

FROM THE ARMY.

From the N. O. Picayune, 4th inst.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY!

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES L. DAY.

CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY, AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHTING!

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that MONTEREY HAS CAPITULATED, AFTER THREE DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of General Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ult. Col. Kinney and one other gentleman accompanied him from Monterey.

Col. Kinney kindly took charge of packages of letters for us and brought them to Camargo, and there delivered them to his companion, by whom they were faithfully delivered. We shall not forget the service.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles. The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

All our readers will delight to hear that the Louisiana boys did honor to the State. We knew they would.

Almost all our other accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. The best tells the character of the fight.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries; his forces were encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city.

On the 20th Gen. Taylor ordered his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected.

On the 21st the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 22d the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 21st, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 22d he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 23d the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 22d, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 23d he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 24th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 23d, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 24th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 25th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 24th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 25th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 26th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 25th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 26th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 27th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 26th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 27th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 28th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 27th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 28th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 29th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 28th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 29th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

On the 30th the 21st and 22d regiments were ordered to march on the night of the 29th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 30th he continued his route, and after an encounter with the head of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with a loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

quite to the defenses of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold the money had heretofore abandoned the city and its defenses except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon, (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city, towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ending the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia, and the latter, at the hour at which the acceptance of non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 a. m. the Mexican Gen. sent, requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several officers in relation to the capitulation of the city, and the terms of the offer, and the refusal, at half-past 4 p. m. Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with the officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American Gen. that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertion of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General, which terms were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in.

That there should be an armistice of eight days, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconado through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good feeling of their city by the Mexican Army.

At 10 A. M. Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 31 do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlett, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKevett, 5th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Scudder, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Patton, 1st do.; a Lieutenant in a Grenadier Company.

Wounded—Major Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Lieut. Abernethy, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Vawter, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Maj. Alexander, 1st do., severely; Lieut. Allen, 2d do., do.; Lieut. Scudder, 2d do., do.; Lieut. Nixon, do., do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. G. Hespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846. On the 23d and 24th there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may safely be said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Moreno, the Adj. C. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, he and his army to march out and to return in the interior. This Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be sent to a dispersed, with stipulation not to re-engage us during the war, the Gen. and officers to remain in custody until disposed of by order of our government.

The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting, as the place cannot hold out long.—(Although we gain the place and victory, it has a dangerous character.)

The cause on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans, as that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division with Hayes's regiment, and the Volunteers have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss; up to yesterday, 6 P. M., it only five killed and twenty-eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his divisions stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command.

Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used far in the rear, in the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated

their positions of war behind, with all their arms and munitions. They were then to retire to Linares, sixty miles hence, and about 30 miles north of Saltillo, and are not to approach nearer than to this place within 60 days, or until each party can hear from its respective government. Ampudia kept Gen. Taylor until nearly midnight last night preparing terms, etc. Many persons, particularly the Texan volunteers who fought so bravely, are disappointed and angry. The town was all but in our hands, and could, they believed, have been taken in three hours. I believe that it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it, but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he was anxious to take up his line of march at once, and he did have an object in view which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our Government, under whose advice or order Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms. As I have a few moments to spare before the express goes out this morning (he was detained last night by the slow progress of business with Ampudia) I will speak of the operations of Gen. Taylor on his side of the town.

Major Mansfield, of the Engineers, reconnoitered the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Lieut. Scriver and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoiter the works, Scriver on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety.

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From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 6, 1846. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico were received by the James L. Day, which appears to us of the utmost importance. The American flag of the 26th ult., published at Matamoros, announced the receipt of the late news there from the city of Mexico direct, but the details given are not of importance. We are able to announce, however, most positively, that the letters were really and truly sent by the Day, by a gentleman deeply interested in Mexican affairs, and from a very responsible foreign source in Matamoros, which says that Gen. Almonte has been appointed President of Mexico ad interim, and Gen. Santa Anna generalissimo of the armies of Mexico; and further, that Santa Anna was then engaged in raising and organizing troops, intending to take the field in person in the North.

This news will strike every one as important in various aspects, but it is especially so as it may bear upon the armistice granted by Gen. Taylor to the Mexican forces, and again upon the dependence which the Government at Washington may have placed in the pacific intentions of Santa Anna.

