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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Headquarters 2nd Division Army of Occupation.
Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the verbal orders of the general-in-chief, the division under my command, composed of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery of horse artillery, artillery bat alion, (Lieutenant Colonel Childs,) and eighth regiment, (Capt. Scriven,) constituting the 1st brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Staniford; Lieutenant Mackall's battery horse artillery, fifth infantry, (Major Scott;) seventh, (Captain Miles;) and one company Louisiana volunteers, (Captain Blanchard,) second brigade, under Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, (Colonel of rifles,) and Colonel Hays's regiment of Texan mounted riflemen, moved from the main camp at El Bosque de St. Domingo, at 2 p. m, on the 20th.

My instructions were, by a *detour* to the right, to endeavor to find and reach the Saltillo road, effect a thorough recannoissance of the approaches to the city from that direction, to cut off supplies and reinforcements, and, if practicable, carry the heights.

Owing to the difficulties of the ground after leaving the Marin, and before striking the Presquina Grande road, the division had reached only six miles—in consequence of the delay in making the route practicable for artillery, which service was executed by Captain Sanders—at 6 p. m., and was halted just without the range of a gun-battery upon the summit of an isolated hill, called Loma de Independencia, midway on the ascent of which was the Bishop's Palace. Thence a reconnoissance was made, under cover of detachments of Hays's Texans, to the intersection of the Presquina Grande route, then in our possession, with the Saltillo road. This examination resulted in the conviction that the grounds in our front and on our left, in advance, constituted at the same time the weak and the strong points of the enemy's position, and entered mainly into the defences of the city—the weak point, because commanding the only lines of retreat and of supply in the direction of Saltillo, and controlling that in direction of Presquina Grande; the strong point, because of the peculiarly defensive character of the hills and gorges, and of the very careful and skilful manner with which they had been fortified and guarded. It was also clearly indicated that our further advance would be strenuously resisted.

On the morning of the 21st, the division was put in motion, and with such information as to present the readiest order of battle on any point of assault. At 6, the advance, consisting of Hay's Texans, supported by the Light companies 1st brigade, under Capt. C. F. Smith, (both extended, as the valley widened or concentrated,) closely followed by Duncan's light artillery, and battalion, heads of columns, on turning an angle of the mountain, at a hacienda called San Jeronimo, came upon a strong force of cavalry and infantry, mostly the former. A conflict immediately ensued. The Texans received the heavy charge of cavalry with their unerring rifles, and usual gallantry; the light companies oped a rapid and well-directed fire; Duncan's battery was in action in one minute, (promptly supported by a section of Mackall's,) delivered its fire over the heads of our men. Ere the close of the combat, which lasted but fifteen minutes, the first brigade had formed to the front, on the right and left, and delived its fire. The second brigade was held in reserve, the ground not admitting of its deployment. The enemy retired in disorder, (leaving on the ground one hundred killed and wounded; among the former, Don Juan N. Najira, colonel of the permanent regiment of lancers,) upon the Saltillo road, and was closely pursued until we got possession of the gorge, where all the *debouches* from Monterey unite, whereby the force just defeated, as also reinforcements and supplies from that direction, were excluded from entering the city. At this important point the division was halted, and attention directed toward the mountain forts which envelope the city on its western and southwestern faces. Soon discovering, however, that our position brought us within effective range of the batteries, the troops were *advanced* some eight hundred yards farther on the Saltillo road.

