ESPECTEBLLY offers to the public his proLe feisional revices in the practice of Medicine Surgery, and Midwifery.

OFFICE whie residence of his father in S.
Hantover street; directly opposite Morrets! (lateRoberts): Hotel and the Second Preshyterian Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

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

DOCTOR AD LIPPIDG Homocopathic Physician. p OFFICE; Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman.
Carllisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOOMIS SPRING

H.L. perform all operations upon the M. Teeth that are required to their preservation; suchas Scaling, Fisher, Plugging, Sc., for will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial. Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. Toffice on Pittsfreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hetel. N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Car lisle the lasttend xys, in each month.
June 11, 1846.

> Joseph Knox, ATTORNEY ATLAW. Pittsburg, Pa,

HAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Alleghen ounty, Pa. Feb. 10, 1847.

S. DUNLAP ÁDAIR, Attorney at Law.

FFICE in South Hannver street, a few door below J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16, 1845.

TAMES IL SMITH, Altorney at Law. OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's new building, opposit the Post Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law,

FFICE in the rear of the CourtHouse in the March 31, 1847.

a. A. Lamberton: Attorney at Law, 'April 28, 1848 .-- 1y.

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

STRVEYOR AND SCRIVENER. JOHN C. MITCHELL.

WILL be found at his Office in the rear of th House, ready at all times—unless engaged business of fift profession—to make Surceys of lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of riting. Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

Plainfield Classical Academy, Four miles west of Carlisle, between the New ville State Road and Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

THE third session (five months) will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 1st, 1847. The number of students is limited, an byery effort made to secure their moral and Mintal improvement, as well as their comfort and health. During the past year upwards of forty stidents have been connect d with the

institution. The studies embrace all that are requisit for College or any business or profession.and a patronage from the friends of education References, Terms, &c., thate known by taplication personally, or by letter addressed R. K. BURNS. October 6, 1847.—3mo

Morrett's Hotel!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that On the corner of South Hanover

formerly kept by Mr. Andrew Roberts, where he will ended to to serve these who may call pop him in the most satisfactory manner.

The himse is pleasantly situated, and is fur The Higher is pleasantly, situated, and its in the mission of control and tementuring and intelled in roughout with good bedding, and other than the mission of our troops was to control will make it it second modations and such quer a peace, they were finded at the gates of the city. The Armistice then ensued, and with results already known to the public it agreeable in all its departments to and with results already known to the public.

The short late and former Care 1811 the Ar

P. IP. INIAURIPINA COLUMBUS. The BRO his services to the public. He with the bing has several years experience, with the Father and Having in his possession the value ble collection of papers hade by him, he hope by dire and public of papers hade by him, he hope by dire and public of papers had by him, he hope by dire and public of papers had by him, he hope.

Poetro.

Transmitted buckynd

Advertisement of a Lost Day.

BY MES. I. II. SIGOURNEY.

Lost ! lost ! lost ! A gan of countest price;
Cut from the living rock,
And graved in Paradise:
Sot round with three times eight
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with state yanglier ones,
All changeful as the light,

Lost—where the theughliese throng.
In fishion's mazes wind,
"Where trilleth folly's song;
Leaving a sing behind;
Yet ony hand 'twas given
A golden hare to buy,
Suchas the willterobed their aftene
To deathless minstrelsy.

Lost! lost! 16st.

I feel all search in vain;
Thut sem of coupliess cost,
Can ne er be mine again;
I offer no reward,
For till these heart strings sever,
I know that heaven entrasted gift
is refl away forever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scroll have field,
I'll see it in His hand.
Who Judgeth entek and dead,
And when of scathe and loss
That man can ne'er repair.
The dread requirements of my soul
What shall I answer there?

Winter is Coming. BY ELIZA COOK.

Winter is coming? who cares? who cares? Not the wealthy and proud! trow:
"Let it come," they cry, "what matter to us!
How chilly the blast may blow?"

'We'll feast and carouse in our lordly halls, The goblet of wine we'll drain,
We'll mock at the wind with shouts of mirth,
And music's echoing strain."

"Little care we for the biting frost, White the five gives forth it's blaze; And what to us is the dreary night. While we dance in the wax light's rays?"

