From the Washington Union.

FROM THE ARMY.

Very interesting Letter from a distinguished officer to his correspondent in Washington.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 22, 1847.

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We are now located in one wing of the Archbishop's palace. Chapultepec, with its magnificent grove, is before us, and we overlook the great city, surrounded by its lakes, and embosomed in its mountains. I never realized the beauty of the valley of Mexico until I reached this spot. To see it now, lighted by the soft, bright moon, with every village, spire, tint, and mountain reflected in its silver lakes, you would think it even surpassed the descriptions we read of it. There are also some stupendous works of art around us. But I can tell you nothing, for I have not yet been in the city, though I have knocked at its gates.—In the absence, then, of something more interesting, I shall have to tell you of the operations of the army.

On the 7th instant, Gen. Twiggs' division left Puebla. It was followed on the 8th by Gen. Quitman's, on the 9th by Gen. Worth's, and on the 10th by Gen. Pillow's. Gen. Scott left on the 8th, and overtook Gen. Twiggs that night at San Martin. Our march over the mountains was undisturbed, except by rumors of guerillas and resistance. Both disappeared as we approached, and we left their abandoned works as we found them. On the 11th, Gen. Twiggs encamped at Avoytla, 15 miles from Mexico, on the direct road.—The other divisions, on each succeeding day, came up in order, and took positions in the rear—Gen. Worth occupying Chalco. The reconnoissances of the 12th and 13th satisfied us of the strength of the enemy's defences in our front. The principal defence was at El Penon, commanding the causeway between the lakes of Tezcuco and Chalco. The hill of El Penon is about 300 feet high, having three plateaus of different elevations. It stands in the waters of Lake Tezcuco. Its base is surrounded by a dry trench, and its sides arranged with breastworks from its base to its crest. It was armed with thirty pieces of cannon, and defended by 7,000 men, under Santa Anna in person. The causeway passed directly by its base—the waters of the lake washing each side of the causeway for two miles in front, and the whole distance seven miles to the city. There was a battery on the causeway about four hundred yards in advance of the Penon, another by its side, a third about a mile in front of the entrance to the city, and a fourth at the entrance. About two miles in front of the Penon a road branched off to the left, and crossed the outlet of Lake Hochimilco, at the village of Mexicalcingo, six miles from the main road. This village, surrounded by a marsh, was enveloped in batteries, and only approached over a paved causway a mile in length.—Beyond, the causeway continued through the marsh for two miles farther, and opened on terra firma at the village of Churubusco, which was also fortified, and which we shall see more of presently. The reconnoissance of the 14th satisfied us that the route south of Lake Chalco was practicable for our wagons, or could be made so. That day Gen. Pillow's division closed upon the village of Chalco, and the next morning (15) Gen. Worth led off south of the lake. The divisions took up the line of march in succession, Gen. Twiggs bringing up the rear, and we turned our backs upon the fortifications of the Penon and Mexicalcingo. Gen. Valencia, with 6,000 men, made an attempt to annoy our rear as it turned Lake Chalco; but Gen. Twiggs having his train in front, and his division well in hand, wheeled into line to the left, and, with one discharge of Taylor's battery, tumbled over some men and horses, and sent the rest flying over the hills like the wild ducks from the lakes.—He then broke again into column, and resumed his march. The rancheros and guerrilleros hovering about our front gave us little trouble, and the working parties filled up the trenches, and rolled away the rocks that had been placed there to retard us, without stopping our march. On the 17th Gen. Worth encamped at San Augustin, on the Acapulco road, and moved down on the 18th two and a half miles in front of San Antonio, to make room for the other division to close upon him. The 18th was devoted to reconnoissances. San Antonio was situated similarly to Mexicalcingo. Batteries commanded the causeway in front, and swept over the marshes to the left as far as the lake. The *pedregal* or volcanic rocks, rendered the right impassible for everything but infantry, and difficult for them. One and a half miles in the rear were situated the defences of Churubusco, commanding the approach over the *pedregal*, and by the way of Mexicalcingo. A route was discovered west from San Augustin over the spurs of the mountain, to the San Angel road, by which these positions could be turned.—General Twiggs' division coming up on the morning of the 19th, was thrown forward on this route to cover the working parties formed from Pillow's division. By 8 p. m., we had surmounted the hills, and approached the two divisions of the army, with their field batteries, &c., within cannon range of Valencia's entrenchments, situated on the San Angel road, and commanding the only approach through the *pedregal*, or volcanic rocks. The working parties were returned to their regiments, the tools repacked and preparations made to dislodge the enemy, before continuing the road further. On approaching his front within canister range, and driving in his advanced parties, posted behind breastworks across the road, with Magruder's and the howitzer batteries, it was found that the ground on his left offered the greatest advantages for this attack. He lay entrenched, on rising ground, behind a deep ravine, about midway between us, to which the ground gently descended from both directions. His front was defended by four 8-inch howitzers, and three long 12-pounders, one 18-pounder, and some of smaller calibre. His right was almost equally strong; and, after crossing the ravine, approached over smooth ground in the form of a natural glacis, and taken in reverse by a body of rancheros and lancers. The heads of the different divisions were accordingly changed to the right; and, each leaving their horses and batteries behind, slowly wended their way, among the volcanic rocks, to the ravine, which they passed in front of the small village of San Raymond, out of gunshot of Valencia's batteries. They were now on the firm San Angel road, between Valencia and relief; but Santa Anna coming out to his support with seven thousand infantry and cavalry, drew up in battle array on the hills of Contreros, to our right. Col. Riley's brigade, that had been moved to the right earlier in the day, to co-operate with a front attack, and had passed beyond the San Angel road, now falling back upon the village which we had taken possession of, Gen. Smith at once determined to drive away the force threatening our right. By the time his disposition were made, the sun had set, and night drawing on, it was feared we should not have light enough for our work. The attack was therefore suspended till morning. The troops bivouacked around the village, without food, without shelter, and without fire. It was afterwards determined to return to the original intention of assaulting Valencia's entrenchments, as the dispersion of Santa Anna's force affected but little our principal object.

