# THE REPUBLICAN.

BY W. B. GULICK. NEWBERN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1847. VOL. I, NO. 43.


[*For the Republican.*]

## Lines to Miss —— of Lenoir Co.

Go! give thy love to all,
And sigh on on every breast,
Thy roving heart I'd not recall
Although 'twould make me blest.
Go! gaze in others eyes,
And smile on all you've won,
My heart forever sighs,
I cannot love but one,—
Go seek another's kiss,
That seems so sweet to thee,
I'd not deprive thee of *one* bliss
Although 'twere *death* to me. WALTER.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY
## William Hill Jordan,
*Before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forrest College, June 10th,* 1847.

THE design of Education is to develop the faculties and discipline them to a healthy and vigorous action—to enlarge the mind—to elevate the sentiments, and to fashion the whole character to its due shape of moral beauty, either by imparting information directly, or by training the faculties to those intellectual operations by which it is acquired. It is the medium, by which we come to the possession of knowledge. And as knowledge relates to duty, as well as truth, education—either by communicating facts—or by elevating the mind to just and enlarged conceptions in relation to them, is necessary to the knowledge, and consequently to the practice, of *duty*. It is a chief source of the *power* which one mind exercises over another. It multiplies the means, and greatly increases the sources of our happiness; and from all these considerations, it is evidently calculated in a very great degree, to improve the character and promote the happiness of man. Deprived, therefore, of education, we must be deprived of all these benefits, which it is its design to impart. Such a privation must, of necessity, operate as an injury to the character.

The riches of science are all locked from the contemplation of the uncultivated mind. Nature displays all her beauty and munificence to eyes sealed in darkness. The wonders contained in every leaf that trembles in the wind and every grain of sand upon which he treads—in every cloud that floats over his head, and every vapor that ascends from beneath his feet— are all hidden from the admiration of that mind upon which ignorance has fixed her seal. The beauty of the rich landscape—the blue Heavens and the deep sea—earth, with all its furniture of fruit and flower—the chastened radiance and wondrous beauty of the nocturnal skies—all waste their sweetness and lavish their riches upon the mind whose perceptions have not been formed by the hand of Taste, to a just appreciation of natural beauty and sublimity. All the great principles of knowledge—in whatever department—if understood at all, are but feebly and indistinctly apprehended by an ignorant man. The operations of his mind are crude and immature. Unpractised in the just exercise of its powers, the mind easily becomes the dupe, either of its own delusions or the designs of others. Incapable of high resolve or elevated moral sentiment, the man doomed to ignorance, feels nothing of those conceptions of duty which impel noble minds with an irresistible energy to those deeds of sublimest virtue which are alike the crown of him who performs, and a blessing to the world for whom they are achieved; which shed such a glory upon our common nature. The influence of mind upon mind, which is so great an element of power, can exist in but a very limited and imperfect degree, with an uneducated man. For the mind must possess power before it can exert it. To such an one, the fountains of rational enjoyment—of intellectual and moral pleasure must, of course, in a very great degree be sealed. Stinted, for want of knowledge, which is its proper food, the mind must dwindle to a dwarfish size.—Deprived of communion with those objects, which purify and exalt them, the affections must languish and descend to degenerate associations. Restricted from that course of virtue in which a most liberal and enlarged apprehension of duty would propel us, the character must suffer a necessary deterioration.—Under such an influence, the mind must sink and grovel. Or, if it contain an ethereal spark which will not permit it to grovel in the mire, it feels at least, that it is imprisoned and fettered—forbidden to walk abroad through the fair fields of knowledge, or soar into the region of intellectual light and liberty.

Besides these advantages, of which an uneducated man is *deprived*, the want of education—or in other words *ignorance*, exerts a positively vicious influence upon his character.

The cause of this may be easily explained. Whenever the dominion of reason is abridged power and sway of passion are increased. The faculties of the understanding are not strengthened, the mind is left exposed to to the inroads of delusion. Hence, uneducated persons will be found very frequently, and in a degree peculiar to themselves, to be subjected to the power of *prejudice*; to be the devotees of superstition; the subjects of a wild enthusiasm, and the tools of faction.