'Tis thus the rich of the land will falk,'
lfu think! oh, ye pompous great,
that the harrowing storm ye laugh at within,
Falls bleak on the FOOR AT YOUR DATE! They have blood in their veins, aye, pure as thine, But nought to quicken its flow: They have limbs that feel the whistling gale, And shrink from the driving snow.

Winter is coming—oh! think, ye great, On the roofless, naked and cold; Dear with them kindly, as man with man, And spare them a title of your gold!

War Indelligenes. OFFICIAL DESPATCICES.

Battles of Contrelas & Churnbusco.

Battles of Contretas & Churnbusco.

The official despatches from Gene Scottani unmorous garrison, here was the mile of the state of the States force did not number 4000 rank and and too hazardous. States force did not number 4000 rank and and too hazardous.

file, while the Mexicans had on the spot 7000 men, with at least 12,000 more hovering within sight and at striking distance. The were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain, Drom, 4th artillery, and the community of Captain for a striking of the same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain, Drom, 4th artillery, and the community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under community of Captain for a same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. within sight and at striking distance. The enemy had 700 killed, and 813 laken prisoners—among them 88 officers and 4 generals. They also lost many standards and colors, 22 pieces of brass ordnance, thousands of small arms, 700 pack mules, many hores &c. Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed on the spot 60 men. At Churubus, co. the battle was long, hot, and varied, and the American troops were led by Brigadier. The enemy had 700 killed, and 813 laken prisoners—among them 88 officers and 4 generals. No. 1, on our right, under captain brown, 4th antillery, increased norm, 4th antillery, increased on the spot 60 men. At Churubus, co. the battle was long, hot, and varied, and the American troops were led by Brigadier. General Shields, who took 380 prisoners, including officers, and completely overwhelmed the enemy. Gen. Scott says that in a single day the American troops-defeated in various batties about 32,000 men, made about 3000 prisoners, including eight generals, two of them Ex Presidents, and 205 otner offiers. The killed and wounded Mexicans amounted to 4000 of all ranks, while the entire corps were dispersed and dissolved .-They lost 37 pieces of ordnance, more than trebling our seige train and batteries, with a large number of small arms and a full supply of amiliunition of every kind. Our loss amounted to 1053-killed 139, including 16 officers; wounded 876, with 60 officers.

Gen. Scott states that after so many victoies he might with but little additional loss have occupied the Capital the same evening. But Mr. Trist as well as himself had been admonished by the best friends of peace agninst precipitation, lest by wantonly driving away the Government and others dishonor. away, the Government and others, dishonored, they might indefinitly postpone the hope of accomodation—and remembering also that the mission of our truops was to conquer peace, they were finited at the gates, division from Pieulait (2 miles) to support quer a peace, they were finited at the gates, and with results already known to the public; and with results already known to the public; Gen. Scott speaks in warm buf liberal terms of plates, not only of the distinguished leading a great part of the Mexican army on the defensive. that the mission of our troops was to conquer a peace, they were falled at the gates
of the city. The Armistice then ensued
and with results already known to the public.
Gen. Scott speaks in warm but liberal terms
of praise not only of the distinguished teaders of the Army, but of the rank and file;
Next to these follow Gen. Worth's terport
of the attack of Molino tel Rey, or the King at
Mills, in which he lost nine officers killed;
lord and report, made by Gen. Scott himself,
of the attack of molino tel Rey, or the King at
wounded! This brings us to the last and
final report, made by Gen. Scott himself,
of the signal I had appointed for the many name whick make to a tew of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in the many name whick more in a division of the many name whick more in the more interest. It is the more interest in the more interest in the more interest in the more interest. It is the more interest in the more interest. It is the more interest in the more interest in the more interest. It is those will may ravor him with a call.

AGARDERS, will be taken by the week Gen. Scott speaks in warn but liberal terms of praise; not only of the distinguished learning the same by the MORRET of the Army but it is an all the same but it is a same but it is an all the same but i

Philipping Samuer Commercial Late

il die a fest franche cheer this I wat his

isaving eight entrances of gales, over arches because of which we found defented by a space of which we found defented by a space of which we found defented by a current of the space of which we found defented by a space of the space of th gates, we found to the south other obstacles, but little test formidable. All the approache es treat the city are over elevated causeways est ear, the city are over elevated causeways out in many places. (10 oppose us.) and flanked on both eighe by ditches, also of unusual dimersons. The numerous cross-roads are flanked in like manner, having bridges at the intersections recently broken. The meadows thus checkered are, moreover, in many epots, under water of marshy; for it will be remembered, we were in the midst of the wet askson; though with less rain than usual, and we could not wait for the fall of the city the desertions of the wet grounds at the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the consequent.

