

The People's Advocate.

FOR 1847, PUBLISHED.

How shall the People's rights maintain, Unassured by influence, and secured by gain.

MONTROSE, SEPT. 22, 1847.

W. GARR, Sen. Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Streets, Philadelphia, authorized to act as Agent for the People's Advocate, and receive and accept any notices due the same for advertising, &c.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, of Allegheny co.

FOR CAVAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SAMUEL TAGGART, of Berks co.

ROBERT R. LITTLE, of Wyoming co.

FOR COMMISSIONER, E. P. FARNHAM, of Lewis co.

FOR AUDITOR, JOHN SMILEY, of Gibson co.

FOR TREASURER, HARVEY TYLER, of Bridgeport.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES IRVIN, of Centre co.

FOR CAVAL COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH W. PATTON, of Cumberland co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ABEL CASSEDDY, of Susquehanna co.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS, of Wyoming co.

FOR COMMISSIONER, PENELOPE CARPENTER, of Adams co.

FOR AUDITOR, AMOS B. MOTT, of Chocoma.

FOR TREASURER, PHILANDER LINES, of Montrose.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

The "Democratic Review" for September has been received, and under its new management fully sustains its former good reputation. Published by John W. Moore, 170 Broadway, New York, at \$3 00 per annum.

We acknowledge the receipt of the last number of the "American Architect," published by C. M. Saxton, 205 Broadway, New York, at \$3 00 per year. The "Architect" is conducted by an association of practical Architects of New York City, with the avowed and laudable object of improving the Rural Architecture of our country. Each of the four numbers on our table contain elegant lithographic designs, with specifications, &c. for Cottages.

An omission occurred in our paper of last week in the list of Premiums to be awarded at the Cattle Show and Fair to be held in this Borough on the 19th of October next, to wit: \$5 00 for the best pair of Oxen, and \$3 00 for the best pair of Steers. We cordially invite the attention of our readers to the notice of the Executive Committee, in another column. It would seem that every Farmer and Mechanic in the county would need no prompting to co-operate with an enterprise designed expressly to advance their interests and welfare, and promote the prosperity of the community. Those of our citizens who have travelled over the Northern and Western States within the last few years, may have seen and felt what Agricultural Association has done—and what it may do. The Society recently formed in this county promises well—the names of the gentlemen connected with it forbid the idea of a retrograde movement—it must go forward, increasing in strength and usefulness.

The Late Battles.

We give our readers this week such additional particulars and details as we have received of the late bloody affairs at the city of Mexico; also the terms of the armistice, and the Manifesto of Santa Anna, giving an account of the battles. It will be seen that Santa Anna is obliged to acknowledge a defeat this time, but exculpates himself as usual from all blame whatsoever, saddling the whole upon Valencia, who had commanded the advanced division. A correspondent of the N. O. Times says that Valencia was drunk during the engagement, and that not what he was about to do, but that when his command were in full flight he fled, he urged them on with loud vociferations, doubtless under the belief that he was the victor, and in full pursuit of Gen. Scott.

It is now evident that a suspension of hostilities was asked for by Gen. Scott; not so much, it is said, from an insufficiency of troops to enter the capital, as from a belief that the moment was the most propitious for any that has occurred since the commencement of hostilities for the adjustment of a final peace. It may not be doubted that Gen. Scott, with his 12,000 men, (the late estimate before the city) could have marched to the public square, perhaps with a fearful effusion of blood, and taken possession of the capital. That he did not do so is a matter of speculation with many, but we have no doubt but that the circumstances fully warranted him in the course he chose to pursue.

The preliminary correspondence relative to the armistice, written as it was in the midst of the blood and carnage of the struggle which had just taken place, sounds to us more like peace than any official correspondence we have seen since the commencement of the war. Both commanding Generals of the opposing armies seemed overwhelmed with the sad work they were doing, and the spirit of concession manifested in the correspondence, if adhered to, will certainly result in a peace.

