Battle of Sacramento-Defeat of the Enemy, and Capture of Chihuahua.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IS CHINUAUCA,
City of Chihuahua, March 4th, 1847.
I have the honor to report to you the movements of the strong under my comband since my last official execution.

cial report.

On the evening of the 8th of February, 1847, we On the evening of the 8th of Pebrusry, 1847, we left the town of El Paso del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of shout 315 wagons for the city of Chihushua. Our force consisted of 924 effective men; 117 officers and privates of the artillery; 63 of Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort, and the remainder the 1st regiment Missouri mounted volunteers. We progressed in the direction of this plade until the 25th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 1,500 men, were at Inseneas, the country seat of Gov. Trias, about 25 miles in advance.

When we arrived, on the evening of the 26th, near that point, we found that the force had retreated in the direction of this city. Ou the evening of the 27th we arrived at Sans, and learned from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified

spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the pass of the Sagramento river, about 15 miles in advance and about the same distance from this city. We were also informed that there was no water We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we therefore determined to hait until morning. At sunrise on the 28th, the last day of February, we took up the line of march and formed the whole train, consisting of 315 heavy traders' wagons and our commissary and company wagons, into four columns, thus shortening our line so as to make it more easily protected. We placed the artillery and all the command, except 200 cavalry proper, in the intervals between the columns of wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its position by masking our lorce with the cavalry. When we arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made a reconnoisance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading through an open prairie valley between the sterile mountains. The pass of the Sacramento is formed by a point of the mountains on our right, their left extending into the valley or plains so as to narrow the valley to about 1.1-2 miles. On our left was a deep dry sandy channel of a creek and lateractive. miles. On our left was a deep dry sandy channel of a creek, and between these points the plain rises to sixty feet abruptly. This rise is in the form of a crescent, the convex part being to the north of our forces. On the right, from the point of mountains, a narrow path of the plain extends north 1.1.2 miles further than on the left. The main road passes down the centre of the valley and across the cresdown the centre of the valley and across the cres-cent, near the left or dry branch. The Sacramen-to rises in the mountains on the right, and the road falls on to it about I mile below the battle-field or entrenchment of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had one battery of 4 guns, 2 nine and six pounders, on the point of the mountain on our right (their left,) at a good elevation to sweep the right (their felt.) at a good elevation to sweep the plain and at the point where the mountains extend-ed furthest into the plain. On our left (their right) they had another battery on an elevation commanding the road and three entrenchments of two six pounders, and on the brow of the crescent near the centre another of two six and two four and six culverins, or rampart pieces, mounted on carriages; and on the crest of the hill or ascent between ages; and on the crest of the hill or ascent between the batteries, and the right and left, they had 27 redoubts dug and thrown up extending at short intervals across the whole ground. In these their infantry were placed and were entirely protected.—
Their cavalry was drawn up in front of the redoubts in the intervals 4 deep, and in front of the redoubts 2 deep so as to make them as far as practi-

When we had arrived within 1 1-2 miles of the entrenchments along the main road, we advanced the cavalry still further, and suddenly diverged with the columns to the right so as to gain the narrow path of the ascent on our right, which the enemy path of the ascent on our right, which the enemy discovering endeavored to prevent by moving forward with 1000 cavairy and 4 pieces of exmon in their rear maked by them. Our movements were so rapid that we gained the elevation with our forces and the advance of our wagons in time to form before they arrived within reach our guns. The enemy halted and we advanced the head of our column my halted and we advanced the head of our column within 1200 yards of them so as to let our wagons attain the high lands and form as before.

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also; our first proved effective at this distance, killing 15 men, wounded and disabling one of the enemy's guns. We had two men' slightly wounded and several horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retreated behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to the right to avoid their battery on our left, (their right,) and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left near where the road passes. After marching as far as we safely could, without coming within range of their heavy battery on our right, Captain Weightman, of the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12-pound howitzers, to be supported by the carairy, under Capts. Reid, Parsons, and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed, and were gallandly sus-tained by Caot Reid; but by some misunders. tained by Capt. Reid; but by some misunderstanding, my orders was not given to the other two companies. Captain Hudson, anticipating my order, charged in time to give ample support to the howitzers. Captain Parsons, at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately to the left of Captain Weightman, which he did very gallantly.

