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FOR PRESIDENT: ZACHARY TAYLOR.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

The length of the news from Mexico in to-days Journal has crowded out several articles intended for this number.

Our Circuit Court—Judge Lockhart presiding—commenced its fall session on yesterday. We believe there is not a great deal of business to come before it.

A communication received at Cincinnati from Baltimore dated 15th inst., says:

I have the sad intelligence to communicate to you, that the Hon. Louis M' Lane is extremely ill, and his physicians manifest but little hopes of his recovery.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE BATTLE.—The following was telegraphed in the Cincinnati papers of Thursday:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15.

By the pony express we have the Picayune of the 8th, containing a series of letters from Kendall, containing a full list of the killed and wounded. The New York volunteers lost 103 in killed and wounded. The greatest loss was in the attack on Santa Anna's 2d line, as no reconnaissance of the strong position had been made. The brilliant success of the morning inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they marched pell mell on a position which was most exposed, where they were mowed down by hundreds. Our loss falls little short of 1,100 out of 6,000 engaged. When the works of the enemy were examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put the Americans in the same position, and there was not Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated at Tacubaya, says that the armistice caused unusual dissatisfaction in the army. It is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation. Mr. Kendall does not believe that an honorable peace is to grow out of it in which opinion he is joined by many officers of the army. He says the whole matter was planned by the British minister, who backs Santa Anna in his course.

It was reported that Paredes and Bustamante were approaching the Capital from different directions, with strong forces, dealing death and destruction to the American forces.

The number of deserters and other foreigners fighting against us, and now prisoners, is 72. A court martial was in session, with Col. Garland as president, for the trial of those rascals, and it was thought full justice would be done them. Reilly, the Irishman who commanded them, boasts openly, and says he expects no mercy.

Gen. Scott was wounded by a grape shot which struck him on the leg, and gave him so little pain at the time that he paid no attention to it, but it has since caused him great uneasiness.

Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but were to be liberated to take part in the deliberation of that body on the question of peace.

Another letter from Kendall states that positive information had been received that Valencia arrived at Toluca drunk. He said to have been drunk at the time of the battle.

The prospects of peace look brightening.—The Mexican soldiers have returned to their homes crest fallen, many of them having fled like paltrons from the field before they received a shot. They are becoming rational towards the peace party.

Rumors from the city have it that Santa Anna is throwing up breast-works and constructing batteries, and some think they are to be manned by American soldiers to protect Santa Anna against those who oppose him in making terms of peace. Gen. Salas acknowledges that he was totally routed.

Mr. Editor:—Sir—As much interest is felt on the subject of a Canal Trustee, to be chosen on the part of the State at the next Session of the Legislature, and there being a number of candidates in the field for that honor from this part of the State, when to ensure success, it appears to me that we ought to unite on some person who would be the most available. I would therefore suggest the propriety of calling meetings in the different counties along the line of the Canal, this side of White River, and appoint committees from each county to confer with each other on the subject, for if we expect to succeed in getting the Trustee in this part of the State, we must be united—ought the people to sit contented, and let four or five aspirants contend for the office with the certainty of being defeated, and thus see their interests sacrificed through their stubbornness; if so, I must say content.

A CITIZEN.

Further Particulars about the Battle.

We are indebted to our Postmaster for a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th, which gives further letters from Mr. Kendall, one of the editors. Many most interesting circumstances in regard to our recent victories are recorded in them, and his speculations about the armistice and prospects of peace will command attention. We give such portions as we have room for to-day, together with the manifesto of Santa Anna to the nation. The number of officers killed and wounded of our army amounts to 84, of these 57 were Regulars and 27 Volunteers. The New York Regiment of Volunteers lost 103 in killed and wounded.

The 15th Infantry under Col. Morgan, (belonging to Gen. Pierce's brigade,) lost one-third of its disposable force; the 9th Infantry under Col. Ransom, (belonging as well to the brigade of Gen. P.) suffered severely. Col. Morgan was wounded in the leg and badly. The limb will be saved, but it is feared it will be some time before he recovers entirely.

