Mackintosh's; but if he can do anything towards bringing about a peace this makes no difference. They say that in the city they indulge the hope that the commissioners will agree upon the Neuces as a boundary. This is carrying the stakes and stones a little too far. "Give them an inch and they'll take an ell" is applied to many people in the world—give a Mexican an inch and he'll take at least seven miles and a half.

I must close this letter in haste, as a messenger has just come in to say that the express man is about to start. You shall be kept informed of everything.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Armistice—Official Correspondence.

To the proper elucidation of the spirit with which the recent armistice was entered into between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, we annex several important documents:

The following was the letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Santa Anna, tendering an armistice:

Head Quarters of the Army U. S. America, Coyoacan, Aug. 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

SIR—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiations, I am willing to sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice.

I shall wait with impatience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may deem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a hasty version:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico, August 21, 1847.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. S. of America.

SIR—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, to reply to your communication in which you propose to enter into an armistice, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the propositions which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of his Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the head-quarters of the American army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent: and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, as it will enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, commander-in-chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and for this object he has appointed the brigadier generals D. Ignacio Mora y Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructs me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the U. States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to be with high consideration and respect, your Exbellency's most obedient servant, ALCORTA.

The same day Senor Pacheco, the Secretary of State, issued the following summons for the assembling of Congress:

Ministry of Internal and Foreign Relations, Mexico, August 21, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir—All Mexicans, but especially the inhabitants of this capital, have been witnesses to the extraordinary exertions which have been made by his Excellency the Provisional President to collect an army capable of meeting that of the United States and restoring the lustre of the arms of the Republic. They are witnesses also that he has fought with intrepidity, exposing his own life, until the moment when the victory was lost and the enemy were at the gates of the capital.

In these circumstances, and when the numerous inhabitants of Mexico have made every kind of sacrifice to carry on the war, it is one of the most imperious duties of the First Magistrate to prevent the calamities inseparable from an assault, and to avoid all the consequences of a violent occupation of the city. To this end, and in the exercise of his constitutional powers, and in conformity with the wishes of Congress communicated to him on the 16th of July last, he has determined to hear the propositions which Mr. Nicholas Trist has to make on the part of the United States, and to consent that in the meantime there shall be a suspension of hostilities.

As this question is of the utmost interest to the Republic, his excellency desires that the National Congress should take their appropriate part, and accordingly he directs me to notify your Excellency that you may take measures diligently to summon the Deputies to assemble at 12 o'clock to-day.

I reiterate the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty

JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned appointed respectively, the three first by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his Excellency D. Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic and commander in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican Government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessations of the armistice, and for forty-eight hours after said notice.

3. In the mean time neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification, or military work of offence or defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war other than subsistence now approaching either army shall be stopped within twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage, from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining on the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the beligerent armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and place occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who, in case of disagreement, shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original:

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

Headquarters of the Army U. S. America, Tacubaya, August 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 "*viveres*" instead of "*recursos.*"

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

The following is a translation of Santa Anna's ratification:

National Palace of Mexico, Aug. 24, 1847.

Ratified, suppressing article nine and explaining article four to mean that the temporary peace of this armistice is to be respected in the capital and at a distance of twenty-eight leagues around the capital, translating the word "supplies" by "recursor," meaning everything that the army may stand in need of except arms and ammunition.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Headquarters of the Army U. S. America, Tacubaya, August 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 Sec'ry. to the General-in-Chief.

Headquarters of the Army U. S. America, Tacubaya, August 23. 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Mexican Republic:

Sir—Under a flag of truce, I send Lt. Semmes, of the U. S. 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 serv't, WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-Chief of the U. S. A.

National Palace of Mexico, Aug. 23, 1847.

To his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army:

The letter of your Excellency of this date was received, in which you are pleased to state that Lt. Semmes, of the U. S. Navy, will exchange with another officer appointed for that purpose, the ratification of the military convention, which was signed yesterday by the commissioners of the Mexican and American armies, and calls particular attention to the terms of the ratification.

His Excellency the President orders the undersigned to inform your Excellency, which he has the honor of doing, to send the ratification within the time agreed upon by the armistice, and also to call the attention of your Excellency to the terms of the ratification by his Excellency the President.

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

SANTA ANNA'S MANIFESTO.

His Explanations of his Recent Reverses.

