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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, October 31, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts. Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

To the Subscribers and Patrons of the "Kent News."

Having dissolved my connection with the paper, I will say a few words by way of parting, to those who have so long and faithfully sustained the Press. Several years have passed, since I took the charge and responsibility of the establishment, and for the kindness and forbearance of its friends, I feel greatly indebted and return my unfeigned thanks. It would be presumptious in me to assert that I have not committed errors, nor given offence to some persons—but, I never intentionally erred, nor did injustice to any one, for each and all, have the highest respect and the kindest feelings, and leave the office, with an expression of my ardent wishes for the health and happiness of all its patrons and of the individuals of the community, in which I have lived.

Few persons are acquainted with the difficulties of the conductor of a newspaper,—having ceased to publish one, I can now refer to them, and ask for my successor Mr. Edward Mansfield, the forbearance and indulgence which you so generously extended to me. Mr. M. is a practical printer—was born and raised among you, and for a number of years was engaged in the office of the "Kent News." He will, I am sure, exert every means in his power to make the paper, both useful and agreeable. As the necessity of closing the books of the office must be apparent to all, I urgently solicit all persons indebted to make prompt payment to Mr. M. who is authorized to receive and receipt for all claims due the establishment.

THOMAS C. PINKIND.

Chester Town, }
Oct. 26, 1846. }

To the Readers and Subscribers of the "Kent News."

Having assumed the responsibility of conducting a public press, it may not be considered amiss, for me to state briefly, that the general course of the paper, will be the same that has characterized it in the hands of my respected predecessor. While the politics of the paper will be Whig, and we shall sometimes speak out our sentiments, on public men and measures, we shall do so respectfully, but freely, and without intending to wound the feelings of any one. It is the duty of an Editor to speak his sentiments and to canvass public measures. His opinions are only entitled to the weight they merit—no one is to be affected unless their reason is convinced, and no candid person, will object to the force of argument or of truth. Truth will be our guide, and the advancement of the general interest our object, and if we mistake our way, in any instance, the error will be one of accident or a defect in judgment, and not of intention or design.

We shall endeavor to be impartial, and as we have some experience of the difficulty of pleasing every one, and as persons can not be apprised of the motives which influence us, and not having opportunities of making personal explanations, we bespeak in advance an exercise of that generous confidence and charity which have heretofore distinguished the citizens of my native county.

Our design is to devote all our energies to the advancement of the paper, and to make it both "useful and agreeable." Our Lot being cast among you, we hope that many who are not subscribers will become so. We have engaged some new type, &c. and hope to give the paper a good appearance.

Having arrived from Baltimore, late on Wednesday last, we have scarcely had time to do more than look around us, but expect to get fully under way in a week or two. We can this week, only greet our subscribers with our best wishes for their health, happiness, and prosperity.

EDWARD MANSFIELD.

Chester Town, }
Oct. 31, 1846. }

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES in the county will remember that the State Convention is to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th November, and that they are requested to send Delegates.

Thanksgiving Day.

The following is the proclamation of Gov. Pratt, recommending that Thursday, the 26th day of November next be observed as a day of public thanksgiving by the people of Maryland. The recommendation will be sure to meet with the ready and hearty co-operation of the people of the State:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been customary for the Executive of this State, to assign annually a day to be observed by her citizens, as a day of public worship, prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the civil and religious privileges, and the many blessings, individual and national, which it has pleased Him to bestow upon them,

And whereas, the proper observance of such a day, by the assembling of the people of every religious persuasion, to offer up their united prayers for the continuance of the blessings and privileges enjoyed by them, and to hear from their Priests and Ministers, the great religious truth, *that the duty they owe their Country is one of the first duties they owe to God*, must be productive of individual and national benefits.

Now Therefore, I, THOMAS G. PRATT, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be observed as the day of public thanksgiving in the State of Maryland; and I do most earnestly enjoin upon the People, to abstain on that day from all secular employments, and to assemble at their respective places of worship, there to engage in such religious services, as by their Priests and Ministers may be thought appropriate to the occasion.

L. S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846, and of the Independence of the United States, the 71st.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

Locofoco view of the Pennsylvania Election.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who is in the interest of the administration, thus speaks of the recent Pennsylvania election:

The results of the Pennsylvania election were not anticipated here. All the information which had been received by the most influential Pennsylvanians in office, have been of a character highly favorable to the success of the Democratic candidates.

The new Tariff could have had little injurious effect so far; on the contrary, coal, iron, and grain—all the products of Pennsylvania—are higher than ever.