The remainder of the two battalions of the 1st regiment were diamounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly on foot, and Major Clarke advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of the battery, we charged their redougts from right to left, with a brish and deadly fire of riflemen, while Major Clarke opened a rapid and well directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass to our left so as to attack the wagons and our rear. The first was so well directed as to force them to fall back; and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared after an obstinate resistance. Our forces advanced to the very brink of their redoubts and attacked them with their sabres. When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and our left were silenced, the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done during the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fare of the battle depended upon carrying the redouts and centre battery, this one on the right remained anattacked, and the enomy had rallied their five

Major Clark was directed to commence a heavy fire upon it while Lieuts, Col. Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to re-mount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the 2d battalion on foot up the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite side. The fire of our buttery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our column put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

Our force was 924 effective men; at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses

10 wagons, masses of beans and pinots, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed

Mexican provisions, shout three hundred killed and shout the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners.

The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded from our artillery and the unerring fire of our rifemen. Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having sommenced about three o'clock. Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover with-out any loss of limbs. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantly, and bravery of the of aud men under my command.

I was ably sustained by the field officers, Lieut. Cols. Mitchell and Jackson, of the first battalion, and Major Gilpin, of the second battalion; and Major Clark and his artiflery acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown, in the charge made by Ceptain Weightman with the section of howitzers, that they can be used in any charge of cavalry with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said of the gallantry of our artiflery, untimaering within 250 yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more during was the charge of Captain Weightman, when he unfumbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the centry.

On the first day of March we took formal possess-

On the first day of March we took formal possession of the capital of Chilhushoa in the name of our government. We were ordered by General Kearney to report to General Wool at this place; since our arrival we hear he is at Saltillo, surrounded by the enemy. Our present purpose is either to force our way to him, or return by Bear, as our term of

service expires on the last day of May uext.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. W. DONIPHAN,
Colonel 1st Rgt. Mo. Vol.
Brigadier Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

VERMONT PHŒNIX.

Brattleboro, Thursday, May 13, 1847.

Washington and His Generals.

Washington and His Generals.

BY 2. T. HEADLEY.

Mr. Headley, who has gained a wide-speed popularity, not only in this country, but in Europe, as the author of "Napoleon and his Masshals," again appears before the public, on a topic far more interesting to the American reader than any upon which he has hitherto written. The title of the work (Fashington and his Generals) will secure for it an extensive sale, and an attentive personal by thousands whom a less inviting subject would fail to attract. Every thing which relates to the early period of our history, and particularly to the glorious struggle which wrung from the mother country the scanned ledgment of our National Independence, possesses a peculiar interest for every true hearted American. The volume before as (Vol. 1) contains biographical sketches of Major Generals Washington, Putnam, Montgomery, Arasold, Stark, Schuyler, Gates, Wayne, Steuber, Convay, Mifflin, Ward, and Heath, with pertraits of the first eight. The second volume, containing similar

Montgomery, Armold, Stark, Schmyler, Gutes, Wayne, Stenben, Conway, Mifflin, Waed, and Heath, with pertraite of the first eight. The account volume, containing similar shetches of Mojor and Brigadier Georgia George, Moultre, Knox, Sullivan, Lincola, Charles Lee, Streling, Marico, Saint Chir, De Kalh, Henry Lee, Morgao, and Lafayette, embellished with eight portraits, will be issued from the press doring the present month.

