

Well! the long agony is over, and after numerous delays, accidents, mutinies and riots, Col. Stevenson's notorious California Expedition has actually taken their departure, for which joyful event, the citizens of New York should unite in a general prayer of thanksgiving. Since, two months ago, nearly, they pitched their tents on Governor's Island, the City, day after day, was "frightened from its propriety," by the most alarming rumors of insubordination and disorder in the camp. First came the flare up, on the part of the volunteers, about the exorbitant prices the Colonel charged them for a uniform, (which it now appears, had originally been manufactured by a Tailoring house in Baltimore, for some of the black regiments in St. Domingo, but not being found to answer the expectations of the Nigger Government of that Island, was brought back and reserved for the wear and use of AMERICAN CITIZENS!!!) they, for many cogent reasons, did not admire.—The Colonel hastened to Washington to receive further advice from head quarters relative to the means he should use to force the Californians to buy the clothing he had provided for them; but the volunteers despatched a representative there also, who, it turned out, played his part so well, that on his return the men handed up their "nigger" habiliments to Mr. Stevenson, who came back from Washington chagrined and disappointed. Then came the row about paying that "year's wages" in advance. The volunteers would not embark until Stevenson would first "fork over," which he did, rather reluctantly, at the eleventh hour.—And then came the grand finale, the last act, in this meridian, at least, in the farce, which at one time threatened to assume all the seriousness of a tragedy. As the ships were on the point of sailing, a warrant was granted by Judge Daly, (on what plea I could not learn,) and put into the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, for the arrest of Col. Stevenson.—But on the Sheriff's attempting to board the "Thomas H. Perkins," one of the vessels chartered for the Expedition, on board of which was Col. S., he was ordered by a sentinel not to come on board—the agent of the law still persisted, however, requesting an Officer to give his compliments to Col. Stevenson, and to state his errand. Word was returned, that no person whatever should come on board, and, if they did, they must do so at their peril. The Deputy Sheriff proceeded about half way up the gangway, when Capt. Turner (late a Policeman in the office of the Chief of Police, and a nephew, it is said of Col. S.) directed the sentinel to cock his piece, and if the Sheriff attempted to cross the side of the ship, to shoot him down. The Deputy Sheriff, considering the danger to be imminent in endeavoring to serve the writ, got again into his boat, came on shore, and obtaining the assistance of officer A. M. C. Smith, went again alongside. An officer of the California volunteers, a relation of Mr. Smith, got down into the boat and assured him and the Deputy Sheriff, that if they attempted to go on board again, they certainly would be shot, as the pieces were loaded, and some of the parties would have no objection to the performance of the duty! Whereupon both the officers returned immediately, and on making the Mayor acquainted with the facts of the case, that functionary, adopting the advice of the Council of Police, ordered that a Steam-boat should be chartered, take a strong posse on board, and arrest Stevenson, dead or alive. But the movements of the Civil power were entirely too tardy a match for the Military. The Colonel, on being apprized of the proceedings against him on shore immediately tripped the anchor of his fleet, and set sail in the utmost confusion, leaving a shore some two hundred volunteers, who had had leave to come on shore in the earlier part of the day! Thus has ended this miserably contrived concern—no, not ended; that yet remains for some other crime to witness. What the purpose of the Expedition is, the Secretary of War and President Polk alone know; we here, are entirely in the dark, and so were many of the officers whom I questioned, concerning the nature of their mission. It has cost the Government a pretty sum, at all events about a million of dollars, it is estimated. The subject will undoubtedly be overhauled in the next Session of Congress, and some light may then be thrown upon the mystery; meanwhile, we must remain in the dark as to its errand, and content ourselves with having got rid of so disorderly and law-defying a crew.

SUGAR CANE IN N. CAROLINA.

We were presented on Monday, with a fine specimen of Sugar Cane, from a small crop raised by the Rev. Dr. Owen, of Sampson county. It is said by a gentleman from Florida, to be equal in appearance to any usually produced in that State. It appears to be well matured, and we understand it has become a very common thing among the farmers of Sampson to raise the cane, and that some of them are preparing to go into the regular business of Sugar making. A considerable quantity is expected to be made by some of them the present season. We hope the enterprising farmers of old Sampson will go ahead in this important experiment.

Raleigh Register.

RELIC OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

We were a day or two since shown the *Spurs* worn by the British Col. Ferguson, when he fell at the Battle of King's Mountain. They are of solid silver, British manufacture, of course, and besides valuable as a trophy are still considered fine. They are now the property of J. T. Alexander, Esq., whose sons have made them do service at several of our plain Republican musters and reviews.—Lincoln Courier.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.



Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1846.

We learn by a notice in the "Newbernian," that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a Steamboat Navigation Company, to navigate Neuse River.—NATHANIEL BORDEN, Esq., in his reply to Mr. Shepard's address to the people of Rowan, at this place, before the late election, remarked, that if North Carolina would rise, flourish, and keep pace with her sister States throughout the Union, she must do at least one of two things: She must either go into internal improvements—building rail-roads, clearing her rivers for navigation, &c., thus providing facilities for the transportation of her surplus agricultural products—or else she must go into the manufacturing business. A portion of her population thus diverted from agriculture, would afford a home market for the farmers' surplus; and a mutual benefit, and the prosperity of the State must ensue. This, we think, every body must admit is rational and true; and we therefore hail with delight, every indication of the consummation of either or both of these vital objects. Let us clear our rivers, and they will clear the farmer of his surplus products, and give him, in return, such articles as he stands in need. Let us connect important points by rail-roads, not otherwise to be connected, and a commerce, now progressing at the rate of 18 miles per day, will at once leap on at the rate of from 300 to 500 miles. It is impossible to enumerate the benefits that would certainly follow a liberal system of internal improvement in North Carolina. It would arrest the tide of emigration, and cause it to set back: It would re-build crumbling walls and broken fences: It would enclose wasting grounds and fill yawning gullies: It would save and make manure, and cover barren fields with luxuriant crops: It would fill the farmer's purse and brighten the faces of his wife and daughters. Nay, its blessings would not stop here: they would flow to every class,—capital would come in and seek investments in all the various pursuits of civil and social life: the mineral resources of the State would be developed; its water-power improved; and its glory and happiness promoted. Onward then, the spirit of improvement which is now rising in the east and west, and may it receive the direction of wisdom, and the encouragement of every true son of the "Good Old North."

Sugar.—This is a sweet subject to write about—very sweet. Our loco friends who are so fond of the worm-wood and the gall, ought to touch upon it, occasionally, for the sake of smoothing the distorted muscles of their faces, which their peculiar tastes have screwed and twisted out of shape and decency. Why don't they just mention *SUGAR*? Do they "take!" The truth is just this, reader. *Sugar* is a deadly poison to our Democratic friends, just now. When we were little boys, our papas used to tell us, that if we would sprinkle salt on the birds' tails we might catch them; and many a time, we went out with salt in our pockets to catch birds. That was a deception, for the birds would fly away before us. But here is a case in which the game have no wings. It is a slippery game however, and unless you are very cautious, though you attack him with *sugar*, he will eat it through your fingers. Nevertheless, let us try him.

These Democrats have been praising the new tariff bill in the most glowing terms, and to it ascribing wonderful results in lowering the prices of such goods as are consumed by the common people. They mention dry goods, and other kinds; and also claim the rise in the price of breadstuffs, in the Northern markets, as the operation of the same cause. Every thing is gained and nothing lost by this darling measure of the party. But in all their boasting we hear nothing said about *Sugar*. This is an important article to every man of family—an article which he must have; and he is obliged to feel any change in the price of it. Has the new, democratic tariff effected the price of *Sugar*? Has it, too, gone down? Oh! no. But it has gone up! There is a rise of from 1 to 2 cents. How does this happen? Will they tell us that it is because the English have abolished their tariff? We remind them that they have done the same. How is it then, that the new tariff lowers the price of some articles, whilst it runs up on *Sugar*. Let the new tariffites explain it.

David Valentine.—A friend who was present at the trial of this man, at Davidson Superior Court, (last week,) before his Honor, Judge Battle, has kindly furnished us with full particulars, and the evidence in the case. We will probably publish them soon. "Hugh Waddell and Cad Jones, Esqrs. appeared in behalf of the State, and J. M. Leach and A. C. Lindsay for the Defendant. After an examination of the witnesses for two days, and a thorough investigation of the whole case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Raleigh Register of the 13th, publishes a Statement from the Literary Board, showing the amount to which each County in the State is entitled, under the Fall distribution, for the purposes of Common Schools. Rowan's quota is set down at \$912 90.

Benj. Duxon.—convicted of the murder of Wm. W. Peden, of Wilkes, was executed at Mocksville, on Friday last. He denied his guilt to the last.

A meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Court-House at Mocksville, on Thursday of the Superior Court, (His Honor Judge Dick being in the Chair,) when the following Resolutions were passed in relation to the late Gen. James Cook:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bar, of the Sixth Circuit, deeply regret the death of Gen. James Cook, our associate and fellow member of the legal profession.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the kindness of his heart, the integrity of his private life, his attainments, and distinguished ability as a lawyer and advocate, and his fidelity in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the relatives of the deceased, and published in the Journals of the State.

MAKE WAY FOR MARYLAND!

She is coming with a perfect rush!!!

The Ball of 1840, again put in motion!!!

The returns from Maryland are, indeed, most gratifying. The Whigs have swept the State fore and aft, leaving scarcely a spot to show where Loco Focoism was. The Legislature is largely Whig in both branches. Even Baltimore has virtually surrendered to the Whigs. After a desperately hard-fought battle, the Whig Senator (the first one ever chosen in the City) was elected by one vote—thus securing a Senator, good and true for six years. Let this be remembered hereafter, and cited to illustrate the value of one vote. The Whigs also elected two Delegates, one of them John P. Kennedy, formerly in Congress, and a gentleman of brilliant talents. The majority in each branch will be ample for all purposes.

The Baltimore papers attribute this victory, mainly, to Mr. Polk's tampering with the Tariff. Perhaps, Loco Focoism, after being soundly drubbed, will admit that Ex-Senator Haywood "knew a thing or two."—Rat. Register.

Hung himself.—Captain Aaron Willard, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, committed suicide at his residence in that town week before last. He returned home from Boston as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention—took his breakfast as usual the next morning, and then went to his barn and hung himself. He might have saved his breakfast!

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.

Three Days Hard Fighting!

The Steamship, James L. Day, Captain Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that MONTEREY HAS CAPITULATED, AFTER THREE DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles.—The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans out numbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. That best tells the character of the fight.—*Picayune*, Oct. 4.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, 3 miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st, he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of General Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and

should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Major Kinney, Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house tops of the city.—The rear of the first battery, was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The 1st Division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort.

The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d, 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the 2d fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity.—A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza.

The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia.—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General.

At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several officers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of a mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the terms of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:—

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city and the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, fort or citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican Army.

Killed.—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry: Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lt. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlett, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Battem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do.; and a Lieutenant in a German Company.

Wounded.—Major Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., very slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Major Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wainwright, 8th do., slightly; Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; General Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Major Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lieut. Allen, do. do.; Lieut. Scudder, do. do.; Lieut. Nixon, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Sept. 29, 1846.

Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued it for three days. On the morning of the 24th Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by Gen. Taylor.

Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans to evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks.—The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

General Ampudia acknowledged 7000 as the number of his troops but it probably amounted to 11,000. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee Volunteers on the 21st under the eye of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed, his horse was wounded.

Our killed and wounded will amount to 500. Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hays's command had an action some distance this side of Monterey with a considerable Mexican force and dispersed them in a short time. Col. Hays killed a lieutenant colonel of the Mexican Army single-handed.

How many were killed or wounded in this action I did not learn.

Some volunteers on their way from Mier to join the Army were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops and killed and shockingly mutilated.

BISHOP'S PALACE, MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 24.

Gentlemen: This is the fourth day since the battle of Monterey commenced. On the 20th, at noon, Gen. Worth marched from the camp east of the town in the direction of the heights west of the town. McCullough's and Gillespie's companies of rangers forming the reconnoitering party. At night the division bivouacked almost within range of the guns stationed upon the highest point of the hill, on which the Bishop's Palace is situated. At daylight on the 21st, the column was again in motion, and in a few moments was turning the point of a ridge which protruded out towards the enemy's guns, bringing us near to them as their gunners could desire. They immediately opened upon the column with a howitzer and 12-pounder, firing shell and round shot as fast as they could discharge their pieces. The road now wound in towards a gorge, but now far enough to be out of range of their guns, which still played upon us. Another ridge lay about three-fourths of a mile beyond the first, around the termination of which the road wound, bringing it under the lofty summit of a height which rises between Palace Hill and the mountains which arise over us on the west. When the head of the column approached this ridge a body of Mexican cavalry came dashing around the point to charge upon our advance. Capt. Gillespie immediately ordered his men to dismount and place themselves in ambush. The enemy evidently did not perceive this manoeuvre, but the moment they came up, the Texans opened upon them a most effective fire, unsaddling a number of them. McCullough's company now dashed into them.—Capt. C. F. Smith's camp, and Capt. Scott's camp of Artillery, (acting as Infantry) and Lt. Longstreet's company of the 8th Infantry with another company of the same regiment likewise charged upon the enemy. The Texas horsemen were soon engaged with them, in a sort of hand to hand skirmish, in which a number of the enemy fell, and one Texan was killed and two wounded. Col. Duncan now opened upon them with his battery of Light Artillery, pouring a few discharges of grape among them, and scattering them like chaff. Several men and horses fell under this destructive fire. I saw one horse and rider bound some feet into the air and both fall dead and tumbled down the steep. The foot companies above named then rushed up the steep and fired over the ridge at the retreating enemy, a considerable body of whom were concealed from our view, around the point of the hill. About thirty of the enemy were killed in this skirmish, and among them a Captain, who, with two or three others, fell in the road. The Captain was wounded in