The Ledger of the 15th inst. publishes a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in the army under Gen. Scott at the late battles before the city of Mexico. It is a fearful looking roll, and would occupy if published nearly a page of our paper. The killed and mortally wounded will probably not fall far short of 300. From the published list we condense the following aggregate:

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows include Gen. Worth's division, Gen. Twiggs's do., Second Brigade, Engineer Company, Com. K. 1st art., Pillow's division, Volt. & howitz'r co's, S. C. Regiment, Quitman's division, and a Total row.

MAINE ELECTION.—From the returns, it seems probable that the Democrats have carried all four of the Congressional Districts, in which case the State will stand represented by 1 Whig and 4 Democrats, same as now. Gov. Dana, Democrat, is probably re-elected. The Legislature exhibits large Democratic gains.

IMPORTANT REMOR.—Peace with Mexico.—The New Orleans La Patrie, the Delta of the 9th inst., has late news from the City of Mexico to the effect that articles of peace had been signed by Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners.

COL. MORGAN, who was badly wounded at Mexico, was the same gallant officer who, at the head of the Second Ohio volunteers, defeated Urrea last winter. He is quite a young man and of great military talent.—Col. Dickinson, of the South Carolina Regiment, who was wounded, is the same officer who was the first one wounded at Vera Cruz.

We learn from the Public Ledger of last evening, that Brig. Gen. Hopping died at Mer on the 1st inst., and his brigade has in consequence been broken up. Gen. Lane's brigade would probably embark on the 8th inst., at the Brazos, for Vera Cruz. Gen. Cushing was concentrating his brigade at the camp near Palo Alto.—The loss of the Mexicans at the late battles, is now ascertained to be 15,000, killed, wounded and missing—probably the latter casualty covers the greater part of them.

The New York State Agricultural Fair commenced at Saratoga on the 14th inst. The Reporter of the N. Y. Herald gives a lengthy and spirited description of the doings at the Fair during the first three days. Among the great men there, besides the members of the Legislature and the numerous distinguished citizens of New York, he mentions ex-Presidents Van Buren and Tyler, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Theo. Sedgwick, J. R. Livingston, Gen. Tom Thumb, and the "Razor Strop Man." On the 16th Senator Dix read the Address prepared by the lamented Gen. Wright, prefacing it with a short but most excellent speech. We will find room for this speech and address in a future number of our paper. The collection of stock, &c. for exhibition, is said to have been on a magnificent scale.

From the Public Ledger. Arrival of the Steamship Britannia. The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 19th about 4 o'clock, and in the course of the day the following dispatch was received by telegraph from our Boston correspondent. A gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the corn market, with little hopes of reanimation. A large business, however, continues to be done in wheat and flour, but at declining rates, mainly influenced by large supplies both of the home and foreign descriptions. The home harvest is looked upon as secure, and the crops generally are considered to be a full average, and other products is not deficient either in quality or supply. The present quotations cannot be regarded as the minimum point. The drifts of Prime, Ward & Co., of which acceptance was on Wednesday, definitely refused by Overend, Gurney & Co., were, on Thursday, honored by that firm in consequence of the intervention of the friends of Prime, Ward & Co. Notwithstanding that the funds have continued tolerably steady since the departure of the last steamship, a fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralyzing every branch of trade and manufacture. The steamship Great Britain was successfully beached off on the 27th inst. and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th. Italy still remains in a state of ferment. The town of Ferrara has been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war seems to be unavoidable on the part of the Pope. The King of Sardania has been

clared his intention to aid the pontifical powers, and England warmly sympathizes with his holiness. Such a war must annihilate the Austrian dynasty in Italy.

FROM THE ARMY!

From the N. Y. Herald. FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst. contains a series of letters from Mr. Kendall, together with the list of killed and wounded in both battles. The New York regiment of volunteers had one hundred and three men killed and wounded. The greater loss of the Americans was sustained in the attack upon what Santa called his second line. No reconnaissance of this strong position of the enemy having been made, and the brilliant success of the morning having inspired our troops to the utmost degree of enthusiasm, they rushed pell mell into the position most exposed, and were mowed down by hundreds.