At some inconvenience to ourselves we lay before our readers a translation of Santa Anna's Manifesto to the nation, giving his version of the causes of his recent defeat, which he does not affect to deny and scarcely extenuates. It is an interesting document, and will amply reward perusal:

Manifesto of the Provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

In moments so critical and solemn, it becomes the duty of him who presides over the destiny of the Republic to give publicity to the recent events, and I comply with pleasure, as candor has at all times been the character of my administration. The incidents of the 19th and 20th are too notorious, having been disastrous; but I am bound to present a review of them, lest they should be misrepresented, as much by the spirit of detraction and malevolence as by the errors which may result from a false analysis of such grave and transcendent affairs.

The nation has witnessed the great and extraordinary efforts with which, in the space of three months, I prepared for the defence of the capital, which was on the point of being surrendered to the enemy without resistance. I have formed, armed, and equipped an army of more than 20,000 men; I have provided a vast material for this army; I have fortified various lines in order to remove from Mexico the ravages of the war; I have created resources in spite of the isolated position to which the Government was reduced; and I have spared no toil and no labor in order to make my country appear with dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked.

In war, an incident, a thing that appears trifling, overthrows the best formed combinations. A glance at the defence which I established round the city is sufficient to discover the plan which I had proposed to myself. The forces which I had advanced on one of the flanks, supported by others stationed at convenient distance, had a point to fall back upon, well known to them and of which I gave notice at the proper moment. To one general who had command of a strong division of 5000 men, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, and whose headquarters were at the village of San Angel, I sent orders at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th to fall back upon the town of Coyoacan, in order to form a concentration of forces, following the movements of the enemy, which were already evident, and particularly to unfold my plan of operations. But this general, forgetting that no two men can command in a field of battle, and that for the execution of a plan, no observation which may annul or retard it can be admitted, took upon himself to object to the orders which he had received; and as we had banished from among us obedience and disripline, so indispensable in military matters. I had to be tolerant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, to my great regret, act, throwing upon him the responsibility of whatever might happen. The result was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of his own accord, more than a league, and selected a position to meet the enemy without giving me notice of his movement or of his intentions. The refusal which he gave to my advice was the first news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar of cannon showed me his position, and gave me notice that an action had commenced. Although overwhelmed with a presentment of what was to happen, I put myself immediately at the head of a brilliant division of 4000 men and five pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off by the rear, the position of the ill-fated general with a respectable force, and I was hardly able to check his operations, as the night was already setting in.

But I perceived with sorrow that the position was isolated; a deep ravine and a wood occupied by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was impossible for the troops under my immediate command to advance by the only road there was, without exposing themselves as were already the others, and only one battery, which arrived late, could do any injury. The firing having ceased, our brigade took up its quarters in the neighboring village of San Angel, because, as it rained in torrents, it would have been equal to a defeat to have kept the troops in the open field.

Previous to this, however, I ordered my aide-de-camp, Col. Romiro, to pass the terrible ravine which was in our front, and, guided by Don Jose Maria del Rio, well acquainted with the country, to reach the camp of the general, and to advise him to withdraw that very night to San Angel with his Infantry and Cavalry, by the only road which was left to him, spiking, previously the artillery which it was not possible to save. My aide-de-camp succeeded, and communicated my orders between ten and eleven o'clock that night, but instead of being obeyed with punctuality, the above named general hardly allowed my aid to speak, interrupting him by stating that he wanted 6000 men and ammunition, and sent him off with two dispatches, already signed and sealed, in one of which he gives a report of the action of the evening, stating that he had beaten and put the enemy to a shameful flight, and that in consequence, he had conferred promotions on the generals, chiefs and officers.

Early the next morning I presented myself again in the same camp, reinforced by a brigade which I had drawn from the capital, and with the intention of forcing the pass at any cost; but when I was about to commence the enemy made his attack, which lasted ten minutes, and I witnessed, overwhelmed with despair, the defeat of those soldiers worthy of a better fate, because the general who unfortunately commanded them had cut himself off. The consequence of this success appeared terrible to my sight. The enemy could arrive by a rapid move at the capital before it would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could by a flank movement cut off my detached forces; the enemy had obtained as a fruit of his victory the power of his bringing the whole of his forces against a part only of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insurbordination and want of skill of one general, could turn to his profit the advantages of my position.

