

On the 6th of September, Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated several articles of the armistice, one of which was that not allowing the American army to obtain supplies from the city of Mexico. Gen. Scott demanded an explanation, and concludes as follows:

The account given by the Boletín, represents the battle to have been the most bloody and severely contested of the whole war. This, however, is a Mexican account, it concludes as follows:

"At 11 o'clock the enemy commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoned the two points he had occupied, and blew up the house at Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec.

"It is believed that Generals Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8,000 men.

"It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco.

"It is impossible to ascertain the loss of either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded.

"There are a few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec.

"The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman, who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded.

"We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balberas, of the valiant Cols. Huerta and Galeati, and of the determined Capt. Mateo of Puebla."

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and his Legion of St. Patrick, 70 in number, were ordered by the Court Martial to be hung. The sentence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 8th of September the whole Legion were hung in the presence of the army; as also of the enemy.

• • • I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

To this letter General Santa Anna replied at considerable length, and with great severity. He accused General Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour, from the mills in the vicinity, to be brought into the city, and says that the American wagons were driven out of the city on account of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna also charges Gen. Scott with having sacked the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the capital, and robbed and desecrated the churches, and stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican. He concludes as follows:

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

On the 7th, Gen. Herrea, as Commandant of the City of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American army.

On the 8th Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and the *Boletín*, published at Atlisco, near Puebla, our army was repulsed, after a short conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed, and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the *Arco Iris*, without vouching for its correctness.

"When Gen. Perez abandoned the mill El Rey, a bomb discharged from Chapultepec, fell among the ammunition waggon of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 800 Americans are said to have been blown up, including Gen. Worth, who according to the accounts, had not been seen or heard from the following day at Tacubaya."

The next accounts we have from the Capitol, come in a letter to the *Arco Iris*, dated the 10th inst., of which the following is an extract

"The Mexican Government has taken three hundred thousand dollars, which were being sent by a commercial house to the enemy's camp.—Gen. Smith has expired. By the enclosed slip you will see that the Americans mutilated and cruelly assassinated the poor Irish who were taken at the battle of Churubusco."

Another letter from the Capitol, under date of 11th and 12th, says:

"It appears that the enemy is convinced of the improbability of reducing the city by any other means than by bombarding it: because there is no doubt that he has lost 900 to 1,000 men, who were placed *hors du combat* by the action of the 8th, and among them thirty-seven officers and three colonels were killed, and one wounded. It appears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

"They have expelled from their houses all the inhabitants of the village of Mixcoac, in order to establish there their hospitals and headquarters."

"On the 12th Sept, at 5 o'clock in the morning the bell awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad, and corresponding battery of the enemy, opened upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air long before they reached our trenches. At the same hour a firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of the town, and in the mountains whence came the attack. A short distance from the enemy were stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who were watching the foe. We opened at half past six, from the battery of Garipa de Belén, or it may be from that starting from the end of Bacco Nuevo, which is situated in the angle, formed by the causeway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya."

This brings us, says the *Picayune*, to the 12th but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed. Of the eventful denouement, we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that the Americans have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas. The only reliable account we have of the struggle before the Capital, is in a letter addressed to Mr. Diamond, our Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba.

Our friend of the *Picton Sun* tells us of a large Watermelon presented to him, weighing a good many pounds, and measuring some feet in diameter, grown by D. Leavens, Esq. Then he again tells us of the productiveness of one pumpkin seed, producing 400 lbs. of pumpkin in the aggregate; thirteen in number, the largest weighing 50 lbs. Then winds up by saying that this was all done by only an Irishman—insinuating that a Yankee could have grown them much larger.

Then our friend of the *Chronicle* comes out with his large Potato, weighing 2 lbs., grown by D. Jones, Esq., and he not an Irishman! and his large Beet and Carrot, grown by Mrs. Houson.

But what is all the above in comparison to what we ourselves have grown, the present season, in our own door yard, small as it is?—From one Citron seed we produced 666 ft. 9 in. of vine, and 66 1-2 lbs. of Citron. And also, a Radish which weighed 5 lbs. Beat this will you?

SOLUTION OF THE MATHEMATICAL QUESTION, proposed in the September number of the *EXPENSIVE*.—By the Proposer.

Let A's share of the potatoes be equal x , then B's share $= 2,200 - x$ and $1,500 - x$; the price A pays per bushel, $1500 - 2200 - x$; the price B pays per bushel. But A pays 3d. more than B, therefore $1500 - x$; $1500 - 2200 - x \times 1-4$ by multiplication and transposition, we have $1-4 \times 3,550 - x$; 3300000 then x^2 ; then $x \times 2-14200x$; $132-0000$, then x^2 ; $14,200 \times 50,410,000$; $37,210,000$ then by extraction of roots we have $x \times 7,100$; $-6,100$, but the plus sign cannot be taken because $x < 2,200$, therefore $x = 7,100$; $-6,100$, whence by transposition we have x ; $7,100 - 6,100 - 1,000$ and $1,500 - 1,000$; $1-1-2s$. 1s. 6d. A's price per bushel, and 1s. 3d.; B's price per bushel $2,200 - 1,000 - 1,200$, the number of bushels for B, therefore A gets 1,000 bushels at 1s. 6d, B gets 1,200, bushels at 1s. 3d.

A MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

For the Experiment.

It is required to divide 34 in two parts, that if the greater be divided by the less, and the less by the greater, that the greater quotient be equal to the lesser multiplied by 25.

G. R. N.—3.

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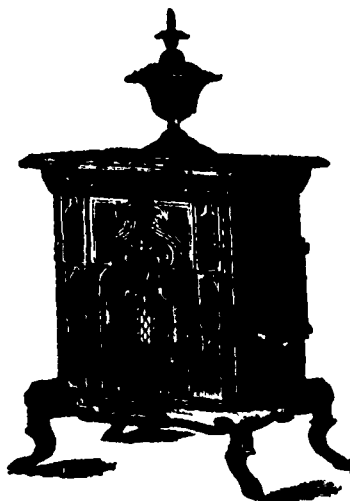
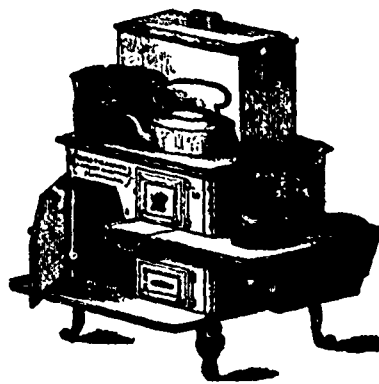


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S. B. SMITH,

Front Shop directly opposite the Farmer's Inn, and a few doors above the Victoria Building's, Front Street Belleville.

Belleville, October 11, 1847.

TO LET.

THE BRICK STORE,

LATELY occupied by John Reid, Esq., and situated on the corner of Front and Bridge Streets. This Store has recently undergone alterations and improvements, by which it is rendered one of the best places for business in Town. Rent Low. Apply to

JOHN ROSS.

Belleville, 15th October, 1847.

"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a very polite and accomplished gentleman, upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark in the language of the poet, that to him 'truth is strange—stranger than fiction!'"

BROKEN FORTUNES.—Broken fortunes are like broken columns, the lower they sink, the greater weight they have to sustain.—*Ovid*.

THE LAST CURIOUS.—A friend has presented us with the autograph of the black-smith that riveted the public gaze.

An honest farmer thus writes to the Chairman of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society: "Gentleman, please to put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a robbery was committed at the depot of the Reading railroad, corner of Broad and Vine streets, as the cars were about starting. The conductors upon the road are in the habit of doing business, carrying money, &c., for the banks and coal companies, and other persons, of this city, to their agents in Pottsville, and for this purpose carry a strong box for the reception of packages, and which is usually locked up in the forward car, in a closet made expressly for the purpose. Yesterday morning Mr. Frederick Keely, one of the conductors, placed his box as usual in the closet, which he securely fastened, but while he was getting the hind cars of the train connected, the door of the closet was unlocked, and the box abstracted by some daring villain, and the door left open.

The box contained a package of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, addressed to Mr. Keely, containing \$2,000 in \$5s and \$10s of said bank; a package of gold containing from \$800 to \$1,000, the property of F. M. Drexel, and another package containing about \$1,200, \$7-00 in Girard \$5s and \$500 Bank of Northern Liberties \$1s and \$2s, besides \$30 in specie, directed to John Curran, of Mount Carbon, forwarded by the Coal Company. The box was about two feet long and one wide, painted green, and marked F. K.

It is believed the robbery was committed by experienced hands, and probably more than one was concerned in it, for the conductor was not absent over five minutes. The whole amount of money stolen is stated to be \$4,780.

From the Pennsylvanian

About noon a man was arrested charged with the robbery, and taken before the Mayor, but there being no evidence against him, he was honorably discharged.

In the afternoon, a man named James Stroud, was arrested in the district of Spring Garden, by constable Keyser, upon suspicion, and taken before Alderman Lutz, Vine street near 13th. After a patient hearing, he was held to bail for a further hearing to-day. A female who was seen in company with the prisoner in the morning, was also arrested as an accomplice. Her innocence being fully made out, she was set at liberty.—*Phil. News*.

GENERAL TORREJON.—This Mexican officer appears to be favored with an extra supply of lives, for he has been killed in every one of the great battles. At Palo Alto he was slain by a grape shot; at Monterey by a Texacan rifle bullet; Buena Vista by a thrust from a bayonet; at Cerro Gordo his body was found upon the field at the close of the fight; and now he has been killed at Contreras. It is unlucky for him that his aptitude for getting himself killed is on a par with his faculty at coming to life again.

Cheap Publications.

HEADLONG HALL AND NIGHTMARE ABBEY. Price, One Shilling and ten pence halfpenny.

THE ENGLISH COMIC WRITERS, by William Hazlitt. Price, Two Shillings and six pence.

TABLE TALK, by William Hazlitt. Price, One Shilling and ten pence halfpenny.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNEN, by Sir Francis Bond Head. Price, Two Shillings and six pence.

BENVENUTO CELLINI, by Roscoe. Price, Two Shillings and six pence.

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