AMPUDI'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS. The following is a translation of Ampudia's address to his troops upon learning of the advance of Gen. Taylor upon that city, forwarded to us by our correspondent. The address is conceived in good taste, and it is useful in showing the mounted force of the enemy leaving the city upon the skirts of our Army, and the estimation in which Ampudia held Gen. Taylor's troops.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the North to his companions in arms. Soldiers!—The enemy numbering only 2,500 regular troops, the remainder being only a band of adventurers without valor or discipline, are, according to reliable information, about advancing upon us, to attack the most important place. We count near 3000 regulars and auxiliary cavalry, and these will defeat them again and again, before they can reach this city. Soldiers, we are constructing fortifications, to make our base of operations secure, and hence we will sally forth at a convenient time and drive back this enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Soldiers! three great virtues make the soldier worthy of his profession: discipline, constancy under fatigue, and valor. He who at this moment would desert his colors, is a coward and a traitor to his country. Our whole nation, and even foreign countries are the witnesses of your conduct. The question now is, whether so many other heroes who know how to die for the independence of our cherished country. Soldiers! victory or death must be our only device. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME. (From the N. O. Delta.) We publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of letter writing. Major McCalla, it will be seen, is positive, pointed and sententious. Capt. Tobin is candid, discursive and didactic. The whole if not trenchant on the sublime, belongs at least to the "beautiful."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 21 Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846. Sir—You are charged on the books of this office with \$1235, the value of the clothing and accoutrements for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first muster roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to debit the several accounts for the payment first mentioned.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st of July, the other 8th of August. I can only answer by a very uninteresting and of the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance, he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed—"Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too loud."

THE ARMY OF THE WEST. We pass from conquest to conquest. In our last number we announced the reduction of Santa Fe by Gen. Kearney without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. To-day we have to spread before our readers the glorious intelligence of the capitulation of Monterey, after three days of desperate battle. Gen. Worth has indeed gained a glorious reputation. The noble feeling which prompted Gen. Taylor to give him this opportunity of vindicating his fame cannot be too highly appreciated. As this has been the most brilliant, it will probably prove the most effectual of our victories. The immense superiority of our arms must now be plainly perceived, and it would be folly in Mexico to delay, any longer, the peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL. Friday, October 16, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents for this paper, in that city.

TO THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL.

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SOME EIGHT OR NINE WEEKS, FROM THE DUTIES OF THE EDITORIAL CHAIR, we again return to them, we hope and believe, with an increased disposition to apply ourselves to their fulfillment with renewed energy and vigor. We feel confident, however, that our absence has not been regretted by the readers of the Journal, so ably has it been conducted by the gentleman who kindly assisted in the Editorial department during that period. Here we are, however, once more in our own little sanctum of the Journal office; and we can assure our readers that it is with feelings of peculiar pride and gratitude, that we find every thing in the ship shape, prosperous condition which the Journal office this day exhibits. In the fullness of our heart do we make our grateful acknowledgments to the Democratic party throughout this section of North Carolina, for the continued sustaining and substantial support which they have so generously given to the office, since its establishment.

During our absence, the paper has been enlarged in accordance with the promises which we had made, and a large proportion of new type has been added to the establishment; so that we think we can now, without any disparagement to our brethren of the press, or without subjecting ourselves to the charge of boasting, present the Journal to our readers as the largest and neatest (in its mechanical execution,) paper in the State. We trust that the recent improvement in the paper will be received by our readers as evidence that we appreciate the liberal support which they have extended to us, and that we are disposed to reciprocate that support in the proper spirit. We have incurred expenses, its true, and have involved our office in debt; but still we don't mind that, so long as our patrons are pleased and benefited. We will work out of our difficulties, and feel confident that our friends will generously aid us in doing so. We are now enabled to give our readers a large amount of reading matter, and we assure them that no time or labor will be spared in making that reading matter of the most useful and interesting nature. In saying that the Journal will continue to advocate Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures, in the same fearless and straightforward manner which it has hitherto pursued, we think we are saying all that is necessary to be said on that head. In the enlarged form of the paper, however, we will have more room and scope for interesting miscellaneous matter, and we will certainly attend to this department more assiduously than heretofore. We need scarcely urge upon the Democratic party, the almost absolute necessity of keeping up a press in a healthy condition in the town of Wilmington. We believe they are aware of it, and we assure them that so far as our humble abilities will permit us, we will do our best to make that press worthy the cause which it advocates, and the warm hearted, sterling Democracy, whose organ we are proud to be.

WE RETURN OUR THANKS TO THOSE GENTLEMEN who have taken an active part in the well-being of our office, and assure them that their kindness is neither forgotten nor unappreciated. But not to tire the reader with personal matters, we will close, by pledging ourselves, that we will endeavor to merit, by our industry and attention, a continuance of the kindly consideration with which our sheet has been hitherto received by the party.

STORM. On Monday night, and throughout the most part of Tuesday, we had a terrible gale of wind, accompanied at intervals with rain. On Tuesday morning, from 5 to 8 o'clock, A. M., it was at its maximum. During this period, the trees were up