

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS"

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE]

VOL. 38.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1847.

No. 45.

## J. J. BIGGS

MOST respectfully invites his Friends and the Public generally, to call at his Store on Fayetteville Street, three doors South of Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store, where all who are fond of wearing fine Clothes, will find no difficulty in suiting their taste. His Goods will be manufactured to order in the best possible manner, and in the latest style, or as persons may direct. His Furnishing and Fancy Department was never better. Also, a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHES, constantly on hand. The above Goods were bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, or six months credit to punctual customers. Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1847.

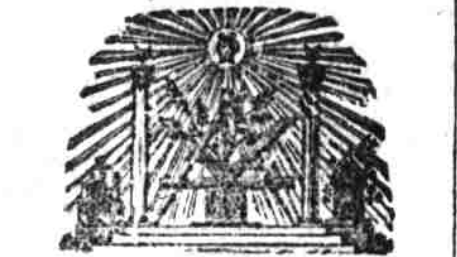
## FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, BROGANS, &c.

Henry Porter WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the Public generally, that he is now receiving his Fall Stock, selected by himself with great care in the Northern Markets, consisting in part, of Gentlemen's fine and coarse BOOTS, DOTTIES and SHOES; Ladies' SLIPPERS, WALKING SHOES, GAITERS, POLKA BOOTS, (a new and beautiful article.) BUSKINS, &c.; Misses SHOES of every quality and description, and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, which he is prepared to offer to customers on as advantageous terms as can be purchased any where in this City. Being a Manufacturer of the articles he offers for sale, he feels himself competent to select those in his line, and will, therefore, warrant every thing that he sells.

He has also received a considerable stock of coarse and strong BROGANS and SHOES, to which he would invite the attention of Masters and others, feeling assured that he can give them, as good bargains, and as serviceable an article, as they can procure in this market.

**Boot and Shoe Making.** The subscriber would also inform his friends and customers, that he has laid in a large and full supply of Materials for the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES; and he flatters himself that he is now capable of supplying them with either of these articles, which cannot be excelled any where in the print of *beauty, durability or finish*, which promise to stand ready to verify to all who give him a call. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation. He is prepared to furnish Manufacturers with every thing in their line, of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. HENRY PORTER, Opposite the Baptist Church, Raleigh, October 12, 1847.

## MASONIC



**THE Grand Lodge of North Carolina** will convene in this City on Monday evening, the 27th of November next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. A full attendance is earnestly desired. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN, Grand Secretary, Raleigh, October 15.

## THE EXCITEMENT, THE FOOD, THE EXISTENCE OF HUMAN LIFE.

No one passes this world of turmoil and trouble, of pleasure and misfortune, of grief and happiness, of expectation and realization, of hope and fear, of doubt and reality, of darkness and refugency without excitement—excitement created by thoughts on which the memory loves to dwell with feelings of pleasure—of excitement created by thoughts on which remembrance pauses with feelings of compunction and sorrow—and yet do what we will the same dark phantom constantly appears before us. We have excitement at the outset, we have excitement in the middle, we have excitement in the wane, we have excitement in the end of man's career; but excitement, and excitement of the most pleasing order, has been the days which have past and are yet to come by SYLVESTER. Letters from all parts from all sections of this vast country, are pouring in with orders for the LARGE MAMMOTH OF OCTOBER 30th, and he pictures to his mind the GRAND CAPITAL, GOLD, and various minor Prizes of magnitude, yet in comparison with that bright sun in the firmament of Lotteries are but luminous stars, and his thoughts dilate at the excitement which each recipient of Fortune's gracious favors, when bestowed, will naturally be animated by, for certainly **One hundred Thousand and Forty Thousand Dollars**, besides such sums of **Twenty Thousand, Fifteen, &c.**, are not distributed without some sensation. SYLVESTER will astonish, will excite the Union. PRIZES OF DAZZLING MAGNIFICENCE will like the discharge of fireworks, be scattered throughout the Union: November is arrayed in gorgeous pomp; and Sylvester's labors always commencing never ending, will be testified by the MILLION'S contained in these unsurpassed Schemes to his patrons and correspondents. He advises early orders, and be careful to address S. J. SYLVESTER, 41 Wall Street New York.

**NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 37, for 1847 to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 3rd of Nov. 1847. 66 numbers**

13 Drawn Ballots. \$10,000!  
\$40,000!  
1 of 5,000 dollars 1 of 3,500 dollars  
1 of 2,382 5 of 1,900  
20 Prizes of \$500 each!  
10 of 300!!!  
10 of \$250 each! 20 of \$200 each!  
226 Prizes of \$150 each!  
53 of 80  
53 of 60 54 of 50  
Tickets \$12—Shares in proportion.  
A certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.  
5 Prizes of \$20,000  
ARR \$100,000!  
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 71, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday 6th of Nov. 1847. 73 numbers—15 Drawn Ballots.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
5 Prizes of \$20,000!  
5 Prizes of \$10,000 each!!  
1 Prize of \$4,093  
70 OF \$1,000  
80 Prizes of \$500 each!  
125 Prizes of 400 each!!  
65 of 500 dollars 65 of 100 dollars  
130 of 50 130 of 50  
&c. &c.  
Tickets \$15 Dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$200—Shares in proportion.  
\$35,000

**ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 73, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday 15th of Nov. 1847. 75 numbers—15 Drawn Ballots.**  
**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
\$35,000!  
1 of 7,000 1 of 5,000  
1 of 4,000 1 of 3,780  
10 Prizes of \$2,000 each  
25 Prizes of \$1,000!!  
25 of 500  
220 Prizes of \$200 each!!  
124 of 100 124 of 80  
124 of 60 248 of 50  
&c. &c. &c.  
1 Ticket 10 Dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

**ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 75, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 20th of Nov. 1847. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.**  
**GRAND SCHEME.**  
\$30,260!  
\$10,000!  
5 prizes of \$5,000 each  
40 of 1,000 each!!  
40 of 500 each! 40 of 300 each!  
94 of 200 each!  
63 Prizes of \$100 each!  
63 of 60 136 of 50  
&c. &c. &c.  
Tickets only 10 dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

**ONE GRAND CAPITAL OF \$75,000!**  
**ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 77, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 27th of Nov. 1847. 78 numbers—14 drawn ballots.**  
**MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.**  
\$75,000!  
\$25,000! \$10,000! \$15,000!  
1 of 5,000. 1 of 5,000  
5 prizes of 2,000 15 prizes of 1,000  
100 Prizes of \$1,000!  
237 Prizes of \$500 each!!  
64 of 300 64 of 180  
64 of 100 128 of 60  
&c. &c. &c.  
Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.

**TO ALL WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.**  
**OIL OF TANNIN,**  
OR,  
**Leather Restorer:**  
A New Chemical Discovery.

Most people know that Skins and Hides are converted into Leather by the use of Tannin, extracted from certain barks, &c. When the force and strength of the Tannin worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore, tone, life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, by or blister, restore the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin, which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use, and it it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible with age. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliability, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doing its durability, in whatever manner the leather is used.

**These are Facts.**  
Those who will wear old shoes,—groan with corns—ride with ulcers on their backs—have old harness and throw them away half used,—look filthy themselves and all about them,—expend double what is necessary for articles of leather to their heart's content, for what we are, if their prejudices are so strong, that they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them; they are the greatest sufferers, we beg nobody's custom or patronage.  
Now, gentlemen, please yourselves!  
**Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUDE.**  
**KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.**  
A sure remedy for Worms in all cases.  
This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults. Thousands perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reason is assigned. What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious bowers of life—children.  
What should be done?  
The answer is plain. Give this Vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them.

with a certainty and preciously restoring. It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and so never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.  
The immense sale of this vermifuge has, in a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the persons who are requested to spread the same to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it.  
Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven.  
We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.  
Prepared and sold by COMSTOCK & Co., New York and sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUDE, Only Agent.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**  
In pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund have directed the following distribution of the net income of the said Fund, for the support of Common Schools, among the several Counties of the State, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1847.

