

THE
GEN. SCOTT

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

18

53.



PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY KING & BAIRD,
No. 9 SANSON STREET.

EXPLANATION OF CHARACTERS IN THIS ALMANAC.

Moon's Phases.			The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.						
	New Moon.		Full Moon.		Aries, or Ram.		Leo, or Lion.		Sagittarius, or Bowman.
	First Quart.		Last Quart.		Taurus, or Bull.		Virgo, or Virgin.		Capricornus, or Goat.
	Moon.		Moon.		Gemini, or Twins.		Libra, or Balance.		Aquarius, or Waterman.
	Moon.		Moon.		Cancer, or Crab-fish.		Scorpio, or Scorpion.		Pisces, or Fishes.

The Planets and their Qualities.			Aspects and other Characters.						
♄	Saturn, cold, dry.	♿	Mercury, warm, dry.	♋	Conjunction	♌	Moon's ascen.	♍	Ascen. Node
♃	Jupiter, warm, moist.	♁	Moon, cold, moist, changing.	♎	Opposition	♏	Moon's desce.	♐	Descen. Node
♂	Mars, hot, dry.	♃	Herschel, hot, dry, moist, changing.	♌	Trine	♍	Good cupping	♎	h. m. hours, min.
☉	Sun, fiery, dry.	♁	Herschel, hot, dry, moist, changing.	♏	Quartile	♐	Earth	♑	apo. apogee.
♀	Venus, moist, warm.	♁	Herschel, hot, dry, moist, changing.	♐	Sextile	♑	*Seven stars	♒	7* per. perigee, etc.

Lately discovered Planets.

♃ Flora. ♃ Vesta. ♃ Iris. ♃ Metis. ♃ Hebe. ♃ Astræa. ♃ Juno. ♃ Ceres. ♃ Pallas.
 ♃ Hygiea. ♃ Neptune. ♃ Victoria.

Chronological Cycles.		Moveable Festivals of the Church.			
Dominical Letter,	B	Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 23	Rogation Sunday,	May 1
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number,	11	Quinquagesima, or Sh. Sunday, Feb. 6	8	Ascension Day,	" 5
Epact,	20	Shrove Tuesday,	" 8	Whitsunday (Pentecost),	" 15
Solar Cycle,	14	Ash Wednesday,	" 9	Trinity Sunday,	" 22
Roman Indiction,	11	Quadra., first Sunday in Lent, " 13	13	Corpus Christi,	" 26
Julian Period,	6566	Mid-Lent Sunday,	March 6	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 27
Jewish Era commences Oct. 3, with	5614	Palm Sunday,	" 20	EMBER DAYS.	
Mahomedan Era commences October 4, with	1270	Good Friday,	" 25	February, 16.	September, 21.
		Easter Sunday,	" 27	May, . . 18.	December, 14.
		Low Sunday,	Apr. 3		

Commencement of the Four Seasons.

	D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox,	March,	20	11
Summer Solstice,	June,	21	8
Autumnal Equinox,	September,	22	10
Winter Solstice,	December,	21	8

Moon is called governing Planet.

NOTE.—The Calculations of this Almanac are made to Mean or Clock Time, except the rising and setting of the Sun, which are to the Dial time. When a reduction from one to the other is desired, a proper application of the column headed Sun fast or slow is obvious.—The Year of our Lord 1853 is the First after Bissextile, and, until July 4th, the 77th year of the Independence of the United States.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1853.

This year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Monday June 6th in the afternoon, invisible in the northern and middle parts of the United States, and visible only in the southern parts. The northern limit of visibility is a line leaving the Pacific coast some 150 miles south-eastward from San Francisco, passing near Santa Fe, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean; leaving Little Rock and Milledgeville on the right hand in the region of visibility, and Huntsville, Augusta and Charleston on the left, where the Eclipse will not be seen. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 119° 54' west from Greenwich and latitude 0° 38' north.

There will be a small Eclipse (2.45 digits) visible on the Moon's northern limb on the evening and morning of the 20th and 21st of June.

There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 30th of November, at the time of New Moon, invisible in North America, excepting that a small Eclipse may be seen, on the Sun's southern limb, along the peninsula and gulf of California and the Isthmus of Darien. It will be visible in some measure throughout South America as far as about 46° of South latitude. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 110° 18' west from Greenwich, and latitude 11° 20' south.

THE GEN. SCOTT ALMANAC.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.

The life of Winfield Scott is a fine illustration of the truth that energy and strictness, in the performance of duty, will lead to honor and renown. He owes much to his military genius; but he owes more to an indomitable determination to do his whole duty, which has been conspicuous throughout his long service to his country, from his lieutenancy to the present time, when he held with distinguished honor, the post of general-in-chief of the army of the United States.

Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. At an early age, he was sent to the High School at Richmond, whence he went to William and Mary College. After his graduation, he studied to fit himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar, but the evident approach of war, and his martial and patriotic feelings led him, in May, 1808, when but 22 years of age, to enter the army. Through the influence of his friend, the Hon. Wm. B. Giles, he obtained a commission as captain of the light artillery. War did not break out immediately. Scott was an ardent democrat, of the Jefferson school. He supported Madison's administration, and was a bold advocate of resistance to British aggression.



