

Therefore at the expiration of said duties, to the Custom House, and the residue shall be directed to the office of enabling the Ayuntamiento to the above object, the charge and disbursement shall be deemed necessary to be employed in the premises, to be made to me by the Ayuntamiento.

J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. and Civil and Military Governor.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1847.

PRINTED BY JAS. R. BARNARD.

MASTERS' BLANKS.—We are prepared to furnish all kinds of blanks for the army, and every other work.

OUR OFFICE.—Calle de Medinas, No. 6, within half a block of the Customhouse.

THE AMERICAN STAR.—Again we salute our friends under our old head. From Matamoros to this point have we followed up the victories won by our indomitable soldiers, and at each stopping place have endeavored to amuse their idle hours by regaling them with the news of the day. In presenting them with this our first number from the capital city of the republic, we must take the occasion to say to our valliant army—you have done well—done nobly,—and convinced the world that though we are a peace-loving nation we are no strangers to the arts and sciences of war. Like our fathers of the revolution, we have come from the shop and plough, and buffeted the billows of war like veteran troops. With what pride can we then call ourselves Americans! and American soldiers! and when the storm of war has blown over, and we return to our own dear homes, how bountiful will be the gratitude bestowed upon us by our countrymen!

From 20th of August to 14th September.

After the brilliant victories achieved by our arms on the 20th ult.—victories so thorough and complete that our entrance into this capital could have met with little or no opposition—Gen. Scott, in accordance with the well known wishes of our government and people for a permanent and speedy peace with Mexico, halted his forces without the city gates, in order that the authorities within might have time to enter into negotiations with us.

That we could have entered the city at once no American can for a moment doubt, and we are of opinion that but few Mexicans are credulous enough to think otherwise. Our commander knew he could come in then, or at any other time, for the courage and military skill displayed on the 20th clearly demonstrated that fact; but he felt a desire, as it were, to give our enemies another chance, and did not wish, because he was the conqueror, to ride rough-shod over the defeated and dismayed people. He was content for the moment to thoroughly rout every column of the enemy, and not wishing to humiliate the Mexican nation—to drive off its Congress and government—left them the pride of their capital as a nucleus around which they might build up their nation's good by entering into an amicable arrangement of the unfortunate difficulty existing between the two republics.

It was natural to suppose that this forbearance would be duly appreciated, for a more delicate consideration than actuated our commander-in-chief we defy the history of wars to produce.

An armistice followed the policy pursued by us, and was solemnly ratified in Tacubaya and approved by Generals Scott and Santa Anna. Commissioners were appointed by the Mexican Government to arrange with Mr. Trist a treaty of peace and after they met together the hope was entertained that something of a felicitous nature would emanate therefrom. It was natural that the authorities should anticipate a happy termination of the business, for like all their actions were sincere in what they did. Not so, unfortunately, the opposite party, for whilst they were meeting ours daily with civility and good will, the powers of the Government were strengthening in a progressive manner.

lower of the army, even, should encroach upon the observed rules of the armistice, Santa Anna himself, was breaking it hourly; but so accustomed has he become, to subterfuge, chicanery and duplicity, that he urged on each occasion a plausible excuse, which to men of honor, sincere themselves and believing others actuated by the same motive, were received in good faith until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." First our wagons entered the city, according to the 7th article of the armistice, for supplies, and had not proceeded three squares before a mob assembled and commenced stoning the vehicles and their drivers. Now and then a single Lancero could be seen, nobly endeavoring to quell the riot, but slaying themselves out of harm's way. At length the wagons reached the plaza where, upon a balcony, stood Santa Anna with over 2000 soldiers paraded under him, but he was perfectly unconcerned, nor gave a single order to the troop or mob. The excuse for this outrage was an ingenious one, and our people could do no other than receive it. Then our agents who came into the city for supplies were insulted and imprisoned; and at last when the defences of the city were becoming more perfect, and outrages more numerous—when deception ceased to be available—a demand of ours for reparation was answered in such a manner that the commander-in-chief of the American forces felt himself called upon to end the armistice, and seek redress after that fashion in which we have never yet failed to obtain it. This was only done when it was apparent that a palpable violation of the armistice had been made by the Mexicans, and when the honor of our country and arms would not permit us to continue that intercourse which it was hoped would lead to such beneficial results to both nations. The armistice was ended, and with it went the last hope, for the moment, of those who had exerted themselves to bring back the nations to their wonted amity. It was a matter of regret to us that the clouds of war should so suddenly obscure that bright spot in the horizon of peace which we were looking to—not that we fear war or its consequences, as the results of our battles will show—but it vanished, and the trumpet sounded to arms!

