

Virginia Free Press.



CHARLESTOWN: THURSDAY MORNING, April 9, 1847.

Election—Thursday, April 22.

- Whig Candidate for Congress, Anthony Kennedy. Locofoco Candidate for Congress, Henry Bedinger. For the House of Delegates, JOHN A. THOMSON, JOSEPH McMURRAN. Independent Candidates in Jefferson, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, RICHARD S. BLACKBURN. BERKELEY WHIG TICKET. For the House of Delegates, ADAM SMALL, THOMAS BROWN. FREDERICK WHIG TICKET. For the House of Delegates, JOHN F. WALL, JAMES CATHER.

OLD ROUGH AND READY. No one can read the heart stirring despatches of this gallant chieftain unmoved. The coolness of his conduct under every emergency, and his noble and gallant bearing under all circumstances, stamp him as a great man. This is his fourth great victory; yet, about the very time he was engaged in the battle at Buena Vista, Mr. Bedinger was voting to supplant him, by the creation of the office of Lieut. General, for Mr. Benton's special accommodation. Voters of Jefferson! Are you willing to endorse this vote of Mr. Bedinger? This double distilled CENSURE upon a gallant Hero WHO HAS NEVER LOST A BATTLE!

Voters of Jefferson!—Read the despatches of Gen. Taylor—look at the hard fighting of the gallant Volunteers—played on the Battle Field of Buena Vista—and then say whether you can sanction the vote given by Mr. Bedinger in Congress against paying these same volunteers only ten dollars per month! If you do not appreciate their services, if you think \$8 a sufficient amount for those who peril their lives in the tented field, where cannon answers cannon, and battery replies to battery, then vote for Mr. Bedinger—then sanction his vote by giving him your support.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

In our paper of the 25th ult., we noticed the denial issued by Mr. Bedinger, that he had never voted against a bill declaring that it was by the act of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States. It will be recalled that Mr. B. declared "that charge a false one, that he had never so voted, and if the journal so represented his vote it was wrong." In that publication we referred to the Washington Union, Globe and Intelligence, and found that in each journal Mr. B.'s name was among the signers.

Some apologetics were made for the bold denial of Mr. B.,—reflecting and sensible men had made an examination for themselves, and a "stump denial" was not and could not be received by them with half the confidence, as the record itself. The "Spirit of Jefferson" essayed to be the apologist, but has found it to be rather sorry work, an uphill business, which, legally itself cannot twist or turn, so as to make even a plausible case for their clients.

The "Spirit" indeed "begs the question." In referring to the vote of Mr. Bedinger on Mr. Boyd's amendment, it says: "Mr. Bedinger voted upon this amendment as he did upon all others; HE VOTED AGAINST IT." This is the question at issue—this is what Mr. Bedinger denied—yet the "Spirit" in dovetailed language confesses the point.

We have but a word more to say on this subject, and that is, that the "Spirit" charges that we were not least in our review,—that we did not take enough of the record, and greatly inaccurately; that they will furnish evidence which will place the whole matter in its proper light. Well, they copy from the record, and what do they take? Why, precisely the same quotations made in our paper of the 25th—the original preamble and first section as reported by the military committee, and Mr. Boyd's preamble and section.

An effort, however, was made to delude the reader, and leave him under the impression that Mr. Boyd had a bill in extension, which he offered as a substitute to the original bill. This was not the fact. Mr. Boyd only offered what was adopted by the House.

The "Spirit" would excuse Mr. Bedinger for his vote, because, as it states, "amendments intended for the purpose of delaying the passage of the bill became the order of the day." And who was it that effected these amendments? Why the three or four first amendments, as appears from the account of the "Spirit" itself, were offered by members of the Democratic party. So that if any delay was effected it was made by the Democratic party! This is a charge we did not make, but as the "Spirit" presents the question itself, we cannot do less than give it publicity—especially as "stump orators" and partisan papers, have charged the delay in the prosecution of the War on the Whig party.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

A fourth great battle has been fought in Mexico, and Gen. Taylor is again the victor! Providence seems to watch over and to take care of him. We give all the details which have reached us of this last and most brilliant of all his battles.

The battle of Buena Vista was a most terrible conflict. Some four thousand Mexicans killed, wounded and deserted. Seven hundred of our Army killed and wounded, and sixty-three of our officers! Every tenth man an officer! Of all who fell or were wounded, on the American side, at Pab Alto and Resaca de la Palma, every twentieth man was a commissioned officer—and we may well suppose, that as the same spirit of unflinching gallantry was exhibited in the battle of Buena Vista, where the contest lasted during night and day for forty hours, and was only suspended with the going down of the sun on the second day of the fight, the brilliancy of the former contest was equaled by what was accomplished, and to the men who have thus vindicated their titles to that of soldiers, and sealed their claim with their blood, the honors due to the brave shall be ever theirs.

