The Foreign News by the Union .- The news by the Union came to hand yesterday, bringing Paris dates to the 30th, and London to the 28th ult.

We make a summary of some additional items of news received by to-day's mail.

The entente cordiale between England and France appears to have been abandoned. The Times and Debutes are quarrelling about the suicide of the Duke de Praslin. The one contending that it was done at the instigation of the French government,-to which the latter in reply intimates that the latter history of England furnishes more disgraceful scandalous evenis.

England is said to be actively engagel in arming herself, and the French are making strict enquiries into the cause of these millitary preparations. The report is, that Louis Phillippe has said-"It is now manifest that Palmerston seeks war. He is an evil genius that would set all Europe ou fire.'

An extremely important occurrence has provoked this remark. The English Cabinet, it is said, at the latest dates, has sent and order to the lonian Isles, to fit out an expedition for Italy. Two regiments were to be immediately transported to Ancona, and Lord Palmerston has given the Austrian Cabinet a notice of it.

Louis Phillippe and M. Guizot have returned to Paris on account of this movement. and a council of ministers has been called for the 1st day of September. Palmerston has desired to anticipate events. He knew that the Cabinet of Vienna was assured of the perfect neutrality of the French government, from the moment when Eugland pressed Austria to make common cause with her in the protest against the message in relation to the Monspensser affair. By interposing in Italy she arrests the progress of Austria, and gains two points at once-that of making Austria quit her temporizing policy in relation to Spain, and that of making France declare herself.

A letter in the Paris Presse, dated from Rome on the 17th of August, states that the last expresses have brought the most serious news from Ferrara, and every one is asking with impatience, what attitude will be adopted by the European powers in view of the great events of which Italy is soon to become the scene, and especially what will be the conduct of the French government.

The same letter adds : "The exceeding goodness and deep charity of Pius IX. produced the belief at first among men that he would be deficient in energy , but it is impossible to forget the aucient family from which he had descended. He surely has the courage of a noble race. Become now the head of the church, and the representative of true liberty in Italy, and perhaps in Europe, he can, if he pleases make every absolute sovereign treamble on his throne."

Italy continued to be agitated by the interference of Austria, and the Pope is reported even to have said, that if not otherwise to be resisted, he would himself mount his horse and lead his people against the Austrian interlopers. The Duke and Duchess de Praslin .-

This double crime in high life has put all France in a flame-the excitement has brought ruin and destruction on our infanextended to Eugland.

In the Journal des Tribuneaux is a harrowing account of the murder effected by a heavy sword or poinard, with which fourteen or fifteen gaping wounds were inflicted by the hand of the husband upon all parts of the body of his wife.

The first blows aroused the sleeping womaa-who sprang from her bed, and as the appearance in the apartment testified. maintained a long and fierce struggle for

ous prohibited ; of late, even the Diario di Roma had been interdicted .- Charleston Evening News.

From the N. O. Picayune. 16th inst. THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

La Patria issued yesterday afternoon au extra containing some news, or rather some confident anticipations of news from Mexico. The schoouer Charran, Capt. Golding, arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. The Tampico, correspondent of La Patria writes that he has received the following letter from the capital-we give the translation of La Patria :

MEXICO, August 23, 1846. Esteemed Friend-1 have already informed you that Gen. Scott proposed a suspension of arms on the 21st, and that it was followed by an armistice agreed to on the 22d inst. A negotiation was forth-with opened with Mr. 'Trist, and I have juste been assured that up to yesterday it had impressed very satisfactorily. Very shortly a treaty of peace, it is expected, will be concluded. The principal articles are the following :

The U. S. shall restore to Mexico the Californias, together with all the ports, cities and towns which the American forces occupy in our territory. The U.S. shall forever retain the State

of Texas, whose limits shall extend to the left bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, comprising Matamoros. by means of a canal, which shall be cut for that purpose.

In respect to this latter point it appears that nothing definite has been agreed upon. It has been found impossible to assemble Congress, consequently a junta of "notables" will be formed for the express purpose of revising the treaty. There are other articles, but as they are of secondary importance they are not given

Geu. Valeucia marched to Toluca, where he publicly declared that he would not recognise Santa Anna as president of the Republic uor as commander-in-chief; and he proposed to assemble troops for the purpose of attacking the capital. Subsequently, however, it appears he surrendered himself to the Government, by whom he has been sent prisoner to Guadalupe, where he is to be brought before a court martial.

to re-assemble his troops, for the purpose of attacking the Americans on the first favorable opportunity.