Santa Anna, meanly availing himself of the truce to collect and discipline his men, and to repair the fortifications, and to reorganize his position, promptly repaired to the field on the 7th, and took up a position near Molino del Rey. On the morning of the 8th a portion of our forces sallied out and drove him, and all his men from their forts into that of Chapultepec. On the 13th we carried that fortress by storm, and then driving them from fort to fort, got possession of the gates of the city before night. Notwithstanding all Santa Anna's preparations, they were of no avail and on the night of the 13th, he shamefully fled from the city with his army, leaving it and its inhabitants to the mercy of the barbarians of the north!

On the 14th we took possession of this capital, and the stripes and stars now wave in triumph from the national palace.

ON THE FIELD.—In Santa Anna's report of the fight at the Molino del Rey, he says that the Americans left over a thousand on the field. He didn't leave any on the field, for when we visited the forts in the evening not a living Mexican could be seen short of Chapultepec. The number of our killed and wounded on that occasion was sufficient to cause a general regret, but we remained masters of the field, and occupied it at the very time that Santa Anna was writing his famous account. He says: "more than a thousand of the Americans were left upon the field!" The Mexicans were too smart to be left in any such uncomfortable quarters, the climate at Chapultepec was far more agreeable.

SANTA ANNA.—From what we can learn, it is our opinion that the army of Santa Anna has been scattered to the four winds, and he himself wandered no one knows positively where. It is supposed by some that the general is making for the lower country, but whether his intention be good or evil we cannot say; although should it be the latter we can assure him that he will meet with as ugly a customer in that direction as he found in the valley of Mexico—this lovely spot from which he promised his followers the yankees should never leave.

TAMPICO.—By way of New Orleans we learn that during the early part of the past month the American troops and foreigners were suffering much from the vomito. A small reinforcement of troops had arrived there from Vera Cruz, and the strength of the garrison was 600 effective men—quite enough for any contingency.

THE CITY.—Every thing is now perfectly quiet in the city, and all that is wanting to give it a pleasing appearance to us is the opening of all the stores in the city. This we hope to see immediately. If fear has kept any of the citizens from pursuing their usual avocations, we say banish the thought at once; you are as safe under the protection of Gen. Scott's army as any people in the world. The tumult of the first two days occupation has subsided, and we are the friends of all peaceable citizens. Look back to our occupation of other places, and you will see that every thing went on smoothly and peaceably, for in many instances we have afforded more protection to the citizens than was given by their own authorities. The stories that have been published in this capital relative to our operations in other places are grossly untrue, and are only urged to incense the people against us. Wherever we have been the citizens will testify to you that we were more like guardians than a conquering army. Ask the Vera Cruzanos, the Jalapeños and Poblanos if we are the monsters that have been painted to you, and they will answer no, and you yourselves will echo the same in two weeks time. Mexicans you do not know us: in war we are as furious as the lion, but once the battle ended—once the white flag is raised—we are as gentle as the unweaned lamb. We make no war upon the persons or property of the unarmed citizens of the republic, on the contrary we protect them in every way. We trust then, that confidence will soon be restored—that all the stores and shops in the city will be opened, and that business will resume its wonted activity at once. Those who refrain from walking the streets through fear, are, indeed silly, for they would be as safe, so far as our people are concerned, from insult and injury, as if they were in their own court yards.

Those who keep their places of business closed certainly injure themselves unnecessarily.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.—On the morning of the 9th was hung at San Angel 16 deserters from the American army, who had taken up arms against their government. Immediately after some 10 or 12 were whipped, and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the San Patricio crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican mul-teter, Gen. Twiggs deeming it too much honor to the Major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Miscoae, and on the 13th 30 more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. The 30 were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was being stormed, and Col. Harney, pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress and no longer. In a few moments our colors were raised, and after it was shown to them they were launched into eternity.

