

THE REPUBLICAN.

BY W. B. GULICK.

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NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We are again indebted to the enterprising proprietors of the Charleston Courier for Mexican intelligence. The subjoined accounts are as we find them in the Courier, with the exception of one or two letters, and the extract from the Diario del Gobierno, which, being merely repetitions of the news contained in the Boletin extra, are omitted.

Our readers will bear in mind that the accounts are almost entirely Mexican, and not entitled to implicit confidence.

Yesterday afternoon by our exclusive express, we were placed in possession of the N. O. Picayune of Sunday last, being twenty-four hours in advance of the mail, and containing important, but still very disjointed intelligence from our army in Mexico.

The knowledge that an express had arrived at Montgomery, and the item relating to the rumored deaths of Gens Worth and Pillow, having been mentioned, afforded an opportunity for the most extravagant reports to obtain circulation. When we found these reports so rife as to excite much apprehension for the fate of Gen Scott, which, according to the thousand tongued old lady, Madam Rumor, had been driven from the city of Mexico, and surrounded by sixty thousand Mexican troops we deemed it advisable to allay the apprehension by disseminating the heads of the intelligence brought by the Express.

The news, though voluminous, is still so disjointed and unsatisfactory as to particulars, that it leaves us in much doubt as to the true position of affairs.

The fact of the termination of the armistice of which we were previously advised, via Pensacola, is confirmed, and it is also clear that there has been several days hard fighting, resulting finally favorable to the Americans, but at considerable loss in killed and wounded on our part.

The report of the death of Gen Worth, it will be seen, rests on the authority of a letter from Jalapa, in which it is stated that 300 Americans were blown up at the same time—we place no confidence in this rumor for the reason that subsequent dates do not allude to it, which would have been the case if true.

We see it stated in a letter of the 10th, from Mexico, "that Gen. Smith has expired"—and again in a letter of the 11th it is remarked: "It appears that the death of Gen Pillow is uncertain." Now that we have lost three Generals, and no other notice taken of the occurrence than above stated, is very improbable, and we therefore discredit these statements, still not doubting that Gen Worth has received a severe wound as announced in this news via Pensacola.

The fate of the traitorous battalion, will not be lamented by any one. They met a merited punishment, and their summary execution evinces a firm determination on the part of Gen Scott to perform his duty as a military commander at any hazard.

The letter from Orizaba to Mr Dimond, our Collector at Vera Cruz, gives the latest dates from Mexico, and announces the glorious intelligence of the OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Pensacola paper, received yesterday contains an extract of a letter received there, which tends strongly to confirm the above statement. It is as follows:—"On the 9th inst., the armistice was broken up and hostilities commenced. Gen Worth's division was attacked by a large force of Mexicans. The Mexicans were routed—one of their Generals killed and another wounded badly—they had about 2,500 killed and wounded. We had Gen Worth dangerously wounded and about 1100 of his men killed and wounded. On the 10th inst. our whole force was engaged, and made their way into the city of Mexico. Our forces occupying one-half the city and the Mexicans the other, and fighting still going on."

An officer of the Navy of high rank writes to his friend at Pensacola, also of the Navy, under date of the 16th inst., in these words: "News arrived to-day that the American troops had re-commenced hostilities and had entered Mexico."

On the 15th Gen Lane arrived at Vera Cruz with about 2000 of the Buena Vista boys, and two days afterwards, he was to take up the line of March for Mexico. Gen Paredes was on the road and had fortified one of the passes, and may give Gen Lane battle.

We have commented on the news received with a view of bringing to the minds of our readers the improbability of many of the gloomy rumors contained in the mass of matter which follows; and without detaining them further from its perusal, merely remark that now, in our opinion, all further speculations of negotiation should cease until our country and treacherous enemy shall be thoroughly and effectually subdued and compelled to sue for mercy.—*Courier.*

[From the N. O. Picayune, 26 ult.]
IMPORTANT FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Another Battle and Another Victory—The Armistice Terminated—Battle of the Mill del Rey—Reported Repulse of our Army with a Heavy Loss—Rumors of the Deaths of Gens. Smith, Worth and Pillow—Battle of Chapultepec—Great American Victory—Our troops taken Possession of the Capital—Gens. Bravo and Leon Killed, and Santa Anna Wounded.