Among the names of those who have so fallen, is one never mentioned, but it thrills upon the heart of the American people. The son of Henry Clay fell in the conflict! And there are other names among the dead, who were distinguished on the battle field, but all of them have won all their ambition coveted, "a soldier's grave."

Of the brave old General, whose presence is the sign of victory, and whose skill and prudence are alike conspicuous in every conflict and equal to every emergency—what shall be said of him? But the people, in their good time, will take care of him, as one whom they delight to honor.—Baltimore Patriot.

GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS.

During the recent battle at Buena Vista, it occurred that a body of Mexican Infantry, about a thousand strong, had become detached from Santa Anna's army, and were being mowed down with terrible slaughter. Gen. Taylor sent Mr. Crittenden with a flag to say to them that if they would surrender he would stop killing them. When Mr. Crittenden got amongst them he was taken by them to Santa Anna with his eyes blinded.—This he remonstrated against without effect. When he was brought to Santa Anna he was asked his mission. He told him he had no message for him; that he was sent to ask a detached force to surrender to save the effusion of blood, and to demand what was necessary to be demanded. Santa Anna requested him to tell General Taylor that if he would surrender he would be protected and well cared for. Mr. Crittenden replied that he had no commission to speak with him (Santa Anna) upon that or any other matter, but that he was sent to ask a detached force to surrender. As GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS.

These despatches, like all that have come from Gen. Taylor, are simple, clear, and to the point. He alludes to the result of the battle of Buena Vista as vindicating the property of the position he took, at the extremity of the valley, rather than have the enemy meet him at near Monterey.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor, announcing the Battle of Buena Vista, with other particulars connected with that signal conflict, will be found in our paper this morning.

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The list of killed and wounded accompanying General Taylor's despatches, possess a melancholy interest. The large proportion of officers in this record of the battle is remarkable.

We are compelled to omit the list of killed and wounded in the action, except that of the officers, which will be found below.

- Kentucky Cavalry—Killed—E. M. Vangha, lieutenant sergent. Wounded—one captain and three lieutenants—names not given. Arkansas Cavalry—Killed—Col. Yell, commanding regiment, Capt. A. Foster. Wounded—Lieut. A. Ralder. Kentucky Foot Rifles—Killed—Colonel M. R. McKee, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clay, Capt. J. W. Moss, Capt. J. W. Bells. Wounded—Lieut. D. S. Barbour, Lieut. Withers, Lieut. Mosier. Indiana Foot—Wounded—Gen. Lane. Italian Foot, Second Regiment—Killed—Capt. Kiefer, Capt. Walker, Lieut. Parr. Wounded—Capt. Sanderson, Capt. Osborne, Lieut. Casey, Lt. Pennington, Lt. Morse, Lt. Davis, Lt. Epperson. Indiana Foot, Third Regiment—Killed—Capt. Paggiotti. Wounded—Major Gorman, Captain Sleep. Illinois Brigade—Killed—Col. Hardin, Capt. Zabriskie, Lieut. Slough. Wounded—Lieut. W. L. McConnel, and H. Evans. Second Regiment Illinois—Killed—Captain Woodman; Lieutenants—Branton, Fletcher, Woodman; Lieutenants—W. G. French, 2d Artillery, Lieutenant J. B. O'Brien 4th Artillery, slight. Mississippi Rifles—Killed—Lt. Lieut. E. S. Moss, 2d Lt. McNulty. Wounded—Col. Jefferson Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharp, do; Lt. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Corporal Posty, do; J. P. Stockton, do. We notice among those who have been slightly wounded in the Mississippi Regiment, Mr. Charles H. Gibbs, formerly of this town. Santa Anna in his own account claims a victory, stating that he has only lost one thousand men, whilst General Taylor has lost two thousand.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE FOUND!—The New York True Sun says that a letter from Mr. J. Bradley, of Caldwell's Landing, announces that on renewing the search last week with the diving bell, about 100 yards south of Collier Jam, they brought up a cup and fourteen bars of silver, and a box containing sabbique jewels, set with diamonds and other precious stones—the whole valued at over \$100,000.

DEATHS OF CAPT. WM. ALBURTI.