I am told by those who assume to know the causes that have operated on the voters of the Key Stone State, that they were influenced by a feeling of *resentment* against their party leaders, who have deceived and cajoled them at the late Presidential election, into the belief that Mr. Polk was as as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. In other words, they wish to make their rulers know that, after all, the power rests in them to dictate systems of policy.

That there is some truth in these views seems probable from the fact that *Democratic* Tariff men were dropped, and *Whig* Tariff men taken up. They seek not only a change of measures but of *men*.

Pennsylvania has long been a doubtful State in politics. The Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, and 1844, show this. In 1836, he most respectable Whigs in Philadelphia signed a *certificate* that the State had gone for Harrison. In 1840, she did go for Harrison. In 1844, Polk got the vote of the State by a less majority than two Democratic *Tariff* counties gave him.

The vote of the State at the next Presidential election, would have been doubtful enough, even had nothing occurred to render the party now in power so odious to a large majority of its people.

It is not, therefore, to be taken for granted that Pennsylvania will wheel back into the democratic ranks at the next Presidential election, only two years hence. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe the reverse. If she once, after so much hesitation, takes the Whig track, she will be likely to keep it. Besides, I see nothing in the financial condition of the government that is to operate favorably to the Democratic cause in Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania *will not endure direct taxes!* Her history proves it.

Guizot.

The following sketch of the personal appearance of the Prime Minister of France is from the Paris correspondence of the Boston Courier:

A few evenings after my arrival in Paris, I was at a party given by the American minister, on the occasion of the marriage of a young lady of Albany—Miss Cook—with a French noblemen. I was wandering through the saloons, when my attention was arrested by a little, meagre man in black decorated only with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Pale, and meagre, and small as he was, however, he had about him an air of command, and seemed to receive the universal respect which his bearing challenged. I certainly did not at the moment think of his being a very great man. His forehead, though high seemed too retreating for a very profound thinker and in the deep lines about the darkened eyelids, and in the sallow look of his entire features, I supposed that I saw the tokens of such disease or weakness as is inconsistent with the idea of the great exertions of a great man. But still I confess I was much pleased with the man, for, though the lines of care or suffering, there seemed to be beaming on his countenance an excellent spirit of good nature; and to his benevolent look he added such charms of conversation, and made himself so much the happy spirit of the party which surrounded him, that I could not help being insensibly engaged in his favor. "That small man conversing with Count Portalis;" said Mr. King, stopping to speak with me for a moment, "is Guizot." Guizot, thought I. How little does his appearance betoken the man who at this moment exerts a greater influence on the politics of Europe than almost any other living person, and who, in France, is almost as much of a king as Louis Philippe.

A wonderful man is this Guizot. His vast learning is equalled only by his great talents and his unconquerable spirit."

Our Army at Monterey.

We give, says the Baltimore American, some more detailed particulars from the correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune of the attack upon Monterey. The writer was with Gen. Worth's division, and describes only the incidents which took place on the side of the town approached and carried by that division.

It will be seen that Gen. Worth has nobly availed himself of the first opportunity to atone for the misfortune which denied him a participation in the battles on the Rio Grande. Nobly too was he seconded by the brave men under his command. Officers and men, infantry and artillery, volunteers and regulars, seemed to be all inspired with a glorious emulation in deeds of heroism. Regardless of danger our brave soldiers rushed upon fortified walls and upon batteries garnished with heavy cannon, as though an open field were before them; they charged up steep hills to storm breastworks; with all advantages of position against them they carried every point occupied by the enemy and made their own intrepid courage an overmatch for all odds.

The conduct of the volunteers in the hard fighting of three days before Monterey calls for especial admiration. In their first battle they are called to a task the most trying that veterans ever expect to be summoned to—the storming of fortified places situated on commanding heights. These forts and these heights are carried by assault. The enemy were not taken by surprise. Every movement on our side was made in open day and in the face of the foe. Without waiting for regular approaches, without heavy artillery to effect breaches, every thing gave way before the impetuous valor of our men; nor is it found in a single instance that the volunteers fell behind the foremost.

The gallantry of our Baltimore battalion is spoken of in terms grateful to the hearts of Baltimoreans. Yet while we indulge in feelings of pride at the renown with which our brave townsmen have signalised their first encounter with the enemy, all sentiments of exultation are suspended in the feeling of grief at the death of their gallant commander, the lamented Col. Watson.—But he has fallen like a soldier—fallen where a soldier finds his most becoming resting place, at the head of his men fighting bravely. He was not the man to be anywhere in battle, but in the front. Fearless and self possessed in danger, with indomitable energy and the most enduring perseverance, Col. Watson combined many of the most efficient qualities of the military character. In proportion to the difficulties and danger of the service, his resolute and daring spirit would have mounted to eminence. But he has fallen early in his career; yet his name is blended with victory. Our city has now another hero to mourn and to be proud of. She can point to the tombs of RINGGOLD and WATSON, and say to the Republic, "Behold, we have given you of our best."