In 1809, Scott was ordered to New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command. At first, Wilkinson flattered the young officer, and sought to win him to the purposes of Col. Burr and himself. But Scott not only treated his offers coolly, but took

JANUARY, the 1st Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Old Style.
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.				
Saturd.	1 New Year	4 54	11 19	26	<i>Circumcision.</i>	4 7 23	4 37 20	Ammon
1) Sunday after New Year.		Matth. 2.			Day's length 9 hours 14 minutes.			
Sunday	2 Abel, Seth	5 42	morn.	10	2d.	5 7 23	4 37 21	St. Thomas
Monday	3 Enoch	6 31	0 28	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ south 7, 44.	5 7 22	4 38 22	Beata
Tuesday	4 Methusaleh	7 21	1 39	8	δ ♀ Υ	5 7 22	4 38 23	Dagobert
Wedn.	5 Simon	8 14	2 51	23	Bull's eye south 9, 33.	6 7 22	4 38 24	Adam, Eve
Thursd.	6 Epiphany	9 10	4 5	7	<i>Epiphany.</i> ☽ in per.	6 7 21	4 39 25	Christmas
Friday	7 Isidor	10 9	5 18	22	δ ☽ ♀	7 7 21	4 39 26	Stephen
Saturd.	8 Erhard	11 11	6 28	6	☽ ☿ <i>Battle of New OrL.</i> ☽	7 7 20	4 40 27	<i>Jno., Evan.</i>
2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.		Luke 2.			Day's length 9 hours 22 minutes.			
Sunday	9 Julian	ev. 12	☽ s.	21	9th. δ ☽ δ	8 7 19	4 41 28	<i>H. Innoc's</i>
Monday	10 <i>Paul's imp.</i>	1 11	6 2	15	ζ gr. elong. West.	8 7 19	4 41 29	Noah
Tuesday	11 Eugene	2 6	7 10	8	δ south 0, 25.	8 7 18	4 42 30	David
Wedn.	12 Rinehold	2 56	8 16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ & Υ stationary.	9 7 17	4 43 31	Sylvester
Thursd.	13 Hilary	3 43	9 20	14	Sirius south 11, 4.	9 7 17	4 43 1	Jan. 1853.
Friday	14 Felix	4 27	10 22	27	<i>(Falling weather, Snow.)</i>	10 7 16	4 44 2	Abel, Seth
Saturd.	15 Maurice	5 9	11 21	9	$\frac{1}{2}$ south 6, 56.	10 7 15	4 45 3	Enoch
3) 2d Sunday after Epiphany.		John 2.			Day's length 9 hours 30 minutes.			
Sunday	16 Marcellus	5 50	morn.	21	Rigel south 9, 21.	10 7 15	4 45 4	Methusaleh
Monday	17 Anthony	6 31	0 19	3	17th.	11 7 14	4 46 5	Simon
Tuesday	18 <i>Franklin b.</i>	7 13	1 18	15	☽ in apogee.	11 7 13	4 47 6	Epiphany
Wedn.	19 Sarah	7 58	2 16	27	☉ enters	11 7 12	4 48 7	Isidor
Thursd.	20 Fab. Sebast.	8 45	3 15	9	<i>Fabian Sebastian.</i>	12 7 11	4 49 8	Erhard
Friday	21 Agnes	9 34	4 15	21	Betelguese south 9, 42.	12 7 10	4 50 9	Julian
Saturd.	22 Vincent	10 27	5 13	3	Υ Ω ☽ \cap	12 7 9	4 51 10	<i>Paul's imp.</i>
4) Septuagesima.		Matth. 20.			Day's length 9 hours 44 minutes.			
Sunday	23 Emerenth	11 23	6 9	16	Sirius south 10, 25.	12 7 8	4 52 11	Eugene
Monday	24 Timothy	morn.	☽ ris.	29	\square \cap Υ	13 7 8	4 52 12	Rinehold
Tuesday	25 <i>Paul's con.</i>	0 15	5 44	12	25th. <i>Conversion of</i>	13 7 7	4 53 13	Hilary
Wedn.	26 Polycarpus	1 8	6 52	25	[St. Paul.	13 7 6	4 54 14	Felix
Thursd.	27 F. Chrys.	2 0	8 1	9	δ \cap δ	13 7 5	4 55 15	Maurice
Friday	28 Charles	2 51	9 10	23	Sirius south 10, 5.	13 7 4	4 56 16	Marcellus
Saturd.	29 Valerius	3 40	10 20	7	δ south 0, 13.	14 7 3	4 57 17	Anthony
5) Sexagesima.		Luke 2.			Day's length 9 hours 56 minutes.			
Sunday	30 Adelgunda	4 29	11 30	21	Rigel south 8, 27.	14 7 2	4 58 18	Helvetius
Monday	31 Virgil	5 18	morn.	5	\square \cap $\frac{1}{2}$	14 7 0	5 0 19	Sarah

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter 2d, at 4 o'clock 34 min. in the evening.
 New Moon 9th, at 10 o'clock 33 min. in the morning.
 First Quarter 17th, at 0 o'clock 9 min. after midnight.
 Full Moon 25th, at 0 o'clock 23 min. after midnight.

Conjecture of the Weather.

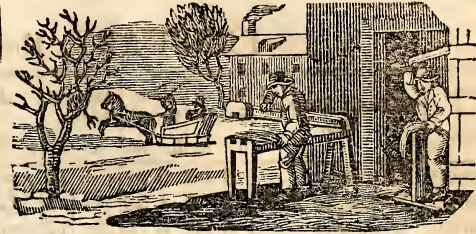
The 1st—3d, windy; 4—6, keen air; 7—9, hazy; 10—13, cloudy and unpleasant; 14—16, look for snow; 17—19, cold winds and ragged clouds; 20—23, more calm and pleasant; 24—26, more snow; 27—31, cold blustering winds.

occasion, after General Hampton succeeded to the command, in the South, to express his doubts of Wilkinson's honesty and patriotism. Deeply offended, Wilkinson caused the young officer to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, upon two charges—those of embezzlement, and of using disrespectful language toward a superior officer. The trial occurred near Natchez, Jan. 1810. The court acquitted Scott of the first charge, but convicted him upon the second, and sentenced him to suspension from rank, pay and emoluments, for two years. The public verdict was somewhat different. Before Captain Scott left Natchez, he was complimented by a public dinner.