The advanced fort of San Antonio could not be maintained, because our line had been cut, and I gave orders for its garrison to withdraw whilst I protected the fort and *tete de pont* of Churubusco. The enemy advanced and cut off part of the troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again I placed myself at the head of our troops, and my efforts cost the enemy a good deal of blood. The losses, although much to be lamented, naturally proceeded from the retreat, which was hasty, unexpected and confused, owing to the trains, that had to pass through a narrow lane, flanked in all its whole extent. The defence was made from line to line until we came to the third, where I personally restrained the enemy and saved the capital, which had been unexpectedly placed in danger. When I was occupied on the 22d in reorganizing the forces and manning the batteries, having placed myself again at the head of a column which should offer resistence to the last extremity, I received a communication from the general-in-chief of the enemy, proposing an armistice that might give time to listen to the propositions which may be made by the commissioner of the Government of the United States, to put an end to the contest between the two nations. I accepted the armistice, and after having had a meeting of the ministers, I resolved to listen to the above propositions.

The suspension of hostilities is always a bless- because war is always an evil, particularly after the failure of grand combinations. To free the capital of its horrors, or at least to retard them, was an emergency which I could not resist, and the more so when it presented the means of arriving at an honorable peace.

When two nation are in a state of war they enjoy the right of reciprocally making propositions, which presupposes the obligation to listen. A perpetual war is an absurdity, because it is a calamity, and the instinct of self-preservation which is stronger in nations than in private individuals, counsel us not to refuse any means which may lead to an advantageous settlement. To adopt this step the constitution confers ample power on me.

Devoted to interests so noble and exalted, I must at all hazards maintain the *prestige* and respect of the supreme authority; particularly at present, when if the factions should molest the Government, they would deprive it of the liberty of deliberating, and it would fall into utter insignificance in the presence of our enemies. I will be still more explicit. Attempts at subversive sedition will be punished in an examplary manner.

I have still a respectable force of troops and the nation will assist me to maintain its dignity and vindicate its glory. I consider myself as free as if I had just obtained a distinguished victory, and there is no danger that the negotiators of the enemy will impose upon me, when their troops and cannon did not inspire me with fear. We will settle our difficulties amicably, if above all things our honor is saved, and we will again appeal to the sword, if force should be interposed to withhold from us justice and the acknowledgment of the rights of the nation.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
MEXICO, August 23d, 1847.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, 6th of September.

LATER FROM ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamship Telegraph, Capt. Wilson, arrived here Sunday forenoon from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 1st inst.

The intelligence by this arrival is interesting and important. We have at last the execution of the design of the Government to withdraw from the column of General Taylor all the troops which can be spared by the General with due consideration for the safety of the line of the Rio Grande, and thence to Buena Vista. The General was also directed to detach two Brigadier Generals. By the following general orders it will be seen how he has directed the views of the Government to be carried out.

ORDER No. 96.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Aug. 16, 1847.

1. Five companies of the 10th Infantry, under the colonel will proceed to Matamoros and relieve the Ohio regiment of volunteers now in garrison there. The Ohio regiment will then proceed to Brazos Island and be held ready to embark for Vera Cruz. The remaining companies of the 10th, under Lt. Colonel, with Capt. Hunt's company of Artillery and Capt. Reed's company of Texas cavalry, will form the garrison of Camargo and its dependencies, relieving the other troops now on that duty.

2. The Indiana regiment of volunteers will proceed to Brazos Island and will then, with the Ohio regiment embark for Vera Cruz. Brigadier general Lane will take command of these regiments at the Brazos and conduct them to their destination.

3. Six companies of the 16th Regiment, under the colonel, will take up the line of march for Monterey, when they will relieve the present garrison, composed of six companies of the Massachusetts regiment. The remaining four companies, under the lieutenant colonel, will in like manner relieve the battallion of the Massachusetts regiment at Cerralvo. The troops thus relieved will proceed to the Brazos and be there concentrated under the command of Col. Wright.

4. The 13th Regiment will proceed to the Brazos as soon as practicable after the companies of Massachusetts regiment, now at Cerralvo, shall have passed down the river.

5. Brig. Gen. Cushing will take up the line of march, not later than the 23d inst., with Capt. Deas' light battery, (company B, 4th artillery.) He will proceed to the Brazos, when he will bring under his orders the 13th Regiment and Massachusetts Regiment, and thence conduct his entire command (one battery and two regiments) to Vera Cruz.