The account of the landing of our forces at Vera Cruz will be found in another column. The most important feature of the intelligence is the investment of Vera Cruz by the forces under Maj. Gen. Scott, who succeeded in effecting a safe landing at Anton Lizardo, and was making active preparations for an assault upon the City, should the Mexican authorities determine to risk the chances of a battle. The number of killed and wounded, in the several skirmishes that have taken place, is not very large; but we regret to state that the only American officer killed, is a native of this State, Capt. WILLIAM ALBURTI, of the 2d Infantry, formerly editor of the Martinsburg Republican, and whose brother is now in command of the Berkeley Volunteers, constituting a part of the Virginia Regiment.

It appears from the account that Capt. Alburti was sitting at the foot of a tree at the time he was struck. The ball carried away almost his entire head, took off the forehead of another boy, and wounded a third. The men who have thus vindicated their titles to that of soldiers, and sealed their claim with their blood, the honors due to the brave shall be ever theirs.

Only waiting for Santa Anna to Surrender!—There are many amusing as well as thrilling facts connected with the Battle at Buena Vista. Among the good ones which exhibit the coolness and self command that always distinguishes Gen. Taylor, we find the following. It appears that on the 21st the enemy kept up a constant fire with their cannon, which, doing so injury to the batteries, that they were obliged to be our batteries. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his Excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire in the most respectful manner, what he (Gen. Taylor) was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quietude commanding the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question, to which, however, Old Rough and Ready gave the following reply that "HE WAS ONLY WAITING FOR GEN. SANTA ANNA TO SURRENDER!"

Virginia Volunteers.—Four companies of the Virginia Volunteers reached the Escosos on the 12th ult., and were to proceed on the next day to Camargo. We suppose that the whole regiment must be by this time united, and under the command of their gallant Colonel.

We have seen a letter or two from Capt. Rowan's Company, received this week, written from Matamoros. A letter from Capt. R. does with the drums are beating and we are off to Monterey. The passage to the ocean, two of Capt. Young's men died, their bodies were saved up in their hammocks and all thrown overboard.

We believe that Capt. Rowan's company, generally, is in pretty good health—though some of the Volunteers have already "seen the Elephant" in the way of sickness.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Richmond Enquirer published lately, an article purporting to be remarks made by Daniel Webster, in opposition to Mr. Madison and the War of 1812. This extract contained the strongest kind of denunciations and no sparing of epithetical terms—calling Mr. Madison a buffoon! Mr. W. having been shown a paper containing this false and scandalous publication, promptly replied to it in a letter addressed to the editors of the Enquirer, in which he says, "it is altogether false and without the slightest foundation. I never uttered such words or such sentiments respecting Mr. Madison at any time or on any occasion. The whole 'summary' is an entire and absolute fabrication." The Enquirer very properly publishes the letter of Mr. Webster in denial—yet their article will be copied in the press of the party in the country and the refutation or denial never be hinted at—it will be read and believed by the mass of the party, they never seeing the denial. Thus it is ever, a lie, or fabrication is put to press, an innocent man misrepresented, and truth and justice can never be propelled at a speed rapid enough to catch up with the slander.

HOW IT INJURES THE FARMERS.

What will the farmers of our country say when it is told them, by the Whigs, that if it were not for the war with Mexico, they would now receive at least one dollar more for their flour, per barrel—in consequence of the number of American vessels employed in that quarter—consequently causing the freight from New York to Liverpool on every barrel of Flour, two dollars—whereby the farmers are paying, for every barrel they send off, about one dollar towards the war.

There can be no sort of doubt that the Farmers would receive more money, were it not for the war with Mexico.—There are so many American vessels employed by Government in conducting this war in taking out soldiers and supplies, that freights in vessels have advanced to such a considerable degree, as to give great proportion of the profits to the ship owners in stead of the farmers.—Freights have scarcely ever been as high as the rate demanded within the few past months. And this is attributable altogether to the number of vessels in employ of the Government to conduct our war in Mexico.

The POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Georgetown Advocate states that fish are becoming more plentiful than they have been, though still limited. On Thursday and Friday ten boats arrived. Shad were selling at \$9 and herring at \$5 per thousand, the lowest at which they have been yet sold.

U. S. Officers Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Buena Vista.—3 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 9 captains, 14 lieutenants. Total 37. Wounded—1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants. Total wounded, 37. Total killed and wounded, 64.

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THE DEMOCRAT FOR TAYLOR.