Gen. Paredes, it is stated, is marching on the capital with a respectable, force, which he has succeeded in bringing together, with a view to help his countrymen. This he persists in doing, notwithstanding the order that has been transmitted to him from Santa Anna to quite the country-to return again to the place of his exile.

Gen. Salas .- I have just seen a comnunication from Gen. Salas, dated from Coayacan, where he remained a prisoper. In this, he declares that it was by the unskillulness of Valencia, and the cowardice of Torrejon, that the battle of Contreras charge the Americans with his cavalry, he pusillanimously fled, and in this manner N. N. *

We give this for what it is worth. It is no later from the city of Mexico than has been received by the way of Vera Cruz. Nubody, we take it, believes the United States are going to restore California. There may be some diplomatic arrangement by which we may exchange the title by conquest which we now have for one by purchase-we suppose the three mil-lions are intented for some such purpose. life with her assassin-seeking particularly But the United States will never give up to reach the bell and thus bring relief- California, and this part of the letter must California, and this part of the letter must but in vain, She fell under the repeated he all fudge. The statement about the ble. But this letter, which we give solely to gratify the gaping curiosity of the town for every word of news from Mexico, is cerely believe that an immediate peace is negotiations founded upon them. The letter writers with our army show themselves by Mexicans. This we regard as a good importance to La Patria's letter than as confirming this fact. We are now hourly expecting later arrivals from Vera Cruz. with decisive information as to the issue of the negotiations. We trust Gen. Scott will not allow any waste of time in this business; should the Mexican commissioners show any signs of insincerity or more procrastination, the armistice should be broken off, and the capital occupied. We infer from the Union that Mr. Trist's instructions are very concise and specific, and if so there can be no possible use for tedious diplomacy.

has permitted the introduction of some of thirty men, some privates of the Virginia the journals of Rome which were previ- regiment; and subsequently stones were thrown at his tent. A number of men also assembled in front of his Lieut. Colouel's tent, who was sick and vomiting,

and indulged in brutal laughter at his iluess. These crowds were dispersed and two men ordered to be taken to the provost guard. 'The men of one company rdered to perform the duty 'refused, but were compelled to obedience by the Colonel. One of them, however, refused to take his arms until the Colonel held his word over him and threatened to cut him down if he refused. That company having evinced a determination not to obey, were ordered to the rear of thecolonel's tent and obeyed contrary to his expectation, and were dismissed after answering to their names. Subsequently, quite late in the evening, another posse assembled in front f the colonel's teut, but as he came in sight they began to disperse in dffierent lirections. He ordered them to halt, but they refused. The Colonel then eried out that he would fire if they did not halt, and ordered their again, and upon thein refusing, discharged his pistol into the crowd, bringing down two men, wounding one of them mortally. This prompt and decisive step quelled the mutiny, and the Colonel reported to Gen. Cushing and Gen. Wool, who approved of his conduct. They both repaired to the camp, but every thing was quiet. I reget to say that the Colonel did not receive any very unanimous support from his officers on the occasion. The man who was so badly shot died last night, I have no time to write more, for the mail is on the point of clo-J. E. D. sing.

Col. Wilson, of North Carolina .- We earn that, by his will, the late Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the twelfth infantry, bequeathed to the "Chairman of the country court of Edgecomb, in North Carolina, and to his successors in office, forig thousand dollars, to be applied to the support of the poor of said country." This act of charity is touchingly beautiful. Col. Wilson had for years represented the country of Edgecomb in the Senate of his native State. When it appeared probable that the requisition for volucteers made by the President on the Governor of North Carolina would not be met, he resigned his seat in the Senate, volunteered, Gen. Alvarez is announced as intending and was elected a captain, the highest post to which the voice of the men could elevate him; and in that humble rank marched to Mexico. Before marching he made his will, and evinced his gratitude to the constituency which had so long houored him with their confidence, and his charitable regard for his poor neighbors, by this munificent bequest. There has not fallen in the service of his country a braver or a better man .- Washington Union-