County.	Pop'n. 1847.	Days' Suring 1847.	Days' Fall 1847.	Total Sum
Albemarle	12927	792 00	1821 84	2614 84
Alleghany	7289	444 00	625 46	1129 46
Amherst	10827	637 00	983 20	1620 20
Bertie	9483	579 00	854 43	1433 43
Bladen	6638	407 00	674 54	1081 54
Brunswick	4419	271 00	416 74	687 74
Burke	9606	553 00	805 54	1358 54
Catawba	6184	378 00	593 20	971 20
Cabarrus	5533	343 00	509 51	852 51
Caldwell	8000	206 00	471 40	677 40
Camden	4999	206 00	471 40	677 40
Catawba	10190	623 81	960 91	1584 72
Carteret	6047	269 00	570 23	839 23
Caswell	11855	721 00	1120 78	1841 78
Chatham	14116	852 00	1251 13	2103 13
Cherokee	3347	212 00	315 62	527 62
Chowan	5929	319 00	492 09	811 09
Cleveland	6623	402 00	624 78	1026 78
Colleton	3203	211 00	330 52	541 52
Crawford	4878	278 00	429 71	707 71
Cumberland	13128	802 00	1257 66	2060 66
Currituck	5860	233 00	352 59	585 59
Davison	13590	810 00	1281 58	2091 58
Davie	6818	418 00	642 02	1060 02
Duplin	9811	549 00	878 02	1427 02
Edgecomb	18734	773 00	1207 43	1980 43
Franklin	5841	341 00	524 78	865 78
Gaston	6705	373 00	636 25	1009 25
Greenville	13829	957 00	1445 61	2402 61
Green	3407	207 00	309 88	516 88
Guilford	11177	652 00	1014 68	1666 68
Halifax	15100	800 00	1235 33	2035 33
Haywood	4554	293 00	437 73	730 73
Henderson	3229	202 00	321 38	523 38
Hertford	6155	377 00	581 35	958 35
Hydell	3579	211 00	320 09	531 09
Johnston	14125	857 00	1328 53	2185 53
Jones	5818	352 00	560 03	912 03
Lenoir	6180	373 00	573 03	946 03
Lincoln	10190	623 81	960 91	1584 72
Macon	4732	259 00	445 28	704 28
Martin	6310	378 00	613 82	991 82
McDowell	4658	286 00	429 21	715 21
Mecklenburg	13740	802 00	1257 66	2060 66
Montgomery	3077	310 00	473 76	783 76
Moore	7450	452 00	697 82	1149 82
Nash	7363	462 00	713 37	1175 37
Norfolk	10760	638 00	1014 68	1652 68
Northampton	9203	528 00	1005 70	1533 70
Onslow	6430	395 00	606 31	1001 31
Orange	31370	1317 00	2034 03	3351 03
Pasquotank	7398	453 00	697 63	1150 63
Perquimans	6168	378 00	581 35	959 65
Person	8255	498 00	739 14	1237 14
Pitt	9341	583 00	900 09	1483 09
Polk	12513	758 00	1161 11	1919 11
Richmond	7857	440 00	693 76	1133 76
Robeson	9216	563 00	839 06	1402 06
Rockingham	11510	711 00	1091 82	1802 82
Roxboro	10761	652 00	1014 68	1666 68
Rutherford	18907	851 00	1235 56	2086 56
Sampson	10853	631 00	979 10	1610 10
Savannah	4709	283 00	414 03	697 03
Stokes	18120	925 00	1402 41	2327 41
Surry	14265	878 00	1354 61	2232 61
Tyrrell	4028	251 00	385 96	636 96
Union	17590	1095 00	1639 85	2734 85
Warren	9615	589 00	909 52	1498 52
Washington	3525	225 00	361 04	586 04
Wayne	9428	576 00	838 29	1414 29
Wilkes	11023	673 00	1041 64	1714 64
Yancey	3220	202 00	321 65	523 65
	659095	40,000	60,617,775	100,001,779

\*Included in Irredell, Wilkes and Caldwell.  
†Included in Lincoln and Catawba.  
‡Included in Rutherford and Henderson.  
42 St

**Invaluable Family Companion.**  
**LECTURES ON THE USES OF THE LUNGS, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart.**  
On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its uses, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Price 91-2 cents. By SAMUEL SHELD N FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The trade supplied.

**OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.**  
**BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO.**  
Report of Major General Scott. (Duplicate).  
No 31. Headquarters of the Army, San Augustin, Acapulco road, 9 miles from Mexico, August 19, 1847.  
Sir: Leaving a competent garrison in Puebla, this army advanced upon the capital as follows—Twigg's division, preceded by Harney's brigade of cavalry, the 7th;

Quitman's division of volunteers, with a small detachment of U. States marines the 8th, Worth's division the 9th and Pillow division the 10th—all in this month. On the 8th I overtook, and then continued with the leading division. The corps were at no time beyond five hours or supporting distance apart and on descending in to the basin of the capital, (75 miles from Puebla) they became more closely approximated about the head of Lake Chalco with Lake Tezcuco a little in front & to the right. On the 12th & 13th we pushed reconnoissances upon the Penon, an isolated mound (eight miles from Mexico) of great height, strongly fortified to the top (three tiers of work) and flooded around the base by the season of rains and sluices from the lakes. This mound, close to the national road, commands the principal approach to the city from the east. No doubt it might have been carried but at a great and disproportionate loss and I was anxious to spare the lives of this gallant army for a general battle which I knew we had to win before capturing the city or obtain the great object of the campaign—a just and honorable peace.

Another reconnoissance was directed (the 13th) upon Mexicalingo, to left of the Penon, a village at a fortified bridge across the outlet or canal, leading from Lake Joachimiteo to the capital—five miles from the latter. It might have been easy (masking the Penon to force the passage; but on the other side of the bridge, we have found ourselves four miles from this road on a narrow causeway flanked to the right and left by water, or boggy grounds. Those difficulties closely viewed threw me back upon the project long entertained of turning the strong eastern defences of the city by passing around south of Lakes Chalco and Joachimiteo at the foot of the hills and mountains, so as to reach this point and hence to manoeuvre on hard ground though much broken, to the south and southwest of the capital, which has been more or less under our view since the 10th instant.

Accordingly by a sudden inversion—Worth's division with Harney's cavalry brigade leading—we marched on the 15th inst. Pillow's and Quitman's division followed closely and then Twigg's division, which was left till the next day at Ayotla in order to threaten the enemy as long as practicable. Twigg's on the 16th marching from Ayotla towards Chalco, (six miles), met a corps of more than double his numbers—cavalry & infantry—under Gen. Valencia. Twigg's halted, deployed into line and by a few rounds from Capt Taylor's field battery dispersed the enemy killing and wounding many men and horses. No other molestation has been experienced except a few random shots from guerrilleros on the heights; and the march of twenty seven miles over a road deemed impracticable by the enemy is now accomplished by all the corps—thanks to their indomitable zeal and physical prowess.

Arriving here the 18th Worth's division and Harney's cavalry were pushed forward a league to reconnoitre and to carry on to mask San Antonio, and on the direct road to the capital. This village was found strongly defended by field works, heavy guns, and a numerous garrison. It could only be turned by infantry, to the left over a field of volcanic rocks and lava for to our right the ground was too boggy. It was soon ascertained by the daring engineers, Capt Mason and Lieut Stevens and Tower, that the point could only be approached by the front over a narrow causeway, flanked with wet ditches of great depth. Worth was ordered not to attack but to threaten and to mask the place.