Scott now returned to Virginia, and devoted himself to the study of the principles of the military art, residing at the time, with his friend, B. Watkins Leigh, Esq. He had the satisfaction of rejoining the army before war broke out. In March, 1812, Scott acted as judge advocate upon the trial of Col. C ———, and discharged the duties of the office in a manner highly honorable. On the 18th of June, 1812, war was formally declared against Great Britain and its dependencies by the Congress of the United States, and in July, Scott received the commission of Lieut. Colonel in the second artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier, with the companies of Towson and Barker. His immediate service was to protect the Navy-Yard at Black Rock.

In the beginning of October, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer collected at Lewistown about 2500 New York militia, and determined to make an attempt upon Queenstown Heights. Scott, with his regiment, went to Lewistown and volunteered to aid in the attack. After the storming of the heights by Christa and Van Rensselaer, and the rally of the British under Gen. Brock, upon the 13th, Col. Scott crossed the river, and took command of the forces. His movements were those of a valiant soldier and skillful leader. But the militia refused to come to his aid, and the British and Indians came on in overwhelming force. Three hundred Americans contended desperately with 1300 British and Indians. At length, when further resistance would have been a useless sacrifice of life, Scott surrendered his remaining force. The country applauded his spirit and heroism in this battle.

The prisoners taken at Queenstown were sent to



Quebec, thence in a vessel to Boston, and soon after exchanged. An account of the exertions of Col. Scott in saving some Irishmen from the punishment of traitors will be found in another place in this book.

Scott's next service was performed with the army, commanded by Major General Dearborn. He joined that army in the capacity of Adjutant General, but had command of his regiment on extraordinary occasions. In the attack on Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, he led the advanced guard, and by his indomitable exertions, in the teeth of the greatest dangers, routed the enemy and captured the fortress. Scott pulled down the British flag with his own hands. While performing the duties of the office of adjutant general, Scott was compelled to forage twice a week, and in these excursions, he had an opportunity of winning considerable fame as a partisan leader, by a number of successful skirmishes with the enemy.

In July, 1813, Scott resigned the post of adjutant general, and was promoted to the command of a double regiment. In the expeditions against Burlington Heights and York he commanded the land forces, but had no opportunity to display valor or skill. He took



THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

FEBRUARY, the 2d Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Day's, &c.	Moon South. h. m.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon's Signs. s. d.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Old Style. January.
Tuesday	1 Bridget	6 10	0 41		19 ☽ 1st. ☽ in perigee.	14 6 59	5 1 20	20 Fab. Sebast.
Wedn.	2 Candle M's	7 3	1 53		3 ☾ <i>Purification B. V. M.</i>	14 6 58	5 2 21	21 Agnes
Thursd.	3 Blasius	8 0	3 5		17 Sirius south 9, 42.	14 6 57	5 3 22	23 Vincent
Friday	4 Veronica	8 58	4 14		1 ☽ ☿ [1778.	14 6 56	5 4 23	23 Emerent
Saturd.	5 Agathy	9 58	5 17		15 <i>Treaty with France, 6th,</i>	14 6 55	5 5 24	24 Timothy
6) Quinquagesima.					Luke 18.	Day's length 10 hours 12 minutes.		
Sunday	6 Dorothy	10 56	6 13		29 ☽ ☽ ♀ ☽ ☽ ☿	14 6 54	5 6 25	25 <i>Paul's con.</i>
Monday	7 Richard	11 52	☽ s.		13 ☽ ☽ ☽	14 6 53	5 7 26	26 Polycarpus
Tuesday	8 Shrove Tu.	ev. 45	5 57		26 ☽ 8th. Proc. s. 10, 15.	14 6 51	5 9 27	27 F. Chrysost
Wedn.	9 Ash Wedn.	1 34	7 3		9 <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	15 6 50	5 10 28	28 Charles
Thursd.	10 Scholastica	2 19	8 6		22 Regulus south 0, 40.	15 6 49	5 11 29	29 Valerius
Friday	11 Euphrosin	3 2	9 7		5 Sirius south 9, 11.	15 6 48	5 12 30	30 Adelgunda
Saturd.	12 Gibbert	3 44	10 7		17 * in perihelion.	15 6 47	5 13 31	31 Virgil
7) 1st Sunday in Lent.					Matt. 4.	Day's length 10 hours 30 minutes.		
Sunday	13 Castor	4 26	11 6		29 ☽ ☽ ☽	15 6 45	5 15 1	1 February.
Monday	14 Valentine	5 8	morn.		11 ☽ ☽ ☽ <i>Valentine.</i>	15 6 44	5 16 2	2 Candle M's
Tuesday	15 Faustine	5 51	0 4		23 ☽ 15th. ☽ in apogee.	14 6 43	5 17 3	3 Blasius
Wedn.	16 Emberday	6 37	1 3		5 ☽ (<i>Very cold winds.</i>)	14 6 42	5 18 4	4 Veronica
Thursd.	17 Constant.	7 25	2 2		17 Sirius south 8, 47.	14 6 40	5 20 5	5 Agathy
Friday	18 Concordia	8 15	3 1		29 ☽ enters ☽ ☽	14 6 39	5 21 6	6 Dorothy
Saturd.	19 Susanna	9 8	3 57		11 ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	14 6 38	5 22 7	7 Richard
8) 2d Sunday in Lent.					Matt. 15.	Day's length 10 hours 46 minutes.		
Sunday	20 Eucharius	10 2	4 50		24 <i>Voltaire born 1694.</i>	14 6 37	5 23 8	8 Solomon
Monday	21 Eleonora	10 56	5 37		7 Sirius south 8, 31.	14 6 35	5 25 9	9 Appolonia
Tuesday	22 <i>Washingt. b.</i>	11 50	6 19		20 <i>Washington born 1732.</i>	14 6 34	5 26 10	10 Scholastica
Wedn.	23 Serenus	morn.	☽ ris.		4 ☽ 23d.	14 6 33	5 27 11	11 Euphrosin
Thursd.	24 Matthias	0 42	6 55		18 ☽ <i>St. Matthias.</i>	14 6 32	5 28 12	12 Gibbert
Friday	25 Victor	1 33	8 7		3 Sirius south 8, 15.	13 6 30	5 30 13	13 Castor
Saturd.	26 Nestor	2 23	9 19		17 Superior ☽ ☽ ☽	13 6 29	5 31 14	14 Valentine
9) 3d Sunday in Lent.					Luke 11.	Day's length 11 hours 4 minutes.		
Sunday	27 Leander	3 14	10 32		2 ☽ in perigee.	13 6 28	5 32 15	15 Faustine
Monday	28 Romanus	4 6	11 45		16 Regulus south 11, 25.	13 6 26	5 34 16	16 Julianus