The examination, thus far, had manifested, besides the importance of the positions, the impracticability of any effective operations against the city, until possessed of the exterior forts and batteries. Independent, however, of ulterior objects, the occupation of these heights became indispensable to the restoration of our line of communication with head-quarters, necessarily abandoned for the moment, in order secure the gorges of the Saltillo road. At 12, m., a force was detached under Capt. C. F. Smith, with orders to storm the batteries on the crest of the nearest hill, called Federacion, and after taking that to carry the fort called Soldada, on the ridge of the same height, retired about 600 yards. The two effectually guarded the slopes and roads in either valley, and consequently the approaches to the city.—This command consisted of four companies, (K 2d, B 3d, and G and H, 4th artillery,) of the artillery battalion, and Green's, McGowan's, A. Gillespie's, Chandler's, Ballowe's and McCalloch's companies of Texan riflemen, under Major Chevalier, acting in co-operation—in all about three hundred effective. It was impossible to mask the movement of the storming party. On approaching the base of the mountain, the guns of both batteries opened a plunging fire, and numerous light troops were seen descending and arranging themselves at favorable points on the slopes. Perceiving these indications of determined resistance, Capt. Miles was detached with the 7th, to support and co-operate with the first party. In a short time the fire became general, the enemy gradually yielded and retired up the rugged acclivity, and our men as steadily pursuing. The appearance of heavy reinforcements on the summit, and the cardinal importance of the operation demanding further support—the 5th under Major Scott, and Blanchard's company of volunteers were immediately detached, accompanied by Brigadier General Smith, who was instructed to take direction in that quarter. On reaching the advance parties, Gen. Smith discovered that under favor of the ground, he could, by diverting a portion of the force to the right, and moving it obliquely up the hill, carrying Soldada simultaneously with the Federacion. He accordingly very judiciously pointed, and accompanied the 5th, 7th, and Blanchard's company, in that direction. Capt. Smith's command having most gallantly carried the first object of attack, promptly turned the captured gun—a nine-pounder—upon the second, and moved on with his main body, to participate in the assault upon Soldada—which was carried in gallant style by the forces under Scott, Miles, Blanchard and Hays, who returned in time to share with fifty of his men in the first assault, and to take a prominent part in the second,) the whole directed by Gen. Smith.

At this point we secured another 9-pounder, and immediately both pieces were brought to bear upon the Bishop's Palace, situated upon and midway the southern slope of the hill Independencia, a valley of only six hundred yards intervening. We had now secured an important advantage, and yet but half the work was done. The possession of these heights only made the more apparent the controlling importance of those opposite, and the necessity of occupying the palace. A violent storm ensued, and night closing in, operations for the day ceased. The troops had now been thirty-six hours without food, and constantly taxed to the utmost physical exertions. Such as could be permitted, slept with arms in hand, subjected to a pelting storm, and without covering, till 3 a. m., when they were aroused to carry the hill Independencia.

Lieut. Col. Childs was assigned to lead this storming party, consisting of three companies, I and G 4th, and A 3d, (artillery battallion;) three companies 8th infantry, (A, B, and D,) under Capt. Scriven, with two hundred Texan riflemen, under Col. Hays and Lieut. Col. Walker, (captain of rifles,) acting in co-operation. The command moved at 3, conducted to its point of ascent by Capt. Sanders, military, and Lieut. Meade, topographical engineers—Favored by the weather, it reached by dawn of day within about one hundred yards of the crest, in which position, among the clefts of rocks, a body of the enemy had been stationed the previous evening in apparent anticipation of attack. The enemy's retreating fire was ineffectual, and not returned until Cols. Childs' and Hays' command had reachad within a few yards of the summit, when a well directed and destructive fire, followed by the bayonet of the regulars and rush of the Texans, placed us in possession of the work; the cannon having been previously withdrawn, no impression could be made upon the massive walls of the palace or its outworks without artillery, except at an enormous sacrifice.

Lieut. Roland, of Duncan's battery, was ordered from the main camp with a 12-pound howitzer; and in two hours, (aided by fifty men from the line, under Capt. Sanders, military engineers, for the purpose of selecting the route *least* difficult,) that enterprising and gallant officer had his gun in position, having ascended an acclivity, as rugged as steep, between seven and eight hundred feet in two hours. A fire was immediately opened from the howitzer, covered by the epaulement of the captured battery, upon the palace and its outworks—four hundred yards distant—and soon produced a visible sensation.

Meanwhile, to reinforce the position, the 5th, Major Scott, and Blanchard's volunteers, had been passed from the first heights, and reached the second in time to participate in the operations against the palace.