After a close personal survey of the south.

After a close personal survey of the southAfter a close personal survey of the southern gates, coveled by Pillów's division faid
Riley's brigade of Twigg's—with four times
our number concentrated in our 'immediate
front—I determined on the 11th, to avoid
that nerwork obstucies, and to seek by a
sudder inversion; to the southwest and west,
less unlayorable supropoles. less unfavorable approaches.

To economize the lives of our gallant officers and men, as well as to insure success, it became indrepensable that the resolution should be long masked from the enemy; and again, that the new movement, when discoved, should be mistaken for a feint, and the old as indicating our true and ultimate point

of attack.

Accordingly, on the spot, the 11th, I order, ed Quitman's thivision from Coyoacan, to join Pillow, by daylight, before the southern gates, and then that the two major generals, with their divisions, should, by night proceed (two miles) to join me at Tacubaya, where I was quartered with Worth's divison—Twiczs, with Riley's brigade, and Captains Taylor's and Steptoe's field batteries—the latter of 12 pounders—was left in from of those gates to manocuvre, to threafen, or to those gates to manœuvre, to threaten, or to make false attacks, in order to occupy and decrive the enemy! Twigg's other brigade (Smith's) was left at supporting distance, in the rear, at San Angel, till the morning of the 13th, and also to support our general depot at Miscoac. The stratagem against the south was admirably executed throughout the 12th and down to the afternoon of the 13th when it was too late for the enemy to hose gates to manœuvre, to threaten, or to

te carry Chupultepee, a natural and isolated fhound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, on its acclivities and height. Bo-

of small arms, 700 pack mules, many horres
&c. Our loss in killed and wounded did not
exceed on the spot 60 men. At Charubusco. the battle was long, hot, and varied, and
the American troops were led by Brigadier
General Shields, who took 380 prisopers in the saturation of the saturation of the spot 60 men. At Charubusco. the battle was long, hot, and varied, and
the first to plant a fegimental color, and the
latter among the first in the satul; the storming party of Worth's division, under Captain
McKenzie, 2d, artillery, with Lieut. Stone, ordnance. The batteries were
traced by Capt. Huger, and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the alieut Stone, ordnance. The batteries were
traced by Capt. Huger, and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the able assistance of the value of the first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder:

Lieut. Stone, ordnance. The batteries were
traced by Capt. Huger, and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the alieut. Stone, ordnance, the first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder;
the first to plant a fegimental color, and the
latter among the first in the sault; the storming party of Worth's division, were commanded, the former by
Captain Brooks and Lieut. Stone, ordnance. The batteries were
traced by Capt. Huger, and Capt. Lee, engineer, and constructed by them. Stone party of Worth's division, were commanded, the former by
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traced by Capt. The first to plant a fegimental color, and the latter among the first in the sault; the storming party of Worth's division, were commanded, the former by
Captain Brooks and Lieut. Stone, ordnance. The batteries were
traced by Capt. The first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder and baddy.

The first to plant a fegimental color, and the latter by
Captain Brooks and Lieut. Stone, ordnance are the first in the sault; the storming party of Worth's division, were commanded, the first in the sault; the storming par

To prepare for an assault, it was foreseen greatly augment both, by carrying the place. I was, therefore, in no haste in ordering an

by our missies. The bombardment and cannonade, under the direction of Capt. Huger, were commen-ced early in the morning of the 12th. Before nightfall, which necessarily stopped our bat teries, we had perceived that a good impression had been made on the castle and its outworks, and that a large body of the enemy had remained outside, towards the city from an early hour, to avoid our fire, and to be on hand on its cessation, in order to rein force the garrison against an assault. The same outside force was discovered the next

same outside force was discovered the next morning, after our batteries had re-opened upon the eastle, by which we again reduced its garrison to the minimum needed for guns. Pillow and Quitman had been in position since early in the night of the 1th. Major General Worth was now ordered to hold his