The steam ship James L. Day, Captain O'Grady, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 21st instant, 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 Gobier-

no 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 Diario 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 commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna:

"The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult. stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have no good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction, or reparation if these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC
Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States:

Sir—By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army, and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon the repairs made in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which, it is probable, is owing to typographical errors.—*Eds. Pic.*]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vessels, and to the profanation of the images generated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural. But I shall desist of offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the territory of the Republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility

before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's humble servant.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

On the 7th, Gen. Herren, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite 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 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; premising, 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 instant:

At half-past 5 this morning [the 8th] the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left was resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec.—This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose colonel was the patriotic and valiant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, Oaxaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some other—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 force, although he had not lost ten men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown proofs 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 in a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was 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 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 further 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 his force 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 Chapultepec. It is believed that Gens Twigg 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 Churrubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retired 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 to 700 wounded. We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon, since dead; that of Col Balderas, of the valiant Col Huerta 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 Pueblanos, and to fight valiantly to the death. We will take care that he shall be buried in the Pantheon, and that his unfortunate 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 of El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have been terminated early and triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less make the charge as commanded. Gen. Alvarez being obliged to state officially to the 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 Piedra, 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.

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

MEXICO, Sept. 10, 1847.
My Esteemed Friend—The whole day has

passed without an attack. At 2 in the afternoon an alarm was created by the appearance of two columns and two guerilla parties, which were seen on the causeway of Piedra. 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 (farol de campana). The Government has taken \$300,000 which were being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy.

Gen. Smith has expired.
The following is an extract of a letter from a Mexican, within the city, of the date of Sept. 11th:

"It appears that the enemy are convinced of the impossibility of reducing the capital by any other means, because there is no doubt that he has lost 900 to 1000 men, who were placed hors de combat by the action of the 8th and among them 37 officers and 3 colonels killed and one colonel wounded. It appears that the death of Gen Pillow is uncertain.

In compensation for this loss, or whatever you like, they hung yesterday at San Angel all the prisoners of the Legion of St. Patrick they took at Churrubusco, when all the world thought they would have been spared capital punishment."

ORIZABA, Sept. 19, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadalupe. Your friend, &c.

To F. M. Dimond, Esq., Collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a credible source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th. The Sun of Anahuac has it that on the 13th the heights and works of Chapultepec were carried; that on the 14th and 15th the city was bombarded, and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec. As we have already stated, however, we place no reliance on any of these reports except that of the correspondent of Mr. Dimond.

As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city. A passenger by the James L. Day, informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one fourth to one third of his army, in killed and wounded, but upon what data he bases this opinion we cannot learn, and are inclined to think it is purely conjecture.

We come now to what our readers have looked for with great anxiety—the basis upon which Mr. Trist and the Mexicans proposed to negotiate. It will be seen that from the commencement there was no real intention on the part of the Mexicans to conclude a peace. In fact it is not saying too much to assert that their propositions were farcical in the extreme, and originated in fraud and deception, the only motive which evidently actuated them being a desire to obtain time to strengthen themselves for a renewed conflict.

For want of time and space, we only give an outline of the propositions of each party. The first proposition we come to is that of Mr. Trist:

ART. 1. There will be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, without any exception whatever. All hostilities by sea or land shall cease immediately and definitely as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both parties.

ART. 2. All prisoners of war made by both parties, both on sea and on land, shall be liberated as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.—exchange of ratifications of this treaty.—Besides it is agreed that if any Mexican citizens should be prisoners of the Camanches, or of any tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States the government of the U. States will endeavor to obtain their return to their homes, according to the treaties existing with those Indians.

