Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 22, 1847.

Our Terms.

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☞Payments to be made always in advance.

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(Published three times a week during the session.)

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Bounty Lands for Volunteers.

The undersigned has received the forms and specific instructions from Washington City, for procuring the Land Warrants or Scrip for Volunteers entitled to the same; and having printed forms, he is enabled to attend to the same on short notice, and at a low fee.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,

To Correspondents.

E. W., Bedford. We must decline the publication of your communication. It is a matter about which thousands of our readers care not a rush; and moreover, the pressure upon our columns is such, that many communications, not of general interest, are necessarily rejected. Besides, we do not like to interfere in such matters, especially where we are cognizant of only one side. You may say, to publish it, would draw out both sides. Very well; and what would it make of our paper? We *know* that it would make us enemies without cause on our part, either of one side or the other; and the Lord knows, editors have no "downy" time of it, any how. Perhaps our refusal to publish, may also have that effect; and while we hope not, we cannot help it if it does. As far as possible, we intend to keep out personal matters, unless ordered in and paid for as advertisements. Even then we should exercise a discretion, so as to prevent our being the sufferers.

J. M. B., Bloomington. The five copies have been regularly sent from this office to H. S. Stanford. This leaves the matter straight, as you have sent them additional. May they prove like the seed which fell in good ground.

T. T. S., Andersontown. Will attend to your request, immediately.

P. M., Logansport. We regret exceedingly the omission, and must offer for excuse the fact, that our regular mailing clerk is absent. The gentleman who supplies his place *pro tem.*, does as well as almost any stranger could do; and when the newness of the business and the amount to be done is taken into consideration, our only wonder is, that so few errors or omissions occur. We will endeavor to be as particular as possible while the present arrangement exists, which will probably be not over a week longer.

Our correspondents generally will please excuse any apparent delay in attending to their favors, as we are exceedingly busy in consequence of the absence of a portion of our regular force.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.

tf *By order of State Central Committee.*

ELECTIONEERING.—Caleb B. Smith, more generally known as the Soap Factory man, recently re-elected to Congress by the federal whigs of his district, is stumping now in Ohio, as is also Tom Corwin, the Mexican candidate for the Presidency. Caleb probably wants to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and being, like Corwin, opposed to the war and in favor of Mexico, has gone over to help Corwin and his friends, and bargain for the berth. When he gets to Congress, we opine he will find different material; and we promise him a new hat when *he* is elected Speaker in our Congress. He would stand a better chance in Mexico.

MORE RUIN.—A project is on foot in Cincinnati to erect a splendid hotel at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, which shall occupy a space of about 200 feet on one street and 150 feet on the other. It is found that the present hotels, large, numerous and well conducted as they generally are, are not sufficient to accommodate the immense custom they receive. Hence, new ones are to be added. How awful to reflect on such ruin! Such desolation brought about by the election of a democratic administration! Verily, the federal whigs need another shibboleth.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—The next Congress will be whig—and an awful responsibility—a heavy duty rests upon that body.—*Wabash Courier.*

Indeed, Judge! Are you quite sure of the next *Congress* being whig? If so, what is this a-w-f-u-l "responsibility?" Why don't you tell them what they ought to do, instead of whining so piteously about the responsibility? Can't you get up a "ruin" howl, and induce the "whig Congress" to undo all that has been done, and pay Mexico for this "unholy war?" Do, now.

☞Nothing done as yet, that we are aware of, to celebrate the arrival of the railroad cars at this city. Disgraceful!

We stated some weeks since that the cars would probably arrive here about the 25th. We believe they will be here between that and the 30th. Nobody seems to take the least interest in the matter—not even to giving necessary information to the public.—Why cannot those who have charge give us something of the sort!

SANTA ANNA.—The Manifesto of Santa Anna, given to-day, is important, as shadowing his views relative to peace. He is such a liar, however, that but little dependence can be placed on his assertions. Nevertheless, he may *mean to try* for peace; and his gasconade and excuses for defeat, are probably made to quiet the Mexicans and save his head. It probably sounds well to them; while with other nations, it will only provoke a smile.

☞This is the last week for the long advertisement of delinquent lands. We shall soon have more space to devote to reading matter, which we much need. Notwithstanding the large amount given weekly, we are sorely pinched for room; and in these exciting times, matter accumulates rapidly. When our friends *will it*, and do their part, we shall enlarge our sheet. This is the only way left to please ourselves and *all* our readers.