The first shot fired from San Antonio (the 18th) killed Capt S. Thornton 2d draagoon a gallant officer who was covering the operations with his company. The same day a reconnoissance was commenced to the left of San Augustine first over difficult mounds & farther on over some field of volcanic rocks and lava which extends to the mountains some five miles from San Antonio towards Magdalena. This reconnoissance was continued to day Capt Lee assisted Lieut Beauregard and Tower all of the afternoon by Major Smith of the same corps. Other divisions coming up Pillows was advanced to make a practicable road for heavy artillery and Twigg's thrown farther in front to cover that operation; for by the partial reconnoissance of yesterday Capt Lee discovered a large corps of observation in that direction with a detachment of which his supports of cavalry and foot under Capt Kearney and Lieut. Col. Graham respectively, had a successful skirmish.

By three o'clock this afternoon, the advanced divisions came to a point where the new road could only be continued under the direct fire of 22 pieces of the enemy's artillery (most of them of large calibre) placed in a strong entrenched camp to oppose our operations and surrounded by every advantage of ground besides immense bodies of cavalry and infantry hourly reinforced from the city over an excellent road beyond the volcanic field and consequently entirely beyond reach of our cavalry and artillery. Arriving on the ground an hour later, I found that Pillow's and Twigg's division had advanced to dislodge the enemy pick, their way (all officers on foot) along his front and extending themselves toward the road from the city and the enemy's

left. Captain Magruder's field battery, of 12 and 6 pounders and Lieut. Callenders' battery of mounted howitzers and rockets had also with great difficulty been advanced with in range of the entrenched camp. These batteries most gallantly served, suffered much in the course of the afternoon from the enemy's superior metal.

The battle though mostly stationary continued to rage with great violence, until nightfall, Brevet Brig Gen P. F. Smith and Brevet Col. Riley's Brigades (Twigg's division) supported by Brig. Generals Pierce's and Cadwalader's brigades (Pillow's division) were more than three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the almost impassable ravine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp. Besides the 22 pieces of artillery the camp and ravine were defended closely by masses of infantry and these again supported by clouds of cavalry at hand and hovering in view. Consequently no decided impression could be made by day light on the enemy's most formidable position because independent of the difficulty of the ravine our infantry unaccompanied by cavalry and artillery could not advance in column without being mowed down by the grape and canister of the batteries nor advance in line without being vituperated over by the enemy's numerous cavalry. All our corps however including Magruder's and Callenders' last batteries not only maintained the exposed positions early gained, but all at tempted charges upon them respectively—particularly Riley twice closely engaged with cavalry in greatly superior numbers—were repulsed and punished.

From an eminence soon after arriving near the soon after arriving near the scene, I observed the church and hamlet of Contreras (or Anasita) on the road leading up the capital through the entrenched camp, to Magdalena and seeing at the same time the stream of reinforcement advancing by that road from the city I ordered through Maj Gen Pillow Col Morgan with his regiment the 15th inst then held in reserve by Pillow, to move forward and to occupy Contreras (or Anasita)—being persuaded if occupied it would arrest the enemy's reinforcements and ultimately decide the battle.

Riley was already on the enemy's left, in advance of the hamlet. A few minutes later, Brig Gen Shields with his volunteer brigade (New York and South Carolina regiments—Quitman's division) coming up under my order from San Augustin I directed Shields to follow and to sustain Morgan. These corps over the extreme difficulties of the ground—partially covered with a low forest—before described, reached Contreras and found Cadwalader's brigade in position observing the formidable movements from the capital and much needing the timely reinforcement. It was already dark and the cold rain had begun to fall in torrents upon our unsheltered troops; for the hamlet, though a defensive position can hold only the wounded men and unfortunately, the regiments had nothing to eat in their haversacks. Wet, hungry and without the possibility of sleep all our gallant corps I learn are full of confidence and only wait for the last hour of darkness to gain the position whence to storm and carry the enemy's works.