three places, the last shot in the forehead. He fought gallantly. I am sorry that I cannot describe light batteries, one of which Lieut. Mackall, were mounted on the slope of the ridge, and the firing of a nine pounder immediately over the right of the at Duncan's batteries. The took positions, and a fire thrown towards Palace Hill. The nine pounder was shot with great precision, a ball falling directly in the middle of the batteries thus exposed, and fortunately hitting neither of anything, Col. Duncan moved to a ranch about half a mile from the town, where Gen. Worth, after ordering the flag hauled down, ordered the Artillery Battalion, and the Louisiana Volunteers to this position about two miles from the enemy's guns, and fell directly in their midst, wounding a man! The Texans manage their artillery as the Americans do—decided by every officer. A column moved towards the town at this time, Capt. McKavett was shot through the back by a private of the 5th Infantry, wounded in the thigh, that day. About fifty Mexicans were on the hill side, over the morning at our troops some hundred any harm. The Division position pointed out, and when Capt. C. F. Smith's battalion, with two companies (Scott's) and four companies foot, were ordered to storm this. This gallant officer was and was followed with eagerness and men of his command, and on all sides to be taken, and this party was physically a forlorn hope, would be taken, no one brave fellows would fall inevitable. The distance reaching the foot of the hill, a part of the perpendicular and through the sharp pointed rocks and was the 7th Infantry command was ordered to support Capt. Smith by marching directly to the arrived before Capt. Smith, and to take a circuitous sent up Lieut. Gantt with upon the hill side, to divert the enemy from Capt. Smith's could not be seen. The sustained a heavy fire of as they forded the San Juan, the foot of the height, which of hail in their ranks, without Lieut. Gantt's party were around shot, which cut the loose stones in the rank, any one; but the gallant within an inch of being killed, which raked down the steep with fragments of rock, dust and fire was accompanied by a of musketry, the enemy of the hill side, but the let move up, driving the Mexicans were recalled. Capt. Smith's rived and moved up the hill, vance, and did not halt for Mexicans were driven from this was going on, Col. Persim commanded the 5th and 7th with Blanchard's Louisiana Martin Scott, had been ordered whole—gave orders for them around on each side and was situated about half a mile on the same ridge and Palace. Such a foot race as seldom if ever been seen; making the tallest kind of the foremost. Capt. Smith he took upon the height, and breastworks and fired into P. F. Smith's men, with a cheering—the 5th and 7th reaching the ridge above time. The Mexicans fired at it but it did not save them, but hesitation in our ranks. Our and cheered, until they foremost entering at one end, about 1000 in number, treat. The colors of the stantly raised, and scarcely those of the 7th were along commands entered the fort was the race—the 5th horse vance in first. J. W. Miles company, was among the entered. The three commands have come out even in the not five seconds behind. I rates the gun found in the away at the Bishop's Palace tion was found than our troops three guns that were captured guns was found concealed, brass pieces. Several mal beautiful tents were likewise, none. Wounded, in the bullet through the calf of Sergeant Hurdle, of K. company, severely in the from New York city, and well educated man, as well Private White—the same Mexican officer's trunk at received it and its contents wounded in the head. Capt. none; wounded—Lieut. Sergeant Maj. Brand, badly musket ball. Privates McKavett slightly wounded—Sergeant beater, distinguished himself

Thus was this brilliant most without bloodshed. I give the particulars of this C. F. Smith was in the the battle of Resaca de la the most gallant and the Army—so say all his I have heard speak of him.—Gen. Smith, of Louisiana himself on that occasion, Capt. Miles, in truth, every his duty nobly.

The gallant conduct of Lieut. T. Penbrink, and the is, is praised by the the truth the Louisiana day for four days, and