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter 1st, at 0 o'clock 41 min. after midnight.
 New Moon 8th, at 0 o'clock 14 min. after midnight.
 First Quarter 15th, at 9 o'clock 52 min. in the evening.
 Full Moon 23d, at 2 o'clock 4 min. in the afternoon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—4th, clear and cold; 5—7, cloudy and unpleasant; 8—11, windy and cold; 12—15, more pleasant; 16—18, cold winds; 19—22, look for snow; 23—25, cold and blustering; 26—28, more moderate.

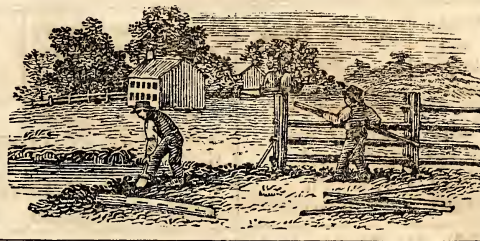
part in the unsuccessful expedition commanded by Major General Wilkinson; but though his duties were arduous, they were not of a kind to charm a soldier. When Wilkinson descended the St. Lawrence, Scott led the advanced guard and captured Fort Matilda. An indecisive action was fought at Chrystler's Field, and then, to the indignation of the people of the States, Wilkinson put his army in winter quarters.

Scott passed part of the winter at Albany, engaged, under instructions from the President, in preparing the *material* for the next campaign. On the 9th of March, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and he immediately joined Major General Brown, then leading his army to the Niagara frontier. A camp of instruction was formed at Buffalo, and for more than three months, Gen. Scott labored to discipline the various regiments. The results of his exertions may be found in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara.

The first achievement of the new army was the capture of Fort Erie. Scott led the van, and such was the rapidity of his movements that he was before the fort, before the garrison knew of his approach. After the capture of this place, Brown advanced to attack the British General Riall, at Chippewa. Gen. Scott's brigade was far in the van. On the 5th of July, the British and Indians commenced the attack upon Scott's troops. The American General suddenly found himself opposed to the whole British army, but he engaged immediately with his usual determined spirit, and after a few vigorous efforts, drove the enemy to their entrenchments beyond the Chippewa. Thus, before

Brown could bring a reinforcement upon the field, the gallant Scott had won the day. This was the first battle of the war, in all the circumstances of glory. A superior force of British veterans were beaten upon their chosen ground. It is doubtful whether the subsequent achievements of the Americans at Plattsburg, Baltimore and New Orleans, caused so much rejoicing in the States.

The more sanguinary battle of Niagara, soon followed. On the afternoon of the 25th, General Brown,



hearing that the British, in great force, had crossed to Lewistown, and conjecturing that they designed to make an attack upon Schlosser, determined to threaten the posts at the mouth of the Niagara, to recall the enemy. Scott's brigade was soon set in motion. At Lundy's Lane, the young General suddenly found himself in the presence of a force greater than that he had beaten at Chippewa. Boldness now was prudence, and he immediately attacked the foe. The battle commenced just before sun-set, and continued with fury until midnight, when the enemy withdrew from the field. During the engagement, Col. Miller was ordered to storm a height which was the key of the enemy's position, and Scott knowing the ground better than any one else, piloted the Colonel to the starting place. Brown and Scott were both severely wounded. From the commencement of the battle, Scott had been in the fiercest of the struggle, directing and ordering with undaunted spirit and superior skill. The country rang with the applause of the grateful and admiring Americans. Some time afterwards,



SCOTT, PILOTING COL. MILLER AT LUNDY'S LANE.

MARCH, the 3d Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.		Moon R. & S.		Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun sest.	Old Style.
		h. m.	h. m.	s.	d.					
Tuesday	1 David	4 59	morn.		30	<i>St. David.</i>	13 6 25	5 35	17 Constant.	
Wedn.	2 Simplicius	5 55	0 57		14	☾ 2d.	12 6 24	5 36	18 Concordia	
Thursd.	3 Samuel	6 53	2 7		28	☽ ☿ 6 ☽ ♃	12 6 23	5 37	19 Susanna	
Friday	4 Adrian	7 51	3 12		12	♄ Procyon south 8, 41.	12 6 21	5 39	20 Eucharius	
Saturd.	5 Frederick	8 49	4 8		25	<i>Madison born 1757.</i>	12 6 20	5 40	21 Eleonora	

10) 4th Sunday in Lent.

John 6.