How often is it seen to be the case, that one man under the influence of low and vulgar prejudice, becomes offended with another, without being able to assign any good reason for such a conduct. The dress of one person does not please him. The manners of another are offensive; and thus, without being able to prove to his own satisfaction even, that such persons are, in these respects, less right than himself; or indeed, that there is anything reprehensible in their conduct, his mind becomes embittered with the most virulent prejudice. The difficulty in this case is—not that one person may not lawfully differ in his opinions from another, with regard to what respects dress and manners, but the *malignity* of the offence consists in this: that for no better reason than such a difference, he allows himself to conceive the most implacable opposition against an unoffending person. With about as much justice and good feeling one man, who loves bacon, might quarrel with another who prefers beef. Thus blinded and envenomed, prejudice can see nothing that is good—nothing that is deserving—in the unfortunate victim upon whom she has fixed her jaundiced eye. His very virtues become vices. That which in others is a just subject of admiration, in him who serves only to provoke to increased ulceration and pruriency the malignant distemper of the prejudiced mind.—There is no hope for him. Like the unhappy victim in the hands of the inexorable inquisitor, the heritic must die.

Superstition, too, is a monster that loves the dark. Like the nightshade, and other noxious plants, it flourishes in the deep shadows of the wild and uncultivated forest, where the interlocked boughs allow not the beams of heaven to penetrate. True, that Religion, in taking her throne in the heart, has witnessed its subjection to the supremacy of Revelation; but superstition will not object to the Bible, provided the imagination may only be permitted to mingle with its sacred truths, her dreams and her visions. The uncultivated mind, too, is often charmed, more with the illusions of the imagination than with the lessons of Religion; and finds more pleasure in abandoning itself to wander over unknown and fairy land, than in being confined to the sober walks of reality. The antidote to this poison is *reason*, purified by religion, and strengthened by education.

The enthusiast indulges in most arbitrary and unwarantable notions concerning his duty, and promises himself certain success in the course, however eccentric and wild, which he conceives Heaven to have prescribed his obedience. These suggestion of a heated mind and a distempered imagination he substitutes as the rule of his conduct, in the place of the sure declaration of the oracles of Heaven. Unfortunate is it, for the interests of piety, when it falls under the influence of this fierce and untractabe spirit. Religion, associated with knowledge and reason, is the solace of life—the ornament of society—the true source of improvement—the bond of union, and the safe-guard of order. But, *enthusiasm*, assuming her name and usurping her banner, bursts asunder the bonds which bind society together! lights the flame of discord; tramples under foot all laws, human and divine, and triumphs in one universal scene of carnage and of blood.

From the foregoing considerations it will be easy to see, that ignorant men, however good they may be, are greatly exposed to the dangers of faction. For superstition and enthusiasm are, of themselves, two of the most powerful elements of faction. They have only to take a political direction, and the deed is at once effected. How great is the danger to such persons (and the more conscientious they are, the greater frequently will the danger be) of becoming the dupes and tools of intriguing and aspiring demagogues, who seek, by all the means which they can press into their service, to accomplish the designs of a reckless ambition! Such men, wherever they go, are blowing the flames of discord, and belching the fires of faction—perhaps without impropriety I might say, the fires of hell.—Their work is especially among the weak—the credulous—the conscientious. Tyrants, they tell them, are grasping their liberties.—They will soon be slaves. The rich are taking the government all into their own hands. Their religion is in danger. They will soon be subjected to tribute. They will be compelled to build churches, and pay salaries to impostors and hypocrites. *We*—they announce to them, are the chosen instruments of Heaven, sent to avenge your wrongs. Submit no longer to the imposition. You are unworthy of the name of Freemen, if you tamely bow your necks to the yoke. Your unborn children will curse your memory if you suffer now, the chains to be fastened on their hands. Unsheathe your swords. Rally under the banner of liberty, and fight the battle of God and Truth.

Often has the heartless factionist thus played upon the feelings of good but credulous men, as a means of seducing them to the accomplishment of his nefarious designs. Their religion itself becomes the means of accomplishing the crimes which they most abhor, and against which they would defend their country, though it were at the price of their blood.