Aside from a few minor errors of style, frequent repetition of similar images, comparisons, &c., which are hardly notocrable in the general excellence of the work, Mr Headley is certainly deserving of a high rank among the prose writers of the day. Brilliant and animated in his narrative, he throws a kind of charm around the scenes he describes, and leads the mind captive at his will; and while he is never tame and communiplace, he frequently rises to the grandeur of true eloquence, and sometimes even to sublimity. This is particularly true of his descriptions of battle access. The tramp of arined warrines approaching the encounter, and the roar of cannon, excite his mind to its utmost tension, and it is then that he pitts forth the whole power of his intellect. The description of the battle of Eunker Hill in the best we have ever read. Though the tale has been told by a hondred different writers, with as many distinct enades of chains the all the above the sole, and best we have ever read. Though the tale has been told by a hundred different writers, with as many distinct chades of coloring, they all fail to produce that evid and fasting impression, which is indelibly stamped upon the mind by the graphic chiquente of British Regulers advancing in beautiful stray, the "artitlery appearing like misering spote of flame and sincke ascending the clope, while not a sound breaks the outnoon and death like already the reignos around the height." The stern order "Faus" is distinctly heard in the American entreachments, and we see sunk after tank of those advancing columns go down, while the soul bank as it to green ever the straw. In the word should the "Sound of those desarring columns go down, while the soul bank as it. Liberty ring in our cars as thest fore break and fire in dis-order to the shore. Again we see them advancing middly up the height where so many of their lefe companions are sheeping the sleep of death, their counterances soil a caring the expression of force harter and defiance, a heat the "fleep alect" again issues from the entreachness, and "the whole mass give way like a loosened cliff, and break furiously down the hill. The third and last assault is made, and the Austrana was those for the contractions and the made, and

In his shetch of Washington, whose life and history are familiar to every American school boy, we hardly expected to find any thing of importance which had escaped the observation of other historians; and, indeed, so far as his public life and services are concerned, Mr Heasley has added little, or nothing, to the previous found of information. But in unfolding his true character as a man, stripped of the triple armor of trigidity which writers hitherto have thrown around him, we conceive he has performed a service which will not prove unanceptable to the public. "The Father of his Country" has here represented as a stem, cold man, whose judgment, indeed, never erred, without enthusiasan, passionless, a kind of markle deity, inspiring admiration and aws, whom some dered to approach but with less and trembling. Mr Headley's sketch exhibits him in a far different, and we cannot but feel, a more favorable light. The following extract, descriptive of the farewell scene between Washington and the officers and soldiers who had served under him, throws a flood of light upon his character, and will hardly fail to draw team from the eyes of the reader:

"How noble does he seem in bidding farewell to

" How noble does he se "How noble does he seem in bidding farewell to his companions in arms, and rendering up his com-mand to Congress. To part with his soldiers, with those whom a common suffering had bound to him by a thousand ties, was a heavy task to a generous heart like his. Assembling them for the last time at Newburgh, he rode out on the field, and gave m in bidding farewell to them his farewell address. Playing the mournful tune of Roslin Castle—the dirge which always accompanies a dead companion in arms to his grave—they slowly marched by their beloved leader, and —they slowly marched by their beloved leader, and silently and sadly filed away to their respective homes. Ragged, destitute, without a penny in their pockets, they had long revolved schemes of terrible retribution spaintst Congress, but the moment they saw again the form of Washington, all anger died, and trusting to his simple word for redees, they turned away invoking blessings on his head. With melancholy feelings he watched their leasening files, for all their hardships and privations rose before him, while their present poverty and suffering moved his deepest aymouth. suffering moved his deepest symputhy.

But to part forever with his brother officers, who had so long sat with him it council, shared his tolls not adversities, and become endeared to him by numberless proofs of affection, was the greatest trial to which his noble heart was ever subjected. It was the fourth of December when they, in toil uniform, assembled in Francis's tavern, New York, to take leave of their commander. About moun Washington cutered, and every form rose at his presence, and every eye turned to greet him. He had come to say forewell, but the task seemed too great for his self-control. Advancing slowly to the Advancing slowly to the great for his seri-control. Advancing stawy to the table he lifted the glass to his lips, and said in a voice choked with emotion, 'With a heart full of gratifude and love, I was take heave of you: I devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous as your farmer ones have been glorious and kanarable.'