6 Brig. Gen. Hopping will remain in command of the district of the Upper Rio Grande, and will establish his headquarters where he may select. Should it be found necessary to retain the general hospital at Mier, a sufficient guard will be furnished for its protection, and also a sufficient force of medical officers and attendants must be detailed from the regiments which leave their sick. Great care will be taken to furnish descriptive rolls of all attendants and patients thus detached. Col. Belknap is specially charged with the rigid enforcement of this order.

7. Col Hays, with his command of Texas horse, will march for the Brassos, and there embark for Vera Cruz, in conformity with the instructions issued to him by the War Department.

8. The above movements will be executed with the least possible delay. The quartermasters and other staff departments will furnish the necessary transportation and other facilities for this purpose.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR.
W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

The Ohio and Indiana regiments, under Gen. Lane and the 13th Infantry and Massachusetts regiment, with Deas' (late Washington's) battery, under Gen'l Cushing, being ordered to Vera Cruz, and Hays' regiment being sent to the same point, let us see what troops are left on the Rio Grande line

Gen'l Wool's command at Buena Vista and Saltillo, will consist of the Virginia, North Carolina, and 2d Mississippi regiments of volunteers, and Major Chevalie's three companies of Texas Rangers.

Gen'l Taylor at Walnut Springs will have only Lieut. Col. Fauntleroy's squadron of dragoons, and Major Bragg's battery.

The 16th Infantry, Col. Tibbatts, and the 10th Infantry, Col. Temple, will garrison Monterey, Cerralvo, Camargo, Reynosa, and Matamoras.

The squadron of the 3d Dragoons, Col. Butler, and two companies of volunteer cavalry from Alabama and Illinois, remain unassigned. A portion of the dragoons are at Mier, and it is conjectured that they will remain on the line for escort of trains and like duties. [A correspondent of the National thus sums up the troops who remain between Brassos Island and Buena Vista.]

Distribution of forces on the line of the Rio Grande, after the departure of the force now under marching orders for Vera Cruz:

Brassos Island, 1 company 1st Artillery,	111
Point Isabel, 1 company 4th Artillery,	109
Fort Brown, 1 company 2d Artillery,	93
Matamoras, 6 companies, 5 of 10th Infantry, 1 of Mounted Volunteers,	511
Camargo, &c., 12 companies, 5 of 10th Infantry, 5 of 31 Dragoons, 1 of 4th Artillery, 1 of Mounted Volunteers,	1133
Cerralvo, 4 companies 16th Infantry,	403
Monterey, 6 companies 16th Infantry,	604
Camp near Monterey, 5 companies 31 Artillery, 2 2d Dragoons, 1 Mounted Volunteers,	413
Buena Vista, Salfillo, &c., 42 companies,	2191
Total number of troops,	5568

A few weeks since it was supposed that Capt. Baylor and his command had been cut off. The Flag gives the following letter from its correspondent, which assures us of Captain B's safety:

CERRALVO, August 15, 1847.

Editors Flag:—My letter to you of a recent date, gave information of an attack by a large body of Mexicans upon a detachment of twenty-seven Texan rangers, commanded by Capt. Baylor, and the probable destruction of the whole party save three, who had effected their escape and got back to this place. So positive were they in their statements that no more could have escaped, that I did not hesitate to express to you my belief that all the rest had been killed. Such was the opinion of every one here until this morning. Greatly to our relief, and much to our astonishment, composing part of an escort to a train which arrived this morning from Monterey, there came Captain Baylor and all but four of his reported dead companions. Their escape was truly miraculous. * * * * * *

Twenty-five Days Later from Santa Fe.

Fom the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11th, 1847.

By the arrival of Mr. Autry, at St. Louis, accompanied by Mr. Barnum, of Baltimore, information has been received from Santa Fe to the 23d of July.

Letters directly from Chihuahua, and from McKenney's company and train of sixty-five wagons, have also arrived, dated as late as the 3d of July.

These letters contain the details of the murder of many Americans by the Mexicans.

The persons and property of the Americans were generally respected at Chihuahua, but none except neutrals was permitted to leave the city, and even they were compelled to pay a duty of six per cent. on their property for the privilege of doing so.