For the power of the sum of the s

rend connectivity was still to be seen account of the broken acclivity was still to be seen account on the broken acclivity was still to be seen account on the broken acclivity was still to be seen account on the broken acclivity was still to be seen account of the broken account o

may into the capital. No scenepould have been more animating or glorious en same

been more animating or glorious Major General Quitnan; noble apported by Brigadier Generals Shelds and Smith IP. It is not the part assigned him. Simultaneously with the part assigned him. Simultaneously with the movement on the west he had gathenly approached the southest of the tail gathenly approached the southest of the works. Those formidable obstacles Quitman had to face with but intie shelter tor his troops or space for management. obstacles Quitman had to face with the little shelter tor his troops or space of infandovring. Deep ditcles, flanking the causeway, made it difficult to cross on either side mio the adjoining meadows, and these again were intersected by offer diches. Smith and his brigade had been early thrown out to make a sweep to the right, in order to present a front to the enemy eline, (outside) and to turn two intervening battelies near the foot of Chapultepec. This movement was also intended to support Quitman's storming parties, both on the causeway. The first of these, turnished by Twiggs' division, was commanded in succession by Uapt. Casey, 2d infantry, and Capt. Paul, 7th infantry, after Casey had been severely wounded; and then capt. Miller, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers.—The storming party, now commanded by Captain Roberts of the same regiment. Smith's bligged navious transports.

the 12th and down to the afternoon of the 13th, when it was too late for the enemy to recover from the effects of his delusion. The first step in the new movement was to carry Chupultepec, a natural and isolated mound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, on its acclivities and height. Be-teers (Shields) and the rifles, Lieng Stewart, and others of the same regiment, Smith's bligade, varied the two batteries in the road drove the enemy posted belief of appoint the New York and South Cardina volument is base, on its acclivities and height. teers (Shields) and the 21 Penns tunteers all on the Ch of Luttorie gether with portinity of the stands (1228) ria vol

Besides Major Generals Pillow and Quitman, Brigadier Generals Shields, Smith and Cadwalader, the following are the officers and corps most distinguished in those brillble assistance of the young officers of those Lieuts Rogers of the 4th, and J. P. Smith of the 5th infantry—both mortally wounded;— To prepare for an assault, it was foreseen that the play of the batteries might run into the second day, but recent captures had not only trebled our siege pieces, but also our ammunition; and we knew that we should greatly augment both, by carrying the place.

I was, therefore, in no haste in ordering an Clark's bragale (Worth's dwine) coming the place. Clark's brigade (Worth's division

assault before the works were well crippled ing of the 5th, 8th, and part of the 6th regi ments of infanty, commanded, respectively by Captain Chapman, Major Montgomery, and Lieit. Edward Johnson—the latter speclally noticed; with Licents Longstreet, Coacly wounded, advancing, colors in hand,) Pickett, and Merchant—the last three of the 8th kett, and hardnam—me has mee or me our infantry—portions of the United States ma rines, New York, South Carolina, and 2nd Pennsylvania volunteers, which, delayed with their divisions (Quitman's) by the hot engagement below, arrived just in time to the enemy pos participate in the assaul of the heightsicularly a detachment, under Lieut, Ried. New York volunteers, consisting of a company of the same, with one of marines, and another detabliment, a portion of the storm-ing party (Twigge's division, retving with Quitman) under Lieut, Steele, 2d infantry—

otter the tall of Gantt, 7th intentry— otter the tall of Gantt, 7th intentry— In this connexion, it is but just to recall the decisive effect of the leavy batteries, Nos; 1, 2, 3 and 4, commanded by those ex-

again won applauses.

In adding to the list of individuots of constitutions merit, I must limit myselt to a few of the many names which might be enumerated.—Capt. Hooker, assistant adjutant genunctured.