After many affairs of light troops and several feints, a heavy sortie was made, sustained by a strong corps of cavalry, with desperate resolution; to repossess the heights. Such a move had been anticipated and prepared for. Lieut. Col. Childs had advanced, under cover, two companies of light troops under command of Capt Vinton, acting major, and judiciously drawn up the main body of his command, flanked on the right by Hays, and left by Walker's Texans. The enemy advanced boldly, was repulsed by one general discharge from all arms, fled in confusion closely pressed by Childs and Hays, preceded by the light troops under Vinton; and while they fled past our troops entered the palace and fort. In a few moments the unpretending flag of the Union had replaced the gaudy standard of Mexico.—The captured guns—one six-inch howitzer, one twelve and two nine-pounder, brass guns, together with Duncan's and Mackall's field batteries, which came up at a gallop, were in full and effective play upon the retiring and confused masses that filled the street (of which we had the prolongation) leading to the nearest plaza, *la capella*, also crowded with troops. At this moment the enemy's loss was heavy. The investment was now complete. Except the force necessary to hold the positions on *Independencia* and serve the guns, (shifted to points whence the shot could not be made to reach the great plaza,) the division was now concentrated around the palace, and preparation made to assault the city on the following day, or sooner, should the general-in-chief either so direct, or, before the communication be had, renew the assault from the opposite quarter. In the meantime attention was directed to every provision our circumstances permitted to alleviate the condition of our wounded soldiers and officers; to the decent interment of the dead, not omitting in either respect all that was due to those of the enemy.

About 10 a. m. on the 23d, a heavy fire was heard in the opposite quarter. Its magnitude and continuance, as well as other circumstances, did not permit a doubt that the general was conducting a main attack; and that his orders for my co-operation (having to travel a circuit of some six miles) had miscarried, or failed to reach me by means of the numerous cavalry of the enemy. Under these convictions, the troops were instantly ordered to commence an operation which, if not otherwise directed, I had designed to execute in part, under favor of the night. Two columns of attack were organized, to move along the two principal streets, leading from our position, in direction of the great plaza, composed of light troops slightly extended, with orders to mask the men whenever practicable; avoid those points swept by the enemy's artillery; to press on to the first plaza, Capella; to get hold of the ends of the streets beyond, then enter the buildings, and my means of picks and bars break through the longitudinal section of the walls; work from house to house, and, ascending to the roofs, to place themselves upon the same breast-height with the enemy. Light artillery by sections and pieces, under Duncan, Roland, Mackall, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and Curd, followed at suitable intervals, covered by reserves to guard the pieces and the whole operation against the probable enterprises of cavalry upon our left. This was effectually done by seizing and commanding the head of every cross street. The streets were, at different and well-chosen points, barricaded by heavy masonry walls, with embrasures for one or more guns, and in every instance well supported by *cross batteries*. These arrangements of defence gave to our operations at this moment a complicated character, demanding much care and precaution; but the work went on steadily, simultaneously, and successfully.—About the time our assault commenced, the fire ceased from our force in the opposite quarter. Disengaged on the one side, the enemy was enabled to shift men and guns to our quarter as was soon manifested by accumulation of fire. At dark we had worked through the walls and squares, and reached to within one block of the great plaza, leaving a covered way in our rear—carried a large building which towered over the principal defences, and during the night and ensuing morning, crowned its roof with two howitzers and a six-pounder. All things were now prepared to renew the assault at dawn of day, when a flag was sent in, asking a momentary suspension of fire, which led to the capitulation upon terms so honorable to our arms. As the columns of attack were moving from the Palace hill, Major Monroe, chief of artillery, reached me with a ten inch mortar, which was immediately advanced to the plaza, *Chapel*, put in position masked by the church wall, its bed adjusted as rapidly as possible, and by sunset opened upon the great square. At this period our troops had worked to within one one square of the plaza. The exact position of our comrades, on the opposite side, was not known, and the distance of the position to be assailed from the bomb battery but conjectural; eight hundred yards was assumed, and fuze and charge regulated accordingly; the first shell fell a little short of the point on which it was directed, and beside our troops; a slight increase of the projecting charge gave exact results. The whole service was managed by Major Monroe, most admirably, and, combined with other operations, exercised a decided influence upon the final results.—Early on the morning of the 23d, Major Brown, artillery battalion, was despatched with a select command, and one section of Mackall's battery, under Lieutenant Irons, to occupy the stone mill and adjacent grounds, constituting one league in advance, the narrow gorge near St. Catarina. The major took possession, repulsed the enemy's picquets, and was preparing his command to resist any attack, when he received my orders to retrace his steps, enter the city, and form the main reserve to the assaulting columns. He came up in good time and good order, and was at once under fire.