Day's length 11 hours 22 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	6 Fridolin	9 45	4 57		9	♄ in aphelion.	11 6 19	5 41	22 <i>Petr. Inaug.</i>
Monday	7 Perpetua	10 37	5 37		22	Regulus south 10, 58.	11 6 17	5 43	23 Serenus
Tuesday	8 Philemon	11 27	6 12		5	Spica south 2, 14.	11 6 16	5 44	24 Matthias
Wedn.	9 Prudence	ev. 13	☽ s.		18	☽ 9th. ♄ stationary.	11 6 15	5 45	25 Victor
Thursd.	10 Appolonia	0 57	6 55		1	♀ in aphelion.	10 6 13	5 47	26 Nestor
Friday	11 Ernestus	1 39	7 55		13	♄ Procyon south 8, 13.	10 6 12	5 48	27 Leander
Saturd.	12 Gregory	2 21	8 54		25	♀ stationary.	10 6 11	5 49	28 Romanus

11) 5th Sunday in Lent.

John 8.

Day's length 11 hours 42 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	13 Macedon	3 2	9 53		7	☐ ☉ ♃	10 6 9	5 51	1 March.
Monday	14 Zachariah	3 45	10 52		19	Regulus south 10, 30.	9 6 8	5 52	2 Simplicius
Tuesday	15 Christoph.	4 30	11 51		1	<i>Jackson born 1767.</i>	9 6 7	5 53	3 Samuel
Wedn.	16 Cyprianus	5 16	morn.		13	♄ in perihelion	9 6 5	5 55	4 Adrian
Thursd.	17 St. Patrick	6 5	0 50		24	☽ 17th. ☽ ☿	8 6 4	5 56	5 Frederick
Friday	18 Anshelmus	6 57	1 46		7	☽ [St. Patrick 17th.	8 6 3	5 57	6 Fridolin
Saturd.	19 Joseph	7 49	2 40		19	Regulus south 10, 10.	8 6 1	5 59	7 Perpetua

12) Palm Sunday.

Matt. 21.

Day's length 12 hours 0 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	20 Matrona	8 43	3 29		2	☉ enters ♄	8 6 0	6 0	8 Philemon
Monday	21 Benedict	9 36	4 12		15	Spica south 1, 23.	7 5 59	6 1	9 Prudence
Tuesday	22 Paulina	10 28	4 51		28	<i>Commenc. of Spring 20.</i>	7 5 57	6 3	10 Appolonia
Wedn.	23 Everard	11 20	5 25		12	♄ gr. elongation East.	7 5 56	6 4	11 Ernestus
Thursd.	24 Maund Th.	morn.	☽ ris.		27	Regulus south 9, 51.	6 5 55	6 5	12 Gregory
Friday	25 Good Frid.	0 12	6 59		12	☽ 25th. <i>An. B. V. M.</i>	6 5 53	6 7	13 Macedon
Saturd.	26 Emanuel	1 3	8 13		26	☽ in perigee.	6 5 52	6 8	14 Zachariah

13) Easter Sunday.

Mark 16.

Day's length 12 hours 18 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	27 Easter S.	1 56	9 29		11	<i>Easter.</i>	5 5 51	6 9	15 Christoph.
Monday	28 Easter M.	2 51	10 45		26	Regulus south 9, 35.	5 5 50	6 10	16 Cyprianus
Tuesday	29 Eustachius	3 48	11 58		11	♃ south 5, 8.	5 5 48	6 12	17 St. Patrick
Wedn.	30 Guido	4 46	morn.		25	☽ ☽ ☽ 6 ☽ ♃	4 5 47	6 13	18 Anshelmus
Thursd.	31 Detlaus	5 46	1 6		9	☽ 31st. ♄ stationary.	4 5 46	6 14	19 Joseph

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter 2d, at 8 o'clock 20 min. in the morning.
 New Moon 9th, at 2 o'clock 59 min. in the afternoon.
 First Quarter 17th, at 6 o'clock 14 min. in the evening.
 Full Moon 25th, at 1 o'clock 0 min. after midnight.
 Last Quarter 31st, at 4 o'clock 22 min. in the afternoon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

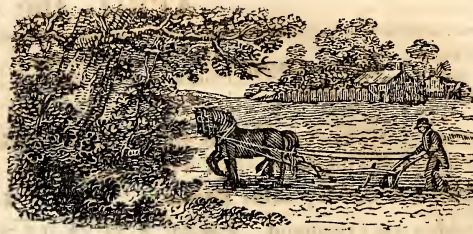
The 1st—6th, cold and squally; 7—9, look for a storm; 10—12, high winds; 13—16, very variable; 17—20, clear and cold; 21—24, stormy and unpleasant; 25—27, unsettled and irksome; 28—31, clear, cold and blustering.

Virginia and New York presented swords of great value to Gen. Scott, and Congress adopted complimentary resolutions, as well as one directing a gold medal to be presented to the gallant soldier.

Scott was wounded in the side and in the shoulder. His recovery was for a time doubtful. After laying in agony some weeks at Buffalo, he was conveyed to Philadelphia, where he put himself under the care of Drs. Physic and Chapman. He had no opportunity for performing further active service during the war. His wounds were completely healed, however, before the treaty of peace arrived at Washington, February, 1815. Soon after that event, Scott, having already been made a Major-General, though only 28 years old, was offered the post of Secretary of War, by President Madison. But he declined, upon the plea that he was too young. He then went to Europe, for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. Both objects were attained, and Scott returned home, in 1816. Being assigned to the command of the seaboard, he fixed his head-quarters at New York, in the vicinity of which city he resided for the next twenty years, with the exception of two years which he spent in the west. In March, 1817, Gen. Scott married Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond. In 1821, he published his "Military Institute," a complete manual for regular and militia officers, and the first of the kind produced by an American.