Such are some of the evils—both of a personal and social character, resulting from ignorance, even when associated with piety.—Their deleterious influence, upon both the character and happiness of man, is most evident. Volumes would be necessery to display their full extent and malignity. We mention them now only as a man would warn his fellow of a serpent in his path, by simply calling his name. By its tendency to arrest these evils, and to deliver the character from their malign influence, as well as to enlarge and elevate the mind—to assist the affections to rise to their proper objects—to impart energy and efficiency to human action—to refine the taste and fashion the manners, the genius of education disemprisons the spirit of Religion, and sends her forth, on strong and buoyant wing, to dispense her benefits in the world.

## Choice of Evils.

The Home Journal relates the following piquant anecdote:—

"A very fashionable lady of rank, in Paris, lately drove to the residence of a fascinating actress of the Vaudeville theatre, and endeavored by alternate threat and persuasion to induce her to cease the encouragements of the attention of a certain young Marquis. The highborn dame finally took leave with the remark, 'Well then, Mademoiselle, since you must needs spread your fascinations over some one in my circle, will you please to let it be my husband? The conquest would cost me less and be quite as agreeable to you."

"Ah! dear doctor, how is my wife to day?" The doctor shook his head and said—"you must now prepare for the worst." "What," iaid the husband, "is she likely to get over it?"

## Major Lally's Command.

The Lynchburg Virginian refers to a letter in its posession from an officer in the United States army, dated Jalapa, August 26, which gives more partiulars of the adventures of the train commanded by Major Lally, on its route up, than we have yet seen:

"The train was more harrassed than any other, in consequence of the belief that it had a large amount of specie. It met the enemy on the 10th, 12th, 15th and 19th of August, and cut its way through in every instance, with a loss, in the aggregate, of more than 80 men. Twelve were killed and several of the wounded afterwards died. Major Lally received a ball on the 19th, when near Jalapa, through his neck. Capt Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs, and Capt Cummings, of the 11th Infantry, both from Virginia, and Captain Clark, of North Carolina, were severely wounded, the first in the head, and the second in the leg. Lieutenants Adams, of the Marine Corps, Winder and Cramer, of the new Regiments, were also very badly wounded. Little hopes were entertained of the recovery of Lieuts Adams and Winder. With these exceptions all the wounded were doing well and considered out of danger. Captain G. C. Hunter, who, as we mentioned some time ago, on the strength of an article in the Union, highly distinguished himself, was in command of all the troops—about 1200—at Jalapa."

## New York and South Carolina REGIMENTS.

In the battles of the 19th and 20th ult. near Mexico, the South Carolina and New York Regiments were commanded by Brig. Gen. Shields. His Report to Maj. General Pierce, who commanded the Division, (or to the commander-in-chief,) and Lt. Col. Dickinson's Report of the South Carolina Regiment, will be found below. They were received on the 17th inst., by David Johnson, Esq., Glen Springs, S. C., and first published in "*The Spartan*," printed at Spartansburgh. These two regiments suffered a greater loss in proportion to their numbers than any others in the field. It will be observed that Gen. Shields' Report is dated Aug. 24th, four days after the battles. He speaks of Col. Burnett as severely wounded. Had he not been living at the date of the despatch, Gen. S. would have announced his death. We have great hopes that we shall soon hear that he is out of danger.

*Jour. of Com.*

HEADQUARTERS, 1st BRIGADE.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Mexico, Aug 24th, 1847.

Sir—On the 19th inst., about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the orders of the General, commanding this division, I marched from this place with the New York and South Carolina Regiments of Volunteers, towards the battle field of Contreras. On reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, who occupied on my arrival a position which overlooked the field, he described to me in a few words the position of the contending forces,—pointed out the route of my command, and briefly instructed me as to the dispositions which would render my force the most servicable. Directing my march upon the village near Contreras, the troops had to pass over ground covered with rocks and crags, and filled with chasms, which rendered the route almost impassable. A deep ravine, along the bed of which rolled a rapid stream, was passed after dark with great difficulty and exertion; and to rest the wearied troops after crossing, I directed them to be upon their arms until midnight, and whilst occupying this position, two strong pickets, thrown out by my orders, discovered and fired upon and drove back a body of Mexican Infantry, moving through the fields in a direction from their position towards the city. I have since learned that an attempt had, in like manner, been made by the enemy to pass the position on the main road, occupied by the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and with a like want of success, thus being foiled in his effort to retire during the night. About midnight I again resumed the march, and joined Brig. Gen. Smith in the village already alluded to.