A mournful and profound silence followed, and each one gazed on the face of his leader. But that noble countenance which had moved so calm and fearless through seven years of gloom and car-nage, and been the only star of hope to the troubled nation in the night of its distress, was now convulsed with feeling. There were Knox, and Greene, and Hamilton, and Steuben, and others, the looks of many of whom bad whitened in the storm of of many of whom had whitehed in the storm of freedom's battle, gazing mournfully upon him.— Shoulder to shoulder they had stood beside him in the deadly combat, and with their brave arisis around him, borne him all steadily through the fight. He had heard their battle shout on the field of his fame, and seen them carry his standard triumphantly through the smoke of the conflict.— Brave hearts were they all and true, on whom he had leaned, and not in vain, in the bour of peril,

and now he was to leave them forever. A thousand proofs of their devotion came rushing hack on his memory—their toils and conflicts rose before him, and the whole history of the past with its shequenced scenes swept by, till his heart smill in sifection and grief. And there they stood, a noble hand of them—the eye unaccustomed to ween, the company of the carnage and din of strife, quierson, and seasifishing beyond doubt the important ervices, the company of the carnage and din of strife, quierson, and establishing beyond doubt the important ervices, and the motion. Washington gazed on them a moment with silent aorrow, and then turning to Kuns, grapped his hand and chapped him in his arms.

Neither could utter a word, and the specticele melted every heart. Thos did one after another receive the embrace of his commander, and Washington past turned away. As he passed uncovered through the corps of light infantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible night when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible night when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible night when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible night when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible night when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side to receive him, as gigantic soldier who had moved by his side in that dark and terrible might when he marched on Trensfantry, drawn up on either side of freed from the soldier who had moved by his soldier who had not be shorted and transfant the same and was a streng with the same and the same a and now he was to leave them forever. A thou-

commander-in-chief, to cut the last tie that bound him to the past. Entering the House of Congress, while a silence like that of death filled the chamber, he said, with that dignity which became him, 'Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this angust body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.'" nents of public life. "
Our limits forbid the attempt to give even an abstract of

the several sketches in the book before us, but we cannot furbear a brief allusion to that of Benedict Arasid, the bare mention of whose name is sufficient to call forth the malefurthear a brief allusion to that of Bewelitz Arnold, the bace intrins of whose name is sufficient to call forth the mulciditions of the whole country. We are so accontoured to segard him as an utter nutcast from the society and sympathy of all mankind—so prime to forget every thing but his treason—that we naturally overflook the important services for rendered in the outset of his exerce as an officer in the Revolutionary army. These services were, many and beit lieut. The numberful emission is likely about the subsequent fearthean the rendered emission is the rendered in the outset of his exerce as an officer in the Revolutionary army. These services were, many and beit lieut. The numberful emission is the rendered emission of the subsequent fearthean the rendered emission to the subsequent fearthean, but unsuccessful stark upon that walled only—the ferrely contracted baths of Valuour's Laland, and the appendix victory of Saratogs (the credit of wheel heings to Arnold), are scheenements which would have accorded for him a high place among the manter-spirita of the Revolution, but for the dark mantle which his own hand spread over his rising fone. One cannot read his brilliant exploited in his boson against Congress, whose neglect and villamous treatment drive him to the deep ratio act of between the shall presume to give man, or the breathy of remembrance. There was nothing another of the first handless task of an apologist for Arnold a treatment on the contexty. The action to prove the reason who have officed or attempted in the Contral above of all such virily; but he proves to us that it is not the only age of his like worthy of remembrance. There was nothing amidbio of hortely in the contrary, he decicutores it in just terms of an apologist for Arnold is twenty, or in the sale of all there who in like manuer have being the order or any of them is the bestile made to a verify; but he proves to us that it is not the only age of his like worthy of remembrance. There was nothing amidbio of hortely in the char some on the contrary, he denomeness its in just terms of severity; but he proves to us that 0 is not the only set of his life worthy of revendentance. There was mothing similable or levely in his character. He was hangely, there and indicative, but herely after to personal honor, and his pound apirit could not tamely endure the degradation which was put upon hom. Free Mejor Generals were created at one time, without the mention of his same, all of whom were inferent in rank to innered. The honor of a noble vicinty, which he had perilled his life to obtain, size taken from him and given to smather. Washington remonstrated with Congress, and attempted to obtain justice for him, but in early for even them a corrupt faction, headed by Gatea, were plotting his new ruin. Schuyler and Statis, were treated with almost equal injustice, but they were petriots, and only research the insult by through up their commissions, while Arrood amought revenge by the hetrayal of his country. In residue, the winds of the moult by throwing up their commissions, while Arrood amought revenge by the hetrayal of his country. In residue, the winds and before others had Justices had a linear equal injustice, but they were petriots, and only research the insult by throwing up their commissions, while Arrood amought revenge by the hetrayal of his country. In residue the history of these events, how forcably is one remarked of certain transactions of a recent date?