General. Worth, to be with his division at hand, to support the movement of Major General Prifew from our left. The latter seems soon to have called for that entire division, standing, momentarily in reserve, and Worth sent him Col. Clark's brigade.—
The call, it not necessary, was at least, from the cripumstances, maknown, to me at the time; for, soon observing that the very large body of the enemy, in the road in from the cripumstances, maknown, to me at the time; for, soon observing that the very large body of the enemy in the road in from the cripumstances of the enemy in the road in from the time. For the heavy battery—4th artillery—Capt. Prime and Lieut. Benjamin were morbinately from the city—less than a infle and a half to the east—I sent distinguished officers the army will long mourn. Lieuts J. B. Morange and William to turn Chapthlepec with his division, and to proceed; cautiously, by the road at its norther base, in order, if not met by very superior numbers, to threaten or to distack, in rear, that body of the enemy. The movement, it was also believed, could not fail to distract and to intimidate the enemy general fact and to intimidate the enemy general for the effect of the enemy of the steady maintenance of that position to worth on our opposite flank, the large of the enemy of the steady maintenance of that position to worth on our opposite flank, the large of the enemy of the steady maintenance of that position to worth on our opposite flank, the very superior numbers to threat and to interest the near that the very superior numbers to threat for the enemy of the steady maintenance of that more attention of the steady maintenance of that more attention of the steady maintenance of that positions to worth or or or opposite flank, the very superior of the steady maintenance of that more attentions of the steady maintenance of that pos ract and to intimidate the enemy gener-

tract and to intimidate the enemy generally.

Worth promptly advanced with his remaining brigade—Col. Garland's—Lieut. Col. Co. F. Smith's light. battalion, Lieut. Col. Durcan's field battery—all of his division—and three squadron of dragoons under Maj. Sumper, which I had just ordered up to join in the movement.

Having turned the forest on the west, and arriving opposite to the north centre of Cha-

Having tutned the forest on the west, and arriving opposite to the north centre of Chapultenec, Worth came up with the troops in the road, under Col. Tropsdale, and added by a flank movement of a part of Garland's brigade in taking the one-gun breastwork, then under the fire of Lieut Jackson's section of Capt, Magruder's field battery. Continuing to advance, this division passed Chapultepec, attacking the right of the enemy's line, resting on that road, about the moment of the general retreat consequent upon the capture of the formidable castle and its out-works.

Arriving some minutes later, and mount ing to the top of the castle, the whole field, to the east, lay plainly under my view.

There are two routes from Chapultepec to the capital—the one on the right entering the same gate, Belen, with the roud-from the south, via Piedad; and the other obliquing to the left, to intersect the great western, or San Cosme road, in a suburb outside of the gate of San Cosme. gate of San Cosme.
Each of these routes (an elevated cause

why) presents a double roadway on the sides of an aqueduct of strong masonry, and great height, resting on open arches and mussive pillars, which, together, afford fine points both for attack and defence. The ideways of both aqueducts are, moreover, defended by many strong breastworks at the gates, and before reaching them. As we

gates, and before reaching them. As we had expected, we found the four tracks unusually dry and solid for the season.

Worth and Quitman were prompt in pursuing the retreating enemy—the former by the San Cosme, aqueduct, and the latter along that of Belen. Each had now advanced success, and the consequent dismay of the enemy, which could not be otherwise that

within the consequent dismay of the enemy, which could not be otherwise that the meaning that the faces and then Cadwallader's, to the support of Worth, and gave orders that the thecessary heavy guns should follow. Pierce's brigade was, at the same of this entire army. In the glorions conquest all had contributed—early and powerfully—the alternoon, I caused some additional siege pieces to be added to his train. Then, after designating the 15th infantry under Liout. Col. Howard—Morgan, the Colonel, had been disabled by a wound at Churubusco—as the garison of Chapultepec, and giving directions for the care of the prisoners of war, the capitared ordinance and ordinance stores, if proceeded to join the alternoof of Worth, within the suburb, and beyond the turn and the junction of the aqueduct with the great as many Mexican soldiers who had the pread as many mexicans of that goal of general ambition. The capital, however, was not taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by the taken by any one or two corps, but by any or or the capital, however, was not taken by any or or two corps, but by any or or two corps, but by the suburb, however, was not taken by any or or two corps, but by the suburb, however, was not taken by any or or or or two corps, but by the suburb, how or or or the junction of the aqueduct with the great

Cosme At this junction of roads, we first passed ose formidable systems of city deone of th gun!—a strong proof—1. That the enemy had expected us to fall in the attack upon strations of Twiggs and the forces posted the city is already tranquil and cheerful, unon that side; and 3. That advancing rapidly uer the admirable conduct (with exceptions from the reduction of Chapultepec, the enemy had no time to shift guns-our previous my had no time to sniit guns—our previous captures had left-him comparatively but few —from the southern, gates.