Gen. Smith previous to my arrival had made most judicious arrangements for turning and surprising the Mexican position about day-break, and with which I could not wish to interfere. This cast upon my command the necessity of holding the position evacuated by Gen. S., which was threatened by the enemy's Artillery and Infantry on the right, and a large force of his Cavalry on the left.

About day-break the enemy opened a brisk fire of grape & round shot upon the church & village in which my brigade was posted, and also upon a part of our own troops, displayed to divert him on his right and front, evidently unaware of the movement in progress to turn his position by the left and rear, which was delivered with such terrible effect, the whole Mexican force was thrown into the utmost consternation. At this juncture I ordered the Regiment of my command to throw themselves on the main road, by which the enemy must retire, to intercept & cut off his retreat; and although officers and men had suffered severely during the march of the night, and from exposure without shelter or cover to the incessant rain until day-break, this movement was executed in good order and with rapidity. The Palmetto Regiment crossing a deep ravine, deployed on both sides of the road, and opened a most destructive fire upon the mingled masses of the infantry and cavalry, and the N. Y. Regiment brought in lower down and on the road side, delivered its fire with like effect. At this point many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and some 365 captured, of whom 25 were officers, and among the latter was Gen. Nicholas Mendosa.

In the mean time the enemy's cavalry about 3000 strong, which had been threatening our position during the morning, moved down towards us in good order as if to attack. I immediately recalled the infantry to place in position to meet the threatening movement, but sooon the cavalry changed its direction, and retired towards the capital. I now received the order from Gen. Twiggs to advance by the main road towards Mexico, and having posted Capt. Marshall's Company, So. Ca. Volunteers, and Capt. Taylor's Company, New York Volunteers' in charge of the prisoners and wounded, I moved off with the remainder of my forces, and joined the positions of the 2d and 3d divisions, already *en route* on tho main road. On this march we were joined by the General-in-Chief, who assumed the command of the whole; and the march continued uninterrupted until we arrived before Churubusco. Here the enemy was found strongly fortified and posted with his main force, probably near 25,000. The engagement was commenced by the 2d division, under Twiggs, soon joined by the 1st, under Worth, and was becoming general when I was directed by the Commander-in-Chief with my two Regiments, and Pierce's Brigade, the 9th and 12th and 19th, with the mounted Howitzer Battery, and ordered to gain a position if possible to attack the enemy's rear and intercept his retreat.

Leaving Loonco, by a left hand road and moving about a mile upon it, I moved thence with my command towards the right through a heavy corn-field, and gained an open but swampy field, in which is situated the Hacienda de las Portales; on the edge of this field beyond the Hacienda, I discovered the road by which the enemy must retire from Churubusco, and found his reserve of about 4,000 infantry occupied it, just in the rear of the town. As my command arrived, I established the right upon a point recommended by Captain Lee, in whose skill and management I had the utmost confidence, and commenced a movement to the left, to flank the enemy on his right, and throw my troops between him and the city. But finding his right supported by a heavy body of Cavalry, some three thousand strong and seeing that with his Infantry he answered to my movement by a corresponding one towards his right flank, gaining ground faster than I could, owing to the heavy mud swamp through which I had to operate, I withdrew the men to the cover of the Hacienda, determined to attack him upon his front.

I selected the Palmetto Regiment as the base of my line, and this gallant Regiment moved forward firmly and rapidly, under a fire of musketry as terrible perhaps as any which soldiers ever faced. The New York 12th and 15th, deployed gallantly on the right and the 9th on the left, and the whole advance opening their fire as they came up, and moving steadily forward, the enemy began to waver, and when my order to charge was given, the men rushed upon and scattered his broken ranks. As we reached the road, the advance of Worth's command appeared, driving the enemy from the strong hold of Churubusco. I took command of the front and continued in pursuit until passed by Harney with his Cavalry, who followed the routed foe into the very gates of the city.