We are forced to stop here, though we have but just begun to any what we intended in the outset. But we must refer the reader to the hook itself, which should fine a place in the library of every family. Published by Baker & Seribier, 36 Park Row and 1878 Kassas street, N. Y.

For sale at Mr. Streen a bookstore—price §1 25 per volume refer the reader to the hook itself, which should fine a place in the library of every family. Published by Baker do Seribier, 36 Park Row and 1878 Kassas street, N. Y.

For sale at Mr. Streen a bookstore—price §1 25 per volume of the same of the prop

Lanon is Vara—Our neighbor of the Denverst, after having declared that "common was unnecessary" on certain remarks that appeared in our paper, expends half a column on those remarks. He must have a great love for useless labor. We suppose, however, the habit has grown strong upon him by assiduously whitewashing Localisation for so long. But we had imagined that a veteran, like our neighbor, was well enough acquainted with newspaper eliquette to know that aviches are often published by editors, not written by themselves, and yet distinguished from their own productions only by a reference mark, or an initial. In all such cases, the editor of course does not wish to be held responsible for the ideas advanced—clae why the mark? The Boston Clive Branch has too writers who speak editorially—one using a * as his signature, and the speak contributions of the principal editor frequently discrets from them, and allows them freedom of expression on the single condition of not being obliged to shoulder their sentiments. So in our own instance. We do not agree with our friend the in our own instance. We do not agree wit

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We learn that on Monday, M inst., a mar named Hill, of Himidale, was except by the sudden backing of the oneo, between the cert which he was loading and the barn and so limity injured so to cause his death in It hours.

an Engine-bell, our first thought being that the case town here arrived by some imaginary railway; but we some discovered that the noise proceeded from the bell of the Nest Fire Engine which had just been brought to town.

A Monnt Legislature .- The General Assembly of Rhode Islama adjourned on Saturday, after a fatiguing session of four and a half days.

Santa Aona lost his cark log at Gerro Gordo. Of course Mr Polk will furnish him with another.

Our Vectories in Mexico were calebrated in New York a Friday Just by the seast occasions and our State on Sath occasions, and our Saturday the scene was changed into mourning us homer of the house officers and soldiers who have fallen in battle. The flags were displayed at fail most from any race till sun set, and the hells were tolled from 12 till I o'clock.

CHARLES DAVANS, Esq., of Grocufield, wes, on Saturds, elected Brigadier General, in the place of Gan. D. S. Jose

The Learning of Consecrecy assembled at Hart-ford on Wednesday, bits inst. The Senate was erganized by the choice of Thomas C. Perkins, President pre-time, and the House of Representatives by the election of Lafey-ette S. Fueler, of Norwich, Spraker. The sain of office was administered to Governor Bissell at 3 s'elock, P. M., and immediately afterwards he delivered his annual mea-sage in person. The document is brief, and rather conser-vative in its character. Upon National topics, the Mexican war, Tariff, &c., he speaks out holdly the sentiments of the Whig party.

