

oral-in-chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, he could not cause the enemy to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued its retreat along the base of the mountain, and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army.

During the day, the cavalry of Gen. Minon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle where they intercepted several of our men. Approaching the town, they were fired upon by Capt. Webster from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Capt. Shover moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shots at the cavalry with great effect. They were driven into the ravines which led to the lower valley, closely pursued by Capt. Shover, who was further supported by a piece of Capt. Webster's battery, under Lieut. Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Capt. Wheeler's company Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime, the firing had partially ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining the position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his reserve—and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical, Capt. C'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the last and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field—his infantry support being entirely routed. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the eminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came readily into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Taking a ravine which led in the direction of Captain Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the meantime, the rest of our artillery had taken position on the plateau, covered by the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict, we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Col. Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Col. McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading the commands.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brigadier General Marshall, who had made a forced march from Rincónada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns under Capt. Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed on the following day. Our own dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded of which a large number had been left on the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnaissance was made of the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosí. On the 27th our troops, resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard having evacuated the place as we approached, leaving

ing a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnación early the next morning, but upon examination the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it inadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally despatched to Encarnación, on the 1st of March, under Col. Belknap, some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matehuala, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewn upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers, and 4,425 men exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light infantry, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by General Santa Anna, to be 20,000, and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty-eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of Gen. Wool—a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Col. Har- din and McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay, possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and to the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops.—Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government.—Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy.

The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right place and at the right time, and its well-directed fire dealt destruction into the masses.—While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, and Captain Washington, 4th artillery, and Captains Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry.—Capt. O'Brien, Lieutenants Brent, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded,) were attached to Captain Washington's battery. Lieutenants Thomas, Reynolds, and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded,) to that of Captain Sherman; and Capt. Shover and Lieut. Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Captain Bragg. Captain Shover, in conjunction with Lieut. Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of Gen.

Minon. The regular cavalry, under Lieut. Col. May, with which was associated Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check and covering the batteries at several points.—Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling in the rear.

The Mississippi riflemen, under Col. Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government. The 3d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Col. Howels, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards with a portion of the Arkansas regiment, in meeting and dispersing a column of cavalry at Buena Vista. The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. Captain Conner's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its captain being wounded and two subalterns killed. Col. Bissel, the only surviving colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieut. Col. Weatherfield; that of the latter upon Major Fry.

Regimental commanders and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified many names, but the limits of this report forbid a recapitulation of them here. I may, however, mention Lieut. Rucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Capt. Pike, Arkansas cavalry, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Col. Yell; Major Bradford, Capt. Sharpe, (severely wounded) and Adjutant Griffith, Mississippi regiment; Lieut. Col. Hadden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieut. Robinson, A. D. C. to Gen. Lane; Lieut. Colonel Weatherfield, 1st Illinois regiment; Lieut. Col. Morrison, Major Trail, and Adjutant Whiteside, (severely wounded,) 2d Illinois regiment; and Maj. Fry, Kentucky regiment, as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCullough, quartermaster in the volunteer service, rendered important service before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair, was associated with the regular cavalry. To Major Warren, 1st Illinois volunteers, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course, while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The medical staff, under the able direction of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in attention upon the wounded who fell on the field and in their careful removal to the rear.—Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was everything that could be wished.

Brigadier General Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal upon the field. Lieutenant and A. D. C. McDowell, Col. Churchill, inspector general, Capt. Chapman, assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Sitgreaves, topographical engineers, and Captains Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the General for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Adickes, Potts, Harrison, Burgess, and Dusen- berg, attached in various capacities to Gen. Wool's headquarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent alacrity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion, I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions in rallying troops and communicating orders, I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Capt. J. H. Eaton, and Lieut. R. S. Garnett, aids-de-camp, served near my person, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Munroe, besides rendering valuable service

as chief of artillery, was active and instrumental, as were also Cols. Churchill and Belknap, inspectors general, and Capt. Eaton, chief of the subsistence department, were engaged in the duties of their departments and also served in my immediate staff on the field. Capt. Sibley, assistant quartermaster, was necessarily left with the headquarters camp near town, where his services were highly useful. Maj. Mansfield and Lieut. Benham, engineers, and Capt. Linnard and Lieut. Pope and Franklin, topographical engineers, were employed before and during the engagement in making reconnoissances, and on the field were very active in bringing information and in conveying my orders to distant points. Lieut. Kingsbury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Capt. Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Majors Dix and Coffee, served also as extra aids-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aid-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in that capacity. Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, medical director, had been detached on duty from headquarters, and did not reach the ground until the morning of the 24th—too late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments of the staff.

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Important from California.

