

Bishop's Palace. Our troops marched into the city to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Thus ended one of the severest battles ever fought on the continent. The Mexicans, in all of the battles with us have fought more desperately, from the fact that our forces were so very few, compared with theirs. They were ashamed to be beaten by such an inferior force. We have believed from the first that an army of fifty thousand men could have marched to the capital of Mexico without shedding a drop of blood. How awful the idea of ushering such multitudes of immortal souls into the presence of their Maker, in such a manner! General Ampudia had about ten thousand men in action, seven thousand of whom were regulars. Our force consisted of four hundred and twenty-five officers and six thousand two hundred and twenty men. We lost twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed; twenty-six officers, and three hundred and seven privates were wounded. The loss of the enemy was thought to have exceeded ours. Our men captured forty-two pieces of artillery and one eighteen-pounder. The munitions of war captured from the enemy were immense. The following is a list of the officers killed.

Captain Williams Topographical Engineers; 1st Infantry, Lieutenant J. C. Terrett, Lieutenant R. Dilworth; 3d Infantry, Captains L. N. Morris, G. P. Field, and Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, Lieutenants D. S. Irwin and R. Hazlitt; 4th Infantry, Lieutenant C. Hoskins, Brevet Lieutenant J. S. Wood, 2d infantry (serving with the 4th); 8th Infantry, Captain H. M'Kavett; Baltimore Battalion, Colonel Watson; 1st Ohio, Lieutenant Hett; 1st Tennessee, Captain Allen, Lieutenant Putnam; Captain Gillespie, Texan Rangers. Wounded: Major-general Butler, Major Mansfield; 1st Infantry, Major J. S. Abercrombie, Captain

J. H. Lamotte; 3d Infantry, Major W. W. Lear, Captain H. Bainbridge; 4th Infantry, Lieut. R. H. Graham; 5th Infantry N. B. Rossell; 7th Infantry, Capt. R. C. Gatlin, Lieutenant J. Potter; 8th Infantry, Lieutenant G. Wainwright; 1st Ohio, Colonel Mitchell, Captain George, Lieutenants Armstrong, Niles, Morter, McCarty; 1st Tennessee, Major Alexander, Lieutenants Allen, Scudder, and Nixon; 1st Mississippi, Lieutenant Colonel M'Clung, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Cook and Arthur.

It is astonishing that the city could be taken at all by so few. The citadel is a regular bastion work with revetments of solid masonry, with thirty-four embrasures. Inside are the remnants of an unfinished cathedral, which is itself a work of defence. Two magazines were discovered, with ammunition enough to have fired at us for a month. In nearly every street were works of defence. Barricades overlapped each other, and ditches were dug in front, and every house seemed to be a fortification. On the eastern part of the city there were barricades defending each other, and it is surprising that Worth's division who operated there, were not all cut to pieces. The Bishop's Palace has two or three heavy guns mounted, in Barbette, pointing towards the city. There were many fortifications around the city, making it a perfect Gibraltar.

Sept. 26th, the enemy were seen in great numbers mounted on every thing that looked like a horse, from the mustang to the donkey, preparing to follow the army. Ampudia left on the 25th with two divisions. The troops of the enemy had left the city before the close of the first week in October. General Worth and his division occupied the city, and Capt. Miles was his executive officer. The Governor of the city was allowed to go on as usual, excepting that he was required to furnish supplies for our army, for

which we were to pay cash. Several deserters were observed in the ranks of the enemy, among which was Riley, who was appointed a captain in the artillery of the enemy. Immediately after the battle, the Texas troops were discharged.

When Ampudia reached Saltillo, he issued a proclamation, declaring that he had repulsed us with a loss of fifteen hundred men, on the 21st, that, being scarce of ammunition and provisions, a conference was held on the 24th and terms were agreed to, which saved their honor and they marched out with their arms. That Santa Anna was coming and then they would see who would be the conquerors.

On the 16th of August, General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz, and was allowed to land, as our government thought that he would use his best exertions to bring about a peace; but the duplicity of the Mexican character must be learned by sad experience. His proclamation, on the day of his arrival, told his warlike intentions. He was immediately invested with the command of the army, while General Salas acted as President of the republic. He went to San Luis Potosi to raise an army.

Oct. 12th, Lieutenant R. H. Graham, 4th Infantry, died of his wounds received Sept. 21st.

It was said that a woman named Dos Amades, commanded a company of Mexican lancers, who fought desperately and killed many of our men.