Whig party.

The Senate stands 13 Whigs to 8 Locofices, and the House 140 Whigs to 160 Locofices. Majority on joint bal-

43 The Governor of Louisisma has received unders

A Curious Document.

on, Junathan Hortel, Lake having and and every of you joe Loquites, Generaling.

Now Ye. that we have Assigned you and every of you joe to and severally out Justices to keep our Peace in our Control Camberland in our Province of New York in America, as keep and to cause to be kept all Laws and Ordinances made the ground of our Peace and for the conservation of the same, for the Quiet Hule and Government of our People in all

the Transies may be the better known and enquired of.

Is thetrinosy warkedy, We have caused these our Letter
be made Patient, and the Great Seal of our Province of S.
York to be hereunto affired. Witness our Trenty and Well
loves WILLIAM TRYON, Enquire, our Captain General
Governor in Chief in and over, our Transie and May York,
the Territoress depending thereon in America, Chanceller
Yore Admiral of the sume: At our Fast is our City of S.
York, the fourteenth day of April, one thousand seven humand sevent vice, and in the Twellith wear of our Retires. [Great Seal.]

nt was divided by the Royal Gover

If you were somewhat startled personly by the ringing of an Engine-bell, our first thought being that the case must have strived by some imaginary railway | betwee some discovered that the noise proceeded from the bell of the New Five Legins which had just been brought to town.

A MODEL LEGINARYER.—The General Assembly of Rhode a day of public thanksgiving to God, for the succe butchery and rapine of the Sikha. So our neighbor Panaracts or Paaca—The N. Y. Globe says that General Jessey, who has just returned from the seast it was, expresses the opinion that the wer has but just began, and that the end, or the time of the end, cannot be conjectured? Every day illustrates more mot more the grant window and forcesight exhibited by Persident Polk in semiling lack Santa Anas to take command of the Mexican army, and concentrate the whole energies of the discionary and an excellent to the command to "love those who despitefully use as "We jeave him to arge the dusting down of a week nation with fire and sweed, as a genuine fulfilment of the Mexican army, and concentrate the whole energies of the golden rule, to "die as we would be done by." We leave him to exalt in the mangling and killing of our brethree with have occasion to be proud in his old uge.

Santa Anna local his cark leg at Gerro Gordo. Of course pure manifestation of the spirit of the "Prime of Peac But never ask us to look at things through such antiques blurred, cracked, distorted spectacles?"

> Buong Istanp.-The General Assembly of this State convened at Newport on Tuesday, 4th inst. William S. Patten, of Providence, was ununimously chosen Speaker of the House.

> VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE - I The en Joint Balles! Loco-fices impority last year, 22. The delegation in Congress stands 6 Whigs to 9 Locolocos - in the last Congress, 1 Whig to 14 Locolocos:

The Emer or Stavens -The Richmond Enquirer so nounces that "a supporter of the principles of the Wiln Province can receive the support of the Southern Democra for the next Presidency." What say the Northern doug for the next Presidency."

gr Mn Wersten, now on a tour through the Souther States, is every where received with the highest demonstra-tions of respect. Men of all parties unite in paying a ju-tribute to his public services and exalted talents.

A Good Object -A lot of ground has been purchased Philasi iphia, on which to erect an institution to be cat the Robert Rather's Union School. Its design is the so asket of the Ragged Echicals in Loudon. One thouse children from the most destitute classes are to be gathe and instructed. God speed the philanthropis plan!

Battle of Cerro Gordo.