ART. 3. As soon as the present treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United States of Mexico, orders will be issued without delay to the commander of both parties, on both sea and land, that hostilities are suspended, and that such suspension shall be strictly observed. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, change of ratifications, towns and possessions all the ports, territories, towns and possessions of every kind, which may have been captured by the United States from the United States of Mexico during the war, except those comprised within the limits of the United States, as defined by article No. 4 of this treaty, will be given up without delay and without occasioning any damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured during the war, or without any treaty which may originally in said ports or towns or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics, will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues off land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upwards by mouth of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence towards the north to the longitude of the northern limit of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direction to the same and des-

cending by said arm and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific ocean.

ART. 5. In consideration of the extension of territory, as defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which will appear in article No. 8, the United States abandon, forever, all claims against the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war; and besides this agree to pay to the United States of Mexico, \$— (The sum is not specified.)

ART. 6. In consideration of article No. 4, the United States agree to guarantee and pay to the claimants all the obligations which are now due, and which may fall due according to the convention concluded between the two Republics in the city of Mexico on the 30th January, 1843, and to provide for the payment of the decisions given in favor of the claimants, given under a convention between the U. S. and the Mexican Republic, under date of the 12th April, 1839. And the United States also agree to assume the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States, not previously decided against the Government of the United States of Mexico, up to a sum which shall not exceed three millions of dollars, and which shall have originated previous to the 13th May, 1846, and which also shall have been acknowledged as just debts by a tribunal of commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and binding, provided that on deciding on said demands, the said tribunal shall be governed by the principles and rules prescribed by articles Nos. 1 and 5 of the convention, not ratified, but concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 20th of November, 1843; and in no case shall a decision be given in favor of any claim, unless it is regulated by these principles and rules, and the United States by this, and forever after, exonerate the United States of Mexico from all responsibility to these claimants, whether rejected or admitted by said commissioners.

ART. 7. Merely states that in case of any difficulty in the settlement of the claims, the archives of the Government are to be at the service of the commission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

ART. 8. The United States shall have in perpetuity free of any tax or claim whatsoever, for the produce of their own country or the produce introduced under their flag, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for or from the Pacific, by any means of conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canals or rail roads.

ART. 9. All the goods introduced during the occupation of the country by the United States shall be free from either importation or internal duties, and free from confiscation.

ART. 10. The articles of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 5th April, 1831, between the two powers, shall be renewed for the period of eight years after the ratification of the treaty; each party having the right after the expiration of that period to terminate the same by a notice of one year.

ART. 11. This treaty will be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the consent of the United States of Mexico with the full approbation of the General Congress; and the ratification will be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of— months from the date on which it may be signed or as soon as possible.

Leaving aside for the present the first instructions from Santa Anna to the Mexican commissioners, we proceed to give an outline of the ultimatum offered by them under his renewed instruction, which differs slightly from the original position:

ART. 1. Is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by land or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and returned to their homes.

ART. 3. All the forts, towns or territory and artillery taken by the forces of the United States shall be returned to Mexico.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front of the Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line, through said bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Neuces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source; from the source of the River Neuces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico, until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics; from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees not to found any new establishments or colonies in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Neuces.

ART. 5. In consideration of this extension of the territorial limits of the United States, the Government of the said States agree to pay to the government of the United States of Mexico, \$—, at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

ARTS. 6 and 7. By these articles the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

ART. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

ART. 9. Stipulates that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the U. S.

ART. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the United States to have the priv-

ilege of returning to Mexico, without any tax being exacted from them.

ART. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexican Government previous to this cession of territory are to be respected by Government of the United States.

ART. 12. The Republic of the U. States binds itself, solemnly, not to admit henceforward the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory to the Republic of North America.

ART. 13. All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops will pay the duties established by the Republic unless they have been pre-paid; otherwise they will be confiscated.

ART. 14. The government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

ART. 15. Merely relates to the ratification of the treaty.