Within those distinguished works, I found our troops-engaged in a street right against

our troops engaged in a street fight against the enemy posted in gardens, at windows, and on house tops—all flat, with parapets.—
Worth ordered forward the mountain howizers of Cadwilliaters brigade, preceded by skirmishers and pioneers, with pick-axes and crow-bars, to force windows and doors, or to burrow through walls. The assailant of the common through walls. The assailant is the enemy. By 8 proclock in the evening the enemy of participations in this slib-control of the enemy of the enemy of the evening the enemy of the enemy of the evening the enemy of the enemy of the enemy of the enemy of the evening the enemy of the enemy Worth had carried two batteries in this suburb. According to my instructions he birn
posted guards and softinels, and placed his
troops under stellar for the night. There
was but one more obstacle—the San Cosme deducting the garrison of San Augustin, our
gates (custom house) between birn and, the
grant softines in front of the cathedral and
the softines in front of the cathedral and
the but these brigades; with some cavalry and

mourn. Lieuts. J. B. Morange and William Canty of the South Carolina volunteers, also of high merit, fell on the same occasion—besides many of our bravest non-commissioned officers and mens—particularly in Capt. Drum's veteran company. I cannot, in this place, give names or numbers; but full returns of the kilfed and wounded of all corns in their recent operations, will accom-

corps, in their recent operations, will accompany this report.

Quitman, within the city—adding several new defences to the position he had won, and sheltering his corps as well, as practicable—now awaited the return of daylight under the cause of the degratiable exists. ler the guns of the formidable citadel, yet

At about 4 o'c.ock next morning, [Sept. 14] a deputation of the ayuntamizato (city council) waited upon me to report that the lederal government and the army of Mexico had fled from the capitol some three hours before, and to demand terms of capitulation before, and to demand terms of capitulation in layor of the church; the cipreus, and the invicinal authorities. I promptly replied, that I would sign no capitulation; that the city had been virtually in, our possession from the time of the lodgments effected by Worth and Quitman the day before; that I regretted the silent escape of the Mexican army; that I should levy upon the city a moderate contribution for special purposes; and that the American army should come under no terms, not self-imposed—such only, as its own honor, the dignity of the United States, and the spirit of the age should, in my opinion, imperiously demand and impose.

For the terms so imposed, I refer the department to subsequent General Orders Nos-287 and 289, (paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the latter) copies of which are herewith enclosed.

closed. At the termination of the interview will the city deputation 1 communicated, about daylight, orders to Worth and Quitman to advance slowly and cautiously (10 guard a-gainst treachery) towards the heart of the oigames treasurery) towards the neart of the or-try, and to occupy its stronger and more com-manding points. Quitman proceeded to the great plaza or square, planted gnards, and hosted the colors of the United States on the hosted the colors of the United States on the national palace, containing the halls of Congress and executive departments of federal Mexico. In this grateful sevice Quitman might have been antidipated by Worth, but for hix express orders, hading the latter-at the head of the Alameda, (a green park,) within three squares of that goal of general ambition. The capital, however, was not taken by any one or two corps, but by the talent, the science, the gallantry, the provess

the junction of the aqueduct with the great as many Mexican soldiers, who had disband-highway from the west to the gate of San ed themselves and thrown off their uniforms. This unlawful war lasted more than twenty four hours, in spite of the exertions of the al authorities, and was not put down fences, spoken of above, and it had not a till he had lost many men, including seve-gun!—a strong proof—1. That the enemy ral officers, killed or wounded, and had pun chapulepec, even if we meant anything gratify national hatereants. Their objects were to Chapulepec, even if we meant anything gratify national hatereants, and, in the general amore than a feint—2. That, in either case, we designed, in his belief, to return and inhabitants—particularly the deserted houses. we designed, in his belief, to return and double our forces against the southern gates are now generally returning, business of every kind has been resumed, and very few and trifling) of our gallant troops. This army has been more disgusted than surprised that by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been generally, almost trebled in our public papers-beginning at Wash

was but one more obsided and and arrived and palace—the heart of the city; and that barries it was known could not, by day light, tests our steered game that of the first of the city; and that barries it was known could not, by day light, tests our steere game that one first of the city; and that barries it was known could not, by day light, tests our steere game that one first of the buttle; and the buttle; an der 10. De ness.