Oct. 25th, Capt. Ridgely's horse fell with him in Monterey and so injured him that he died on the 27th, and was buried with military honors the next day. He was a fine officer and a graduate of West Point.

The troops on the Rio Grande were under General Patterson, whose head quarters were at Camargo. The fol-

lowing were the different regiments, and the mode of their distribution:

At Camargo, 2d Brigade, General Pillow commanding, composed of 2d Tennessee, Colonel Haskell; Alabama, Colonel Coffee; Ohio and Kentucky Brigade, General Marshall commanding; composed of the 2d Kentucky, Colonel McKee, 2d Ohio, Col. Morgan; Illinois, Brigade, General Shields commanding, composed of 3d Illinois, Colonel Forman, 4th Illinois, Colonel Baker, 2d Infantry, Colonel Riley.

At Reynosa, Company H. 2d Artillery and two companies of the 1st Indiana, Captain Swartwout commanding.

Matamoras, 3d Ohio, Colonel Curtis, Captains Louns, Vanness, and Norman's companies of Artillery, Colonel Clarke commanding.

Camp Belknap, Indiana Brigade, General Lane commanding; 2d Indiana, Colonel Bowles, 3d Indiana, Colonel Lane.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, 1st Indiana, Colonel Drake.

Brasos Island, Captain Porter's company of Artillery.

Point Isabel, one company of Artillery, Major Gardner commanding.

Nov. 2d, 1846, orders were received from Washington, directing General Taylor to announce to the Mexican authorities that the armistice was broken up and that we were to commence hostilities with greater energy than ever. Major Graham, with a small escort was dispatched to give the information to the Mexican forces. General Patterson was ordered to Tampico with a part of our forces at Monterey. General Worth was ordered with his division excepting the 7th Infantry, a company of artillery and McKall's

Battery and Colonel Smith, to march to Saltillo on the 12th (Nov.)

Santa Anna took away the commissions and placed in confinement all the principal officers of Ampudia's army, excepting Mejia and Racina. Parades had gone to Havana. On the 8th news arrived in camp that Gen. Wool had arrived at Monclova and would not advance upon Chihuahua until further orders.

On the 10th Major Graham returned, not having gone farther than Saltillo. He learned that Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi, with sixteen thousand men, and expected six thousand more; but he was nearly destitute of funds and the army had a scarcity of provisions and clothing.

On the 12th Mr. McLane arrived from Washington ordering our army to take all the towns between Monterey and Tampico.

On the 13th, Generals Taylor and Worth moved towards Saltillo, and took possession of the city on the 16th. It is seventy-five miles from Monterey. Capt. Harden with his Dragoons, was left in the city.

On the 24th Capt. Taylor arrived from Camargo, with two eighteen-pounders and two eight inch howitzers. Gen. Shields and Col. Harny, arrived from General Wool's command on the 24th. The former is to go to Tampico and take the command. Brevet Major Buchanan, 4th Infantry, was appointed to command the Baltimore Battalion of Volunteers. Col. Benton sailed for Tampico, from Brasos, with six companies of artillery, about the same time. Santa Anna destroyed the water tanks between Monterey and Tampico. Seven Texans had been taken prisoners at Chihua, before our army reached Monterey. General Taylor demanded their release. Santa Anna complied. They reported that Santa Anna had about 27,000 men at San

Luis Potosi. The Mexicans caused some of our men, mostly English and Germans, to desert, by giving them \$60 each, citizens clothes, a horse, guide to the army, and 50 cents to drink the health of Santa Anna. Dec. 5th General Wool was ordered to Parras, east of Saltillo. On the 2nd of Dec. Brigadier General Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio, died of dysentery, and was buried on the 4th with military honors. He was very much esteemed.

NAVAL BATTLES.

During this time, the navy was engaged in blockading Mexican ports. The brig Truxton, commanded by Commander Carpenter, was run aground on the 15th of August, on the bar off Tuspan, and deserted. Lieut. Hunter, with a boat's crew, reached a vessel of the squadron, and the other officers and men surrendered to the enemy. They were afterwards exchanged for General La Vega and other Mexican officers. It was impossible to save the vessel and she was burned. An attempt had been made to capture Alvarado, and failed as the vessels could not cross the bar. Oct. 15th, another attempt was made by the steamers Vixen and McLane, three gun-boats, Schooners Nonata and Forward, and steamer Mississippi, Commander, Perry. The whole was commanded by Commodore Connor. There was a battery