Lieut. Gray, of the United States Navy, reached this city last evening, with important despatches from Commodore Stockton, to the Secretary of the Navy, extracts from which we are permitted to lay before our readers.—Lieut. Gray left San Diego on the 25th of January, in the prize schooner Malek Adel. At Panama, he found Major Emory of the army, bearer of despatches from Brig. Gen. Kearney, to the Secretary of War, and Commander McKean, of the sloop Dale, returning to the United States, in bad health. They crossed the isthmus, and took passage in the British steamer to the Havana, Major Emory took passage in the New Orleans packet, and may be expected daily. Lieut. Gray took passage in a vessel bound to Baltimore.

The intelligence which he brings is highly gratifying, as by the brilliant affairs detailed, and the capitulation, tranquility is restored to California, and our possession is now undisputed.—Commodore Shubrick, in the Independence, arrived at Monterey, a few days before Lieut. Gray left San Diego. The Lexington, with Captain Tomkin's company of artillery, had also arrived at that place, and the transports with Colonel Stevenson's regiment daily expected.—Washington Union.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Headquarters Ciudad de los Angeles,
January 11, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased God to crown our poor efforts to put down the rebellion, and to retrieve the credit of our arms, with the most complete success. The insurgents determined, with their whole force, to meet us on our march from San Diego to this place, and to decide the fate of the territory by a general battle.

Having made the best preparation I could, in the face of a boasting and vigilant enemy, we left San Diego on the 29th day of December, (that portion of the insurgent army who had been watching and annoying us, having left to join the main body,) with about six hundred fighting men, composed of detachments from the ships Congress, Savannah, Portsmouth, and Cayane, aided by General Kearney, with a detachment of sixty men on foot, from the 1st regiment of United States dragoons, and by Captain Gillespie, with sixty mounted riflemen.

We marched nearly one hundred miles in ten days, and found the rebels on the 8th day of January in a strong position, on the high bank of the "Rio San Gabriel," with six hundred mounted men and four pieces of artillery, prepared to dispute our passage across the river.

We waded through the water dragging our guns after us against the gallant fire of the enemy, without exchanging a shot until we reached the opposite shore; when the fight became general, and our troops having repelled a charge of the enemy, charged up the bank in a most gallant manner, and gained a complete victory over the insurgent army.

The next day, on our march across the plains of the "Mesa" to this place, the insurgents made another desperate effort to save the capital and their own necks; they were concealed with their artillery in a ravine until we came within gun shot, when they opened a brisk fire from their field pieces on our right flank, and at the same time charged both on our front and rear. We soon silenced their guns, and repelled the

charge, when they fled, and permitted us the next morning to march into town without any further opposition.

We have rescued the country from the hands of the insurgents, but I fear that the absence of Col. Fremont's battalion of mounted riflemen will enable most of the Mexican officers, who have broken their parole, to escape to Sonora.

I am happy to say that our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed twenty, whilst we are informed that the enemy has lost between seventy and eighty.

This despatch must go immediately, and I will wait another opportunity to furnish you with the details of these two battles, and the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command, with their names.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. STOCKTON, Com. &c.
To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.
P. S. Enclosed I have the honor to send you a translation of the letter handed to me by the commissioners mentioned in another part of this despatch, sent by Jose M. Flores, to negotiate a peace honorable to both nations. The verbal answer, stated in another page of this letter, was sent to this renowned general and commander-in-chief. He had violated his honor, and I would not treat with him nor write to him.

Headquarters Ciudad de los Angeles.

January 15th, 1847.

Sir: Referring to my letter of the 11th, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Lieut. Col. Fremont at this place, with four hundred men—that some of the insurgents have made their escape to Sonora, and that the rest have surrendered to our arms.

Immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th, they began to disperse; and I am sorry to say that their leader, Jose Ma. Flores, made his escape, and that the others have been pardoned by a capitulation agreed upon by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont.

Jose Ma. Flores, the commander of the insurgent forces, two or three days previous to the 8th, sent two commissioners with a flag of truce to my camp, to make "a treaty of peace." I informed the commissioners that I could not recognize Jose Ma. Flores, who had broken his parole, as an honorable man, or as one having any rightful authority, or worthy to be treated with—that he was a rebel in arms, and if I caught him I would have him shot. It seems that not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, they met Colonel Fremont on the 12th instant, on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, he entered into the capitulation with them, which I now send to you; and, although I refused to do it myself, still I have thought best to approve it.

The territory of California is again tranquil, and the civil government formed by me is again in operation in the places where it was interrupted by the insurgents.

Colonel Fremont has five hundred men in his battalion, which will be quite sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory; and I will immediately withdraw my sailors and marines, and as soon as possible for the coast of Mexico, where I hope they will give a good account of themselves.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. STOCKTON, Com. &c.
To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that in consequence of propositions of peace or cessation of hostilities being submitted to me as commander of the California battalion of United States forces, which has so far been acceded to by me, as to cause me to appoint a board of commissioners to confer with a similar board appointed by the Californians; and it requiring a little time to close the negotiations, it is agreed upon and ordered by me, that an entire cessation of hostilities shall take place until tomorrow afternoon, (Jan. 15th), and that the Californians be permitted to bring in their wounded to the mission of San Fernandez, where also if they choose they can remove their camp, to facilitate said negotiations.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of January, 1847.
J. C. FREMONT,
Lieut. Col. U. S. Army, and military commandant of California.