Out of the six thousand Americans engaged in this fight, the loss falls but little short of eleven hundred. When the works of the enemy came to be examined, a person naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. However, place them in the same position in which the enemy was, and there were never enough Mexicans born to drive them out. A second letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tacubaya, August 25th, states that the armistice had produced universal dissatisfaction in the army; it being regarded as one of the old tricks of Santa Anna to gain time, for the purpose of planning some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation. Mr. K. is not of the opinion that an honorable peace will grow out of it, and in this belief he is joined by many officers in the army. He alleges that the whole matter was planned by the British Minister, who backs Santa Anna in his course. It is reported that Generals Paredes and Bustamante, are both approaching the capital from different directions, each with a strong force, and breathing death and destruction to the Americans. The number of deserters and other fugitives found fighting against us, and now taken prisoners, is seventy-two. A court martial, with Col. Garland as President, was in session for the trial of these precious rascals, and it was thought that full justice would be meted out to them. Riley, the Irish deserter who commanded them, openly makes his boasts of what he has done, and says that he expects no mercy. Gen. Scott was himself wounded by a grape shot, which struck him on the outside of the leg, below the knee. He experienced so little pain from it, however, at the time, that he said nothing about it, but it has since become inflamed, and caused him much uneasiness. Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but they were liberated, in order that they might take part in the deliberations of that body, relative to the question of peace. Another letter from Mr. Kendall, dated the 26th ult., states that positive information was received at Tacubaya, and was in a state of confirmation. It is also averred, that he was even drunk at the time of his engagement with the Americans. The prospects of peace look more bright than previously. The Mexican soldiers have returned, crest fallen, to their homes, many of them having fled from the field like poltroons, before they received a shot. The panic of the enemy was so great on the 20th ult., that the weakest American regiment could have entered the Grand Plaza of their capital, without any fear of opposition. There are many rumors from the city, one of which represent Santa Anna to be busily engaged in throwing up breastworks and constructing batteries. Some imagine that these are to be manned by the American soldiery, who will defend him against the attacks of those of his own countrymen, who may be disposed to oppose him in his endeavors to effect a peace. General Santa acknowledges that he was totally routed, but blames Torrejon with having fled the field, and by such conduct caused his defeat. He also says that Gen. Valencia ran off at the commencement of the fight. The banners of the Foreign Legion were captured by the 13th infantry. Referring to one of the banners, Mr. Kendall thus describes its appearance.—It is of green silk, and has on one side a harp, surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll, in which is painted "Libertad por la republica Mexicana," underneath a harp, with the motto, "Erijo go Brough." On the other side is a painting of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, who holds in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook, or staff, resting on a serpent. Underneath this is painted "San Patricio." To the credit of the Irish, in the American ranks, he said, that they are the loudest in denunciation of the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many Americans under the above flag. Mr. K. says he does not know what disposition will be made with the prisoners taken belonging to this "Foreign Legion," but he supposes they will get off rather easily. Mr. Trist is said to be much pleased with the peace negotiations as far as they have progressed. It is said by some that every thing is going on smoothly with the peace Commissioners; but by others, a very different opinion was expressed. In the city of Mexico the hope is indulged that the Commissioners will agree upon the Nueces as the boundary line of the two governments. A train of wagons entered the capital on the 25th ult., to obtain forage, where they were attacked by a rabble with stones, and driven out of the city. The Mexican guard did not interfere to protect them, notwithstanding that they had a full knowledge of the terms of the armistice. Santa Anna subsequently apologized to Gen. Scott for this violation of their faith, and thus the matter was closed.

Major Gaines, who recently escaped from the hands of the Mexicans, was in the staff of Gen. Scott at the late battles before the city of Mexico, and Midshipman Rogers was in that of Gen. Pillow. Gen. Rowland made his escape, and considered a market during the fight.