Col. Curtis .- The citizeus of Wayne country, Ohio, lately offered a public dinner to Col. Curtis and the volunteers of the 3d Ohio Regiment, in Wooster. The Colonel, who, by the way, is a whig, was lost. Torrejon, instead of obeying made the speech in the evening. He sus-the orders of Salas, which directed him to -charged its commencement on Mexico -denied that this is a war to extend slavery-but said slavery would, from ha tural causes, be circnmvented by it-that the mass of the Mexicans were in little better condition than the slaves of the South, if as good. He denied that we could make peace by withdrawing our army; it must be done by teaching the enemy to respect our rights. Opposition uere, among our people, to a vigorous prosecution of the war, would only lead the Mexicans to suppose that they could obtain peace on better terms, etc.

The speculations in regard to the chanes of a Treaty the approaching Session canal and Matamoros is simply unintelligi- of Congress, &c., are from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger.

From the Washington Union. THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO. We have at length received an account of the great battle which has been fought before the capital, from the peas of our own friends. The New Orleans papers came to hand by this evening's southern mail; but the Mary Kingsland had not arrived when the New Orleans papers of the 7th were published. The despatches, however, which were expressed from New Orleans, were received in the mail by the Secretaries of State and of War; and we are enabled to lay some very interesting details of the bloodiest, and perhaps the most decisive and brilliant battle of the war, before our readers. We have not heard whether any des-

patches have been received from General Scott; nor, indeed, that any letters have been received by the Secretary from the camp. But instead of these, we have been favored with the following letters received at the War Department from an officer at Vera Cruz-the first written by himself, and the other two addressed to him by two officers of the army-one a highly distinguished general, who 'bore the brunt and battle of the day,' and the other from a captain in the service. These letters give to the whole account the stamp and authenticity of official intelligence. In addition to these, we give copious extracts from the "Sun of Anahuac" Cruz") of the 1st September, derived also, no doubt, from the most authentic sources. We hope to receive other details of these thrilling events in the course of to-motrow, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

These events are glorious to the arms of our country. The most important, and perhaps the most correct letter which we publish-certainly from an officer of the ighest distinction-represents the disparity of the number of the troops eugaged, and the losses of the respective armies, in the most imposing form-7;000 only of our men actually engaged in the main battle of Churubusco-only 7,000 with two light batteries of eight pieces, in conflict with 32,000 of the enemy, with a heavy artillery and strongly fortified. After two hours of bloody couffict, mainly with the bayonet, we carried everything-the enemy were pursued to the gates of the city. Our loss (heavy indeed !) short of 1,000, "the enemy's 5,000, including many distin-guished men." This is, indeed, a brilliant victory. We congratulate the whole country upon the glory which our arms have attained, and the prospect it promises of peace. An Armistice had been concluded for forty-eight hours-the particulars of which we give in full order to open negotations. We give the names of the Mexican commissioners, at the head of whom stands Herrera himself. Mr. Trist writes. that they had already had two meetings, and were to have a third, and perhaps a last interview, on Monday, the 30th August. It would be idle for us to speculate on the ultimate results. Indeed, we have up time to night for that purpose, even if we had all the elements of calculation before us.

fecisive victory places the capital of the Mexicans at the mercy of our arms. The consternation caused by the rout of their rmy has induced the enemy to enter into negotiations for peace. The issue of this negotiation is not to be counted on with confidence. The firmness with which the war has been prosecuted has brought the infatuated Mexicans to enter on the discussion of peace. After the panic of the moment is passed, they may again manifest their insane obstinacy in prolonging the war. There should be no relaxation of our efforts, no pause in our preparations, until a peace is conquered, and a ratified treaty shall secure its continuance.

From the Spartan.