On the 25th, in conformity with the articles of capitulation, the citadel was taken possession of by a command consisting of two companies of each regiment, and one section of each battery, 2d division. General Smith was directed to take command of this corps, and conduct the ceremony, which duty he executed with delicacy to the unhappy and humiliated foe.

You will receive lists of captured munitions of war; lists of such as were surrended, have already been handed in. It is a source of high gratification that we have been able to accomplish such fortunate results with so moderate a sacrifice of gallant men. Ann xed is a return of killed and wounded, exhibiting dates, actions, and circumstances.

When every officer and every soldier, regular and volunteer, has, through a series of harassing and severe conflicts, in the valley and on the mountain, in the street and on the house-top, cheerfully, bravely, and successfully executed every service and complied with every exaction of valor and patriotism, the task is as difficult as delicate to distinguish individuals; and yet it will always happen, as it has always happened in the varied scenes of battle and siege, that fortune presents to some of those opportunities which all would have seized with gladness and avidity. It is my pleasing and grateful duty to present to the consideration of the general-in-chief, and through him to the government, the distinguished conduct of Brigadier General Smith, colonel of rifles, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Childs, artillery battalion; Colonel Hays, Texan riflemen; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, horse artillery, and Captain C. F. Smith, second artillery, commanding light troops 1st brigade.

My thanks are also especially due to Lieutenant Colonel Staniford, 8th, (commanding first brigade;) Major Munroe, chief of artillery, (general staff;) Brevet Major Brown, Captain J. R Vinton, artillery battalion; (light troops;) Major Scott, commanding, and Captain Merrill, 5th; Captains Miles, commanding, Holmes and Ross, 7th infantry; and Captain Scriven, commanding 8th infantry; to Lieutenant, Colonel Walker, (captain rifles,) Major Chevalier, and Captain McCulloch, of the Texan, and Captain Blanchard, Lorisiana volunteers; to Lieutenants Mackall, (commanding battery,) Loland, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and Curd, horse artillery; Lieutenant Longstreet light company, 8th; Lieutenant Ayres, artillery battalion, who was among the first in the assault upon the Palace, and who secured the colors. Each of the officers named either headed special detachments, columns of attack storming parties, or detached guns, and all were conspicuous for conduct and courage. My attent on has been particularly directed by General Smith to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gardner, 7th infantry, during the assault upon the city; on which occasion he threw himself in advance, and on the most exposed points, animating the men by his brave example

Particular attention has also been called to the Lieutenants Nicholls, (brothers,) Louisiana volunteers, as having highly distinguished themselves by personal daring and efficient service. The officers of brigade and regimental staff were conspicuous in the field, or in their particular departments. Lieutenants Hanson, (commanding) Vandorn aid-de-camp, 7th; Lieutenant Robinson, 5th; (quartermaster's department,) on the staff of General Smith; Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarke, 8th infantry, staff 1st brigade; Lieutenants Benjamin, adjutant artillery battalion—Peck, ordnance officer, artillery battalion; G. Deas, adjutant 5th; and Paige, adjutant 7th infantry, are highly commended by their respective chiefs, to the justness of which I have the pleasure to add my personal observation. In common with the entire division, my particular thanks are tendered to assistant surgeons Porter, (senior,) Byrne, Conrad, De Leon, and Roberts, (medical department,) who were ever at hand in the close fight, promptly administering to the wounded and suffering soldier To the officers of the staff, general and personal, more especially associated with myself—Hon Col. Balie Peyton, Louisiana troops, who did me the honor to serve as aid-de-camp; Capt. Sanders, military engineers; Lieut Meade, topographical engineers, Lieuts E Deas, Daniels, and Ripley, quartermaster's and commissary's staff; and Lieuts. Pemberton 4th artillery, and Wood, 8th infantry, my aides de camp—I have to express the greatest obligation In such diversified operations during the three days and nights, they were constantly in motion, performing every executive duty with zeal and intelligence only surpassed by daring courage in conflict. I beg to commend each to special consideration.