Cassius M. Clay and all the other prisoners were about to be released. The Picayune recalls the opinion which it expressed that the capital was at the mercy of Gen. Scott, and says it seems to have been entirely optional with him whether he marched in and took possession or not. The Armistice. The following are the terms of the armistice agreed to by the commanding Generals of the opposing Armies at Mexico: The undersigned appointed respectively—the three first by Major General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and the two last by his excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full power, which was duly verified in the village of Tacubaya, on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army; when the following articles were agreed upon:—

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time for the commissioners appointed by the United States and the commissioners to be appointed by the Mexican Republic, to negotiate. 2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged in negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice, and for forty-eight hours after such notice. 3. In the meantime, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, commence any new fortification, or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing work of fortification of that character, within the said limits. 4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements of troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico. 5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies. 6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limit established by the last article, except under flags of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on business authorized by the next article, and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shall, by the opposite party, be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce. 7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city, or the country, needed by the American army. 8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army. 9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation. 10. The better to allow the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army. 11. The administration of justice between Mexicans, according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of towns and places occupied by the American forces shall not be obstructed in any manner. 12. Persons and property shall be respected in towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the service of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested. 13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so, without molestation, they still remaining prisoners. 14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded, shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services are required. 15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third. 16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies the commanders respectively of the two armies within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the sixth hour of the 23d day of August, 1847. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. PERSIFER F. SMITH, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILAMIL, BENITO QUILJANO. A true copy of the original. G. W. LAY, U. S. A., Mil. Sec. to the General-in-Chief.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—THE ARMISTICE—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. To the proper elucidation of the spirit with which the recent armistice was entered into before General Scott and Santa Anna, we annex several important documents. The following was the letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Santa Anna, tendering an armistice:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S. A., Coyohuca, August 21st, 1847. To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico, Sir: Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a Commissioner on your part of the United States, clothed with full power to that end, is with the army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiations, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice. I shall wait with impatience until tomorrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall, in the meantime, seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army. I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servant. WINFELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:— MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico, Aug. 21st, 1847. To His Excellency, Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. America. Sir: The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your communication, in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American army. It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the two Republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The propositions of an armistice have been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war. Accordingly, the President, Commander-in-Chief, directs me to say to you that he accepts the propositions to enter into an armistice, and for this purpose he has appointed the Brigadier Generals D. Ignacio Moray Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated. His Excellency also instructed me to communicate his satisfaction that you should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the Mexican fortifications. I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant. ALCORTA. The same day, Senor Pacheco, Secretary of State, issued the following summary for the assembling of Congress:— MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, Mexico, Aug. 21, '47. Most Excellent Sir—All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witness to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States, and restoring the lustre of the arms of the republic. They are witness also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost, and the enemy was at the gates of the capital. In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity to the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities. As the question is of the utmost interest to the republic, His Excellency desires that the national Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day. I reiterate the assurance of my distinguished consideration. God aid Liberty. JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

From the N. Y. Herald. Santa Anna's Manifesto.—His Explanation of his recent Reverses. At some inconvenience to ourselves we lay before our readers a translation of Santa Anna's Manifesto to the nation, giving his version of the causes of his recent defeat, which he does not affect to deny, and scarcely extenuates. It is an interesting document, and will amply reward perusal. Manifesto of the Provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In moments so critical and solemn, it becomes the duty of him who presides over the destinies of the republic, to give publicity to the recent events, and to comply with pleasure, as a candid man, at all times with the character of my administration. The incidents of 19th and 20th are too notorious, having been disastrous; but I am bound to present a review of them, lest they should be misrepresented as much by the spirit of detraction and malevolence, as by errors which may result from a false analysis of such grave and transcendent affairs. The nation has witnessed the great and extraordinary efforts with which, in the space of three months, I prepared for the defence of the capital, which was on the point of being surrendered to the enemy without resistance. I have formed, armed, and equipped an army of more than twenty thousand men; I have provided a vast material for this army; I have fortified various lines, in order to remove from Mexico the ravages of the war; I have created resources in spite of the isolated condition to which the coun-