Of the seven officers despatched since about sundown from my position opposite to enemy's centre, and on this side of the field of rocks and lava—to communicate instructions to the hamlet—not one has succeeded in getting through those difficulties increased by darkness. They have all returned. But the gallant and indefatigable Capt Lee of the engineers who has been consistently with the operating forces is just in from Shields, Smith, Cadwalader, &c to report as above and to ask that a powerful diversion be made against the centre of the entrenched camp towards morning.

Brig General Twigg cut off, as above from the part of his division beyond the impracticable ground, and Captain Lee are gone under my orders to collect the forces remaining on the side with which to make that diversion about 5 o'clock in the morning. And here I will end this report commenced at its date and in another continue the narrative of the great events which then impended.

I have the honor to be sir with high respect your most obedient servant,  
**WINFIELD SCOTT,**  
Hon Wm I. Marcy Secretary of War, (Duplicate).  
No 32. Headquarters of the Army, Tacubaya at the Gates of Mexico, August 28, 1847.  
Sir: My report, No. 31, commenced in the night of the 19th inst, closed the operations of the army with that day. The morning of the 20th opened with one of the series of unsurpassed achievements, in view of the capital, and to which I shall give the general name—*battle of Mexico*. In the night of the 19th, Brigadier Generals Shields, P. F. Smith, and Cadwalader, and Colonel Riley, with their brigades, and the 18th regiment, under Col. Morgan, detached from Brigadier General Pierce—found themselves in, and about, the important position—the village, hamlet or hacienda, called indifferently, Contreras, Anasita, San Geronimo—half a mile nearer to the enemy's entrenched camp, on the same road, towards the factory of Magda-

lena. That camp had been, unexpectedly, our formidable point of attack, the afternoon before, and we had now to take it, without the aid of cavalry or artillery, or to throw back our advanced corps upon the road from San Augustin to the city, and thence force a passage through San Antonio.

Accordingly, to meet contingencies, Major General Worth was ordered to leave, early in the morning of the 20th, one of his brigades to mask San Antonio, and to march, with the other, six miles via San Augustine, upon Contreras. A destination was given to Major General Quitman and his remaining brigade in San Augustine—replacing, for the moment, the garrison of that important depot with Harney's brigade of cavalry, as horse could not pass over the intervening rocks, &c. to reach the field of battle. A diversion for an earlier hour (daylight) had been arranged the night before, according to the suggestion of Brigadier General Smith, received through the engineer, Captain Lee, who conveyed my orders to our troops remaining on the ground opposite to the enemy's centre—the point for the diversion or a real attack, as circumstances might allow.

Guided by Captain Lee, it proved the latter, under the command of Colonel Ransom of the 9th having with him that regiment and some companies of three others—the 2d, 12th, and rifles. Shields, the senior officer at the hamlet, having arrived in the night, after Smith had arranged with Cadwalader and Riley the plan of attack for the morning, delicately waived interference; but reserved to himself the double task of holding the hamlet with his two regiments (South Carolina and New York volunteers) against ten times his numbers on the side of the city, including the slopes in his left, and, in case the camp in his rear should be carried to face about and cut off the flying enemy.

At 5 o'clock, A. M., the great movement commenced on the rear of the enemy's camp, Riley leading, followed successively by Cadwalader's and Smith's brigades, the latter temporarily under the orders of Major Dimick of the 1st artillery—the whole force being commanded by Smith, the senior in the general attack, and whose arrangements, skill, and gallantry always challenge the highest admiration. The march was rendered tedious by the darkness, rain and mud; but about sunrise, Riley, conducted by Lieut. Tower, engineer, had reached an elevation behind the enemy, whence he precipitated his columns—stormed the entrenchments, planted his several colors upon them, and carried the work—all in seventeen minutes.

Conducted by Lieut Beauregard, engineer, and Lieut. Brooks, of Twigg's staff—both of whom, like Lieut. Tower, had, in the night, twice reconnoitred the ground—Cadwalader brought up to the general assault, two of his regiments—the voltigeurs and the 11th; and at the appointed time, Col. Ransom, with his temporary brigade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, not only made the movement to divert and to distract the enemy, but