of Mexicans then came forward and sur- | faithfully they met the necessity. "Out" rendreed themselves to Col. Butler, who, seeing other bodies all 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-soven (127) were killed and wounded, and two hundred and seventeen (217) taken prisoners. Among the latter were the follow-ing officers of rank, to wit :- One General officer, two Staff officers, two Colonels, three Lieut. Colonels. four Commandants, three Captains, and four Lieutenauts. 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 consequeuce of numbers of horsemen and a mall corpse of the Howitzer battery having intruded themselves betwixt us, were some three hundred yards in advance of us, and the ninth 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 appeared 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 its left, upon which the General in person had placed himself; there they were ordered to deploy upon the Colour 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 remedied, and the advance But we cannot forbear adding, that this was ordered. The line continued to advance, under a heavy fire, some 30 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 officers 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 bad already

noble and unfortunate commander had bies horse shot under him, at the head of him command in the first of the engagement a short time after, he received a would make the leg, and yielded the command to his ... next in rank. Finding, however, that the wound, although serious, had not broken to see his leg, he accompanied the Regiment in it he is subsequent advance upon the field. Here he had scarcely taken his position in the line of battle near the Colours when he received a wound on the left side of his head which instantaneously terminated his head which instantaneously tasks, his gan-life. As you wittnessed yourself, his gannot 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 o his command, and that it was fully mer by all. A few instances of gallantry falling accidentially under my immediate notice, J will mention; not as making invidioue distinctions, but as conduct characteristic of the whole corps of officers : Major 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." Cap-tains Sumpter & Dunovant of the flank Companies, exibited 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 id. the advance ; the first lost its flower in the fight, and ended the engagement without enough to bury its dead and bear its wounded to the Hospital. In the deploy-ment upon the colour Company, (Capt Walker's,) that and Capt. DeSaussure's, which formed the first upon it, were nearormed, having but four men left, and the other, (the largest Company in the Regiment.) leaving but 24. I was user Capt. DeSaussure, and saw his clothing litterally riddled with bullets. He stood on the right and front during all the firing, exhib-10 2 65 ting such cool courage that not one of his think men wavered, through the foot of each was bathed in the blood of his next com-rade. Capt. William Blanding, of Com-pany F., and Lieut Wm. C. Moragne commanding Company D., bore their Companies' flags on the right flanks of then 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 colour Sergeant? (Hicks.) who also fell wounded. Capt. Moffatt, of Company C., received a savere, wound in the leg, but remained on dury 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 imanner, when he received what I fear will prove a mortal wound. Capt. J. D. Blanding, of the Staff, being unmount is and ted, and the command small, attached himself to the Company to which he had originally belonged, and was wounded while sharing his fortune in the honor and danger of the fight. Adj't. James Cantey, in the latter part of the action, was severaly 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 the state Campany E, where he did duty throughout is at the engagement. The Field and Staff officers being all dismounted, Capt. Hammond, of the Brigade Staff, at my request, communicated the orders of the General

directly to the Captains of Companies, 12 whenever the noise of the engagement it rat 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. Col. Com'dg So Ga. Regiment: 'o.Brig. Gen'l Shields, Com'dg Brig. Vol.

blows.

The Duke de Praslin was a member of the Household of the Queen of the French.

The murder was committed in the house of the victims father-the old Marshal Sebastiani.

The Duke of de Praslin, a Peer of France-one of the historical names too of France-entered his wife's bedroom at night and assassinated her .- The cause assigned is that he had criminal relations with a M'lle. Deluzy, the governess of his children, and that his wife had reproached him with his infidelity.

After the assassination was discovered and the Duke was arested, he destroyed himself with poison, which the London papers insinuate was permitted by the ministry to reach him, in order that the scandal of the trial and the execution of such a man might be avoided.

The Duches was the daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, was the mother of nime children, and beloved by all for her bounties and her, excellence of character and conduct.

The reform banquets continue to be organized in the departments of France, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to prevent them.

The Bank of England has been more liberal in its discounts, although it is in some perplexity as to the bills which can safely be taken.

The result of the English election completed, exhibits Liberals 251, Poelites 91, Protectionists 165 ; giving a total of 507, The Post gives the numbers as follows : Returns ascertained, Protectionists 237, Liberals 319, Peelites 86, Nondescript (Lord Seaham) 1-653. Returns not yet made, Kilkenny county 2, Orkney 1-656 : Sudbury disfranchised 2-65S.

By universal assent the corn crops of Europe are abundant in quantity and excellent quality. Even the potatoe disease seems to have disappeared.

Prices of food were every were falling and the labouring people were regaining confidence in the future and courage to resume work.

Additional failures in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere had increased the consternation among business men : and as the losses on the cargoes of grain and flour were likely to be increased by the continued downward tendency-the bursting up of these fallen houses will prove more disastrous.