try was reduced; and I have appeared before and no labor in order to make my country appear with dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked. In war, an accident, a thing that appears trifling, overthrows the best formed combinations. A glance at the defence of the city established round the city, is sufficient to cover the plan, which I had proposed to myself. The forces which I had advanced, stationed at convenient distances, had been ordered to fall back upon well known points, and of one general, who had command of a strong division of 5,000 men, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, and whose headquarters were at the village of San Angel, sent orders at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, to fall back upon the town of Coyohuca, in order to form a concentration of forces, following the movements of the enemy, which were already evident, and particularly to unfold my plan of operations. In this general forgetting that no two men can command in a field of battle, and that for the execution of a plan no observation which may annoy or retard it can be admitted, he upon himself to object to the orders which he had received; and as we had banished from among us obedience and discipline, indispensable in military matters, I had to be tolerant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, to my great regret, act, throwing upon him the responsibility of whatever might happen. The result was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of his own accord, more than a league, and selected a position to meet the enemy, without giving me notice of his movement or of his intentions. The refusal which he gave to my advice was the first news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar of cannon showed me his position, and gave me notice that an action had commenced. Although overwhelmed by a premeditation of what was to happen, I put myself at the head of a brilliant division of 4,000 men and five pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off by the rear, the position of the ill-fated general with a respectable force, and I was hardly able to check his operations; as the night was alarmingly setting in. But I perceived with sorrow that the position was isolated; a deep ravine, and a wood occupied by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was impossible for the troops under my immediate command to advance by the only road there was, without exposing themselves as were already the others, and only one battery, which arrived late, could do any injury. The firing having ceased, our brigade took up its quarters in the neighboring village of San Angel, because, as it rained in torrents, it would have been equal to a defeat to have kept the troops in the open field. Previous to this, however, I had ordered my mid-de-camp, Col. Romero, to pass the terrible ravine which was in our front, and guided by Don Jose Maria del Rio, well acquainted with the country, to reach the camp of the general, and advise him to withdraw that very night to San Angel with his infantry and cavalry, by the only road which was left to him, spiking, previously, the artillery which it was not possible to save. My mid-de-camp obeyed; and communicated my orders between ten and eleven o'clock that night; but instead of being obeyed with punctuality, the above-named general hardly allowed my aid to speak, interrupted him by stating that he wanted 6,000 men and ammunition, and sent him off with two despatches, already signed and sealed, in one of which he gives a report of the action of the evening, stating that he had beaten and put the enemy to a shameful flight; and that, in consequence, he conferred promotions on the generals, chiefs, and officers. Early the next morning I presented myself again in the same camp, reinforced by a brigade which I had drawn from the capital, and with the intention of forcing the pass at any cost; but when I was about to commence, the enemy made his attack, which lasted ten minutes, and I withstood, overwhelmed with despair, the defeat of those troops worthy of a better fate, because the general who unfortunately commanded them had cut himself off. The consequences of this success appeared terrible to my sight. The enemy could arrive by a rapid movement at the capital before it would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could by a flank movement cut off my detached forces; the enemy had obtained as the fruit of his victory the power of bringing the whole of his forces against a part only of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insubordination and want of skill of one general, could turn to his profit the advantages of my position. The advanced fort of San Antonio could not be maintained, because our line had been cut, and I gave orders for the garrison to withdraw whilst I protected the fort and the depot of Churubusco. The enemy advanced and cut off part of the troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again I placed myself at the head of my troops and my efforts cost the enemy a good deal of blood. The losses, although much to be lamented, naturally proceeded from the retreat, which was hasty, unexpected and confused, owing to the trains that had to pass through a narrow lane, flanked in its whole extent. The defence was made from line to line until we came to the third, where I personally restrained the enemy and saved the capital, which had been so unexpectedly placed in danger. When I was occupied on the 23d in reorganizing the forces, and manning the batteries; having placed myself again at the head of a column which should offer resistance to the last extremity, I received a communication from the General-in-Chief of the enemy, proposing an armistice that might give time to listen to the propositions which might be made by the commissioners of the Government of the United States, to put an end to the contest between the two nations. I accepted the armistice; and after having had a meeting of the ministers, I resolved to listen to the above propositions. The suspension of hostilities is always a blessing, because war is always an evil, particularly after the failure of great combinations. To free the capital of its horrors, or at least to retard them, was an emergency which I could not resist; and the above is when I presented the measure of arriving at an honorable peace. When two nations are in a state of war, they enjoy the right of reciprocally making propositions, which presupposes the contin-