At 3, A. M., Col. Riley's brigade was put in motion, followed by Gen'l. Cadwallader's—Gen. Shields holding the village. During the night, the 9th regiment, with a company of rifles and some detachments that had been thrown out the previous day, were moved to the ravine in front of the enemy's position; and, after driving in their picquets in the gray of the morning, filed off to the right, and took a sheltered position on their left, ready to co-operate with the attacking force in rear. This force, moving around the base of the hill on which the battery was placed, covered from their view and fire, began about sun rise to show themselves over its crest. Col. Riley's brigade, sweeping around their rear and right, moved down with great impetuosity, while Gen. Smith attacked their left from the rear. In the meantime Col. Ransom, pushing across the ravine the force in front, opened his fire upon their front and left. The enemy finding himself thus attacked, and apprehending the main attack from the direction in which we approached the previous day opened his heavy battery on his front. But Riley's brigade, carrying every thing before them, drove them out between the fires of Smith and Ransom upon that of Shields. They broke at all points, abandoning their artillery, pack train, ammunition, &c. We took 800 prisoners—four Generals: Salas, Mendoza, Blanco and Garcia; 4 Colonels; 2 Commanders of Brigades and Squadrons, and other officers in proportion. Among the twenty-two pieces of artillery taken, were the two belonging to Washington's battery, taken at Buena Vista. They were re-taken by the 4th artillery, the regiment to which they originally belonged. We buried 600 of their dead found on the field. Our loss did not exceed 60. After allowing the troops a little time for refreshment, they were put in march down the San Angel road, to take in reverse the position of San Antonio and Churubusco. The enemy, finding himself turned, immediately commenced to evacuate his lines at Antonio; but we moved upon him so rapidly that he had to abandon his guns. General Worth's division, that had masked him in front, followed so close upon his heels as to drive his rear into the defences of Churubusco. In the mean time General Twiggs had taken his position in the front on the battery surrounding the convent, while General Worth seized upon that defending the bridge, and blocking the main road to Mexico. The battle opened fiercely on that side. Gen'ls. Shields and Pierce's brigades were sent to attack in rear.—Advancing towards the city of Mexico until they had passed the stream in rear of Churubusco, they crossed a corn-field on their right, and made for the causeway leading from Churubusco to the capital.—This causeway was defended by a large body of infantry and cavalry, the latter extending apparently to the gates of Mexico. The number of infantry was said to be 5,000, and of cavalry 4,000. General Shields forming his line obliquely to that of the enemy, resting either flank up on some buildings on his right and left, and gaining at each in their right flank as possible, brought his war promptly into action. Gen. Pierce, following quickly up, took position to his left, and the howitzer battery opened on his right. The Mexicans made a most resolute, and the reserve under Major Sumner, composed of the rifle regiment and a squadron of dragoons, was brought in their support. By the time they broke into the corn-field the enemy began to give way. Worth and Twiggs had forced their way, and they were being driven upon the capital. As soon as the way was cleared for the dragoons, they swept over the causeway, charging up to the very gates. Many a fine saddle was emptied by the discharge from their last battery. Capt. Rogers, whose troops was leading, lost his left arm, and the rest of his officers were wounded. Our men done their work well and thoroughly. Their exhaustion required rest. The recall was sounded and we returned to the place of the killed and wounded. Of these we had a goodly number. I fear they will reach nearly 1,000. Many gallant officers are at rest. Col. Burle, of the South Carolina regiment, bringing his regiment into action, had his horse shot under him; continuing the charge on foot, he was wounded in the leg, and finally shot through the head. Of the regulars, Capt. Thornton, of the dragoons, Capt. Burke, 1st artillery, Hansell, Lieut. Irwin, Easly, Huffman, and Taylor, killed; about 40 are wounded more or less severely. All the engineers are safe. We cannot be sufficiently thankful, nor repay the interest or prayers of our friends in our behalf. The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of all his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the "Halls of the Montezumas." Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity.—The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees everything, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that their lives and labor will not be uselessly expended. During the days we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defence were completely turned, and their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the 20th, and they acknowledge in killed and wounded 5,000. On the 21st, as the army was in motion towards the city, Gen. Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused: but in the evening agreed to an armistice, to enable commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, and to treat for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result; though I can very well see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him.