The field strength of the South Carolina regiment before the action commenced, consisted of 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Commissary, 7 Captains, 24 Subalterns, 22 Sergeants—273 rank and file, including 21 Corporals, of this number 137 were killed and wounded.

Col. Butler who commanded this regiment behaved in the most gallant manner. In advancing upon the hacienda attacked by Gen. Shields, at the head of his regiment, his horse was shot dead. He then advanced on foot until he received a severe wound in the leg, which caused him to fall. In a fainting condition he was carried to the rear, but soon rallying he again advanced at the head of his regiment, when a musket ball struck him in the head and he died almost instantly. South Carolina lost one of her bravest and most generous spirits when Col. Butler fell.

Mr. Kendall says: I have not had time to obtain a full list of all the killed and wounded in the different divisions of the army, but shall endeavor to do it at the earliest opportunity. A great proportion of our loss—perhaps nine-tenths—was in the attack upon the strong works at Churubusco—Santa Anna's second line as he called it. As I have previously stated no reconnaissance whatever of these strong positions had been made. The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they rushed pell-mell into the positions the most exposed, and where they were mowed down by hundreds.

It will be seen that our own loss falls a little short of ELEVEN HUNDRED—about 6,000 men were actively engaged. When the works of the enemy are examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put his army in the same position and since the days of the viceroy there have not been Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

[Editorial Correspondence the of Picayune.]

TACUBAYA, August 25, 1847.

The armistice has finally been settled and signed, and I do not tell half the story when I say that it has produced universal dissatisfaction in the army—in the entire army. Let me now give my speculations as to the mode by which the armistice was brought about. On the night of the 20th inst. after the great Mexican army was beaten, broken to pieces and routed, Mr. Thornton, of the English legation, accompanied by the British Consul, Mr. Mackintosh—a man who regards Santa Anna, hates the Yankees and never moves unless his own ends are to be gained—came out of the city post haste on a visit to Gen. Scott. The next morning Gen. Mora, accompanied by Mr. Arangoiz who was formerly Mexican consul in New Orleans, came out, also on a visit to Gen. Scott, and on the same day the latter wrote a letter to the Mexican authorities, hinting at an armistice between the two armies with a view of opening negotiations for a peace. This proposition was eagerly jumped at by the Mexican Minister of War, at the instigation of Santa Anna of course, and the result has been a treaty of armistice in which, according to rumor, nearly every thing the Mexicans asked for was conceded. I know nothing of the proceedings of this commission except from hearsay. There are many who believe that Gen. Scott has been compelled to adopt this policy, at the threshold of the Mexican capital, by Mr. Trist and his instructions, but there are few, and I must acknowledge myself among the number, who think that a peace honorable and satisfactory to the United States is to grow out of this matter. The whole affair, on the face of it, looks like one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation, and as he has British influence to back him he will be likely to carry out what he undertakes. I have always said and always believed that Santa Anna was favorable to peace—to peace from policy only—and still believe he may endeavor to bring it about; but great as is his power, like a sail vessel he can only go with the wind and current, and has too many and too powerful enemies to carry out his present schemes, at least without strong assistance from the United States.

Santa Anna accuses Valencia of having lost the capital by not obeying his orders to abandon Contreras on the 19th, and has ordered him to be shot wherever found; on the other hand, Valencia accuses Santa Anna of having lost every thing by not coming to his assistance, and it is now said that he has pronounced against him and peace with the Yankees at Toluca.—Thus matters stand between these great Mexican leaders. Again, it is reported that Paredes is advancing from Orizaba, which place he successfully reached from Vera Cruz, breathing nothing but death and utter annihilation to the infamous North Americans, while it is further stated that Bustamante is at or near the capital with 6000 men, breathing the same amiable sentiments. The papers of the capital are almost silent about every thing—they do not

even give an account of their recent terrible defeat.

Our own loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is put down in round numbers at 1000—it may possibly range a little under. The Mexican loss in killed alone amounted to nearly that number, their prisoners to about 3000, while their wounded we have no means of computing. Among the officers taken prisoners were three members of Congress.