A MAN SUSPENDED BY HIS THUMB.

The New York Gazette and Times has the following thrilling account of a man being suspended by his thumb:

A Mr Gray of Providence while engaged in painting the Congregational meeting house of Kingston, ascended the steeple to take off the vane for gilding. The ladders reached the foot of the iron spire on which the vane turned, 12 to 15 feet above. Mr. Gray ascended the iron spire by grasping with his hands and twisting his legs round the bar of iron, which did not exceed two and a half inches in diameter, relying upon the ball, half way up the spire, to rest his feet on, and from which position he could take the vane off with his right hand.—While he was in the very act, the ball on which his feet rested gave way and run down the spire. At this moment, Gray was raising the vane over the end of the spire; as he did so, the spire growing smaller, made a convenient place for his thumb to keep the balance in the gudgeon bore, when the ball gave way under his feet and he sunk. The vane falling back with his thumb in the gudgeon bore, held him fast, with his feet three or four feet above any thing to rest upon. He made two or three efforts to extricate his thumb, but without success, and after his strength was nearly exhausted he called for help. His life now depended upon the strength of his left hand. The consternation of the beholders was great—some running one way and some the other to obtain something to release the man from his perilous situation, while others turned away unwilling to witness the catastrophe which they apprehended in a few minutes. Mr. J. H. Clarke, one of the painters, came immediately up the spire, and placing his shoulder under the feet of the suspended man, at once relieved him. The scene was terrible to behold.

SANTA ANNA is reported to have said that "it was necessary that the Americans should be driven from the country, or that Mexico should disappear from the political map of nations." The shrewdest observers among the Mexicans regarded the annexation of Texas as the beginning of an encroaching process which, if not checked at once, would be likely to end in the extinction of Mexican nationality. The course of events since has not been calculated to remove such an apprehension.

A vigorous prosecution of the war on our part may put us in possession of the Mexican capital—may enable us to seize and occupy every place of strength in that country: And what then? Will the stubborn obstinacy of the old Spanish character give way? If they shall still refuse to treat will it be expected that we establish a military Government over the land and hold it in subjection by garrisons and an armed occupation?

WANTED.—The New York Sun has occasionally some queer advertisements under the head of 'Wants.' We noticed, recently, the following:

WANTED.—*A boy who sleeps with his parents*, to attend to general duties in a wholesale wine and liquor store."

The advertisers probably wish the boy to be under check, and imagine that if he drinks, his parents will smell the liquor.

GEN. TAYLOR IN EUROPE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who is now travelling in Europe, writing from Paris, says:—

I heard often in England and Ireland, and I still hear in France, the highest compliments paid to the despatches of General Taylor. An officer in the British navy remarked to me, after reading them, that "they were models, and reflected more credit upon him than even his victories."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA FOR MONTEREY.—By the barque Elizabeth J. Capt. John S. Remington, at Philadelphia, from Havanna, 10th instant, we learn that the news received from Mexico at Havanna, is of the utmost importance. Santa Anna had taken up his line of march from the city of Mexico to the theatre of War, at the head of 4,000 troops.

A DUEL took place on Friday the 2d inst, between Dr. Thomas and Mr. F P. Le Beau, both old and respected citizens; weapons, small swords. The former received a very severe wound in the right side, which gave rise to serious apprehensions regarding the result." He was, however, considered out of danger.

PRUNING PEACH TREES.—The most suitable time for pruning the peach, as well as for many other kinds of stone fruit, is autumn, just as the leaves begin to fall, when the sap is in a downward motion.—At this period a more decided cicatrization takes place, than when the trees are pruned in winter or spring.

A PHILADELPHIA NOTION.—The U. S. Gazette gives the following description of a useful labor saving instrument, just invented in Philadelphia:

"Mr. Bushnell, who is a machinist in Dock street, has prepared a very simple, and a very effective machine, for cutting loaves of bread.

TAMPICO.—The Philadelphia Sentinel says, we learn that a letter from the United States naval officer, stationed off Tampico, was received in town on Tuesday, stating that the Mexicans were fortifying that place to render it impregnable as possible, and that not less than 5,000 troops were supposed to be there.