eral-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico, Sir: Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a Commissioner on your part of the United States, clothed with full power to that end, is with the army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiations, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice. I shall wait with impatience until tomorrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall, in the meantime, seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army. I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servant. WINFELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:— MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico, Aug. 21st, 1847. To His Excellency, Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. America. Sir: The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your communication, in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American army. It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the two Republics of the American continent; and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The propositions of an armistice have been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war. Accordingly, the President, Commander-in-Chief, directs me to say to you that he accepts the propositions to enter into an armistice, and for this purpose he has appointed the Brigadier Generals D. Ignacio Moray Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated. His Excellency also instructed me to communicate his satisfaction that you should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the Mexican fortifications. I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant. ALCORTA. The same day, Senor Pacheco, Secretary of State, issued the following summary for the assembling of Congress:— MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, Mexico, Aug. 21, '47. Most Excellent Sir—All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witness to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States, and restoring the lustre of the arms of the republic. They are witness also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost, and the enemy was at the gates of the capital. In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity to the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities. As the question is of the utmost interest to the republic, His Excellency desires that the national Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day. I reiterate the assurance of my distinguished consideration. God aid Liberty. JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

From the N. Y. Herald. Santa Anna's Manifesto.—His Explanation of his recent Reverses. At some inconvenience to ourselves we lay before our readers a translation of Santa Anna's Manifesto to the nation, giving his version of the causes of his recent defeat, which he does not affect to deny, and scarcely extenuates. It is an interesting document, and will amply reward perusal. Manifesto of the Provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In moments so critical and solemn, it becomes the duty of him who presides over the destinies of the republic, to give publicity to the recent events, and to comply with pleasure, as a candid man, at all times with the character of my administration. The incidents of 19th and 20th are too notorious, having been disastrous; but I am bound to present a review of them, lest they should be misrepresented as much by the spirit of detraction and malevolence, as by errors which may result from a false analysis of such grave and transcendent affairs. The nation has witnessed the great and extraordinary efforts with which, in the space of three months, I prepared for the defence of the capital, which was on the point of being surrendered to the enemy without resistance. I have formed, armed, and equipped an army of more than twenty thousand men; I have provided a vast material for this army; I have fortified various lines, in order to remove from Mexico the ravages of the war; I have created resources in spite of the isolated condition to which the coun-