The Lieutenant Johnston killed, was the nephew of Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the voltigeurs. I was standing by him when his leg was carried off about the knee by a cannon ball. He was a gallant little fellow, and as merry over his work all the morning as a boy at play. He fell by the side of the gun he had been effectively serving, and died that night, 19th instant. The Colonel did not hear of his death until next morning. He was standing in Valencia's captured entrenchment, flushed with the recent victory; his frame shrunk and shivered with agony, and I wept to witness his grief. It is the living for whom we should mourn, and not the dead. The engineers did good service on both days nor was the engineer company behind in any undertaking.

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[From another letter.]

We have been favored with another letter from Tacubaya, dated August 22d, which covers ground very similar to the above. We take from it the following extract:

"We took altogether 2,500 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of cannon, ammunition enough for a whole campaign, and completely disorganized their army. The following day, (21st,) on taking our position near the city, we were met by some proposition from Santa Anna, which the General declined, except so far as to say that if undisturbed he would not attack.—That night we had formed propositions for an armistice, commissioners were appointed, and an armistice entered into for the purpose of allowing commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, or the purpose of treating of peace. What the result will be I do not know. I have but little confidence in them. It is reasonable to suppose that Santa Anna wishes peace, but whether he will be able to accomplish it I know not. There are various rumors of pronunciamentos, &c. It is said that Bustamente and Paredes have formed on one side; Valencia and Almonte on the other, &c. I fear there is more work for the bayonet. After each of the battles, when the troops saw the complete success of General Scott's plans, he was received with the most vociferous cheers throughout the whole army. The shouts must have reached Mexico. Even the captive Mexican officers seemed cheered in their distress, to witness their enthusiasm. The army have the greatest confidence in him, and justly. They know his care for them. They know his worth. He weighs his plans well, calculates the cost of every measure, and attempts nothing without a reasonable prospect of success. I hope our government will not think the war at an end, stop our reinforcements. Now is the time to urge them on, and show that the country is not only ours, but that we will hold it until our demands are acceded to. It is this temporizing policy which has protracted the war. The march of General Scott with his little army upon the capital has been the boldest move in modern warfare. It is ascertained that the Mexican army was thirty-two thousand strong. Twenty-seven thousand men, from their own account, met us on the 20th. They are in the midst of their resources; we are a great distance from ours."