No articles of merchandize were allowed to come into New Mexico by the southern route.

The elections were to take place on the second Monday of August.

Seven of the murderers of Brown, had been convicted.

The time of Col. Wilcox's battalion having expired, it was ordered to leave Taos. Twenty of the citizens, however, had determined to remain and fortify the place.

An insurrection broke out at Taos a short time previous to the latter advices, but it was nipped in the bud, and the leader was compelled to fly precipitately to the mountains of San Clou.

Gen. Morales was at Santa Fe.

Col. Price and his men are represented to have conducted themselves in a manner highly disgraceful to the name of Americans.

There is said to be no discipline whatever among the troops, and vice in its worst form is practised by both men and officers, wholly unrestrained by Col. Price.

The Colonel is also said to have lowered himself much in the character of an officer, by declaring that he would haul down the American flag and evacuate the town, if not reinforced before the 10th of August.

This threat of Col. Price had caused many of the traders at Sacrificios to pack up their goods and prepare for leaving the country, as they well knew that all the Americans, as well as the friendly Mexicans, would certainly be murdered upon the withdrawal of the soldiery.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 17, 1847.

THE WAR NEWS.

On Tuesday last, we received important intelligence from the American Army under Gen. Scott, and lost no time in placing it, in the form of an "extra," in the hands of as many of our readers as we could reach. On Wednesday last, we received New Orleans dates up to the 9th inst., with still further, and most deeply interesting, details. We have judged it best to place the whole of this intelligence in our paper to-day, although by so doing, we have excluded almost all other matter. We know the anxiety with which our readers are looking to the seat of war, and believe that our paper of this week, although it contains little else but "war news," will be read with more avidity than any we have issued for some weeks.

The news is indeed important and interesting. Again have our gallant troops achieved two most brilliant victories over the enemies of their country. Again has the proud Eagle of our Republic soared in victorious majesty over the blood stained plains of Mexico! Whilst, however, we rejoice in perusing the details of these, the latest and most brilliant of our oft-repeated victories, we cannot but mingle with our rejoicings deep and heartfelt regrets for the many brave and gallant spirits whose blood has purchased for us these thrice glorious achievements. Our loss has been severe. It will be seen from a perusal of the letters of Mr. Kendall, that the enemy was well prepared to receive Gen. Scott, and that in these engagements the Mexicans fought with considerable obstinacy—for Mexicans. We need scarcely, however, trouble our readers with any comments, as we presume they will all peruse the accounts for themselves.

There is, however, one portion of the intelligence which we must confess is somewhat inexplicable to us. We allude to the armistice. The first proposition for the armistice came from Gen. Scott. This, with the lights before us, we cannot understand. We cannot understand why Gen'l Scott did not enter the City of Mexico, when he could have done so with so much ease. It will be seen that the armistice has given universal dissatisfaction to the whole army. This we do not think singular. No doubt both Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist thought that a peace, for the conclusion of which our Government all along has been so anxious, would be more likely to be obtained by this measure than by entering the capital. We fear, however, that the folly of the Mexicans may construe this act of generosity on our part into an indication that we are very anxious to make peace *because of our weakness*, and that, therefore, they (the Mexicans) will not be disposed to treat on as fair terms as if Gen. Scott had taken possession of the city. We may be mistaken. Mr. Kendall seems to think that Santa Anna had the arrangement of the articles of this armistice all his own way. It would look something like it. The great question, however, that is now asked, is—Will these recent victories bring us peace as their fruits? Upon this question we almost dislike to hazard an opinion. The reader can form his own conclusions. We do not think that the present armistice will terminate in peace. We think that Gen. Scott will yet be compelled to enter the city of Mexico—that the Mexicans must feel the war still more heavily before they will be disposed to listen to such terms as the United States can, with a due regard to her honor and her interests, offer. We may be mistaken in this opinion. Time, however, will show.

Santa Anna's proclamation is a rich document, and we especially enjoin its perusal upon our readers. He certainly, in one respect, excels any great (!) man in ancient or modern times. In unblushing impudence, he has no equal on the face of the earth.

But why need we speculate. In a few more mails we must hear the whole.