The King of Naple is said to have felt the necessity of reform ; he had diminished the price of salt, and abolished the duty

From the Charleston Mercury NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We reget to perceive by the following letter that CoL PAYNE has been involved in a difficulty with his regiment, resulting in the death of one of his men. We know nothing of the merits of the case, other than what appears in the letter; but taking the facts as there stated, we conceive that Colonel PAYNE was altogether justifiable in the course he pursued, and that the state of insubordation and revolt exhibited, imperatively demanded ot his hands the most prompt and decided measure for its subpression. We know CoL. PAYNE, and though a rigid disciplinarian, we feel confident that he would be guilty of no act unbecoming a highminded gentleman and

gallant officer: BUENA VISTA, Aug. 16, 1847, Aa occurrence took place last evening which I had not purposed relating, fearing that something more distressing might grow out of it, but as everything seems quiet now, I will briefly relate the circumstance. Col. Payne, of North Carolina regiment, from the rigid system of discipline which he has pursued, has become very unpopular in his own regiment and in the Mississippi and Virginia regiments, with which he has been thrown in con-

nection as officer of the day. Many insults have been offered him by members of the two latter, and this feeling has grad. ually been ripening till it came . to a head ou grinding corn; it is now added that he last night. A crowd assembled about be held at Montgomery,

The only difficulty that I apprehend is important in one view of it. It coufirms from the Wilmot Proviso men in the Senthe fact that Mexicans generally do sin- ate, and for this purpose the President will assuredly convene the Senate immedito grow out of the late victories and the ately after the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress, in order that they may act solely in their Executive capacity, no meaus so sauguine of this as do the without being influenced by the political movements of the day. The opinion is, omen for peace, and we attach no other that the required two-thirds of all the voters will be obtained for the treaty in spile of the proviso, and this the more so, as the three millions will, in all probability, be raid to Mexico immediately after the ratiication of the treaty by their Congress. Our Senate will scarcely go so far in enforcing mere negatives, which can never he of any practical application in a country, physically and morally unfit for the trial of the proposition, as to sacrifice money, territory, national honor, and the lives of our citizens to a mere abstraction. Such a course would be suicidal to them and to the country, and involve both in disgrace and ridicule.

> The Georgia Mounted Battalion .- We learn from the Columbus Euquirer that the six Companies composing this Battalion, took up the line of march to the seat of War on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, under the command of Lieut. Col. James S. Calhoun, They will concentrate we understand, at Society Hill, Ala., and proceed direct from thence to Mobile by way of Montgomery. The force numbered between 450 and 500 men.

Previous to their departure, Col. Calhoun was presented with two fine horses to bear him through the toils of his arduous service, One of them was the gift of Gen. McDougald and others, the other a present from his friend Daniel Griffin.

Counterfeit Bank of Charleston Bills .-We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer :- "CAUTION !- We learn that counterfeit eight dollar notes of the Bank advancing from the orchard, on our right of Charleston, (South Carolina,) are in irculation. We yesterday saw one, changed front to the right by a flank move-They are forgeries, as that Rank has issued no notes of that denomination, So we are informed by a Bank officer."

Capitol of Alabama .- The new Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., it is said, will be soon finished and ready for the transfer of the State Government to it. The next session of the Legislature will, of course,

GLENN SPRINGS, Sept. 18, 1847. DEAR SIR : I received the accompanying

Despatches from the Palmetto Regiment of the Army in Mexico, by the express from Columbia last night, and send them to you for publication. They contain matters of the deepest interest to the people of the State, and am sure you, will take ment. The Colonel had been killed dipleasure in adopting the most prompt means of giving them publicity.

I am, very respectfully, Yours, &c.,

DAVID JOHNSON. Z. D. COTTRELL, Esq.