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SETTLERS WANTED.—The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required for them. The Little Rock Banner says the auditor, upon proof of settlement, will make a deed, which deed the Supreme Court of the State has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest lands in the State, and now is the chance for a cheap home, or a speculation.

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CROPS IN EASTERN TEXAS.—A letter from Rusk county, Texas, to the editor of the Fort Smith Herald, says: "The crops in this part of Texas are said to be the best ever seen in the country, and as to the cotton crop it looks very well. Corn I expect, will be worth about twenty-five cents per bushel, this fall, in this neighborhood.

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CURE FOR WARTS, &c.—The bark of a willow tree burned to ashes and mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts affected, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences in any part of the body.

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The Whigs of Erie County, Pa., have in convention nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency.

From the N. O. Picayune, September 26.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

More Exciting News from Gen. Scott's Army—Another Battle and another Victory—The Armistice Concluded—Battle of Mill Del Rey—Reported Repulse of our Army, with a heavy loss—Rumors of the Deaths of Gens. Worth, Smith and Pillow—Battle of Chapultepec—Great American Victory—General Scott in the City of Mexico—Gens. Bravo and Leon Killed, and Santa Anna Wounded—Letters of Santa Anna and Gen. Scott terminating the Armistice—Propositions of Mr. Trist—Propositions of the Mexicans. &c., &c.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, Captain O'Grady, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 21st inst., bringing intelligence of the greatest importance. Immediately on the receipt of our papers and despatches we issued an extra containing the news—brief, but sufficient to satisfy public curiosity, and allay the anxiety for the fate of the army, caused by the length of time which had transpired without news, and the probability that hostilities had been resumed.

As we anticipated in our paper of yesterday the negotiations resulted in nothing. The last letter from Mr. Kendall is dated the 5th inst., and our file of the Diario del Gobierno, does not come down later than the 4th, but the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz has a letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 10th inst., together with extracts from the Diaro Del Gobierno and the Boletin of Atlixco, to the 12th, which, together with the letter we publish. The manner in which the armistice was terminated will be learned from the extracts we copy. A perusal of Mr. Kendall's letters, however, will at once show that a feeling of hostility was growing with the people of the capital as early even as the 30th of last month, and the Congress of the State of Mexico in session at Toluca had declared against peace. Notwithstanding repeated belligerent demonstrations by the enemy, and a positive violation of the armistice in our wagons not being permitted by the mob to enter the city for provisions, negotiations were still pending to as late a date as the 6th. The Arco Iris received letters from Mexico under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna convoked a council of generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott, that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities.

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to excite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

Following up events—as closely as the somewhat disconnected accounts will permit—in the order in which they occurred, we find that on the 8th, Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Atlixco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. We give below a translation of the Boletin's description of the engagement: presuming, that the reader will bear in mind it is Mexican, and is, in all probability a great exaggeration, if not an entire misrepresentation. It is from an extra of the Boletin, issued on the 9th inst:

"At half past five this morning (the 8th) the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left wing resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his orders were the battalion of Mina, whose colours was the patriotic and valiant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, of Oaxaca, in one of which was included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some others—all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen. Perez. The enemy in two columns, with his usual daring, attacked these points—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry. Gen. Perez sustained the fire very well for about half an hour, when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost 10 men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico, if, fortunately Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor. Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill. Twice he was dislodged, but on his retaking it the third time it was found impossible to bring our troops to the charge.