In this terrible battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy fought behind his works, under the walls of his capital, our loss is necessarily severe; the loss, I regret to say, has fallen most severely upon my command. In the two regiments of my own Brigade, numbering about six hundred in the fight, the loss is reported 240 killed and wounded. Pierce's Brigade, under my command in this action, lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, amongst the latter was the gallant Col. Morgan of the 15th. His command having rejoined its division immediately after the action, I have as yet received no official report of its loss. A particular and detailed account of the loss, as also of the prisoners captured by the command, accompanies this report. In this last engagement my command captured 380 prisoners, including 60 officers; of this number 42 had deserted from the American army during the war, and at their head was found the notorious O'Riley, who had fought against the troops at Monterey and elsewhere. In closing this report I beg to offer my thanks to the many gallant officers of my command, for their zealous and fearless support during the conflict. To Col. Burnett and the Lieut. Col. of the New York Volunteers—to Lieut. Col. Dickinson and Major Gladden of the South Carolina Volunteers, as also, to many of their gallant subordinates, every praise is due. Col. Burnett was severely wounded whilst in the command of his regiment, and bearing gallantly forward the colors of his corps. My thanks are due the Medical Staff of the command: Drs. Halstead and M'Kebbin of the New York, and Drs. Clark and Bland of the S. C. Regiment; as also to Dr. Swift, U. S. A., for their attention to the wounded.

It affords me pleasure, (and I but perform my duties too) in acknowledging my great obligation to Capt. R. E. Lee, as also to my particular staff, Capt. F. N. Page, A. A. G., Lieut. R. P. Hammond, 3d Artillery, A. D. C., and Lieut. T. Davis, of Illinois, acting as aid, for their gallant services and fearless exposure in encouraging the troops and conveying my orders during the different engagements. Lieut. Bone, commanding the Howitzer Battery, deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which he brought his guns into action, and continued to serve them. I beg respectfully, through the General of division, to ask for these gentlemen the favorable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and to recommend them to the President. Lieut. Shubrick, of the Navy, who accompanied me attached himself to the Paimetto Regiment of his native State, and fought in its ranks and is spoken of handsomely in the report of its commander. Whilst thus enjoying the pleasure of bestowing my commendation upon the living, I turn with feelings of sorrow, though with pride, to recollect the gallant dead. Lts Adams and Williams of the S. C. Regiment, and Lieut. Chandler, of the N. Y. Regiment are of these gallant dead. By yielding their lives to achieve this glorious victory, they have won the soldier's fame with a soldier's death.

The noble and gallant Colonel of the S. C. Regiment, had risen from his sick bed to share the hardships of the field, and the dangers of the combat, with his devoted Regiment; he survived the conflict of the morning to lead his command; victory again awaited it, although wounded himself and having his horse shot under him, he still continued to press onwards near the colors of his Regiment, until the fatal ball terminated his life.

The gallant soldier in his youth, has won in his death upon the field of battle, fame for himself and his Regiment, and added another name to the roll of Carolina's departed heroes.

(Signed,) J. A. SHIELDS,
Brigadier General, Commanding 1st Brigade, Volunteer Division.

COL DICKINSON'S REPORT.

HEAD QUARTES, S. C. Regt. Vols.,
SAN AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23d, 1847.

General—Early on the morning of the 20th inst., Col. Butler, in pursuance of your orders, marched his command from the road running to the South of his quarters, by which it was reported many Mexicans were retreating from the field of Contreras to the city of Mexico. Owing to the thick patches of maguey & a rugged ravine, he could not reach his position until several hundred of the enemy had passed. As the Regiment emerged from the ravine into a field, extending to the road (which field was flanked on our right by a stone wall, extending to the road and enclosing an orchard,) we discovered large masses of the enemy in the road before us; and although they perceived us at the same time, they were unable to escape beyond our reach until every gun in the Battalion had been brought to bear upon them; most, however, had broken into an open field opposite, which only the more exposed them to our fire. Through this field in full musket range of our position, mingled groups of their cavalry and infantry continued to pass. Shortly, however, we perceived large masses forming in line of battle, under cover of the stone wall, already mentioned—and that a large body was advancing from the orchard, on our right flank and rear. Col. Butler immediately changed front to the right by a flank movement, and brought the enemy, in both their positions, as they advanced from cover, under his fire; this they returned for a short time, and then retreated. Col. Butler perceiving that others of the enemy were passing through the field, in our front, left a few files to guard our rear—formed again on the road, and maintained a steady fire upon the enemy, who continued to pass for about twenty-minutes—large bodies of Mexicans then came forward and surrendered themselves to Col. Butler, who, seeing other bodies still coming, remained upon the road with three companies, while the rest of the Regiment, in pursuance of an order from the General, retired beyond the ravine to oppose a very large body of cavalry, appearing in our rear. Of the enemy one hundred and twenty-seven were killed and wounded, and two hundred and seventeen taken prisoners. Among the latter were the following officers of rank, to wit:—One General Officer, two Staff Officers, two Colonels, three Lieut. Colonels, four Commandants, three Captains, and four Lieutenants. Our own loss in the action, from the random fire of the enemy, was one Sergeant severely wounded, and one private slightly.