☞Will the person who took from our lumber pile several (6 or 8) short sticks of 6 by 9 lumber, be so good as to return them? We don't wish to publish the name of any person who takes lumber without leave; but this is a peculiar case, and one which we are not willing to submit to. A speedy compliance is requested.

NATIONAL FUND.—The Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in this State are informed, says the Brookville American, that the rule requiring each member annually to pay 10 cents to the National Fund, has been stricken off for one year, by the National Division. There will therefore be none paid at the close of the present quarter.

☞The address of Professor READ, delivered at the barbecue given to the citizens of Monroe county, to the Monroe Guards and other volunteers, we will endeavor to publish next week.

GREAT BARGAINS.—See the advertisement of Mr. Peck, which we are assured is no catch-trap of the times. Be on hand, if you wish goods at low prices.

Letter from the Junior Editor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1847.

DEAR GEORGE—I left Cleveland on Friday morning last in the steamboat "Buffalo" for Buffalo. Though the boat was but a medium one, the voyage was upon the whole very pleasant to me. To those whom the "swell" of the Lake made somewhat sick—and squeamish, it was perhaps not quite so agreeable. But one or two were very sick, however; and those *young ladies* who had young gentlemen to attend upon them, perhaps did not very bitterly regret the occasion, and its effects, which thus elicited manifestations of tender solicitude from their sympathetic friends.

We did not arrive at Buffalo till Saturday morning, 5 o'clock, as the boat was delayed several hours at Erie, to receive freight.

I had concluded not to visit the Falls unless I returned by the Lake route, but to push on eastward as rapidly as possible. The cars departed half past 5, and as I had to make all haste to get to them, I know no more of Buffalo than if I had never seen it.

The railroad from Buffalo to Albany is not so good as I had anticipated it would be. The iron is all flat bar, except in the vicinity of some principal towns, and in many places the road is almost worn out. Before I passed over it, I felt disposed to blow the Mad river railroad in Ohio sky high; but now I think it just as good as this. They are both nuisances to any man who ever travelled on a better road. A collision of two passenger trains occurred east of Utica on the same day we were on the road. I am sorry to say that the only damage done was the partial injury of the two locomotives. I wish that every car had been smashed, if that could have been done without injuring the passengers. The occasion of the accident was as follows. The road seems to be cut up into some half dozen or more sections, under the control of different management. The engines and cars are changed two or three times on the route, and the conductors twice or thrice as often. An eastern train had started from Buffalo (they run three regular trains a day,) 12 hours before we did. It dallied along, perhaps through necessity, during the night, and at Auburn was a little too late for the connecting train, eastward, which departed 15 minutes before the other arrived. When it *did* arrive, it was sent on, and, as it would appear, without any notice given to up trains to look out for it. The belated train had not proceeded far this side of Utica before it was met by the western train at a sharp curve in the road, and hence the collision. The crippled trains returned to Syracuse, and the unfortunate passengers amused themselves by holding an "indignation meeting." That will be the last of it, I suppose; for what does such a monopoly care for the public or for any body's convenience or interest but their own! A rival road may serve to abate the evil, and such a road is seriously talked of. It ought to be made.

Our train had not left Syracuse more than a mile or so, before the engine ran over and killed a cow, and was partially thrown off the track. It took half an hour to get it on the track again, when it was returned to Syracuse to await the arrival of the up train, at the regular place of meeting which was several miles ahead. They feared that in consequence of the delay, the other train would start, and that we should have a second collision on the same day, which would hardly *pay*. Two doleful hours were thus spent in darkness and discomfort.

Arrived at Albany, on Sunday morning, tired and weary to the last degree, and desirous of reaching our journey's end, so that we might rest, we ascertained that those going still further eastward had to stop here (at Albany) 24 hours, as the Boston cars were altogether too "puritanic" to run at all on Sundays; and the boats for New York were sufficiently *pious* not to start earlier than 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

I shall take a boat down at that hour; and those whom I have in charge will depart by the cars for Massachusetts to-morrow morning.

I have been surprised at the appearance of vegetation in general here. It is so many years since I had seen the country that I was not prepared for the difference between the east and the west in this particular by past recollections. Every thing that grows here seems to be stunted—the trees not excepted. But I have not time to write more now, as the boat, as well as my supper, is nearly ready.

By the way, the "Stanwix Hall" hotel, where I stop, appears to be a first rate house. It would make a Hoosier laugh outright to see the waiters go through a "dinner drill;" as every movement is made by the whole corps simultaneously. It is "eating by rule" emphatically. I like it, for my bump of "order" is largely developed. Adieu, J. P. C.