"In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavors to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a farther advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was, that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy, commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two points he had occupied and blowing up the house of Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Capultepec. It is believed that Gens. Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men. It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 200 wounded.—There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded. We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balderas, of the valiant Cols. Huerta and Golati, and of the determined Capt. Mateos of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero, telling his soldiers, on the point of death, that they must never forget they were Poblanos, and to fight valiently to the death. We will take care that he shall be buried in the Pantheon, and that his widow shall receive a pension.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning, by order of Gen. Santa Anna, and if above all they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill at El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early and the triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less the charge as commanded, Gen. Alvarez being obliged to state officially or through his adjutant that he did not make the charge, because his subordinate officers refused on account of the ground being too uneven and broken for cavalry, as if it were not the same for the cavalry of the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy will renew the attack to-morrow by another route—either by that of La Piedad, or by that of San Antonio. May God protect our cause on this occasion.

'One of the enemy's guerrillas, who came with Scott, was made a prisoner and shot on the spot.'

From the Diario del Gobierno.

At half past 4 o'clock this morning the Americans attacked the position of the mill of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. His numerous and brave columns were however repulsed three times by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave brilliant proofs of their patriotism and bravery. More than a thousand of the enemy remained on the field of battle, and on our side the loss has been less than one-half that number, having to lament the death of the gallant Col. Don Lucas Balderas, and Gen. Don Antonio de Leon being wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers.

The "traitor," Santa Anna, commanded in person the column, which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them, without doubt, the conviction that it is only through rivers of blood that they can penetrate the city of Mexico, and that at all events they will there find their sepulchre.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the *Arco Iris*, without vouching for its correctness:

When Gen. Perez abandoned the mill del Rey a bomb was discharged from Chapultepec and fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300, Americans are said to have been blown up, (*volaron*,) including Gen. Worth, who according to the account, had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya.

The next accounts we have from the capital come in a letter to the *Arco Iris*, dated the 10th inst. We subjoin a translation of it:

MEXICO, Sept 10, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend.—The whole day has been passed without an attack. At 2 in the afternoon an alarm was created by the appearance of two columns and two guerrilla parties, which were seen on the causeway of Piedad. A few shots were exchanged and the enemy withdrew.—According to all appearances we shall be attacked to morrow at three points, as the enemy, during the night, has been reconnoitering the country by means of camp lanterns (*foral de campana*). The Government has taken $800,000 which were being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy.

Gen. Smith has expired, and by the enclosed slip you will see that the Americans mutilated and cruelly assassinated the unfortunate Irish who were taken at the battle of Churubusco.

September 11.—It is 7 o'clock in the morning and thus far nothing has transpired.

In addition, we find the subjoined extract from the *Boletin de Atlisco*, containing intelligence from the capital under date of the 11th and 12th inst., which gives a continued narrative of the operations of the two armies:

MEXICO, Sept. 11, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend:—Under cover of what I sent you last night I stated nothing new, at which we were surprised, as it did not rain, and we expected to be attacked. Thus we passed the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening, when the alarm bell was rung and it was ascertained that there was firing of artillery at Chapultepec and San Antonio Abad. In the first place it was caused by the approach of a force of the enemy's cavalry, which took position on the hills of Tacubaya; moving from that village towards Morales, and there a skirmish with a party of our cavalry took place, in which a Captain and several of our soldiers were killed and some twenty of the enemy wounded with the lance.

In San Antonio Abad the fire upon the battery of the enemy, which is in a little hermitage half in ruins and situated at the end of the Causeway del Nino Perdido or La Piedad, which leads to San Angel, the enemy fired from six to eight bombs, of which but one fell without exploding.—The others we saw burst in the air. We then gave them several shots well directed, one of which fell within the very hermitage, raising a great dust; in consequence of which the enemy did not fire more than three or four shots up to 6 o'clock. A strong norther, which was blowing, prevented us from hearing them, and we saw the smoke.

It is said that to-morrow they will [illegible] with forty pieces on the batteries of [illegible] ities," [at the moment we cannot [illegible] an English word which will convey [illegible] meaning of this. Garitas are the [illegible] the immediate vicinity of cities, [illegible] the revenue is collected.—*Edit.*] [illegible] haps bombard the city from those [illegible] situated in the neighborhood of the [illegible] village of Piedad, which I have [illegible] they will do after taking any one [illegible] garitas particularly the one of San [illegible] nio Abad, which is the most advanced being in a straight line with Palace [illegible] is nearly on a parallel with the [illegible] the enemy and takes them in flank.