We have to lament the gallant Capts. McKavett, 8th infantry, an officer of high merit, killed on the 21st, and Gillespie, Texas volunteers, on the 22d. The latter eminently distinguished himself while leading his brave company at the storming of the first height and perished in seeking similar distinction on a second occasion; Capt. Gatlin and Lieut. Potter, 7th; Lieuts. Bossell, 5th, and Wainright, 8th infantry, and Lieut. Reece, Texas riflemen, received honorable, happily not mortal, wounds.

The following non-commissioned officers are reported as having highly distinguished themselves: Sergeants Hazard, 4th, and Dilworth, 3d artillery; Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, 7th infantry; Cross, company C; Rounds, Bradford, (color sergeant,) and Magg, company E; Bailey, company I; and Ballard, 7th infantry.

In the several conflicts with the division, the enemy's loss is ascertained to exceed four hundred and fifty men, four nine pounders, one twelve-pounder brass gun, one twenty-four pounder howitzer, and two national (garrison) standards captured.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding 2d division.

Major W. W. S. Bliss,
Assistant Adjutant General army of occupation

GEN. TWIGGS'S REPORT.

Headquarters 1st Division Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 29, 1846.

Sir: For the information of the major general commanding the army of occupation, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the divisions of the army under my command, against the enemy in position at Monterey On the morning of the 21st instant, my division advanced towards the city. Lieut. Col. J. Garland's brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th regiments of regular infantry, and Captain B. Bragg's horse artillery, Lieut Colonel H. Wilson's brigade, composed of the 1st regiment of regular infantry, and the Washington and Baltimore battalion of volunteers, were ordered to the east and lower end of the city, to make a diversion in favor of Brevet Brigadier General W. J. Worth's division, which was operating against the west and upper part of the city.—It being deemed practicable, an assault was ordered against two of the enemy's advanced works. The regular force of my division was thrown to the right of the two works, with orders to take possession of some houses in the city, on the right and rear of the enemy's advanced position, with a view of annoying him in flank and rear. The "Washington and Baltimore battalion" was ordered on the road leading directly to the works. Under a most galling and destructive fire from three batteries in front and one on the right, as well as from that of small arms from all the adjacent houses and stone walls, my division advanced as rapidly as the ground and the stern opposition of the enemy would admit of. The 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry gained the position to which they were ordered, and annoyed the enemy in flank and rear, until he was obliged to evacuate his two advanced works, which were hotly pressed by General Butler's division of volunteers, and the Washington and Baltimore battalion, under command of Lieut. Col Watson.