try was reduced; and I have appeared before and no labor in order to make my country appear with dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked. In war, an accident, a thing that appears trifling, overthrows the best formed combinations. A glance at the defence of the city established round the city, is sufficient to cover the plan, which I had proposed to myself. The forces which I had advanced, stationed at convenient distances, had been ordered to fall back upon well known points, and of one general, who had command of a strong division of 5,000 men, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, and whose headquarters were at the village of San Angel, sent orders at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, to fall back upon the town of Coyohuca, in order to form a concentration of forces, following the movements of the enemy, which were already evident, and particularly to unfold my plan of operations. In this general forgetting that no two men can command in a field of battle, and that for the execution of a plan no observation which may annoy or retard it can be admitted, he upon himself to object to the orders which he had received; and as we had banished from among us obedience and discipline, indispensable in military matters, I had to be tolerant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, to my great regret, act, throwing upon him the responsibility of whatever might happen. The result was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of his own accord, more than a league, and selected a position to meet the enemy, without giving me notice of his movement or of his intentions. The refusal which he gave to my advice was the first news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar of cannon showed me his position, and gave me notice that an action had commenced. Although overwhelmed by a premeditation of what was to happen, I put myself at the head of a brilliant division of 4,000 men and five pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off by the rear, the position of the ill-fated general with a respectable force, and I was hardly able to check his operations; as the night was alarmingly setting in. But I perceived with sorrow that the position was isolated; a deep ravine, and a wood occupied by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was impossible for the troops under my immediate command to advance by the only road there was, without exposing themselves as were already the others, and only one battery, which arrived late, could do any injury. The firing having ceased, our brigade took up its quarters in the neighboring village of San Angel, because, as it rained in torrents, it would have been equal to a defeat to have kept the troops in the open field. Previous to this, however, I had ordered my mid-de-camp, Col. Romero, to pass the terrible ravine which was in our front, and guided by Don Jose Maria del Rio, well acquainted with the country, to reach the camp of the general, and advise him to withdraw that very night to San Angel with his infantry and cavalry, by the only road which was left to him, spiking, previously, the artillery which it was not possible to save. My mid-de-camp obeyed; and communicated my orders between ten and eleven o'clock that night; but instead of being obeyed with punctuality, the above-named general hardly allowed my aid to speak, interrupted him by stating that he wanted 6,000 men and ammunition, and sent him off with two despatches, already signed and sealed, in one of which he gives a report of the action of the evening, stating that he had beaten and put the enemy to a shameful flight; and that, in consequence, he conferred promotions on the generals, chiefs, and officers. Early the next morning I presented myself again in the same camp, reinforced by a brigade which I had drawn from the capital, and with the intention of forcing the pass at any cost; but when I was about to commence, the enemy made his attack, which lasted ten minutes, and I withstood, overwhelmed with despair, the defeat of those troops worthy of a better fate, because the general who unfortunately commanded them had cut himself off. The consequences of this success appeared terrible to my sight. The enemy could arrive by a rapid movement at the capital before it would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could by a flank movement cut off my detached forces; the enemy had obtained as the fruit of his victory the power of bringing the whole of his forces against a part only of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insubordination and want of skill of one general, could turn to his profit the advantages of my position. The advanced fort of San Antonio could not be maintained, because our line had been cut, and I gave orders for the garrison to withdraw whilst I protected the fort and the depot of Churubusco. The enemy advanced and cut off part of the troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again I placed myself at the head of my troops and my efforts cost the enemy a good deal of blood. The losses, although much to be lamented, naturally proceeded from the retreat, which was hasty, unexpected and confused, owing to the trains that had to pass through a narrow lane, flanked in its whole extent. The defence was made from line to line until we came to the third, where I personally restrained the enemy and saved the capital, which had been so unexpectedly placed in danger. When I was occupied on the 23d in reorganizing the forces, and manning the batteries; having placed myself again at the head of a column which should offer resistance to the last extremity, I received a communication from the General-in-Chief of the enemy, proposing an armistice that might give time to listen to the propositions which might be made by the commissioners of the Government of the United States, to put an end to the contest between the two nations. I accepted the armistice; and after having had a meeting of the ministers, I resolved to listen to the above propositions. The suspension of hostilities is always a blessing, because war is always an evil, particularly after the failure of great combinations. To free the capital of its horrors, or at least to retard them, was an emergency which I could not resist; and the above is when I presented the measure of arriving at an honorable peace. 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try was reduced; and I have appeared before and no labor in order to make my country appear with dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked. In war, an accident, a thing that appears trifling, overthrows the best formed combinations. A glance at the defence of the city established round the city, is sufficient to cover the plan, which I had proposed to myself. The forces which I had advanced, stationed at convenient distances, had been ordered to fall back upon well known points, and of one general, who had command of a strong division of 5,000 men, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, and whose headquarters were at the village of San Angel, sent orders at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, to fall back upon the town of Coyohuca, in order to form a concentration of forces, following the movements of the enemy, which were already evident, and particularly to unfold my plan of operations. In this general forgetting that no two men can command in a field of battle, and that for the execution of a plan no observation which may annoy or retard it can be admitted, he upon himself to object to the orders which he had received; and as we had banished from among us obedience and discipline, indispensable in military matters, I had to be tolerant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, to my great regret, act, throwing upon him the responsibility of whatever might happen. The result was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of his own accord, more than a league, and selected a position to meet the enemy, without giving me notice of his movement or of his intentions. The refusal which he gave to my advice was the first news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar of cannon showed me his position, and gave me notice that an action had commenced. Although overwhelmed by a premeditation of what was to happen, I put myself at the head of a brilliant division of 4,000 men and five pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off by the rear, the position of the ill-fated general with a respectable force, and I was hardly able to check his operations; as the night was alarmingly setting in. But I perceived with sorrow that the position was isolated; a deep ravine, and a wood occupied by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was impossible for the troops under my immediate command to advance by the only road there