GEN. WORTH is a Massachusetts man, born at Martha's Vineyard. Capt. Blanchard, who distinguished himself at the battles of Monterey, is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and by his bravery and good conduct has won a reputation worthy of a descendant of the men of Bunker Hill.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.—The nomination of Mike Walsh for the Assembly, and Mr. Broderick for Congress, has given great offence to a portion of the democrats in New York city, many of whom express themselves openly against the ticket, and say the consequence will be the success of the whigs.

RATHER A HOUSE FULL.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that there is a man and his wife in that city, with a family of eight children, and occupying a house with only four rooms, who have sixteen boarders, and wish a few more!

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The jury in the case of Joseph Alexander, (negro,) indicted for the murder of a colored boy named Washington, returned a verdict yesterday afternoon, in the City Court, finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.—*Balt. Pat. of Wednesday.*

CAPT. JAMES M. Scofield, editor of the New London (Ct.) Morning Star, has recently become sole heir, by the death of a bachelor uncle, to an estate in the northern part of Scotland, said to be worth £180,000.

☞The Matamoras Flag states that Ampudia in his interview with General Taylor, gave him to understand that commissioners had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a peace.

THE Harrisburg Argus, a Locofoco papers, ridicules the idea that its party was defeated by the weather, on the 13th inst. It imputes the change to the deception in 1844, and the action of Congress in 1846.

THE British Government has determined to have no more iron steamers built. It is alleged that they became foul much sooner, and are more exposed to damage from shots, than the wooden.

TEN THOUSAND Russian Jews are expected to arrive in the Holy Land to settle there. This number will add about a third to the present Jewish population in Syria and Palestine.

DR. COX, of Brooklyn, was to preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, 4th October, on the providential escape of the passengers in the Great Britain.

GAPES IN CHICKENS may be easily cured by giving them small crums of dough impregnated with a little soft soap; once or twice is sufficient.

WE LEARN that William N. Hayden, Esq. of Westminster, has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Carroll county.

FLORIDA.—Cabell, whig, is elected to Congress by about 200 majority.

GOOD FOR EVIL.—The Rev. Mr. Niles, of Lowell, had his pocket picked a few ago, of *six bran new sermons*, which had never been preached before.

GEN. KEARNEY.—The Washington Union, in noticing a statement that Gen. Kearney is a democrat, says that they learn he if "a gallant and liberal whig."

☞The Mail is to be carried from London to Liverpool in less than five hours at the rate of about forty-four miles an hour.

☞Gen. Paredes had been delivered from the prison of San Juan de Ullos, on condition of his going into voluntary exile.

☞Col. Watson leaves a wife, a daughter about 15 years, a son about 16 years, and an infant two weeks old to mourn his untimely death.

☞Mr. Mills has started from Baltimore for Monterey, for the remains of Col. Watson.

☞On the sides of Mount Ætna are 77 cities, towns and villages, containing about 115,000 inhabitants.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the News:

By invitation from the officers and members of Capt. H. Beck's company of cavalry, the cavalry companies, commanded by Capt's Spencer and Wallis, joined them in parade on the field of Mr. Josiah Ringgold, on Wednesday the 21st inst. The squadron, when formed, was commanded by Col. Gale and Lieut. Col. Camp. The line was formed about eleven o'clock and drilled until one, when they dismissed to partake of the good things prepared for their entertainment, by Capt. Beck's company. After having done full duty at the table, which was abundantly supplied, the line was again formed and drilled for a short time in the field, when they took up the line of march for Chester Town. Having received an invitation from Mr. Francis Cann, they called at his house, and partook of a handsome entertainment of cake and wine; when they went on their way rejoicing. After parading through the principal streets of the town, until a late hour, when they were dismissed. The pleasure depicted in each countenance, plainly indicated what had been enjoyed during the day.

The undersigned as committee in behalf of Capt's Spencer's and Wallis' company, tender our sincere thanks to the officers and members of Capt. Beck's company, and Mr. Cann for their handsome and liberal entertainments.

JAMES M. BEASTON,
WM. T. SPRY,
JOHN SPENCER,
EDWIN CROUCH,
Committee in behalf of Capt. Spencer's company.

J. T. SKIRVEN,
E. HARTLEY,
H. MASTEN,
J. WEBB,
Committee in behalf of Capt'n Wallis' company.

MARRIED,

At Easton, Md. 22d inst. by the Rev. Everice, Wm. T. Rowlenson, printer of the "Star," to Miss Caroline Willis, both of that town.