COL. DICKINSON'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS, So. Ca. Reg't) Volunteers, San Augustine, August 23d, 1847. GENERAL:

killed and wounded, was 136. The Major Early on the morning of the informed me, that upon reaching the posi-20th inst., Col., Butler, in pursuance of tion of the enemy, he found that they had your orders, marched his command from abandoned it, and were in full retreat for the road running to the South of his quarthe City; several Companies were in purters, by which it was reported many Mexsuit, and the others formed as a reserve in icans were retreating from the field of the road. The whole were shortly ordered Coutreras to the City of Mexico. Owing to advance, by the General, but in conseto the thick patches of maguey and a quence of the large number of killed and ragged ravine, he could not reach his powounded reported to him, the Battalion sition until several hundred of the enemy was soon ordered back to the Hacienda. had passed. As the Regiment emerged now converted into a Hospital. The 3 from the ravine into a field, extending to Companies sent in pursuit, were overtaken the road, (which field was flanked on our by a piece of Anillery, which they supright by a stone wall, extending to the ported to the suburbs of the City, until road and enclosing an orchard,) we disthey were recalled. covered large masses of the enemy in the Capt, Marshall, who rejoined the Regiroad before us; and although they perment with his command at this place, ceived us at the same time, they were reports to me that soon after the Battalion unable to escape beyond our reach until had left the Church where the prisoners every gun in the Battalion had been were placed under his charge, finding brought to bear upon them; most, howhimself destitute of provisions, sent it deever, had broken into an open field oppotachment of his Company to forage for site, which only the more exposed them to fruit and green corn; this detachment surour fire. Through this field in full musket prised a party of Mexican soldiers engaged range of our position, mingled groups of in the same pursuit. They killed oue and their Cavalry and Infantry continued to captured 43, whom they brought back and pass. Shortly, however, we perceived delivered to their Captain. This makes large masses forming in line of battle, the total number taken at that place, 260, under cover of the stone wall, already which, with 127 killed and wounded makes mentioned-and that a large body was a total of 337. I should be unjust to the officers of the flank and rear. Col. Butler immediately Regiment and of my own feelings, were ment, and brought the enemy, in both I to close this report without acknowledging their positions, as they advanced from the gallant manner in which all the grades cover, under his fire; this they returned for of officers performed their duty, and sustained the honor of their flag. Until the a short time, and then retreated. Col. engagement of the evening, our Regiment Butler perceiving that others of the enemy has been in no very dangerious position, were passing through the field in our front, and the troons in that regard were raw and left a few files to guard our rear-formed

commenced, not interfere with the formation of the other Battalion, it was permitted, to con-

order was given to charge, and the Bat-

talion was gallantly led forward by Mai.

Gladden, then in command of the Regi-

rectly 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

Feld 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,) 5 Captains, 18 Lieutenauts,

12 Sergeants, 169 rank and file. The

total of our loss in the engagement in

inexperienced; upon that occasion each

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE. tinue. As soon, however, as one or two ST. AUGUSTINE, Mexico, Aug. 24. Companies of the New York Regiment SIR :- On the 19th inst., about 3 o'clock appeared marching up to our right, the

Division.

n the afternoon pursuant to the orders of the General, commanding this division; Line marched from this place with the Newsingell York and South Carolina Regiments of advanted Volunteers, towards the battle field of Contreras. On reporting to the Comman-lines with der-in chief, who occupied on my arrival a to terror. position, which overlooked the field i he is set described to me in a few words the position of the contending forces, pointed out an not the route of my command, and briefly in- drai structed me as to the dispositions which the would render my force the most services bly. Directing my march upon the village near Contreras, the troops had to pass muss over ground covered with rocks and crags; and filled with chasms, which rendered the route almost impassable. A deep of and a ravine along the bed of which rolled a start and rappid stream, was passed after dark with the great difficulty, and exertion; and to rest the wearied troops after crossing, I directed at the them to be upon their arms until midnighteners and whilst occupying this position, two strong pickets thrown out by my orders discovered, and fired upon and drove back a side a body of Mexican Infantry, moving a through the fields in a direction from their bood position, towards the city. I have since better learned that an attempt bad, in like manner been made by the enemy to pass the position on the main road, occupied by the Ist Reg't of Artillery, and with a like want of success, thus heing foiled in his and effort to retire during the night. About the midnight I again resumed the march and is a finite in the village of the village of the finite in the village of

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

About day break the enemy opened a brisk fire of grape and round shot upon the church and village in which my Brigade was posted, and also upon a part of our own traops displayed to divert him on big right and front, evidently unaware of the movement in progress to turn his position by the left and rear. This continued until fire upon the enemy, who continued to officer had to lead his command, and their | Col Riley's Brigade opened its fire from pass for about 20 minntes .- Large bodies number in killed and wounded shows how the rear, which was delivered with such

again on the road, and maintained a steady