The Wytheville Republican, a staunch Locofoco paper, is set for Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency. After referring to his gallant achievements, and to his wise suggestions as the best means of conducting the war the writer says: "Then in view of the considerations, where is the difficulty in asking upon some one for President, who from his position is identified with Southern institutions and Southern interests? There really none. There who is the man? I answer Gen. Taylor. The public mind is already turned towards him, and partisan politicians and office-holders and office-seekers may try (but their efforts will be vain) to stop the mighty current in his favor. Efforts have already been made in the councils of the nation to dishonor him, but they have shared the fate they deserve, and the dishonor has fallen on their own heads. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR will be the people's candidate, despite the efforts of party or National Conventions."

Gen. Taylor has been treated in a most ungrateful manner. Notwithstanding his brilliant achievements and his patient endurance of toil and privation, the carpet knights of the Democracy in Congress undertook to pass upon him, and to set up their puny judgments against his, in some of these miserable measures, who "talk big" over a bottle of Champagne, to go out and instruct the Old General in the science of war?

But why need we ask? says the Winchester Republican. Mr. Bedinger and his colleagues, who get \$5 a day, think eight dollars a month quite enough for those who risk their lives with "Old Zack" in Mexico. They must remain in Washington, and splutter about War and Glory, and Eagles, far, far away from the scenes of bloody strife. What say ye, people of the Tent Congressional District? Are you in favor of the babblers about glory, or will you sustain those who sustain your country's real heroes?

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune understands, "from official sources, that if all the claims occurring so far during the war were to be immediately liquidated, the sum of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS would be required, including of course the regular expenses of the army."

COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED A FEW WEEKS since, at the Court-house, to take subscriptions for the relief of Ireland. What have they done?

GREEN PEAS HAVE ALREADY appeared in the Savannah market.

THE WHIGS OF TENNESSEE have nominated, in State Convention, NAIL S. BROWN for Governor.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE GREAT BATTLE. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, March 30, 1847.

The news from the seat of war by this evening's Southern mail is truly glorious—not unmingled, however, with a mournful intelligence, on account of the loss of many brave and gallant officers and men of the small and glorious force led to victory by that wonderful man and successful General, Zachary Taylor!

What an escape for Mr. Polk's Administration! How much it ought to feel indebted to Gen. Taylor for this victory! After leaving him without proper supplies—after setting the bloodhounds in Congress and bludgeoning the Press upon him—after interfering with his command and giving orders direct to one of his subordinate Generals—after detaching nearly one half of his command, and that the very flower of it,—after superseding him, by sending General Scott to take the command of the army,—the patriotic, the glorious old and ever "Rough and Ready," with but 5,000 troops, mostly volunteers, meets Santa Anna with some 20,000 disciplined Mexican regulars, and wins an example of victory!

What ought to be the feelings—if feelings it is capable of exercising—if the Administration, in view of what it has done against General Taylor, and what he has done for it and for his country!

The following declaration of General Taylor, in his letter to the War Department of the 8th of November, ought to be blazoned before the eyes of the Administration until its eyeballs are seared: "At the date of the Convention I could not of course have foreseen that the Department would direct an important detachment from our command without consulting me, or without waiting the result of the main operations under my orders!"

In spite of the Administration, General TAYLOR seemed desirous to go on conquering and to conquer! If the Administration had let him and his command alone, what would have been the result of the battle with Santa Anna's army? If the commands of Generals Worth and Twiggs, with which old "Rough and Ready" had been so long associated and had become so familiar had been left with Gen. Taylor, what a whipping he would have given Santa Anna and his army, and how many of the valuable lives we have lost would have been saved!

Unquestionably, the war would have been ended by the overwhelming defeat, and perhaps, the death or capture of Santa Anna! But the tinkering interference of the Administration has rendered the result otherwise! By its tinkering, it has got Santa Anna back from banishment into Mexico and thus prolonged the war, when hostilities were upon the point of ceasing by the downfall of Paredes and the absence of a suitable successor to prop up, sustain and lead on the army! By its tinkering with General Taylor's command, it has sacrificed the lives of some sixty brave officers, and perhaps a thousand brave men of our army—given its friend, Santa Anna, a chance to win a victory, which never ought to have been allowed him,—and placed Gen. Taylor in a situation still dangerous and critical.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

We understand that the Directors of the Shannondale Springs have leased their property to Mr. JOHN J. ASHLEY of this county. The Springs will be open for the reception of Company early in the season.

CHESAPEAKE CANAL.—The Washington News learns from authentic sources, that the loan of one million of dollars, requisite for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been effected.

WE are glad to learn that Lieut. Col. May, who is reported as having received a severe contusion, was out and considered well again before Lieut. Crittenden left Gen. Taylor's camp with despatches for the Government.

THE name of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR is already at the head of many papers in the city and country. His claims are being held in his favor, and it seems, indeed, that there is to be elected, "willing or unwilling."