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NUM. XII

General Santa Anna, himself a figitive, is believed to be on the point of resigning the chief magistracy, and escaped to neutral Guatemala. A new Pressident, no doubt, will soon be declared, and the federal Congress is expected to re-assemble af Querataro, 125 miles, north of this, on Zacaueces road, some time in October. I have seen and given sate conduct through this city to several of its members. The government will find itself without resources; no army, no arsenals, no without resources; no army, no arsenals, no magazines and but little revenue, internal or magazines and but little revenue, internal or external. Still: such is the obstinacy; or infatuation, of this people, that it is very doutful whether the new authorities will dare to sue for peace on the terms which, in the recent negotiations, were made known by our

In conclusion, I beg to enumerate, once more, with due commendation and thanks, the distinguished staff officers, general and personal, who in our last uperations in front the distinguished staff officers, general and personal, who in our last uperations in front of the enemy, accompanied me, and communicated orders to every point, andthrough every danger. Lieutenant Colenel Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turkbull and Lieutenant Hardeastle, topographical engineers, Major Kirby, enjer pay-master,—Captain Irwin, chief quarfermast; Captain Grayson, chief commissary; Captain H. L. Scott, chief in the aljutant general's department; Lieut. Williams, aid-de-camp, Lieut. Lay, military, secretary, and Alajor J. R. Gaines, Kentucky cavalry, votunteer aid-de-camp. Capt. Lee, engineer, so constantly distinguished, also bore important orders from me (Sept. 13) until Le fainted from a wound and the loss of two nights sleep at the batteries. Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower, all wounded, were employed with the divisions, and Lieutenants G. W. Smith, and G. B. McClellan, with the company of suppers and miners. Those five lieutenant's of engineers, tike their captain, worthe admiration of all about them. The ordinance officers, Captain Inger, Lentenants Hagner, Stone and Reno, were highly effective and distinguished at the several batteries; and I must add that Captain McKinstry, assistant quarter master, at the close of the operations, executed several important cam missions for

quarter master, at the close of the operations, executed several important cammissions for me as a special volunteer.

Surgeon General Lawson, and the medical staff generally, were skillful and unturing in and out of fire, in ministering to the numerous wounded.

us wounded.

To illustrate the operations in this basis, I enclose two beautiful drawings, prepared un-ler the direction of Major Turnbull, mostly rom actual survey. I have the honor to be, sir, with high res-

pect, your most obdient servant.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon: WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War, The Union contains lengthy reports from Generals Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Twiggs, detailing the operations of their general divisions. In addition to these, a very late letter from Gen. Scott to the Secreary of War, dated "Head-quarters of the are my, Mexico, October 27," has been received at Washington. He states that he encloses 'two very interesting reports made to him from below: I. From Col. Childs, governor and commander at Puebla, dated the 13th instant, detaining the defence of that place, which, though highly arduous, gallant and triumphant, has not exceeded what was expected at the hands of that excellent commander, his officers and men. 2. From Brig. Gen. Lane, dated Puebla the 12th inst. giving a brief account of a brilliant and successful affair between him and a body of the enemy at Huamantla." These reports, how-

ever, have not come on to the department. The General adds : "After establishing the new-posts below, as undicated in my circular letter of instructions, of October 13, I hope to have the means of occupping Alixo, some eighteen miles from Puebla, and Toluca, the State capital of Mexico, forty miles hence and perhaps Orizaba; but probably shall not attempt any more distant expedition with-oul further reinforcements, or until 1 shall have received the views of the department on the plans submitted in my report.

National Monatity - Neil S. Blown, the new Whig Governor of Tennessee, was inaugurated at Nashville a few days ago. The following paragraph touching on national morality—is as beautiful as it is frue.

by Claiming as full an exemption from supporting as full an exemption from supporting as most ment liftently believed and take pleasure in announcing it that he. State can prosper in a long career of true glory, in the disegrand of the claims of published the injunctions; of the Christian, privated the dialegard of the claims of justice and the injunctions of the Christian rolligions. A flood tide of apparent prosperity may come, filling for a time the avenues of male and satisfing the cravings of taste and curiosity yet appare of later it has its obly and either clays, with its abundance or leaves, the void areas than belone. His provider than belone. reater than before, History is a silent but aloquent witness of its truth, and from her