The 3d and 4th advanced still further into the city, but finding the streets strongly barricaded by heavy masses of masonry, behind which batteries were placed, and the houses filled with light troops, were obliged to retire to the works first taken by the volunteers.—The position of the enemy's batteries, and the arrangement of his defences, in every street and corner, rendered it necessary for the regular troops who advanced into the city to be separated, each company being led by its captain or immediate commander, and for the time acting independently. After a most manly struggle of some six hours, my men succeeded, after various repulses, in driving the enemy from each and every of his positions in the suburbs. The 3d infantry, commanded by Major W. W. Lear, and part of the 4th, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J Garland, led off towards the right, and in the direction of one of the enemy's strongest works in front of a bridge in the city. Captain B Bragg's battery accompanied the command, under a destructive fire, which killed and disabled several of his men and horses, until directed to retire beyond the range of small arms. In this desperate struggle, the 3d infantry had Captains L. N Morris and G. P Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant D. S Irvin, and 2d Lieutenant R. Hazlitt, killed, together with several non-commissioned officers and men, and its commanding officer, Major W. W. Lear, and Captain H. Bainbridge, wounded—the former dangerousty, and the latter slightly; and the 4th lost its adjutant, Lieut. C. Hoskins, and Brevet 1st Lieut. Woods, of the 2d infantry, serving with the 4th. The number of killed and wounded amongst the officers shows with what praiseworthy heroism each regiment and company was led against the entrenched enemy. The 1st infantry, commanded by Brevet Major J. J Abercrombie, passing two of the enemy's advanced works, succeeded in gaining possession of some houses on the left of the position of the 3d and 4th. Captains E. Backus and J. M. Scott, of the 1st, with their companies, took an advantageous position in the rear of the two works referred to, and, by firing into the gorges, assisted the volunteer force very materially in driving the enemy from them. Captain J. H Lamotte, of the 1st, with his company, was doing valuable service at this time, when he received two wounds, and was obliged to retire The killed and wounded in these three companies, in this operation, numbers thirty six Lieut. R. Dilworth, of Capt. J. H. Lamotte's company, was mortally wounded by a twelve pounder before entering the town. The remainder of Capt. J. H Lamotte's company being now without an officer, was incorporated with others of the regiment.

Captain A. S. Miller's company, 1st Infantry, was actively employed in driving the enemy from his hedges and stone fences near the advanced work, and having succeeded, with considerable loss, took command of what remained of companies C, E, G, and K, 1st infantry, accompanied by Lieut S Hamilton, acting adjutant, Brevet Maj r J. J. Abercrombie, commanding the regiment, having been wounded, and Lieut. J C. Terrett, his adjutant, and moved to repel a threatened attack on Capt B. Bragg's battery by a body of lancers; after which his command joined Gen. Hamer's brigade, operating in the suburbs, and there remained till the close of the day. The Baltimore and Washington battalion, commanded by the gallant Lieut. Colonel Wm H Watson, who was killed whilst advancing under a heavy fire, into the city, served in co-operation with the regular infantry. After their commander fell, the companies were detached and did good service till the close of the day.

Capt. B Bragg's battery, having suffered severely, after advancing some distance into the city, was obliged to withdraw to a point out of range of the enemy's small arms. Captain R. Ridgely, with one section of his battery, annoyed the enemy's advanced works for some time in the commencement of the assault, but was obliged to retire out of range of their batteries that were paying on him—Having used a twelve pounder taken from the first work, against the enemy, till the ammunition gave out, he was sent with one section of his own battery still further in advance; but being unable to accomplish much against the enemy's heavy breast works, returned to, and occupied with his battery the first work taken from the enemy. Captains R Ridgely and B. Bragg, and their subalterns, W H. Shover, G. H Thomas, J F. Reynolds, C. L Kilburn and S. G French, deserve the highest praise for their skill and good conduct under the heaviest fire of the enemy, which, when an opportunity offered, was concentrated on them. In the advanced works referred to, were taken four officers and sixteen men, prisoners of war, together with five pieces of ordnance, some ammunition, and small arms. Having thrown up some slight breastworks, the 1st, 3d and 4th infantry, and Capt. R. Ridgely's battery, occupied this position until the morning of the 22d

Owing to the position of the enemy and the nature of the ground, the two squadrons of 2d dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. A. May, were not brought into action. They were, however, actively and usefully employed in collecting and conveying the wounded to our camp. On the 23d, the advance into the city was resumed, the infantry, working their way from house to house, supported by Captains R. Ridgley and B. Bragg's batteries, driving the enemy before them. When night closed our operations on the 23d, our men had advanced to within two squares of the centre of the city.