Articles of Capitulation made and entered into at the Ranch of Coahuana, this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-seven, between P. B. Reading, major, Louis McLane, jr., commanding artillery, Wm. H. Russell, ordnance officer, commissioners appointed by J. C. Fremont, Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, and Military Commandant of the Territory of California, and Jose Antonio Carrillo, commanding Squadron, Augustine Olvera, deputado, commissioners appointed by Don Andres Pico, commander-in-chief of the California forces under the Mexican flag.

ARTICLE 1. The commissioners on the part of the Californians agree that

their entire force shall, on presentation of themselves to Lieut. Col. Fremont, deliver up their artillery and public arms, and they shall return peacefully to their homes, conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States and not again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist and aid in placing the country in a state of peace and tranquility.

ARTICLE 2. The commissioners on the part of Lieut. Col. Fremont agree and bind themselves on the fulfillment of the 1st article by the Californians, that they shall be guaranteed protection of life and property, whether on parole or otherwise.

ARTICLE 3. That until a treaty of peace be made and signed between the United States of North America and the Republic of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican citizen shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

ARTICLE 4. That any Californian or other citizen of Mexico desiring, is permitted, by this capitulation, to leave the country without let or hindrance.

ARTICLE 5. That in virtue of the aforesaid articles, equal rights and privileges are conceded to every citizen of California as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

ARTICLE 6. All officers, citizens, foreigners, or others, shall receive the protection guaranteed by the 2d article.

ARTICLE 7. This capitulation is intended to be no bar in effecting such arrangements as may in future be in justice required by both parties.

P. B. READING,
Major California Battalion.
LOUIS MC LANE, Jr.,
Command'g Art. Califor. Bat.
Wm. H. RUSSELL,
Ord. officer of Califor. Bat.
JOSE ANTO. CARRILLO,
Commandante de Escuadron.
AGUSTINE OLVERA,
Deputado.

Approved: J. C. FREMONT,
Lt. Col. U. S. A., and Mil. Com. of California.
Aprobado: ANDRES PICO,
Com. de Escuadron en jefe de las fuerzas nacionales en California.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.
That the paroles of all officers, citizens, and others of the United States, and of naturalized citizens of Mexico, are by this foregoing capitulation cancelled, and every condition of said paroles from and after this date are of no farther force and effect, and all prisoners of both parties are hereby released.

Ciudad de los Angeles, Jan. 16th, 1847.

P. B. READING,
Major California Battalion.
LOUIS MC LANE, Jr.,
Command'g Art. Califor. Bat.
Wm. H. RUSSELL,
Ord. officer of Califor. Bat.
JOSE ANTO. CARRILLO,
Commandante de Escuadron.
AGUSTINE OLVERA,
Deputado.

Approved: J. C. FREMONT,
Lt. Col. U. S. A., and Mil. Com. of California.
Aprobado: ANDRES PICO,
Com. de Escuadron en jefe de las fuerzas nacionales en California.

14 days later from Europe.

GREAT DECLINE IN INDIAN CORN.—RECEDING OF PRICES OF ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.—COTTON MARKET IMPROVED.—ADVANCE OF 3-8d PER BURL.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, bringing the following report of the condition of the Flour, Grain and Cotton Market.

The corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions, that of Indian corn for instance, the fall has been astounding—the price has receded about 24s.

The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons; and even in the judgement of the uninitiated exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour like Indian corn, has sustained a considerable fall, and the existing impression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which foreshadow an early and prolific harvest.

CORN MARKET LIVERPOOL.—There have been several changes in our corn market since the sailing of the Hibernia.—Large imports of all descriptions of breadstuffs to all parts of the kingdom, have had the effect of putting down prices of all descriptions of grain and flour.

The fluctuations during the month amount to 1s. per 70lbs. on wheat, 6d per 45 lbs. on oats, 6d. per 60 lbs. on barley, 4s. per quarter on rye, peas and beans 6s. per barrel, and 8s. per sack on flour, 2s. per load on oatmeal, 24s. to 25s. per 480 lbs. and 10s. per barrel on Indian cornmeal.

The suffering by famine in Ireland, Scotland, and on the continent is unabated. A great fast has been held in England on account of the famine which was rigidly kept.

The distress was great in France.—In some departments carts and boats containing grain required an escort of military to preserve them from pillage. Mr. O'Connell has quitted Paris for Italy—he is not so ill as represented, but doubtless will never appear again in public life.

The purchase of French stock by the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Spain has excited very great attention in the money market circle.

The first steamer conveying the mail to the United States was to leave Havre on the 1st of May for New York.

The whole of the inhabitants, fourteen hundred in number, of Eglesbach a town in Germany, have requested permission to emigrate to the United States. Extensive preparations were going on throughout the country for