In 1828, when Gen. Macomb was appointed Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, Gen. Scott contended that he was entitled to the post by seniority of commission, and placed his resignation at the disposal of the Government. But he was induced to withdraw the resignation, and to act under the orders of Gen. Macomb, by whom he was appointed to the command of the eastern department. In 1831, the "Black Hawk War" broke out. In July of the next year, Gen. Scott, having been ordered to the scene of action, left Buffalo, with nearly 1000 troops. On the 8th, the cholera broke out among the troops with great fatality, and this checked the expedition. During the prevalence of the cholera, Gen. Scott was undaunted, and unremitted in his attentions to the troops, as numerous witnesses testify. He led the remnant of his force to the banks of the Mississippi, but the war was at an end; his noble qualities found exercise in negotiating with the Indians.

Gen. Scott reached home in October, 1832. He was then ordered to Charleston, to maintain the authority of the United States against the nullifiers. This delicate duty he performed in a manner to win general applause, and to secure the admiration of the nullifiers themselves. It is certain that had he possessed less judgment than he displayed, a bloody civil war must have ensued. In 1835, the Florida war broke out, and in January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command of the army employed in that



arduous contest. With about 1200 regulars, and a body of volunteers, he scoured the country, but was not able to find an enemy. The Indians were hid in inaccessible swamps. Yet it is believed that Scott's plan for a new campaign would have ended the war. He easily subdued an outbreak of the Creeks. Upon the complaint and clamor of Gen. Jessup, an inferior officer, President Jackson ordered Gen. Scott to Washington, to stand the test of a court of inquiry. The Court pronounced the plan of the Seminole campaign "well devised, and prosecuted with energy, steadiness and ability."

Gen. Scott now received offers of complimentary dinners at New York, Richmond and Elizabethtown, but he declined them all.

Towards the close of 1837, insurgent movements occurred in Canada, and the fire of insurrection was soon kindled among nearly all the French Canadians. The citizens of the United States, living along the border, were anxious to aid the insurgents. Arms were collected, and in defiance of the neutral laws, a body of men crossed to the Canadian side. The President's proclamation was unheeded. In retaliation for the hostile movements of the citizens of the United States, the British burned the steamboat *Caroline*, killed one citizen and wounded several others. Gen. Scott was ordered to the neighborhood of Niagara, to defend the territory of the United States, or to maintain peace if possible. His labors were arduous and exciting, but successful. After addressing numerous assemblages of indignant citizens with fervent eloquence, and displaying the greatest determination to preserve peace, he restored respect for the laws.

On the 10th of April, 1838, Gen. Scott received orders to take command of the troops despatched to the Cherokee country, to compel that tribe to remove to the lands provided for them. He conducted this business with skill and delicacy, and prevented bloodshed. Soon afterwards, the Maine boundary dispute threatened to cause a rupture between the United States and Great Britain, and in March, 1839, Scott was ordered to Maine, to be ready for an emergency. There he exerted all his talent to maintain peace, and to transfer the question of boundary to the national authorities, and was successful.

In 1839, the name of Winfield Scott was brought

APRIL, the 4th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	S. Lat.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Old Style. March.
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.		m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Friday	1 Theodore	6 45	2 6		22 Regulus south 9, 19.		4 54	6 16	20 Matrona
Saturd.	2 Theodosia	7 41	2 57		6 Jefferson born 1743.		4 5	6 17	21 Benedict
14) 1st Sunday after Easter.		John 20.			Day's length 12 hours 36 minutes.				
Sunday	3 Ferdinand	8 34	3 39		19 ♃ south 4, 49.		3 5	6 18	22 Paulina
Monday	4 Ambrose	9 24	4 15		2 Harrison died 1841.		3 5	6 20	23 Everard
Tuesday	5 Maximus	10 10	4 44		15 Antares south 3, 26.		3 5	6 21	24 Gabriel
Wedn.	6 Egessippus	10 54	5 11		27 Dartmoor mass. 1815.		3 5	6 22	25 An. B. V. M.
Thursd.	7 Aaron	11 36	5 36		9 Regulus south 8, 55.		2 5	6 23	26 Emanuel
Friday	8 Dionicius	ev. 18	5 s.		22 ☽ 8th.		2 5	6 25	27 Gustavus
Saturd.	9 Prochorus	0 59	7 44		4 ♃ south 4, 26.		2 5	6 26	28 Gideon
15) 2d Sunday after Easter.		John 10.			Day's length 12 hours 54 minutes.				
Sunday	10 Daniel	1 41	8 43		16 Infer. ☽ ☉ ♀ ♃ stat.		1 5	6 27	29 Eustachius
Monday	11 Julius	2 25	9 43		27 ☽ in apogee.		1 5	6 29	30 Guido
Tuesday	12 Eustorgius	3 11	10 41		9 Henry Clay born 1777.		1 5	6 30	31 Detlaus
Wedn.	13 Justinus	3 59	11 39		21 ♃ south 4, 10. ☽ ☉		5 29	6 31	1 April.
Thursd.	14 Tyburtius	4 49	morn.		3 Antares south 2, 51.		5 28	6 32	2 Theodosia
Friday	15 Olympia	5 40	0 33		15 ☾		5 26	6 34	3 Ferdinand
Saturd.	16 Calixtus	6 32	1 23		27 ☽ 16th.		5 25	6 35	4 Ambrose
16) 3d Sunday after Easter.		John 16.			Day's length 13 hours 12 minutes.				
Sunday	17 Rudolph	7 24	2 7		10 Franklin died 1790.		1 5	6 36	5 Maximus
Monday	18 Aeneas	8 15	2 47		23 Antares south 2, 35.		1 5	6 37	6 Egessippus
Tuesday	19 Anicetas	9 6	3 22		6 ☉ enters ♋		1 5	6 38	7 Aaron
Wedn.	20 Sulpitius	9 57	3 54		20 ♃ south 3, 42.		1 5	6 40	8 Dionicius
Thursd.	21 Adolarius	10 48	4 24		5 Spica south 11, 17.		1 5	6 41	9 Prochorus
Friday	22 Cajus	11 40	4 53		20 ☽ [♀ stationary.		2 5	6 42	10 Daniel
Saturd.	23 St. George.	morn.	☽ ris.		5 ☽ 23d. St. George.		2 5	6 43	11 Julius
17) 4th Sunday after Easter.		John 16.			Day's length 13 hours 28 minutes.				
Sunday	24 Albertus	0 35	8 22		20 ☽ in perigee.		2 5	6 44	12 Eustorgius
Monday	25 Mark, Evan.	1 33	9 39		5 St. Mark.		2 5	6 46	13 Justinus
Tuesday	26 Cletus	2 33	10 53		20 ♃ south 3, 17. ☽ ☽		2 5	6 47	14 Tyburtius
Wedn.	27 Anastasius	3 35	11 59		5 Spica south 10, 54.		3 5	6 48	15 Olympia
Thursd.	28 Vitalis	4 36	morn.		19 ☽ ☉ ☽ ☽		3 5	6 49	16 Calixtus
Friday	29 Sybilla	5 36	0 55		3 ♀ in aphelion.		3 5	6 50	17 Rudolph
Saturd.	30 Eutropius	6 36	1 40		16 ☽ 30th.		3 5	6 51	18 Aeneas