A cessation of hostilities on the morning of the 24th stopped our further progress, and gave us time to collect the wounded and bury the dead. The operating strength of my command on the morning of the 21st, was sixty three officers and ten hundred and twenty-two men, and of that number were killed and wounded fifteen officers and one hundred and sixty-four men.—I enclose, herewith, a tabular statement of the killed, wounded and missing. Of the field officers I take pleasure in noticing the conduct of the late and lamented Lieut. Col. W. H. Watson, of the Washington and Baltimore batalion of volunteers, who fell at the head of his command, whilst gallantly leading it against the enemy's works, as also that of Major W. W. Lear, commanding 3d infantry, who was dangerously wounded in the same assault, for which good service I present his name for praise and promotion. Lieutenants G. W. F. Wood, 1st infantry, and W. T. H. Brooks, 3d infantry, were actively and usefully employed as acting assistant adjutant generals, the former to Lieut. Col. H. Wilson, 4th brigade, and the latter to Lieut. Col. J. Garland, of the 3d brigade. They were both dismounted by the enemy's artillery.

My staff officers, Lieut. D. C. Buell, 3d infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieut P. W. McDonald, 2d dragoons, aid-de camp, rendered me valuable and meritorious services, in exposed positions, during the time my division was engaged with the enemy. I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
D. E. TWIGGS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., com. 1st Division.

Major W. W. S. Bliss,
Asst. Adj't. Gen. Army of Occupation.

NOTE.—After Major W. W. Lear and Captain H. Bainbridge left the 3d infantry wounded, that regiment was led and commanded by Captain W. S. Henry, 3d infantry, until the close of the day.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN GOODS. The Collector of New York, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, gives notice that goods arriving in port prior to December 1st, but remaining on board ship that or the following day, will have to pay the present tariff duties, unless entered and bonded for warehousing prior to December 1st:

If the vessel should not arrive in time for the importer to complete the warehousing entry and give bond before the 1st of December, due notice on his part, that he desires to avail himself of the lower rate of duty prescribed by the revenue act of 30th July, 1846, will be sufficient; the peculiar circumstances justifying a constructive warehousing in such cases; such notice to be given before the 1st of December.

Goods remaining in public stores on the 2nd of December, will be subjected to the rates of duty prescribed by the act of 30th July, 1846, whether the rates under that act be higher or lower than the rates chargeable on the arrival thereof: Provided such goods were imported on or after the 30th July, 1846.

Importers, therefore, to avail themselves of the duty prescribed by the act of 1842, must pay the duty before the 1st of December, if the goods are in the public stores.

ITEMS OF NEWS. A breach of promise trial is in progress at Louisville, in which Miss Nano Hayes claims of Mr. John Hayes, a merchant, $20,000 damages.——Gov. Dorr is a candidate for Congress in Rhode Island, and will no doubt run well.——The health of Governor Young of New York is greatly improved.——A great many counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in New York.——During the year ending in September last there were 414,846 bbls. flour inspected at New Orleans.——It is said Lt. Governor Gardiner, of New York, intends to resign.——The young men of Auburn, N. Y., are about to present Mr. Clay with a magnificent chair of American manufacture.——The majority in the State of New York against negro suffrage is 137,891.——The sugar crop of Louisiana, for the present year is estimated at 150,000 hhds.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys; also those peculiar affections which arise from *a certain practice of youth*, and which, if not cured renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both mind and body This remedy will also cure Impotency, and every symptom of a

SECRET DISEASE.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

Office No. 1 *NORTH FREDERICK STREET* on the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., first door from the corner—right opposite the Police office.

Be particular in observing the name on the door and window, or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

a distinguished graduate from one of the first Colleges in the United States, which may be seen by his Diploma; also, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London; and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first hospitals of Europe and America, viz: those of *London, Paris* and *Philadelphia*, may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy: and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease;

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskillfulness of men, who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET CURED, by the most speedy and the most pleasant remedy known to no other physician. It requires no restraint of diet, or hindrance from business—it is mild, safe and efficacious, eradicating every symptom of this affection, without causing other diseases, such as STRICTURE and AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER and PROSTRATE GLAND, which impyrics and quacks so often create their noxious drugs and filthy infections.