SIX LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—By *Samuel S. Fitch*, A. M., M. D.—We have looked over this work with attention and interest, and second the high opinions of its merits given by the eastern press generally. It is written in a clear and lucid style, and upon subjects of the highest importance to all classes of people. To do justice to its merits, we should be obliged to draw largely from its pages; but we hope that every person who values health, especially females, will avail themselves of the work. It can be had at the book store of Morrison & Talbott, at a low price.

MAP OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—We have had laid on our table a very handsome map of the solar system, got up by Mr. S. S. Colby of Rochester, N. Y. The whole plan of the ecliptic is represented, with all the planets, except Le Verrier's, lately discovered, revolving round the sun as their centre, thus giving their relative size, distance from each other, and from the sun. We should think the map very useful in schools, especially those without an orrery. It is of a size that each pupil could easily have one of their own, and to be handled with convenience. It can be seen and purchased at the book store.

MAINE.—In 86 towns, Dana's (Dem.) plurality over Bronson (Whig) is 639. In the same towns last year, Bronson's plurality over Dana was 1121. Dana's gain, 1770. The Abolition vote, in the same town, was last year 3595; this year it is 2148. These are the figures of the Boston Atlas. There is no doubt of Dana's election by the people. Last year, there being no choice by the people, he was elected Governor by the Legislature.

Members of Congress Elected.

2d district—Asa W. H. Clapp, Dem.
4th " Franklin Clark, Dem.

Clapp's plurality over the Whig candidate is 1200 or 1400, and his majority over all, 400 or 500. The Whigs confidently expected to elect Morse in the 4th district, but are disappointed. The 5th and 6th districts are not ascertained, but have probably elected Democrats, in which case the delegation will stand as in the last Congress, viz., 1 Whig and 6 Democrats.

VENTRILOQUISM, &c.—We learn that Monsier HASKELL, now performing in Cincinnati, will be in our city, and give us a taste of his quality in the shape of Magic, Ventriloquism, and the Black Art generally, on the 27th and 28th instant. He will show you things that never were and never will be, besides raising "auld cootie" in a variety of ways.

WISCONSIN.—The majority for TWEEDY, (Whig,) will be about 1000. The Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel records the death of L. S. CHITTENDEN. He died at New Orleans, of yellow fever.

The War News.

The Washington Union contains news direct from Gen. Scott's army, forwarded by Government express. It confirms all we have previously published; but makes it certain that the Mexican army numbered 32,000 instead of 22,000, and the Americans 7,000. This is decidedly the greatest battle of the war. We omitted to notice in our last, that Gen. Scott was slightly wounded in the leg.

The following is an extract from the postscript of a letter to Secretary Marcy:

"I am pleased to add, that the following named persons are the commissioners on the part of Mexico; and more so, because they are considered most friendly disposed for peace, viz:

General Herrera; Sor. Conto, Lawyer; General Moray Villamil; Sor. Atrislain, Lawyer; Sor. Arroyo, Secretary, (formerly Secretary of Legation in the United States.)

"I have just seen a letter from one of the most respectable English houses to their house here; they say that the Mexicans are so out-generalled and so cornered, that they must make peace; but that Gen. Scott says if they do not at once, he will occupy the city with a territorial government—place 5,000 troops to open the roads, &c. They speak of the Americans with admiration.

"The country people were already commencing to supply the army with every thing."

From the Sun of Anahuac, Vera Cruz, Sept. 1.

HUZZA! HUZZA!! HUZZA!!

Great Victory!

32,000 Mexicans defeated by 7,000 Americans!

Our army has again covered itself with glory!

The English Courier has just arrived, and the news—NEWS we say—is, that Gen. Santa Anna and thirty thousand men have been defeated! whipped!! and completely routed!!!

Our troops engaged those of the enemy about three miles from the capital of Mexico, where they were strongly entrenched. After a combat of two hours, they (the enemy) were put to flight!!

The enemy's force amounted to THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND MEN! and our forces to SEVEN THOUSAND!!

Three more cheers for the American army: huzza! huzza!! huzza!!!

The enemy's thirty-two thousand men were driven to the gates of the city of Mexico by our seven thousand men at the point of the bayonet.

Four commissioners were sent to Gen. Scott from the city of Mexico.

This news came by the English courier, and, therefore, we suppose that no one will doubt it. We will say, further, that we have seen a letter which no one would *dare* to contradict, which says all we have said.

This letter is dated Tacubaya, three miles from Mexico, August 26.