Terrible Slauphter of the Enemy—the American Las Viga, with Four other Generals and Six La Viga, with Four other Generals and Six Thousand Men under Primerer—Pright of State Anna and Capture of his Money and Paperel. The expenced battle between Gen. Scott under the transport of the State Anna and Capture of his Money and Paperel. The expenced battle between Gen. Scott under Gordon, where the his troops and Status Anna and the Meximum, was fought at the pass of Cerro Gordo, where the his troops and Status Anna and the Meximum, was fought at the pass of Cerro Gordo, where the Meximum army was entrenched, on the 17th and 19th days of April. The Meximum were currierly under the device of the Meximum army was entrenched, on the 17th and 19th days of April. The Meximum were currierly under the device and the same as prisoners of war. Gen. La Vega, foor other Gun, were also laken. Sauta Anna made his secape. The action was commenced on the afternoon of the 17th, by the advance under Gen. Twigra, when a severe host decisive condition caused. The min battle oncourred on the 18th.

The accounts were brought to New Orleans on the 30th ult, by steamship Meximum, which held Vers. Crow on the 20th, and coasies of letters from Meximum and the same of the Corton of the Corton of the Corton of the Corton of the Colle, and a shoot of the corton decisive condition, and a shoot of the corton of the Corton of the College of the Colleg

and rear of the enemy, is to be made. Gen. Worth is to move at sun-rise.

Comp near Plan del Rio, April 18, 4, P. M.—

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory. Outnumbering General Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibraliar, ose after another of their worse have been taken to-day, free Generals, Colonels enough to command eight or ten such armies as ours, and other officers immemerable, have been taken prisoners, together with 6000 men, and the rest of their army driven and roated, with the lass of every thing, ammunition, camon, baggage-train, oll. Nothing but the impossibility of finding a road for the dragoons to the rear of the enemy's works, saved any part of Santa Anna's grand army, including his own illustrious person.

These prisoners, under the charge of Cept. George W. Hoghes, of Topographical Engineers, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst, about ose their election by Gen. Scott. Whether they should remain close prisoners in the castle of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to New-Ostale of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to New-Ostale of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to New-Ostale of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to their castle of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to New-Ostale of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to they of they can be prisoners as they should remain close prisoners in the castle of San Juan de Ullos or proceed to their officers have expressed a desire to be transferred to require of the commandant of that post.

It is understood that all of the foregoing captured of Vera Cruz, had acceded to their wishes, and had directed that a vessel should be held in rediversed to the commandant of that post.

It is understood that all of the foregoing captured of Vera Cruz, had acceded to their wishes, and had directed that a vessel should be held in rediversed to the commandant of the foregoing captured of Vera Cruz.

Ansong the prisoners is our old friend La Vaga, who fooglit with his accustomed gallantry. The other Generals are Jose Maria Jareno, Luis Pinson, Manuel Uoriaga, and Jose Obando. The names of the Colonels I have not been able to gather.—
Nothing sased Santa Anna but the want of dragons on the other side of their lines. As it is, his travelling-coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his accordent fog, have fallen into our hands, together with all the money of his army. No one anticipated, when they arose from their hard bivouse this morning, such a complete victory.

The loss or both sides has been heavy: it could not have been otherwise. The rough and rocky road, cut through rugged defiles and dense chapariable your troops, is now lined with our wounded. The Rifles, Col. Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the 1st Artillery, the 7th Infantry, and Capt. Williams' company of Kentucky volunteers, have perhaps suffered mont. Gan. Shields was severely, and I am fearful, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's farthest works. Gen. Pillow was also wounded in the strong of apriliant could not have been silect. The names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The name Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The name Sierra Gordu, or when the name Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names of the names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names of the name Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names of the names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names of the names Sierra Gordu, or wide ridge. The names of the names Sierra Gordu, or when the name Sierra Gordu, or when the name Sierra Gordu, or the case of the name Sierra Gordu, or the country of the stray of the names Sierra Gordu, or the name Sierra Gordu, or the names Sierra Gordu, or the name Sierra Gordu, or the name Sierra Gordu, or the name Sierra Gordu, or the n

From the N. O. Delta of May 1st.

times company of Kenlucky volunteers, have perhaps suffered most. Gea. Shields was severely, and defences were severally carried at the point of the payment, the company of the company of the company of the payment, the payment of the payment, the payment of th