At one thing we are particularly rejoiced; the capture of the "foreign battalion," chiefly composed of deserters from our army. We do hope that Gen. Scott will hang every one of them, and Riley the first man.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—It will be seen by reference to another column, that a most important move has been made upon the Rio Grande. It will be seen that all the troops which Gen. Taylor can spare without endangering the valley of the Rio Grande, have been ordered to the Brazos, with a view of being transferred to Gen. Scott's Headquarters. This of course puts an end to all speculation as to whether the hero of Buena Vista will move upon San Luis Potosi. We presume the object is to concentrate such an overwhelming force upon the capital of Mexico—the vitals of the Republic—as will demonstrate to the people of that insane country, that we are in dead earnest; and that we have the means as well as the will to make them feel our power. We regret to perceive that the North Carolina regiment does not form a portion of the force detached from the command of Gen. Taylor, as we know they are anxious for active service; and as we feel confident that if they could only have the opportunity presented, they would distinguish themselves. But those who have made the disposition, we presume know best what is to be done.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of a number of the citizens of Brunswick County, at Rowell's Store, in Brunswick County, on Saturday, the 25th inst. The object of the meeting will be to take into consideration the building of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. We have been informed that the best feeling, on this all-important subject, pervades the people of Brunswick, and that a large gathering of the people may be anticipated. We have also been requested to invite the people of Wilmington to meet their friends at the time and place above mentioned.—The distance from town is only 14 miles, and we have no doubt but that a number of gentlemen from this place will be in attendance. Another similar meeting will be held at Westbrooks, Bladen County, on Saturday, the 2d of October. The people of Bladen are earnestly invited to attend.

☞Several Rail Road speeches may be expected.☜

☞Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL. It contains later news from all quarters of the Union than any other weekly paper in the State.

☞The communication from Chapel Hill reporting the proceedings of a meeting had on the occasion of the death of our esteemed townsman, HINTON JAMES, Esq., has been received. It shall appear next week.

☞THURSTON, democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Western District of Rhode Island, by 68 majority, over all others. A Democratic triumph which we should have recorded last week.

FIRE.—The Rice Mill, warehouse, and workshop, together with a large quantity of Rice, belonging to Mr. Wm. D. Smith, on Barnum's Creek, about 5 miles from town, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

Our advertising friends must bear with us to-day. We have been compelled to leave out several of their advertisements to make room for the news.

COL. PAINE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The following letter which we copy from the New Orleans Picayune, will be read with deep mortification by every N. Carolinian. From time to time during the last six months, we have learned, as well from private letters as from interviews which we have had with individuals who have returned from Gen. Taylor's army, of the unpleasant state of things which existed in the N. C. regiment. We have been told that Col. Paine has made himself the most unpopular commander in the whole army. One of our letters, and that received recently, uses the following language with regard to this man: "Col. Paine, our commander, is hated, despised and cursed by the whole regiment, with a unanimity perfectly unparalelled." Indeed, from the accounts which we have had from Gen'l Taylor's Headquarters, we have been daily looking for some occurrence similar to that detailed in the following letter. We have, however, forborne, up to this time, to speak of the matter, from the fact that we disliked to create uneasiness amongst the friends and relatives of our gallant soldiers who compose the North Carolina regiment. We cannot do so any longer. We may as well speak out. We believe there never was a more unfortunate appointment than that of Col. Paine. The man, from all accounts, could not, had it been his desire to render himself odious, have pursued a more effectual course to attain this end than the one which he has pursued. He commenced by acting the petty tyrant, and he has continued to enact the character ever since he has been with the regiment. We will do Col. Paine the justice to state, that in our opinion he has thus acted rather from a want of judgment, than from any inherent badness of heart. The truth, we believe, is, that he is a very vain man, and rather weak with all, and the appointment of Colonel inflated him far beyond his natural proportions. He, like many other men, could not bear the honors heaped upon him by Governor Graham, without being puffed up to a pitch far beyond the limits which nature had prescribed for him. He treated his men with all the haughty bearing and rigor of discipline which might be expected from the commander of a regiment of Russian boors. The consequences is, that the North Carolina, the Mississippi, and the Virginia Volunteers cordially hate and despise him; nor is this feeling confined to the rank and file. The officers have been made to feel his "rigor of discipline" as well as the men, and are equally dissatisfied. How the matter is to terminate, we do not know; but we fear it will not end with the killing of the unfortunate man. We for one, would advise Col. Paine to resign; we predict that he will be compelled to do so at any rate. No similar occurrence has taken place since the commencement of the war. We know, too, that the North Carolina regiment stands as high for order, sobriety and subordination as any regiment of Volunteers in the service. It cannot be argued that Col. Paine had bad materials to work upon;—the reverse was the case. We say let him come home, and let the regiment have a commander whom it can respect, and treat with common respect.