It appears that the enemy is convinced of the impossibility of reducing the capital by any other means, because [illegible] no doubt that he has lost 900 or 1000 [illegible] who were placed *hors de combat* [illegible] tion of the 8th, and among them [illegible] cers and three colonels killed and [illegible] tonel wounded. It appears that the [illegible] of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

In compensation for this loss [illegible] er you like, they hung yesterday [illegible] Angel all the prisoners of the [illegible] St. Patrick they took at Churubusco [illegible] all the world thought they would [illegible] been spared capital punishment [illegible] have expelled from their houses all [illegible] habitants of the village of Mixcoac [illegible] der to establish there their hospital [illegible] head quarters.

Last night a parcel of men [illegible] work at the fortification at the mill [illegible] justices of the peace, animated by the [illegible] lively feelings. Besides the Fort of Chapultepec, where from the [illegible] vantages were strong defences, and [illegible] there are first, and second and third [illegible] of defence, all the "garitas" are [illegible] fortified, having besides between [illegible] dad and San Antonio Abad three [illegible] and one trench which traverses [illegible] the grazing grounds and unites [illegible] "garitas."

SEPTEMBER 12.—At 5 o'clock [illegible] morning, the bells awoke us by [illegible] nouncement of an alarm. The [illegible] of San Antonio Abad and the [illegible] ing battery of the enemy opened [illegible] on each other. We have been [illegible] by a enemy a multitude of [illegible] greater number of which have [illegible] and long before they reached our [illegible] At the same hour a firing commenced [illegible] Chapultepec, on the right side [illegible] and in the mountains, where [illegible] attack, at a short distance from the [illegible] are stationed our forces of cavalry [illegible] fantry, who are watching the [illegible]

We opened at half past 6, from [illegible] tery of the "garita" of Belen, [illegible] from that starting from the [illegible] Nuevo, which is situated [illegible] formed by the causeway leading [illegible] village of La Piedad and Tacubaya [illegible] where the enemy directed all [illegible] appears to be the "garita" of San [illegible] Abad. The servant is at the [illegible] close—the alarm bell still continues.

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This brings us to the 12th, [illegible] hour of the day the letter was [illegible] are not informed. Of the events [illegible] ment we have only a brief [illegible] sufficient to assure us that our [illegible] achieved a brilliant triumph [illegible] army is revelling in the halls [illegible] tezumas." The only reliable [illegible] have of the last struggle before [illegible] is in a letter addressed to [illegible] our Collector at Vera Cruz [illegible] which will be found below. [illegible] pondent at Vera Cruz vouches [illegible] curacy, and we have reason [illegible] is from the same source as [illegible] giving the first and as correct [illegible] the battles of Contreras and [illegible]

CHIZAPA, Sept. [illegible]

Dear Sir:—I have the honor [illegible] you that an express arrived [illegible] ing from Mexico, which brings [illegible] gence that Gen. Scott was [illegible] Mexico; that on the 13th [illegible] troops took Chapultepec and [illegible] and went into the city that [illegible] Alavo was killed, and Gen. [illegible] was wounded in the arm [illegible]

[illegible] fear this new victory has not been [illegible] without great loss of life. The [illegible] accounts show that active hostilities [illegible] menced on the 18th, and were [illegible] with more or less activity until [illegible] took possession of the city. A [illegible] by the James L. Day, informs us [illegible] was reported among the Mexicans [illegible] ra Cruz, that we lost 1700 men [illegible] and wounded, but he could trace [illegible] authentic source. Another [illegible] timates Gen. Scott's loss at [illegible] to one third of his army, in [illegible] wounded, but upon what data he [illegible] opinion we cannot learn, and we [illegible] to think it is purely conjecture.

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TACUBAYA, Sept. [illegible]

I have only time to write a [illegible] before the express rider starts. [illegible] rio of last evening contains an [illegible] the breaking open the store [illegible] goos, and says that some [illegible] with knives, took a hand in [illegible] tion. The editor does not [illegible]