N. B. We have just seen in the Diario del Gobierno that an armistice of forty-eight hours was granted by Gen. Scott.

We publish to-day a second edition of our paper of yesterday, in order to give our readers the articles of the armistice which was granted by Gen. Scott. We copy all the documents which we find in the Diario del Gobierno. Some of the communications are in the Spanish language. The want of time kept us from translating them, as the steamer leaves this morning for New Orleans. They will be understood. We will issue an extra, if possible, before the Mary Kingsland leaves, with Santa Anna's manifesto.

The armistice being given in another part of this edition of the weekly, (and in our semi-weekly of Saturday) we omit here, and add the following correspondence relative thereto.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S.,
Tacubaya, Aug. 23, 1847.

Considered, approved, and ratified, with the express *understanding* that the word "*supplies*," as used the second time, without qualification in the seventh article of this military convention—American copy—shall be taken to mean (as in both the British and American armies) arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, subsistence, (for men,) forage, money, and in general all the wants of an army. That word "supplies" in the Mexican copy, is erroneously translated "víveres" instead of "recursos."

WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of the U. S. A.

[Translation.]

Ratified, suppressing the 9th article, and explaining the 4th, to the effect that the temporary peace of this armistice shall be observed in the capital and 28 leagues around it; and agreeing that the word *supplies* shall be translated *recursos*; and that it comprehends everything of which the army may have need, except arms and ammunitions.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNNA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA,
Tacubaya, Aug. 24, 1847.

I accept and ratify the foregoing qualification added by the President General of the Mexican republic.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

A true copy of the original.

G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Military Secretary to the General-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA,
Tacubaya, Aug. 23, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-chief of the Mexican Republic:

SIR: Under a flag of truce, I send Lieut. Semmes, of the United States navy, who will have the honor to exchange with such officer as may be appointed for the purpose, the ratification of the military convention that was signed yesterday by commissioners from the American and Mexican armies.

I particularly invite the attention of your excellency to the *terms* of my ratification, and have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect your excellency's most obedient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of the U. S. Army.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO,
August 23, 1847.

I have the note of your excellency of this date, in which you are pleased to say that Lieut. Semmes, of the navy of the United States, will exchange with an their officer named for that purpose, the ratification of the military convention which was signed yesterday by commissioners of the Mexican and American armies, and calls particular attention to the terms of the ratification.

The most excellent President orders the undersigned to say to your excellency, as he has the honor to do, that he orders its ratification within the time agreed in the armistice; and he is also charged to direct the attention of your excellency to the terms of the ratification by his excellency the President. I have the honor to be, &c.,

LINO JOSE ALCORTA,
Minister of State, and of War and Marine.

To his excellency the General-in-chief of the United States of America.

Peace.

The mails of Sunday brought information of a treaty of peace having been agreed up a by the commissioners appointed for the purpose; but not a word of particulars. The mails of Monday brought nothing in relation to the subject, and we are suspicious it is premature. We shall know probably, before this paper goes to press. The Ohio Statesman has the following:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—11 A. M.

Editor Ohio Statesman:—The southern mail has arrived at Richmond, but brings nothing later from the seat of war.

The Charleston papers contain nothing of interest.

The yellow fever is still raging at New Orleans, and on the 10th instant, the number of interments in New Orleans was 54; Parish of Lafayette 13; hospital 7; total 74.

Second Despatch.

Death of Gen. Hopping—Troops on the Rio Grande embarked for Vera Cruz on the 8th instant.

WASHINGTON, Sept 18—14 P. M.

Editor of the Ohio Statesman:—A note from the Picayune states that a steamer had arrived from the Brazos, bringing the intelligence that Brigadier General Hopping died at Mier, on the 1st inst., and that his brigade was broken up.

Gen. Lane's brigade, consisting of the 4th Ohio and Indiana regiments, embarked for Vera Cruz on the 8th inst.

Gen. Cushing's brigade concentrates in camp near Palo Alto.

RAILROAD TO RICHMOND.—A party acting under the direction of Samuel Forrer, Esq., will leave this place on Monday next, to reconnoitre the two routes presented for the above road. On this party making its report the Engineers will at once survey and locate the road. It is intended to put this road under contract without delay, so that it shall be completed simultaneously with the road to Springfield, if not before.—*Dayton Transcript.*

ADVANCE IN NAILS.—On the 2nd instant the leading nail manufacturers of Pennsylvania notified their customers as follows: "We have this day advanced the price of cut nails as below: Cumberland 5; Phoenix 4½." This is an advance of half a cent per pound.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

TACUBAYA, August 27, 1847.