In Baltimore, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Best, George H. Wack, of that city, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Gardwin, of this county.

Let all the world know that Sellers' Vermifuge is the best in use! Here is the proof.

LICKING STATION, Ky. Dec 17th, 1846.
Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results. I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours, I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your Vermifuge: My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton;* in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up as lost, is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnett's letter.

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st Pittsburg.

E M DAWSON & BROTHER, Druggists, Easton, Md. General agents, for E Shore.

☞For sale in Chester Town by Simon Wickes, Jr. Druggist.

Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound.

TO SETH S HANCE.—Dear Sir.—Having been afflicted with a severe cough and pain in the breast, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of your Compound Syrup, and purchased two bottles of Mr Rob't Keyworth, and am happy to say they certainly relieved me. Yours,

Sold by Seth S Hance, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, and at the new stand, 108 Baltimore st. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

Simon Wickes, Jr Chester Town
Gooding & Frazier, Geo Town X Roads
B C Wells, head of Sassafras
C R Hackett, Massey's X Roads
M V Boyer, Apothecary, Millington
Wm R Forman, New Market
Samuel H Cooper, Urieville

☞Hance's Sarsaparilla, Vegetable, or Blood PILLS—(FIFTY PILLS in a box—the cheapest Medicine ever sold)—Removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

In purchasing these Pills, let me add one word of caution—Always ask for Hance's Pills, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

Simon Wickes, Jr, Chester Town
Gooding & Frazier, Geo. Town X Roads
B C Wells, Head of Sassafras
C R Hackett, Massey's X Roads
M V Boyer, Apothecary, Millington
Wm R Forman, New Market
Samuel H Cooper, Urieville.

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

Postscript.

The Mexicans have evacuated Monterey and Gen'l Taylor in possession. Col. McClung is not dead but recovering. The killed and wounded among the Mexicans was about 1000. About 300 Americans killed and upwards of 200 wounded. Among the killed are Alex. Ramsey and Geo. W. Pearson of the Balt. volunteers.—The rumor is that Santa Anna is at the head of 13,000 men, marching to Satillo—but Lieut. Owens of Baltimore, writes, that he thinks the report premature.

An express had arrived at Monterey that Gen. Wool, with 3,500 men was to leave San Antonia the 28th of September for Chihuahua.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MONTEREY Sept. 29, 5, P. M.

An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of the Mexicans, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 men with him, which added to those which left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men.

Report further has it, that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Rinconnado, the limits of our lines, by the close of the sixty days truce. If all this should prove true the army may have more bloody work to do than ever.

One thing is certain, Santa Anna was hourly expected here when Gen. Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reason for wishing to retire was the fact that he found himself to a degree surrounded after the successes of the 2d division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make. We shall know more about this matter in a day or two.

The following order of Gen. Taylor announcing his victory, we copy from the American Flag of the 10th inst:—

ORDERS—No. 122.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27, 1846.

The Commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the Army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in numbers, strongly fortified and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and the liberal policy of our own Government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The Army and the country will deeply sympathise with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Maj. Gen. Taylor:
(Signed) W. W. S. BLISS, As't. Adj't. Gen.

Thrilling Description of the Battle.

Mr. S. D. Allis, formerly a clerk in the office of the New Orleans Picayune, took an active part in the battle at Monterey, of which he writes home to his friends a thrilling account. From one of his letters published in the Picayune, we extract the following:

About 12 o'clock, the enemy commenced firing down the second hill with muskets, and occasionally a load of grape and canister. From where I was I had a most splendid view of the fight as it proved to be, thus far a one-sided one, for not a single shot had been sent forth from below for nearly an hour after the first attack.—Ah! there goes a volley of musketry; I can occasionally get a peep at out boys where boys, who are climbing as fast as they can, keeping as much as possible under cover of every nook, bush and rock. Volley after volley are exchanged on both sides, our boys gain the top and the Mexicans run on the other side. The stars and stripes are raised with cheers which are responded to in the valley below. It is now our turn. Another batterey still further on, built of stone, and on a very steep and high hill is next to be stormed. "On the right files close intervals!" was the order, when we all ran in in double quick time. The 5th Infantry comprising about 200 men and Louisiana for the next. It was with good cheer that we marched on to the attack, our company so stationed as to be in advance. We had hardly reached the foot of the hill when down came a shower of grape and canister in our midst, but it appeared as if Mexican iron and copper was not made to kill Yankees. On we went through showers of musket balls and soon had climed the mountain high enough to reach them with our musket balls.—