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

TACUBAYA, August 26, 1847.

We now have certain intelligence that Valencia arrived at Toluca with only two men, his aid-de-camps, and they were thankful for their good horses or else they could not have kept up. It is asserted positively that he was drunk on the night of the 19th inst., and promoted all his officers for their extraordinary gallantry in standing firmly to their guns during the afternoon when no one was returning their fire. The account that he has pronounced against Santa Anna is not fully confirmed, but there is no doubt that Santa has denounced him in a public decree, and accuses him of all blame in bringing about the recent disaster to the country. He must accuse somebody, and Valencia by his disobedience of a cowardly order, has made himself amenable—offers a fair target for his master's wrath.

The prospects for peace look brighter, although the treaty is far from being signed. Our accounts from the city would certainly indicate that a strong peace feeling pervades the better class of citizens, as well as those of the middle order—they have evidently lost all confidence in their own vaunting soldiers, and are anxious to get rid of future taxes for their support. For a wonder, such places as Saguntum, Mumantia and Saragosa, whose examples they were to follow and even excel in the matter of defending themselves to the last, have not been mentioned nor alluded to for a week past. The Mexicans are certainly becoming rational.—No more do the Polkas, the "upper ten thousand" of Mexico, parade the streets petitioning like, so many Claude Melnottes, to be placed where their country most needed soldiers; their shameful conduct before Churubusco, in running without even firing a gun, has taken all the conceit out of them. No more do even the noisy military demagogues talk of a future; no more do they fume, and brag, and vaunt of what they are going to do, and how the rapacious North Americans are to find a common grave under the walls of their beleaguered city; the blow has been too great for them. The capital was their jumping-off place—there, by an extraordinary prowess they supposed themselves to possess even against the evidence of a dozen disgraceful defeats, the infamous Yankees were to be taught their utter inferiority when compared with the valiant descendants of the illustrious Hidalgo—there they have been routed by a force not one-third as large as their own; driven from strong vantage grounds without what would be deemed a struggle by the real nations of the earth; so shamefully defeated that even all the Mexican ingenuity of lies and excuses can find no palliation for their discomfiture. Divide all the self-sufficiency and overweening pride in the world at the commencement of this war into two parts, and the Mexicans possessed one half; and if they had only clung to their batteries with the same tenacity they did to their paper valor they might have retained their credit even although they lost their guns. Now, all is gone—means, material, name, and standing in the world—and there certainly is a portion of the proud people of the Mexican capital disposed to listen to peace and sheath their useless swords.

G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, August 27, 1847.

The official report of Gen. Salas, who was second in command at Contreras and who is now a prisoner, has been published in Mexico. He admits that his defeat was total, but as usual lays the blame on some of his brother officers. He says that on the afternoon of the 19th—(his was while no one was returning their fire)—the Mexicans fought with uncommon valor and enthusiasm, but that early on the morning of the 20th August they were suddenly surrounded and at once thrown into confusion, and in the end utterly routed. Salas says that at the outset of the disorder he shouted "Victory for Mexico," ordered the trumpets to sound, and directed Gen. Torrejon to charge with his lancers; but according to the same account that officer fled in the most cowardly manner, the infantry got mixed up with the cavalry and also fled, and the rout of all was complete and most disastrous. Salas says that Gen. Valencia ran off at the commencement of the fight, that he does not know what has become of him, and for this reason has felt himself called upon to make a report. Such is the account given by his Excellency Gen. Sr. Don I. Mariano de Salas of the defeat at Contreras—one of the most brilliant victories achieved by our arms since the commencement of the war—brilliant and most important for the great results produced with so little loss on our side, and for which Gen. Smith, as well as Col. Riley and the other officers engaged in it, are receiving the unqualified approbation of the entire army.