Capt. Marshall with his Company, (E) was left as a guard over the prisoners, who were placed in a Church, and the Regiment soon after took up its line of march on the road to Mexico. About noon the Regiment was ordered to make a detour to the left, and strike upon the same road a short distance beyond the enemy's works at Cheraposa, to cut off their retreat, as it was reported that the works had been carried by our troops. On arriving on the field after the subsequent action, we found that the New York Regiment, in consequence of numbers of horsemen and a small corps of the Howitzer battery having inrruded themselves betwixt us, were some three hundred yards in advance of us, and the 9th infantry attached, for the time being, to our Brigade, nearly the same distance in our rear; at the proper point we proceeded to form the line of battle, and as soon as the two right flank companies were in line, we were ordered to advance—despatch in reaching the road to cut off retreat being considered of more importance than a regular advance. Before, however, one half of the Companies were in line, we found the New York Regiment retiring under cover of the hacienda, to our right, and as soon as our line was unmasked by this Regiment, we found ourselves exposed to a heavy fire from the road, which appeared to be densely filled with Mexican troops, as also the hacienda to the left of the field we occupied, and immediately on the road. As we had attempted, for the reason stated, very imperfect order, in our line of battle, was obtained; and as that apparent now indispensable, we were ordered to march by the right flank, as we reached the left flank of the New York Regiment. As the Hacienda did not possess sufficient breadth to protect the flanks in forming line of battle in its rear, the Battalion was ordered to form by Companies, and to march in column to the line, in advance of the Hacienda, and a little to the left, upon which the General in person had placed himself; there they were ordered to deploy upon the Color Company. The Companies of the left wing formed in regular order, but some Companies of the right wing were thrown into confused masses by the obstrusion of miscellaneous troops belonging to different arms of the service; this was mostly remedies, and the advance was ordered. The line continued to advance, under a heavy fire, some thirty paces in rear of the General, about 150 yards, when they were halted. The General had cautioned the men not to open their fire until he gave the orders; but directly they halted, the General took his position in line of battle, and at this time the squad of mixed troops upon our extreme right, already mentioned, commenced firing; and the battalion supposing the order given, opened its fire. It was understood by the field efficers to have been the General's intention to have made our battalion the base of formation of the others attached to his brigade, and that as soon as the whole were in line, they were to advance within either easy musket range of the road, or to charge as he should deem best.

As the firing had already commenced, and did not interfere with the formation of the other battalion, it was permitted to continue. As soon, however, as one or two companies of the New York Regiment appeared marching up the right, the order was given to charge, and the battalion was gallantly led forward by Maj. Gladden, then in command of the Regiment. The Colonel had been killed directly after our fire had been opened, and the Lieut. Colonel severely wounded a few minutes before the charge. Our line of battle numbered, at the commencement, 3 field officers, 2 staff officers, 7 Captains, 24 Lieutenants, 22 Sergeants, 273 rank and file; after the battle, the number who were unwounded, for duty, was 1 field officer, (Major,) 4 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 12 Sergeants, 169 rank and file. The total of our loss in the engagement in killed and wounded, was 136. The Major informed me that upon reaching the position of the enemy, he found that they had abandoned it and were in full retreat for the city; several companies were in pursuit and the others formed as a reserve in the road.—The whole were shortly ordered to advance by the General, but in consequence of the large number of killed and wounded reported to him, the battalion was soon ordered back to the hacienda, now converted into a hospital. The three companies sent in pursuit were overtaken by a piece of artillery, which they supported nearly to the suburbs of the city, until they were recalled.