MR. KENDALL'S LETTERS FROM THE ARMY

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]
TACUBAYA, AUG. 30, 1847.

Since I wrote you yesterday we have a thousand conflicting rumors from the city.—Santa Anna certainly has some 15,000 troops under his arms but is as much in favor of peace as ever. He has opponents in every party and every quarter, many of them, too, warmly in favor of peace. They perhaps may overcome their scruples to the man for the sake of the measure, but of this we shall know more anon.

The Congress of the State of Mexico, in session at Toluca, has come out against peace measures, and the Governor, Ologuibel, has also issued a manifesto on the same side.

The peace commissioners, after being in session two or three days, have adjourned until the 1st September, Wednesday next. Of their proceedings no one knows any thing, but it is rumored that both Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist express hopes that a treaty of peace will be signed.

Valencia is at Toluca, endeavoring to write himself out of the scrape his great lack of fighting propensities got him into at Contreras.—Santa Anna, meanwhile, loads all the blame upon Valencia—his insubordination, he says, lost everything. With this I send you one of the intercepted letters, captured on the 22d inst. by our dragoons. It is rich, and probably as true as it is rich. "Maria" speaks her mind freely, and if the valiant Polkas can find any thing complimentary in what she says it is more than I can. I have the promise, in company with another correspondent, of being allowed to copy all the best of the letters.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

[Copy.]
MEXICO, Aug. 21, 1847.

My Much Loved Uncle—Considering that you would be uneasy on our account under present circumstances, I write to relieve your mind. Every thing is lost, and I believe, there is no hope for us. Day before yesterday Valencia had a fight with the enemy, near Contreras, and it was supposed he was victorious; but the next morning he lost every thing. Yesterday some National Guards that were at San Antonio had a small fight and the battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, [Polka troops—Gentlemen soldiers], ran like cowards—as also did the cavalry of the 11th—and the 3d light infantry. This is a strange fatality, and it seems our troops are good for nothing but to boast. I only heard them cry, there comes the Yankees, overcome with terror—and rinding a whole league without stopping, from which fact I have no hope that resistance can be made at the gates, as is intended; you will see what will happen if a defense is attempted. They will all run and their history will end. Ruperto saved himself, as he had the luck to run away in company with the "Victorias," and he is now safe with his dear aunt and quite tranquil. It appears quite impossible that 12,000 men under the command of Scott should have put to flight and entirely covered 32,000 of our men. It confounds reason—the fact is opposed to reason and almost incredible; yet, strange to say, it is true. This misfortune has no remedy, and the affair must soon end; and we can do nothing. Do not believe the thousand lies our troops may tell you, and of which they boast. You know that here (in Mexico) a thousand lies are told from our next door neighbors—therefore how much more exaggerated they will be when traveling to you. Do not be afflicted, but hold all your dear to quarantine. Recommend yourself to God and trust in him and he will take care of us.

MARIA.

P. S.—My Dear Uncle—I refer you to my sister's letter for the news. I can add nothing to it but that we the Mexicans are

[This postscript, although not signed, was probably written by the brave and chivalrous Ruperto, who left tranquility and his dear aunt for a moment in order to prove to his uncle that he was really quite safe.]

TACUBAYA, Aug. 24.

For two or three days no provisions have been brought out of the city, and this morning three hundred pack mules, ordered in for supplies, were sent back from the garita unladen. Two nights since, a large store-house belonging to Mr. Hargous, and containing provisions was broken into and robbed in the face of the authorities. At 8 o'clock in the morning, just as our pack animals were approaching the building to be loaded, some eight or ten of the robbers were arrested, Santa Anna has apologized for the outrage, I am told, and I suppose has promised to refund every thing stolen, and so the matter will be dropped. The fact that our wagons are not allowed to enter the city cannot be construed into any thing but an infringement of the armistice; yet as Santa Anna says he is fearful of a mob, and Gen. Scott has been instructed to tax his patience and long-suffering to the last, I suppose it will be overlooked.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.