The following is the letter alluded to:

BUENA VISTA, August 10, 1847.

An occurrence took place last evening which I had not purposed relating, fearing that something more distressing might grow out of it, but as everything seems quiet now, I will briefly relate the circumstance. Col Paine, of the North Carolina regiment, from the rigid system of descipline which he has pursued, has become very unpopular in his own regiment and in the Mississippi and Virginia regiments, with which he has been thrown in connection as officer of the day. Many insults have been offered him by members of the two latter, and this feeling has gradually been ripening till it came to a head last night. A crowd assembled about different tents of about thirty men, some his own and some privates of the Virginia regiment; and subsequently stones were thrown at his tent. A number of men also assembled in front of his lieutenant colonel's tent, who was sick and vomiting, and indulged in brutal laughter at his illness. These crowds were dispersed and two men ordered to be taken to the provost guard—The men of one company ordered to perform the duty refused, but were compelled to obedience by the colonel. One of them, however, refused to take his arms until the colonel held his sword over him and threatened to cut him down if he refused. That company having evinced a determination not to obey, were ordered to the rear of the colonel's tent and obeyed contrary to his expectation, and were dismissed after answering to their names. Subsequently, quite late in the evening, another *posse* assembled in front of the colonel's tent, but as he came in sight they began to disperse in different directions. He ordered them to halt, but they refused. The colonel then cried out that he would fire if they did not halt, and ordered them again, and upon their refusing, discharged his pistol into the crowd, bringing down two men, wounding one of them mortally. This prompt and decisive step quelled the mutiny, and the colonel reported to Gen. Cushing and Gen. Wool, who app roved of his conduct. They both repaired to the camp, but every thing was quiet. I regret to say that the colonel did not receive any very unanimous support from his officers on the occasion. The man who was so badly shot died last night. I have no time to write more, for the mail is on the point of closing. J. S. D.

The President has agreed to accept of another Infantry company from N. C., to be commanded by John Cameron, of Orange county.

☞Much valuable matter, already in type for this week's JOURNAL, has been crowded out, to make room for the highly interesting and important news from Gen. Scott's Army.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9th—Brig Rowland, Coombs, Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.
Brig Orchilla, Hardin, Martinique, to G. W. Davis.
Schr A. J. DeRosset, Rodick, New York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, to W. O. Jeffreys.
12—Schr Alaric, Coffin, New York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr G. W. Davis, Murch, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Old Zack, Mildrum, Philadelphia, to do.
13—Brig Merchant, Graves, Boston, to E. Dickinson.
Schr S. Morris Wain, Beaston, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.
14—Brig Wellingsly, Davis, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.
Brig Ocean Queen, Lewis, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.
Schr Piedmont, Guiraud, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Cleyope, Ireland, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr Jonas Smith, Horton, New York, to R. W. Brown.
Schr Sarah, Churchill, New York, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr Napoleon, Smith, New York, to A. Martin.
13—Schr Harrison Price, Chapman, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Brig David Duffie, Collett, New York, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11—Schr R. W. Brown, Jones, New York, by R. W. Brown.
Schr C. D. Ellis, Steelman, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
13—Brig Six Brothers, Benson, Kennebunk, Me., by E. Dickinson.
Brig W. L. Jones, Hobart, New York, by Harriss & Russell.
14—Schr A. F. Thorn, Sandford, New York, by R. W. Brown.
15—Barque Edward, Buckly, New York, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr A. J. DeRosset, Rodrick, New York, by R. W. Brown.
Schr Col. McRae, Willoughby, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of NEFF & WARNER was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call at the store of Wm. Neff and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM NEFF,
A. A. WARNER.

September 17, 1847—[1 4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and will always keep on hand a large stock of Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., which will be sold at low prices, and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of NEW GOODS expected in a few days.

Sept. 17, 1847.—[1 4t] WM. NEFF.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE third Instalment of Twenty-five dollars per share on subscriptions in the capital stock of this Bank, is required to be paid in, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. SAVAGE, Jr., *Cash