The official report of General Salas, who was second in command at Contreros, and who is now a prisoner, has been published in Mexico. He admits that his defeat was total, but, as usual, lays the blame on some of his brother officers. He says that on the afternoon of the 19th—(*this was while no one was returning their fire*)—the Mexicans fought with uncommon valor and enthusiasm, but that early on the morning of the 20th August, they were suddenly surrounded, and at once thrown into confusion, and, in the end, utterly routed.

Salas says that at the outset of the disorder he shouted "victory for Mexico," ordered the trumpets to sound, and directed General Torrejon to charge with his lancers; but, according to the same account, that officer fled in the most cowardly manner, the infantry got mixed up with the cavalry and also fled, and the rout of all was complete and most disastrous. Salas says that General Valencia ran off at the commencement of the fight; that he does not know what has become of him, and for this reason has felt himself called upon to make a report.

General Salas himself acknowledges that in this battle General Frontera was killed; that, besides himself, Generals Mendoza, Blanco and Garcia were wounded and taken prisoners, in addition to a list of over 100 other officers—colonels, captains, &c., who were either killed, wounded, or are now in our hands. And here let me mention one fact in relation to the after battle of Churubusco, which will show how near General Scott was capturing the entire army. At the time General Worth was pressing upon the *tete de point*, General Twiggs upon the church, and Gens. Shields and Pierce upon the hacienda farther on, the commander-in-chief ordered Major Sumner to take command of the rifles, and by a circuitous march to reach the road between the enemy and the city.

Nothing but the daring impetuosity of our own men in front prevented this plan from succeeding. Had the Mexicans held out, or our own soldiers held off, ten minutes longer, the enemy would have been in a bag, as it were, and killed or captured to a man. Santa Anna might, perhaps, have escaped, as he has a peculiar way of his own; but he would not have taken even the remnant of an army with him.

A Mexican mail was captured by a party of our dragoons on the 22d instant, on its way from the city to Morella. It contained a multitude of letters dated on the 21st, the day after the great battles, and they gave vivid, and at the same time doleful, accounts of their terrible and utter defeat. Some of the writers lay the blame on Santa Anna alone; some on Valencia; some on Santa Anna and Valencia; some on Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers; while others say that Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers *and soldiers* were utterly worthless. The latter writers are more comprehensive, and probably nearer the mark. Many of the letters are exceedingly rich.

One loving husband writes to his wife, whom he calls "angel," and "idol," and his "adored *Charlita*," and tells her not to occasion herself any uneasiness about his safety, as he does not intend to expose himself! Another officer comes out even plainer. He tells his beloved Rosa that he thought of her when the balls were flying, *and ran!* The capture of these letters is valuable in more ways than one; they give much information as regards the strength and plans of the enemy, and freely and frankly acknowledge that they have been defeated and utterly disorganized. The number of Santa Anna's grand army is put down at from 30,000 to 35,000, and nearly all of them took a part in the battles of the 20th.

The commissioners upon the part of the Mexican government to listen to our overtures of peace are Gens. Moray, Villamil and José Joachin de Herrera, the latter formerly President, and now military commandant of Mexico. His character, as all our readers know, is that of an honest but a weak man. Don Antonio Garay, a well known capitalist, and formerly Minister of Finance, was also appointed on the commission, but refused to serve. He is known to be warmly in favor of peace, probably from interest. The commissioners on the part of Mexico, with Mr. Trist, it is said, are to hold their first meeting this afternoon, at some place near this.

I may be mistaken, but my humble opinion is that there are *three influences* now at work in the city of Mexico to bring about a peace. The first and foremost is Santa Anna himself—sick and tired of the war, and, seeing nothing in its continuance but his own utter and irretrievable ruin. The second is Mackintosh, Thornton, & Co.—the latter gentleman secretary of legation or *attaché* to the English minister, and both representing English interests. The third (and an all-powerful interest it is) is American gold, of which Santa Anna and some of his friends are known to be exceedingly fond, and to handle which they will stop at nothing.

Thornton, during the illness of Mr. Bankhead, does the talking on the English side; Mackintosh acts as banker and general agent. Not one of these men care any more for the honor or credit of the government of Mexico than they do for that of the Tongo islands. Self is at the bottom of all, and Santa Anna is the most selfish man of the lot. On our own side we have *two influences* at work—the first is General Scott, hampered and bound down by his own government, and anxious to bring about a peace, because he believes a majority of his countrymen are warmly in favor of it; and the second is Mr. Trist, covetous (as any man in his position would be) of the distinction so important a deed as making a peace must give to him.

