

From the N. O. Picayune, Ath inst.

FROM THE ARMY.

CAPITULATION OF MONTE-REY, AFTER THREE DAYS' HARD FIGHTING!!!

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, three 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 Gen. 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 Maj. 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, 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 first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and first 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 1st 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, of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Captain Ridgely's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one 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 immediately turned against their former owners. On the morning of the 22d General Worth continued his operation, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palaces. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana Volunteers under Captain Blanchard performed efficient and gal-

lant service as a part of Captain 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 reconnoiter, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texan rangers dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &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 of the same day, General 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, by 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 General Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers 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 the 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 offer 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 that 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 8 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 concur-

rence 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 Engineers; Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do., Maj. Barbour, do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlitt, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do.; a Lieut. in a German Company.

WOUNDED.—Maj. Lear, 3d Infantry severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do. very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do. severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do. slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do. severely; Major Abercrombie, 1st do. slightly; Lieut. Potter 7th do. slightly; Major Mansfield slightly; General Butler, volunteer division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly, Colonel McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Major Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers, Lieutenant 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.

GEN. KEARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.—ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO.

The Lexington (Missouri) Express, contains the following Proclamation, issued by Gen. Kearney, immediately after taking possession of Santa Fe, by which he annexes the Department of New Mexico to the United States:

PROCLAMATION. To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the U. States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops on the 18th inst., took possession of Santa Fe, the Capital of the Department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte) as a part of the U States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the Church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them. Also to protect the person and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries, against their enemies, the Eutaws, Navahoes, and others, and while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of laws; and to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the U. States, to return forthwith to them or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public Treasury.

It is the wish and the intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own Representatives to the territorial legislature, but until this can be done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico, from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and thereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late Governor of this department, has

fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as Governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the Capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of Independence of the United States. By the Governor, S. W. KEARNEY, Brig. Gen.

THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1846.

THE ELECTION IN THIS DISTRICT.

We have delayed the publication of our paper until a later hour than usual today in order to give the result of the election in this District, which is as follows:

Table listing election results for Congress and Senate. Congress: Burt 1435, Perrin 1401. Senate: Smith 1176, Thomson 1128, Martin 1109, Pressly 1077, Gary 1096, Cunningham 907, Haskell 898, Donald 126. Those marked with an asterisk are elected.

Rail Road Meeting.—By the proceedings of a meeting held at Anderson C. H., which will be seen in another column it appears that our neighbors in that district are alive to the importance of establishing a Rail Road to pass through the up country. They propose that a convention be held at that place on the third Monday in November, to devise means for its establishment, and invite all persons favorable to such a measure to attend.

We trust our citizens are fully impressed with the importance of this measure, and will come forward in support of it; with the Savannah upon one side, and the Rail Road upon the other of our district, affording every facility to the farmer for transportations of his produce to market, when the best prices could be obtained, our lands would increase in value, and our citizens become prosperous and wealthy. The tide of emigration which has carried away so many of our population would be stopped, and the dilapidated farms around us would be reclaimed and the wilderness made to bloom as the rose.

Munificent Bequest.—The late Mr. GEORGE HOLLOWAY, of Abbeville dist., S. C., has bequeathed to the Trustees of Cokesbury school, under the direction of the South Carolina Conference, and to become available upon the demise of his widow, an estate which will exceed in value twenty thousand dollars. The object of this munificent donation is, to educate and board at the Cokesbury school, the sons of deceased travelling preachers of the Conference, who are in necessitous circumstances.

Achievements of our Army.—The late news from the army is full of exciting interest. On the 21st September, Gen. TAYLOR attacked Monterey with about 6,000 men, and after three days hard fighting the town capitulated. The loss upon our side is set down at 500, and is said to be greater than that of the Mexicans, from the fact that they fought under the cover of walls and houses which were pierced for their musketry, and from these a murderous fire was poured down upon our brave fellows as they pressed on through the streets.

It is stated that the fortifications were

far stronger than Gen. TAYLOR supposed, and their preparations more extensive. When we consider the strength of Monterey and the force that AMPUDIA had in the city, being 11,000, we may rank this engagement with those of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, if not before them. Our little army of 6,000 men would have held that city in the face of 20,000 Mexicans, as well fortified as it seems to have been. It would seem that the result of this campaign so far, should teach the Mexicans the utter folly of opposing arms to the United States, yet they appear no ways disposed to peace. Our Government should no longer hesitate to press the war vigorously, and to strike such blows as will bring them to their senses.

The terms of the capitulation are that the Mexicans were to march out of the town with their arms and six small field pieces to Linares, some sixty miles off, and are not to approach nearer to Monterey than that point within 60 days, or until each party can hear from its respective Government. All their munitions of war, with the artillery and public stores, have fallen into the American hands, the amount of which is not given, but we presume it must be considerable.

Capture of Santa Fe.—In the late news from the seat of war, we have also the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of Santa Fe, which was taken by Gen. KEARNEY, on the 18th August, without firing a single gun. He declares it his purpose to annex the whole of New Mexico to the United States on both sides of the Rio Grande. General KEARNEY has acquired for himself an imperishable name in this expedition. In the short space of 50 days, he has marched 900 miles over a desert country, conquering a province of 80,000 inhabitants, without firing a gun, and established himself in its capitol! He has claimed the whole of this country for the United States, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico. The acting Governor and Alcaldes took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the people, with a simultaneous shout, exclaimed "vive la General!"

From the Anderson Gazette. RAIL ROAD MEETING AT ANDERSON C. H.

A large and respectable meeting was held at the Court House on Sale day, to take into consideration the project of connecting Greenville with Charleston by Rail Road, which was organized by calling the Hon. A. Ewins to the chair, and Maj. J. T. Broyles to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in a few pointed and patriotic remarks.

On motion of J. L. Orr, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of the proposed Rail Road.

The gentlemen composing the committee, viz: J. L. Orr, A. Rice, W. M. Nevelt, H. Cobb, and S. Brown, after having retired sometime, returned and submitted the following

REPORT: Your Committee concur fully, in the universally received opinion, as to the importance and expediency of a Rail Road, connecting Charleston with the mountains of this State; and from recent developments, they are sanguine that the exertions of their fellow citizens of Greenville and other neighboring Districts, in this behalf, have not been without their success, but that a spirit is abroad in the land, that must overcome all obstacles, and insure eventually the triumphant accomplishment of the great work. The time has therefore arrived when we should no longer remain inactive, but when every citizen of this District should "put his shoulder to the wheel" and by subscribing to the capital stock liberally, as they may be able, not only contribute to the success of the enterprise generally, but place themselves in a position that will enable them to promote the more certainly, the immediate interests of our own section of country, and give the road such direction as will produce the greatest good to the greatest number of our fellow citizens, without diminishing in any degree, the probabilities of pecuniary gain to the stock-holders.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions; first, as expressive of the sense of this meeting in reference to the contemplated work; secondly, inviting our fellow citizens of