

claring that he was empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls on all good Mexicans to join his standard.

#### Latest from the South.

Killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo—Gen. Shields' round—Mexicans out of ammunition.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 14, 1847.

There have been no late arrivals at New Orleans from Vera Cruz or the Brazos. The Picayune reported by to-day's mail contains a list of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo, which presents the following aggregate loss:

Regulars—14 officers wounded; 39 of the rank and file killed; wounded, 196.

Volunteers—1 officer killed and 7 wounded; 3 of the rank and file killed and 48 wounded.

A letter from the aid-de-camp of General Shields, published in the Delta, states his recovery to be almost certain. The ball entered the right breast, about two inches below the nipple, and passing through the right lobe of the lungs without inflicting any mortal injury.

The Mexican officers say that their government have no more gun or ammunition, and that peace must speedily ensue.

Total killed and wounded, 307.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following despatch from Gen. Scott, giving a brief account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, was published in the Washington *Union* of Saturday week:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Plan del Rio, 50 miles from Vera Cruz,

April 19, 1847.

Sir:—The plan of attack selected in General Orders No. 112, [published below,] was finely executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock, p. m., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of gold and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction, Pinson, Jarero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigade General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twiss' division, followed by Shields' (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, as I learn that part of the Mexican army, perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pill's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give them the names of 1st Lieut. F. B. Nelson, and 2d C. C. Gill, both of 2d Tennessee foot (Haskell's regiment) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant brigadier general himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farquharson, Capt. H. F. Murray, 2d Lieut. G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieut. W. P. Haile, (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut. W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know, from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, intentering sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower.

2d Lieut. Derby, topographical engineer, I saw at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patton, 2d U. S. infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2d U. S. dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Capt. Johnson, topographical engineer, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry,) was severely wounded some days earlier, while reconnoitering. I must not omit to add that Capt. Mason and 2d Lieut. Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit towards Xalapa (25 miles hence) I learn that we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brig. Gen. Twiss, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the most distinguished Brevet Col. Childs, the 3d infantry, under Capt. Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieut. Col. Plympton, and the rifles under Maj. Loring, all under the temporary command of Col. Harvey, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith, composed that detachment.

The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harvey, Childs, Plympton, Loring, Alexander, their officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harvey and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Maj. Gen. Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces toward Xalapa.

Brig. Gen. Pillow and his brigade twice assailed with great daring, the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though without success, they contributed much to distract and weary their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canizales and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiss' division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides a great number of prisoners would probably escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one that we should find many again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers highest in rank refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence perhaps to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am, also, somewhat embarrassed with the pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade and half the miles of this army to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy mortal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa, early to-morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also, to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national honor will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war, is, to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S. Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Orders issued on the evening previous to the Battle.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Plan del Rio, April 17, 1847.

General Orders No. 112.—The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front; and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock, A. M.

The second (Twiss') division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward, before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road, in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be required, to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments; one or two taken from Shields' for what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8: 36.

MARKETS.—In this market wheat is worth \$1.00, Rye and Corn 50cts., Butter 12 1/2cts., Potatoes 37 1/2 cts., Sugar, Maple, 10 cts., Dried Apples 62 cts., Tallow 12 1/2 cts., and Tow Cloth 20 to 22 cts.

Wheat, in N. Y. is worth \$1.60 to \$1.75, Rye, \$1.00, Corn, 95 cts. a \$1.04, Wheat Flour, \$7.87 a \$8.00, Beef cattle, \$7, a \$9.00 per cwt., Sheep and Lambs range from 50 cts. to \$4.50.

NOTICE.—Religious services may be expected in the Universalist Church in this village next Sabbath at 5 o'clock P. M. Subject: For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8: 36.

MAILED,

In Southampton, L. I., on Saturday the 15th inst., Hon. N. C. TYLER, of this village, to Miss HARRIET A. HARVEY, of the former place.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Wort's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sun-rise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brig. Gen. Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, along thereto he has carefully reconnoitered, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favor him, to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer the river the better—as he may select.

Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, if so inclined, and he will pursue the enemy with vigor until further orders.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue them with vigor.

This pursuit may be continued many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions, towards Jalapa. Consequently, the body of the army will not return to this encampment; but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose, the feebler officers and men of each corps will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter in the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of the day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one wagon for each regiment and one for the cavalry will follow the movement, to receive, under the directions of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The Surgeon General will organize this important service, and designate that hospital, as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy, will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. SCOTT, A. A. A. General.