THE Union heads an article.—"The last plank of Federalism shivered." We are inclined to think so, too. Buena Vista settled the business.

MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BURTLES, passed through Harpers-Ferry on Monday last, on his way to the seat of War. It is said he visited Washington in accordance with the wish of the President, and that he was warmly commended by three cheers at Harpers-Ferry.

"ROUGH AND READY."—It is said that after the first day's fighting at Buena Vista, some of Gen. Taylor's officers proposed to fall back to some more safe position.—The old hero drily replied—"Hold on, we will feel them first in the morning."

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

From Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor.

Official Account of the Battle of Buena Vista—Innocent Loss of the Mexicans—List of the Americans Killed and Wounded—Gen. Taylor against Santa Anna—Retreat and Starvation of the Mexican Army—Gen. Urrea Repulsed by the Americans.

Lieut. Crittenden, a volunteer aid of General Taylor, arrived at Washington on Thursday evening with despatches from that officer whose headquarters at Buena Vista has left on the 20th of March. Lieut. C. brings information that on the 24th of February, the day after the last of the battle, it appeared that Santa Anna and his forces had remained with him in the direction of San Luis and retreated in the direction of San Louis and dispersed this retreating remnant of the Mexican Army. We copy the following from the Union: Gen. Taylor's letters confirm the brilliant victory which was won by our arms at Buena Vista. The loss of the enemy by battle is less than was originally reported, though it is a heavy one. Our own loss is considerably less, and though it comprised some of the best and bravest men of our glorious army, made up, as it was, mostly of volunteers, co-operating with some of the best regular troops in the world. But our position, and organization, is still more striking. Gen. Taylor's three despatches are respectively dated February 24th, 25th and March 1st. They state in the general's usually laconic, modest, but expressive terms, the beginning, end, and some of the most important results of this remarkable battle. The most important of these results is the great loss of the enemy—their retreat, and perhaps total dissolution—their fatal disorganization—their incapacity to harass at this time our own troops, who have returned to their original position at Agua Nueva. Gen. Taylor has sent a corps farther to harass him on the retreat, and to seize his supplies. The general further proposes to return to Monterey, and re-open the communication between that town and the Rio Grande. The panic of the Mexican marauders is calculated of itself almost to effect this object in a few days. We cannot but again congratulate our country on this brilliant victory.

The death of these brave men affords every American heart with the keenest sympathy. It is the cyprus interwoven with the laurel. We shall wait for further accounts from the army and squadron of Vera Cruz with the greatest impatience; and hope that many days will not elapse before we shall have the pleasure of congratulating our country upon the possession of one of the strongest military positions on the globe—the key of Mexico—which opens the gate of the approach to the capital.

Every patriot will rejoice at these cheering accounts. It accomplishes one of the greatest objects which every American patriot ought to have at heart—and is calculated to "effect another. We go for an honorable war, and an honorable peace. The one certainly leads to the other.

Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Crittenden left General Taylor, with his army, at Agua Nueva on the 2d March, and brought the despatches along the usual route to Camargo, under the escort of the escort of about 250 troops, commanded by Major Geddings, having along a train of some 130 empty wagons. As they approached Cerralvo, a small party was sent in to provide forage, &c., when the enemy, under Urrea, were discovered about 1300 strong. Our troops were immediately placed on the defensive, and received the assault of the superior numbers with the resolution of men determined to cut their way through. They were repulsed with a loss of about 30 men, while we lost about half the number. A part of our baggage train was destroyed, (40 or 50 of the wagons,) when the gallant Urrea made his retreat in the direction of the Tula pass.—The teamsters were unwilling to proceed with out a stronger escort, and Mr. Crittenden was detained five or six days at Cerralvo, when Col. Curtis arrived from Camargo with a large body of troops. He was too late to overtake Urrea, who had probably commenced his retreat as soon as he heard of Santa Anna's discomfiture. Col. Curtis proceeded to Monterey, and the escort and train came on to Camargo, the enemy having fled as rapidly as possible, and this may be the last that we shall hear of them on this side of Tula and San Luis for some time.

We were amused with an anecdote about the ammunition wagon, which, by some accident, was cut off with the others near Cerralvo. It was destroyed, as most of the others were, by fire, and when the explosion unexpectedly took place, killing some, wounding others, and alarming all, it was regarded as a Yankee trick, and some wag said our wagons might be shrouded in strol through the land, unharmed, as each would be regarded as some combustible machine, designed to ensnare the Mexicans.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista, Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that having become assured on the 23d inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 23d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock A. M., a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repulsed. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient evi-

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