STRICTURES—when there is a partial suppression of urine, accompanied with uneasiness in the parts, or a frequent desire to make water, it is called *Stricture*. Yet this disease may exist, and none of these symptoms be perceptible, or if at all, they are so slight as to pass unnoticed; hence, we find thousands laboring under this affection who are entirely unconscious of it—such persons become weak in the parts, seldom *have children*, and in the later stages of this complaint are incapable of enjoying *Marriage*—their systems become deranged, particularly the stomach, inducing symptoms of dyspepsia; also affections of the *mind*, peculiar fits of melancholy, &c. &c. which may end in some dreadful *disease* of the nerves, and will either cause a premature death or else make the rest of life miserable. To such persons, Dr. JOHNSTON offers the most speedy remedy that can be obtained in the *United States*.

☞ Read Dr. J.'s Treaties on Veneral, etc. etc.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Should reflect that a sound and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view—the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private & improper indulgences.

IMPOTENCE—WEAKNESS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.

Loss of virile power is the penalty most frequently paid by those who give a loose rein or license to their passions. Young persons are too apt to commite excesses from not being aware of the dreadful effects that may ensue. Although impotency occurs from stricture, deposites in the urine, gravel, and from numerous other causes, yet the abuse of the sexual organs, by excessive venery or self-pollution; particularly the latter is the more frequent cause of it. Now who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreating the species is lost sooner by those who practice the *solitary vice* than by the prudent. Besides, by premature impotence the digestive functions are deranged, and the physical and mental powers weakened by a too frequent and too great excitement of the genital organs. Parents and guardians are often misled, with respect to the causes or seats of disease in their sons and wards. How often do they aseribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, idiotcy, madness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, derangement of the nervous system, cough and symtoms, indicating consumption, when the truth is that they have been caused by indulging in a pernicious, though alluring practice, destructive to both mind and body.

INVOLUNTARY SEMINAL EMISSIONS.

Of this distressing disease, which is the common result of the above mentioned *secret habit*, but a very brief description for many reasons, can be given here. The complaint comes on gradually. It begins by a too hasty discharge of semen in a copulative and passionate dreams. Such emissions being too hasty, have no power, while the erections are feeble, imperfect and soon over. As the disorder grows worse, the discharges or emissions become more easily excited and frequent, often brought on by lascivious ideas, or by merely touching the part. In this deplorable case, the emissions take place without any pleasure and without erection, and in this debilitated and sensitive state of the organs the direful effects of pollution so ruinous to health, take place day and night. Pale, emaciated, and weak, the unhappy victim of artificial gratification complains of pain in the head and back, has a languid look, dimness of sight, flushing of the face when spoken to, lowness of spirits, and a vague dread of something, often starting with terror at a sudden sight or sound. He also loaths society, from an innate sense of shame, and feels a dislike to all bodily and mental exertion.—Distressed, and his mind fixed upon his miseries, he slyly searches every source that promises relief. Ashamed to make known his situation to his friends, or those who by education, study, and practical knowledge, are able to relieve him, he applies to the ignorant and designing, who filch him of his pecuniar substance, and instead of restoring him to health leave him to sigh over his galling disappointment; the last scene of the drama winds up with mania, catalepsy, epilepsy or some terrible disease of the nerves and death drops the curtain, hurrying the unhappy patient to an untimely tomb, where his friends totally ignorant of the real cause.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

ALL LETTERS must be POST PAID.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

☞ Advice to the Poor GRATIS.

TAKE NOTICE. DR. JOHNSTON has had a greater practice in the above affections than any physician in the U. S. He also possesses an advantage over all others, from the fact of his having studied in the great Hospitals of both Europe and this country, viz: those of England, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, &c. and the Hospitals of Philadelphia. Thousands in Baltimore can testify that he cured them after every other means had failed. Unanswerable certificates could be given, but delicacy prevents it—for some of respectability would like to have some exposure—besides there are so many persons without knowledge or character who advertise these things with false claims, that alone would forbid it. 1y25