Opposed to these influences is a proud but cowardly set of Mexican military demagogues—a band of leeches who have lost all caste, but still retain a species of hold upon the people; and then there is the great body of the people themselves, who know not themselves what they want, but who are hoodwinked and led by the demagogues. Santa Anna has no friends; but he has power, and that suits him just as well—perhaps better. Now all the influences enumerated above are to be used to bring about a peace, but how they will succeed is a matter of conjecture. I suppose that the means should not be rejected, so that the ends are gained.

The trial of the deserters—the celebrated battalion of St. Patrick—is still going on; but how the affair will terminate, no one but those on the court-martial can say. A strong influence is at work in favor of the prisoners. In the first place, all the Mexican ladies in this town—la Señora Cayetano Rubio among the number—have signed a warm petition in their favor, which has been sent to Gen. Scott. The lady whose name I have given is the wife of the rich Rubio, who has a country house here in Tacubaya. The English, and perhaps some of the other foreign ministers, have also interested themselves in behalf of the scoundrels. I might here state that the celebrated flag of the foreign battalion was captured by the 11th infantry attached to Gen. Pillow's division.

The banner is of green silk, and on one side is a harp, surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll on which is painted "*Libertad por la republica Mexicana.*" Underneath the harp is the motto of "*Erin go bragh!*" On the other side is a painting of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Underneath is painted "San Patricio." To their credit be it spoken, the Irish in our own army are loudest in denouncing the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many under this flag. I know not what disposition will be made of them; but, as hardly a person has been punished for an offence committed against our own army since it first crossed the Rio Grande, the rascals may get off easily.

Two o'clock, afternoon.—News has just come in from the capital, which has caused great excitement. At an early hour a train of wagons, under charge of Capt. Wayne, dressed in citizens clothes, started for the city. Scarcely had they reached the plaza, before the wagons were surrounded by an immense concourse of *leperos*, who at first commenced cursing and jeering the wagon-masters and wagoners. Soon, however, they began to pelt the poor fellows with stones and other missiles, and, notwithstanding the pretended exertions of a squad of Mexican soldiers, who acted as a guard, the entire train was driven out of the city. Several of the wagoners received severe bruises and contusions from the showers of stones thrown at them, and foremost in the mob were said to be the women of the town.

One Mexican was shot by one of the wagon-masters, and another by a Mexican officer, but not until they had half killed an American. In the crowd of loafers or leperos, were seen many men, apparently of the better class from their dress, who excited the mob to acts of violence, while in the balconies were ladies looking on and evidently enjoying the sport. Even the Mexican cavalry guard, or many of them, sat upon their horses—not indifferent spectators, for they fairly laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed teamsters beset in a manner so cowardly.

I suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for the outrage, and that thus the matter will be settled; but this does not prevent many from thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery. There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the men were set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace, with the intention of involving the whole party, and breaking off all negotiations. Be this as it may, the Mexicans have won a great battle in driving our wagons from the city, and will not fail to exult over it. I know not what means General Scott will now resort to, in order to obtain his money and supplies from the city.

The Mexican government has added two additional members to the board of commission to listen to the question of peace—Señores Atristain and Bernardo Conto. Both are *licenciados*, or lawyers; and the latter enjoys a high reputation, not only as regards talents, but for the probity of his character. The commissioners held their first meeting this afternoon, at a place called Izcapusalco, about two leagues from here; and I learn that Mr. Trist manifests himself as highly pleased with the proceedings thus far, and of the continued flattering prospects of peace. They may not look quite so flattering when he comes to talk of slices of territory; but of this we shall know all in good time. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

Manifesto of Santa Anna.

[Translated for the "Union," from the second and corrected edition published in the "Diario."]

Manifesto of the President ad interim of the republic, and general-in-chief of its army, to the nation:

On critical and solemn occasions, it is a duty, on the part of him who presides over the republic, to give publicity to events; and I discharge this duty with pleasure, because frankness has at all times been the characteristic of my administration. The occurrences of the 19th and 20th are too well known, for they were unfortunate; but it is proper for me to review them, in order that they may not be misrepresented, as well from a spirit of detraction and malevolence, as from errors resulting from a want of analysis in subjects of grave and transcendent importance.