Gen. Salas himself acknowledges that in this battle Gen. Frontera was killed, that besides himself Gens. Mendoza, Blanco and Garcia were wounded and taken prisoners, in addition to a list of over 100 other officers—colonels, captains, &c.—who were either killed, wounded or are now in our hands. And here let me mention one fact in relation to the after battle of Churubusco, which will show how near Gen. Scott was capturing the entire Mexican army. At the time Gen. Worth was pressing upon the *tete de pont*, Gen. Twigg was upon the church, and Gens. Shields and Pierce upon the hacienda farther on, the commander-in-chief ordered Maj. Sumner to take command of the Rifles, and by a circuitous march to reach the road between the enemy and the city.—Nothing but the daring impetuosity of our own men in front prevented this plan from succeeding—had the Mexicans held out or our own soldiers held off ten minutes longer, the enemy would have been in a bag as it were, and killed or captured to a man. Santa Anna might perhaps have escaped, as he has a peculiar way of his own; but he would not have taken even the remnant of an army with him.

A Mexican mail was captured by a party of our dragoons on the 23d inst. on its way from the city to Morelia. It contained a multitude of letters dated on the 21st; the day after the great battles, and they give vivid and at the same time most doleful accounts of their terrible and utter defeat. Some of the writers lay the blame on Santa Anna alone, some on

Valencia, some on Santa Anna and Valencia, some on Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers, while others say that Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers and soldiers are utterly worthless. The latter writers are more comprehensive and probably nearer the mark. Many of the letters are exceedingly rich. One loving husband writes to his wife, whom he calls "angel," and "idol," and his "adored Chulita," and tells her not to occasion herself any uneasiness about his safety, as he does not intend to expose himself. Another officer comes out even plainer: he tells his beloved Rosa that he thought of her when the balls were flying, and ran! The capture of these letters is valuable in more ways than one—they give much information as regards the strength and plans of the enemy, and freely and frankly acknowledge that they have been defeated and utterly disorganized. The number of Santa Anna's grand army is put down at from 30 to 35,000 and nearly all of them took part in the battles of the 20th.

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

The trial of the deserters—the celebrated battalion of St. Patrick—is still going on, but how the affair will terminate no one but those on the court martial can say. A strong influence is at work in favor of the prisoners. In the first place, all the Mexican ladies in this town, La Senora Cayetano Rubio among the number, have signed a warm petition in their favor, which has been sent to Gen. Scott.—The lady whose name I have given is the wife of the rich Rubio; who has a country house here in Tacubaya. The English, and perhaps some of the other foreign ministers, have also interested themselves in behalf of the scoundrels. I might here state that the celebrated flag of the foreign battalion was captured by the 14th Infantry, attached to Gen. Fallow's division.

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

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

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

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

TACUBAYA, August 28, 1847.

The Diario del Gobierno de yesterday is almost entirely filled with documents and letters, all undertaking to prove that Valencia was the sole cause of the defeat of the great Mexican army. Santa Anna's friends are at the bottom of all this of course. Several of Valencia's letters are lugged into the document, in which, dated at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, at Contreras, he speaks of having routed the entire American army at all points, and that the liberty and honor of his country had been saved by the glorious victory. He further discloses the fact that Gen. Frontera was killed while heading a charge of cavalry, and that Gen. Parrodi was wounded. This is news we shall get all the truth out of them about a while. The last we hear of Valencia he was at Toluca, whither he had gone, according to his own published proclamation, to collect forces to vindicate the honor of his country!

These same number of the Diario contains an account of the attack upon the wagon train. It makes light of the whole affair, says that a few persons were slightly injured, that Gens. Torreal, Herrera and Quijano soon dispersed the rioters, and that the fact of the wagons going as far as the Plaza Principal was an error or oversight.

I believe that up to this time I have neglected to mention that Major Gaines who recently escaped from Mexico, was on the staff of Gen. Scott during the recent battles, and that Midshipman Rogers was on that of Gen. Fallow. After the rout at Contreras, and while our troops were on the way to Churubusco, a house where Capt. Danley and Major Borland were secreted was passed. The former was quite unwell at the time, but the latter came out, shouldered a musket, and was in at the defeat of Churubusco. I hear that Clay and all the other prisoners will now soon be released.

G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 29, 1847.