The clergy at San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it was in vain. Gen. Twiggs told them that to Ampudia, Arista and Santa Anna did these men owe their deaths, for they stooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks and had succeeded in seducing from duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their crimes.

According to our military laws Riley could not be hung, he having deserted from the army before the commencement of hostilities, but altho that could be awarded him was well administered.

QUERETARO.—In this place we have been told the Mexican Congress is to meet, and in about fifteen days. In fact we have heard that passports have been solicited by several of the members now here to repair thither. We trust that if they do meet together soon, some salutary measures will be taken by them which may lead to a treaty of peace between us. There are good men enough in Mexico who will look after her true interest once they are in power.

POST QUARTERMASTER.—To Captain Robert Allen, A. Q. M., has been assigned the duties of Post Quartermaster for the city of Mexico, and he now holds his office in the Customhouse. In our opinion a more sterling and indefatigable gentleman could not have been selected for the arduous duties incumbent upon that office.

Cont. Charles Naylor, of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed superintendent of the national palace.

[FOR THE AMERICAN STAR.]
"HAT FLAG!"
Columbia's daughters weep!
They mourn in sad and silent mood
The brave who proudly sleep
Beneath the flag of Mexico!

Unbidden the tear
The sister sheds for him who fell,
And gazes his last faint cheer,
As notes of glory rang his knell!

The partisans the shout
That swelled above a son's red pall
At Padie's rout—
At Churub's glorious fall!

Well may we weep! weep on,
The gallants to Heaven than,
The brave who had been slain,
Have each a martyr's neatly shed!

But glory wipes away
The tribute ye so feebly give,
And though who fought—and he
Is silent now—

Then do the stars that fall—
The stripes and stars wave proudly
And the banners of the North!
Old the old flag,

Columbia's old old flag,
Which folds perch victories we
Can never ever lag,
Blended with the western sun.

T. O. JOHN ECKERSON,
Mejo, September 18th, 1847.

GOVERNOR OF MEXICO.—Major-General Quitman has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Mejo. The General is a high official rank at home and ranks high in the legal attainment. Combining the high literary reputation, we look for an impartial administration of the affairs of the city from him. Page, the Assistant General, M. our determination, vell, M. Wilcox and R. P. Hamr Aid, Camp, Capt. G. T. M. Davis, Mr. Levi, Interpreter. We

those who are unacquainted with the office, that all business they may have transacted promptly and in a proper manner.

C. I. F. S. Belton, of the 10th, is then Lieutenant Governor of the State of Puebla and of the State of Mexico, exerts himself more to give satisfaction.

FORSARD, at the corner of Las Damas, Ortega streets, has refitted and opened his house was mobbed by the operations they had on the morning of the 14th, because it was a resort of Americans. He is worthy of the patronage.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—Lates habnaining others, received here from New Orleans as late as the 10th, though we regret to state that we are not as the Aztecs us obtain them. We learn, however, that Gen. Harney has been ordered here with a heavy force of men, which had landed at that place, and that ever powerful have indicated a determination on the part of our government to prosecute the war vigorously, in ght battles, in which bring it to an early conclusion.

At New Orleans the yellow fever was raging with a fearful extent, and is reported to have since 1837.

Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, did not accept the appointment tendered him as Brigadier General, and it was subsequently accepted by Col. Price.

By way of New Orleans, we hear that a meeting of the inhabitants of the land of Columbia had been held, at which (some remarks being made) a resolution was adopted relative to the cession of that territory to the Crown) resolutions were offered and adopted, which would give no power in the world, except the United States, would they change allegiance.

THE LAST BATTLES.—The storming of the fort at Contreras, which was the prettiest military operation ever performed in the valley of Mexico will not down to the occupation of the city gates by our troops, there was not an American soldier who was not proud of his national lustre to that brilliant which has achieved by our arms in Mexico. To those who were engaged in these exertions we say a nation's gratitude will be freely and fully bestowed in order that we As we predicted in Puebla those who were crowned with laurels on former occasions would be newly harnessed in the valley of Mexico, and those who were at the business of their initiation would be the first to save their country should be of her sons.

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