Capt. Marshall, who rejoined the regimen with his command at this place, reports to me that soon after the battalion had left the church where the prisoners were placed under his charge, finding himself destitute of provisions, sent a detachment of his company to forage for fruit and green corn; this detachment surprised a party of Mexican soldiers engaged in the same pursuit. They killed one and captured 43, whom they brought back and delivered to their Captain. This makes the total number taken at that place 260, which, with the 127 killed and wounded makes the total of 387.

I should be unjust to the officers of the Regiment and to my own feelings, were I to close this report without acknowledging the gallant manner in which all the grades of officers performed their duty, and sustained the honor of their flag. Until the engagement of the evening, our Regiment had been in no very dangerous position, and the troops in that regard were raw and inexperienced; upon that occasion each officer had to lead his command, and their number in killed and wounded show how faithfully they met the necessity. Our noble and unfortunate commander had his horse shot under him, at the head of his command in the first of the engagement; a short time after, he received a wound in the leg, and yielded the command to his next in rank. Finding, however, that the wound, although serious, had not broken his leg, he accompanied the Regiment in its subsequent advance upon the field. Here he had scarcely taken his position in the line of battle near the colors, when he received a wound on the left side of his head which instantaneously terminated his life. As you witnessed yourself, his gallant bearer, I will only add that he was not only a brave officer, but a guardian father to his Regiment.

I have already stated that the occasion required of every officer, a fearless example to his command, and that it was fully met by all. A few instances of gallantry falling accidentally under my immediate notice, I will mention; not as making invidious distinctions, but as a conduct characteristic of the whole corps of officers: Maj. Gladden attracted my attention by his usual regard for regularity—disorder, however partial, seemed to give him concern. He was always at his post and duty. Capts. Sumter and Dunovant of the flank Companies, exhibited that promptness and order so necessary on the flank; never once did I see either corps in broken order, or behind its time, upon the line or in the advance; the first lost its flower in that fight, and ended the engagement without enough to bury its dead and bear its wounded to the Hospital. In the deployment upon the color Company, (Captain Walber's,) that and Capt. Dessaussure's, which I formed the first upon it, were nearly annihilated; the first, after the line was formed, having but four men left, and the other, (the largest Company in the Regiment,) leaving but 24. I was near Captain Desaussure, and saw his clothing literally riddled with bullets. He stood on the right and front durihg all the firing, exhibiting such cool courage that not one of his men wavered, though the foot of each was bathed in the blood of his next comrade. Capt. Wm. Blanding, of Company F, and Lieut. Wm. C. Morgne, commanding Company D, bore their Companies' flags on the right flanks of their Companies during the heaviest of the fire;—the latter received his from the dying hands of his gallant subaltern, Lieut. D. L. Adams, who fell with it in his hands; and the former from his color Sergeant (Hicks,) who also fell wounded. Capt Moffat, of Company C, received a severe wound in the leg, but remained on duty till a rapid advance left him behind. Lieut. J. R. Clark, commanding Company G, was attracting my attention by giving some orders in his usual quiet and temperate manner, when he received what I fear will prove, a mortal wound. Capt. J. D. Blanding, of the Staff, being dismounted, and the command small, attached himself to the company to which he originally belonged, and was wounded while sharing his fortunes in the honor and danger of the fight. Adj't. James Canty, in the latter part of the action, was sererely wounded in the face, while extending the orders of the commander of the Regiment. Lieut. Shubrick of the Brigade Staff, having lost his horse, attached himself to Company E, where he did duty throughout the engagement. The Field and Staff officers being all dismounted, Capt. Hammond of the Brigade Staff, at my request, communicated the orders of the Generals directly to the Captains of Companies, whenever the noise of the engagement prevented them being heard. I beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to him, and my admiration for his very gallant bearing during the engagement.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
J. P. DICKINSON,
Lieut. Com'dg So. Ca. Regiment.

To Brig. General SHIELDS,
Com'dg Brig. Vol. Division.