The peace commissioners met again yesterday, and at a point nearer this place. Nothing positive in relation to the proceeding of this second meeting has transpired—some say that everything went on smoothly, others say not, which is tolerably strong proof that little is known one way or the other in relation to the deliberations. The new commissioner, Bernardo Couto, was present as was also Atristain. The latter is represented as a tool of 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 Nueces as the boundary. This is carrying an inch and stone a little 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.

(By Telegraph for the Cincinnati Commercial) LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER UNION.

MORE HEAVY FAILURES IN LONDON.

Further Depression in the Corn Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 8 P. M.

By the arrival of the French Steamer Union, this afternoon: Paris papers of the 19th, and London dates of the 27th ultimo, have been received.

At London on the 23d, the Corn market had given way, and the suspension of the Messrs. W. Robinson & Co., Premier of the Bank of England, had a very injurious effect upon business.

LONDON, Aug. 27th.

The news from Mark Lane, received since our market of the 23d, is very unfavorable; and another well known house has suspended; the liabilities of which, are said to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

It being generally understood that the directors of the Bank of England, are about to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent, the Money market is somewhat easier.

The papers received contain no political news of moment.

The Union having the Small Pox on board, was detained at the Quarantine.

(By Telegraph to Cincinnati for the Louisville Courier.) ADDITIONAL NEWS by the STEAMER.

Decline in Wheat and Provisions. POTATO CROP ABUNDANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

Last night I forwarded all the foreign news, markets, &c., that came to hand prior to 11 o'clock, but until this morning I have not been able to get any quotations of the London markets.

In the papers received I do not find any political news worth telegraphing. In addition to the failures reported last night, are those of Woolly, Castlan & Co., Lyon & Finney, and Dixon & Co. The amount of their liabilities is not stated.

At London on the 27th American Flour, ranged from 24 to 27 shillings. What was 1 to 2 shillings lower than the currency of the 19th. The Potatoe crop promised an abundant yield.

Business was generally depressed and a want of confidence in the corn trade was generally experienced.

The steamer Cricket exploded in the Thames killing six persons. The attempt to get off the steamer Great Britain has again failed, though assisted by a steamer of 630 horse power.—This mammoth vessel is now abandoned to her fate.

The Duke of Praslin, Peer of France assassinated his wife who was the mother of nine children. The Duke was cast into prison where he committed suicide by taking a quantity of arsenic.

The Corn markets of the Kingdom were very much depressed. At Limerick, Ireland, Corn was offered for freight, and new Wheat 13 pence for stone (14 pounds) without finding purchasers.

The liabilities of the house of Prim, Ward & Co., of New York, are between one and two millions of dollars,—a large part of which is understood to be held by the BARINGS, who have protected many of their bills. The assets are said to be large, and the deficiency in the end will not be very great. The house had been employed by JACOB LITTLE to purchase a large amount of Railroad Stocks, but when they were delivered was not able to pay for them. In one hour Mr. Little raised three hundred thousand dollars to meet the failure, but the exertion was too great for his physical system. As soon as he met the obligation he fainted. There are strange incidents, sometimes, in the life of a Wall street broker.

The Louisville Journal of Friday says: The Natives National Convention assembled in Philadelphia on Friday. We have the first day's proceeding. The nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency had been discussed, but no course had been adopted. A resolution for nominating Gen. Taylor, to be supported by the Native Americans in 1848, had been negatived.

The Wheeling Times says that the plan for the bridge across the river at that point, has been agreed upon. It is to be supported by two towers on each bank, 1010 feet from center to center, 100 feet above the floor of the bridge. The contracts for the work have all been let, and the Times is under the impression that the bridge will be built within a year.

ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.—The election for a delegate to Congress from Wisconsin took place, in that territory, on Monday last week. The candidates were Tweedy, Whig, and strong Loco. As far as heard from, the gains for the Whig candidate were large, and it is quite probable, judging from the returns that we have seen, that he has beaten his opponent.

The Union says that Gen. Kearney arrived in Washington last Friday. He reported himself the next day to the President, and to the Department of War. Col. Fremont was expected to arrive in a few days.