The nation has witnessed the great, the extraordinary efforts with which, during the space of three months, I have labored for the defence of the capital, which was about to be surrendered, defenceless to the enemy. I have organized, armed, and equipped an army of more than 20,00 men; I have collected an immense *materiel* for this army; I have fortified various lines in order to keep at a distance from Mexico the ravages of war; I have created resources in the midst of the state of abandonment in which the government was left; and no fatigue, no labor have I omitted, in order that my country might present herself with dignity and firmness in the struggle to which she has been so unjustly provoked.

In war, an accident—a circumstance apparently the most insignificant—may frustrate the most skilfully devised combinations. A glance at the defences which I caused to be constructed around the city is sufficient to discover the plan which I had proposed to myself.—The troops which I had advanced, by one of the flanks, supported by others posted *en echelon* at convenient distances, were to have made a concerted retrograde movement, which I commanded at the proper moment.

A general who commanded a strong division of 5,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, whose headquarters was at the town of San Angel, was ordered by me on the 18th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to fall back on the village of Coyoacan, in order to effect the concentration of forces, in consequence of a demonstration already made by the enemy, and for the purpose of exactly carrying out my plan of operations. But this general, forgetting that there cannot be two commanders on the field of battle, and that the execution of a plan will not admit of comments which annul or retard it, suffered himself to object to the orders which he had received; and obedience and discipline, so indispensable in military movements, having been banished from among us, thus rendering it necessary, in order to avoid greater and imminent evils, to tolerate what it would be absurd to approve of, I suffered him, in spite of myself, to persevere in his purpose, and charge himself with the whole responsibility of the consequences. They were no less disastrous than they had been obvious. He advanced, *motu propio*, [of his own accord,] more than a league to choose a position from which to meet the enemy, without acquainting me either with his movement or his intentions. His refusal to obey the order sent him was the first notice which I had of his temerity; and soon afterwards the report of canon enabled me to ascertain the position he had taken, and apprized me that an action had commenced. Although weighed down with a presentiment of what was to follow, I instantly placed myself at the head of a splendid brigade of four thousand men and four pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off the rear of the position of the ill-fated general by a considerable force, whose operations I was then hardly able to check, for it was now nearly night.

But I observed, with the greatest grief, that the position in question was isolated—that a large ravine intervened, and a neighboring wood was occupied by the enemy; the troops under my immediate command could not advance by the only road which existed, without being exposed to the same fate as the others; and a single battery, which arrived late, was my only means of attack. The firing having ceased, our brigade took up their quarters in the town of San Angel; for the rain fell in torrents, and to keep the troops in the field would have been equivalent to their being routed.

Previous to this, I ordered that my aid-de-camp, Col. Ramiro, should, taking as a guide the deputy, Don Jose Maria del Rio, who was acquainted with the ground, proceed to the head of the terrible ravine in front of us, and along the skirt of a distant hill, and, making all haste to the camp of the general referred to, order him to retire that night, without fail, with his infantry and cavalry, to San Angel, by the only road which was left him, first spiking his canon, if it was already impossible to save them. This my aid accomplished, and communicated my order between 10 and 11 at night; but instead of punctually obeying the order, the general hardly suffered my aid to speak, interrupting him by saying that what he wanted was 6,000 men and munitions, and sent him off, after giving him two official letters, which he had signed and sealed; one of them containing a report of the action of the evening, in which he stated that he had beaten the enemy, and put him to shameful flight, and that he had, in consequence, granted promotions to the generals, field officers, and others.

The following day, at dawn, I repaired again to the same field, reinforced by a brigade which I had ordered to be brought from the capital, and determined to effect the passage at any cost; but as soon as I began to move, the enemy made his attack, which lasted about ten minutes, and I witnessed, in the midst of despair, the rout of these troops, worthy of a better fate, and unfortunately commanded by a general who was himself the cause of their being cut off.

The consequences of this affair were, in my view, terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the capital before it would be possible for me to succor it; he could, by a flank movement, cut off my detached forces; he had obtained, as the result of his victory, the power of falling with the main body of his troops upon a part of mine; the enemy, in fine, through the unskillfulness and unauthorization of a general, converted to his own benefit all the advantages of my situation.

The advanced fort of San Antonio could not sustain itself; for our line had been intersected, and I ordered its garrison to retire, while I covered the fort and *tete de pont* of Churubusco. The enemy advanced, cutting off a portion of the troops as they were retiring, and presented himself in front of our nearest defences. I there placed myself again in front of our soldiers, and my efforts caused the enemy not a little bloodshed. The losses which ensued, although lamentable, were the natural result of the retreat, which was sudden, unexpected, and embarrassed by the trains, marching along a narrow causeway flanked throughout its whole extent. The defence was from line to line, until the third was reached, where I personally opposed the enemy, and saved the capital, which was suddenly placed in danger. While I was engaged, on the 22d, in organizing the forces and covering the batteries, and again in person at the head of a column, which would have continued the defence to the last extremity, I received a communication from the enemy's general-in-chief, proposing to me to conclude an armistice, which would afford time to consider the propositions which may be made by the commissioner of the United States, for ending the struggle between the two nations. I consented to the armistice; and after consulting the ministers in cabinet, I have determined that the propositions referred to shall be taken into consideration.