Incomparable Cotton.

More discoveries probably have been made in science and art by accident and fortunate blunders, than in any other way. As a late instance of this fortunate stumbling upon a truth, we notice that physician in Georgia, in attempting to prepare gun cotton from a receipt sent to him, found to his astonishment that his cotton not only would not explode, but would not even ignite. He repeated the process and the result was the same. He therefore now claims to have discovered a method of rendering cotton incomparable, at a very small expense. He further alleges that the texture of the cotton is not injured in the

last, and is therefore as capable of being made into clothing as before the operation: This, it appears to us, is a discovery of considerable importance.—Sat. Eve. Post.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The New Orleans Delta of May 6, brings the following interesting intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army:

We yesterday conversed with an officer direct from Saltillo. He left there on the 14th ult. The force stationed there and at Buena Vista, under the command of Wool, was composed of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, the 2d Kentucky regiment, the 2d and 3d Indians, and the Arkansas cavalry. The 1st and 2d Illinois were about to leave; the term of enlistment of the whole of them will expire between the 1st and 20th proximo.

The artillery force that was in the battle of Buena Vista, are still stationed there, as are also Col. May's dragoons. A squadron of the latter, numbering some 200, under Lieut. Rucker, made a scout in the adjoining country, they found Gen. Minon in the neighborhood of Encarnacion, at the head of a thousand or fifteen hundred lancers. They thought to draw a fight from Minon, but were unsuccessful.

Three of the party, who separated themselves from the main body, got killed before they returned to camp, by some prowling Mexicans, who hung about their lines.

The troops at Buena Vista and Saltillo were in excellent health; and the wounded, who were daily visited by Gen. Wool, and who saw that all their wants were attended to, were rapidly improving. With the wounded Mexicans, who are in a separate hospital, attended by their own surgeons, it is different. The place is in a most filthy condition; the American governor of the town had to compel the soldiers to pay more attention to their wants and to the cleanliness of the place.

Gen. Taylor is still at the Walnut Springs. He has heard of his nomination for the Presidency by several presses and persons in the United States, but avoids referring to it or saying aught about it. He evidently appears chagrined, but at or about what he does not respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also, to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national honor will be buried in the abyss of the past."

We have taken that step.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war, is, to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S. Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Orders issued on the evening previous to the Battle.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Plan del Rio, April 17, 1847.

General Orders No. 112.—The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front; and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock, A. M.

The second (Twiss') division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward, before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road, in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be required, to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments; one or two taken from Shields' for what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8: 36.

NOTICE.—Religious services may be expected in the Universalist Church in this village next Sabbath at 5 o'clock P. M. Subject: For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8: 36.

MAILED,

In Southampton, L. I., on Saturday the 15th inst., Hon. N. C. TYLER, of this village, to Miss HARRIET A. HARVEY, of the former place.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Wort's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sun-rise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brig. Gen. Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, along thereto he has carefully reconnoitered, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favor him, to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer the river the better—as he may select.

Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, if so inclined, and he will pursue the enemy with vigor until further orders.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue them with vigor.

This pursuit may be continued many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions, towards Jalapa. Consequently, the body of the army will not return to this encampment; but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose, the feebler officers and men of each corps will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter in the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of the day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one wagon for each regiment and one for the cavalry will follow the movement, to receive, under the directions of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The Surgeon General will organize this important service, and designate that hospital, as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy, will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. SCOTT, A. A. A. General.

Incomparable Cotton.

More discoveries probably have been made in science and art by accident and fortunate blunders, than in any other way. As a late instance of this fortunate stumbling upon a truth, we notice that physician in Georgia, in attempting to prepare gun cotton from a receipt sent to him, found to his astonishment that his cotton not only would not explode, but would not even ignite. He repeated the process and the result was the same. He therefore now claims to have discovered a method of rendering cotton incomparable, at a very small expense. He further alleges that the texture of the cotton is not injured in the

process.

WINTER SPERM, Refined white, Linnen and Olive OILS of the purest quality—Also Paints of every color and description, warranted to give satisfaction, and will be sold very low by

Bentley & Read.

D RUGS & MEDICINES.—A full assortment just opened, and for sale right by

Bentley & Read.

LADIE'S BUSKINS, Slippers and Gaiters—also a large assortment of Children's shoes &c.</p