The suspension of hostilities is always a good thing, because war is always an evil; and much more so after great combinations have been frustrated. To save the capital from the horrors of war, or at least defer them, was a consideration which I could not overlook, more particularly when viewed as a means of arriving at an honorable peace.

When two nations find themselves in a state of war, they have the reciprocal right to make propositions, and this presupposes a duty to listen to propositions. A perpetual war is an absurdity, because it is a calamity; and the instinct of self-preservation, which is even stronger and more powerful in nations than in individuals, counsels that no means shall be disregarded which may lead to an advantageous adjustment. The Constitution gives me full authority to adopt this course.

Devoted to interests so great and of such pre-eminent importance, I must maintain at all risks the respect and consideration due to the supreme authority which I exercise—now especially, when, if factions beset and harass the government, they will deprive it of the power of deliberating, and it will become contemptible in the presence of the enemies of the nation. I will be still more explicit—commotion and sedition shall be exemplarly punished.

I have preserved a considerable body of troops, and the nation will support me in maintaining its honor and vindicating its reputation. I consider myself as free as if I had just obtained a signal victory, and there is no fear that I shall be imposed on by the enemy's negotiators, when his troops and cannon have failed to alarm me. We shall adjust our differences, provided honor, above all, is saved; and we shall renew the combat, if the sword is thrust between our justice and an acknowledgment of the rights of the nation.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

MEXICO, August 23, 1847.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Some of the whig papers undertake again to censure the administration for keeping General Taylor in the background, which they attribute to envy and jealousy of a successful general. Will these fault-finders never cease to abuse the administration without authority or foundation? Supposing it should turn out that the General himself had, three months ago, advised that his line should be a defensive one, and that all the available troops should be thrown into the other column of the army; what would they then say to their blunders?—*Washington Union.*

"What would they then say?" Why they would swear that it was all a locofoco forgery—that Gen. Taylor never gave such advice—that it was another trick of the administration to withdraw odium from its own shoulders by heaping it on those of Gen. Taylor—wouldn't they, Mr. *Chronicle!* Let the result be as it may, we commend the above to those whigs, who are in constant agony (apparently so) on account of some fancied wrong being done to Gen. Taylor by the administration.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, August 17, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purchase of the interest of the United States, at law and in equity, of the property hereinafter described, upon the terms and conditions mentioned below, to wit:

LANDS LYING IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Advertisement No.	When acquired.	Tracts of land conveyed, quantity, &c. Description, &c.	Section.	Town.	Range.	No. acres.
		New Logansport.				
	1833	Israel T. Canby former owner.				
424	Aug. 14	Lot or fraction of	35	27 n	1 w	159.72
425	"	Fractional s e qr	36	27 n	1 w	93.41
426	"	Frac w half s e qr	36	27 n	1 w	81.87
427	"	Frac e half s w qr	36	27 n	1 w	81.98
428	"	Frac w half s w qr	36	27 n	1 w	74.11
429	"	S frac n w qr	1	26 n	1 w	57.07
		Canal lands		-	-	546.26
430	"	N e qr of	2	26	1 w	160
431	"	N half of n w qr	2	26	1 w	79
432	"	S e qr of	2	26	1 w	160
433	"	E half s w qr	2	26	1 w	80
		Not canal lands		-	-	469
		Miami county.				
434	"	Lot or tract	30	27 n	5 e	103.13
		Wabash county.				
435	"	Frac e half n e qr	29	28 n	8 e	79.85
436	"	Frac s w qr of	29	28 n	8 e	91.68
437	"	Frac s e qr of	29	28 n	8 e	87.69
438	"	Frac section	31	28 n	8 e	48.46
		Miami county.				
439	"	Frac n e qr	3	27 n	4 e	59.14
440	"	E qr n w qr	3	27 n	4 e	61
441	"	N half n w qr	11	26	1	
442	"	S half n w qr	11	26	1	
443	"	S half n e qr	11	26	1	
445	"	S e qr n w qr	2	26	1	
446	"	S w qr n w qr	2	26	1	