Moon's Phases.

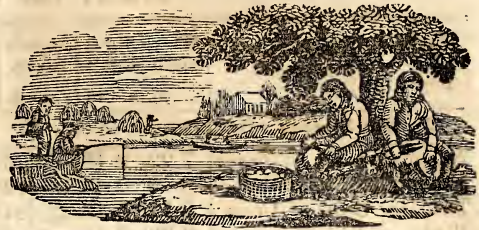
New Moon 8th, at 6 o'clock 37 min. in the morning.
 First Quarter 16th, at 11 o'clock 25 min. in the forenoon.
 Full Moon 23d, at 9 o'clock 52 min. in the morning.
 Last Quarter 30th, at 1 o'clock 31 min. after midnight.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—4th, quite pleasant; 5—8, unsettled; 9—12, light showers; 13—15, chilling winds; 16—18, more showers; 19—22, fair and warm; 23, 24, variable; 25—27, look for rain; 28—30, windy.

before the Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. He received 62 votes. Gen. Harrison obtained the nomination. Gen. Scott was brought forward at the subsequent convention, but was not nominated. He ever declared himself a Whig. In June, 1841, Gen. Macomb died, and Gen. Scott succeeded to the post of Commander in-chief of the army. The Mexican War, which broke out in the spring of 1846, found Scott at the head of the army. On receiving intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, he requested of the Government privilege to join the army of occupation with a large force, and push forward rapidly for the Mexican capital. This was refused, and the commander was obliged to remain inactive until November, when he received orders to repair immediately to the seat of war.

Scott reached the Rio Grande on the 1st of January, 1847. About twelve thousand troops were at his command, and an efficient fleet in the gulf was ready to co-operate. The first object was, the capture of Vera Cruz, and its castle of San Juan de Ulloa. On the 9th of March, a landing was effected below Vera Cruz, and soon after the city was completely invested. From the 22d of March, till the 25th, the United States force threw shots and shells into the works of the



Mexicans. The city was in danger of being destroyed. On the 25th, proposals were made to surrender both the city and castle, and four days after the besiegers took possession of them. The capture of Vera Cruz and its strong castle, was effected with the small loss of 12 men killed and 65 wounded—a great achievement of science and skill. After remaining more than two weeks at Vera Cruz, Gen. Scott commenced his advance towards the capital. Gen. Santa Anna, with about sixteen thousand men, and thirty pieces of artillery, had taken post at the strong pass of Sierra Gorda, which he had fortified with great precaution. On the 17th of April, Gen. Scott approached the pass. Seeing the utter folly of a front attack, he resolved upon flank movements. His order of battle for the



THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

MAY, the 5th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Day's &c.	Moon South. h. m.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon's Signs. s. d.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.	Old Style. April.
18) 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's length 13 hours 44 minutes.								
Sunday	1 <i>Ph. & James</i>	7 22	2 18		29 <i>Sts. Philip and James.</i>	3 5 8 6 52	19	Anicetas
Monday	2 Sigismund	8 9	2 49		12 Arcturus south 11, 25.	3 5 6 6 54	20	Sulpitius
Tuesday	3 <i>In. of Cross</i>	8 54	3 16		24 ♃ south 2, 48.	3 5 5 6 55	21	Adolarius
Wedn.	4 Florianus	9 36	3 41		6 Spica south 10, 26.	3 5 4 6 56	22	Cajus
Thursd.	5 Ascens'n d.	10 17	4 5		19 Ascension day.	4 5 3 6 57	23	<i>St. George.</i>
Friday	6 John	10 58	4 28		1	4 5 2 6 58	24	Albertus
Saturd.	7 Domicilla	11 40	5 s.		12 7th. ♄ ♃ ♀	4 5 1 6 59	25	<i>Mark, Evan.</i>
19) 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Day's length 14 hours 0 minutes.								
Sunday	8 Stanislaus	ev. 23	7 36		24 ♃ gr. elongation West.	4 5 0 7 0 26		Cletus
Monday	9 Job	1 8	8 35		6 Spica south 10, 6.	4 4 5 9 7 1 27		Anastasius
Tuesday	10 Gordianus	1 55	9 33		18 ♃ ♄	4 4 5 8 7 2 28		Vitalis
Wedn.	11 Mamertus	2 44	10 28		30 ♄ ☉ ♃	4 4 5 7 7 3 29		Sybilla
Thursd.	12 Pancratus	3 35	11 19		12 ♃ south 2, 10. ☾	4 4 5 6 7 4 30		Eutropius
Friday	13 Servatius	4 26	mo n.		24 Superior ♄ ☉ ♀	4 4 5 5 7 5 1		Ma y.
Saturd.	14 Christian	5 17	0 5		6 (<i>Very warm.</i>)	4 4 5 4 7 6 2		Sigismund
20) With Sunday or Pentecost. John 14. Day's length 14 hours 14 minutes.								
Sunday	15 Whitsunday	6 7	0 46		19 Arcturus south 10, 34.	4 4 5 3 7 7 3		<i>In. of Cross</i>
Monday	16 Whitmond.	6 57	1 21		2 16th. (<i>Continually very warm.</i>)	4 4 5 2 7 8 4		Florianus
Tuesday	17 Jodocus	7 46	1 53		15	4 4 5 1 7 9 5		Godard
Wedn.	18 Emberday	8 35	2 23		29 ♃ south 1, 44.	4 4 5 1 7 9 6		John
Thursd.	19 Dunstan	9 25	2 51		13 <i>Dark day in New Engl.</i>	4 4 5 0 7 10 7		Domicilla
Friday	20 Torpetus	10 18	3 20		28 ☉ enters ♏ [1780.	4 4 4 9 7 11 8		Stanislaus
Saturd.	21 Prudence	11 14	3 51		13 Spica south 9, 19.	4 4 4 8 7 12 9		Job
21) Trinity Sunday. John 3. Day's length 14 hours 26 minutes.								
Sunday	22 Helena	morn.	♃ ris.		28 ☽ 22d. ♃ in perigee.	4 4 4 7 7 13 10		Gordianus
Monday	23 Desiderius	0 13	8 29		14 ☽ ☽	4 4 4 6 7 14 11		Mamertus
Tuesday	24 Esther	1 16	9 41		29 <i>Q. Victoria born 1819.</i>	3 4 4 6 7 14 12		Pancratus
Wedn.	25 Urbanus	2 20	10 44		13 ♃ south 1, 13. ☽	3 4 4 5 7 15 13		Servatius
Thursd.	26 Corpus Chr.	3 23	11 36		28 <i>John Calvin died 1564.</i>	3 4 4 4 7 16 14		Christian
Friday	27 Lucina	4 22	morn.		12 Arcturus south 9, 47.	3 4 4 4 7 16 15		Sophia
Saturd.	28 William	5 16	0 18		25 <i>Wm. Pitt born 1759.</i>	3 4 4 3 7 17 16		Peregrine
22) 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's length 14 hours 36 minutes.								
Sunday	29 Maximilian	6 6	0 52		8 29th.	3 4 4 2 7 18 17		Jodocus
Monday	30 Wigand	6 52	1 21		21 <i>Pope died 1744.</i>	3 4 4 2 7 18 18		Liberius
Tuesday	31 Manilius	7 35	1 47		3 ♃ south 0, 46.	3 4 4 1 7 19 19		Dunstan

Venus will be Morning Star until May 13th, then Evening Star until February 28th, 1854.

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 7th, at 10 o'clock 46 min. in the evening.
 First Quarter 16th, at 0 o'clock 37 min. after midnight.
 Full Moon 22d, at 5 o'clock 32 min. in the evening.
 Last Quarter 29th, at 0 o'clock 19 min. at noon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—8th, very agreeable; 9—12, look for showers;
 13—19, very warm; 20—23, heat increasing; 24—26, gentle
 gales; 27, 28, very hot; 29—31, more showers.

next day, was considered a model of skill and precision. On the 18th, the Mexican redoubts were carried successively, their forces routed and pursued to a great distance, and about three thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of artillery, and an immense quantity of ammunition captured. The victorious troops rapidly followed up their enemies. Twiggs entered Jalapa without opposition, and Worth took the town and castle of Perote, and the city of Puebla, without difficulty. The army remained at Puebla until August, when Scott commenced his wonderful march for the capital. By marching around Lake Chalco, he avoided the fortification of El Penon. On the 20th, Gen. Smith attacked and carried the almost impregnable forts of Contreras, and the whole army then pressed on to the hamlet of Churubusco, where the entire Mexican force was fortified and prepared to receive their foes. The battle of Churubusco was in many respects, the greatest and most terrible engagement of the war. For almost three hours, the struggle was furiously maintained, and then the Mexicans gave way on all sides and were pursued to the gates



of Mexico. Santa Anna now requested an armistice for negotiation. This was a *ruse* to gain time for strengthening the defences of the capital. Scott discovered this, and put an end to the armistice on the 7th of September. On the 8th, Gen. Worth, after a long and fierce conflict, captured the strong works of Malino del Rey. On the 13th, the castle of Chapultepec was assailed and captured, and Scott then pressed to the attack upon the capital. Worth and Quitman led the column which moved against the



THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.

JUNE, the 6th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.		Moon R. & S.		Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	S. fast. m.	Sun rises	Sun set.	Old Style. May.
		h.	m.	h.	m.				h.	m.	
Wedn.	1 Nicodemus	8	17	2	10		16 2 south 0, 42.	2 4	40 7	20 20	Torpetus
Thursd.	2 Marcellus	8	57	2	33		28 Arcturus south 9, 23.	2 4	40 7	20 21	Prudence
Friday	3 Erasmus	9	39	2	57		9 (Very fine weather.)	2 4	39 7	21 22	Helena
Saturd.	4 Darius	10	21	3	23		21 Antares south 11, 26.	2 4	39 7	21 23	Desiderius

23) 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Day's length 14 hours 44 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	5 Bonifacius	11	6	3	51		3 ♃ in apogee.	2 4	38 7	22 24	Esther
Monday	6 Artenius	11	52	♃	s.		15 6th. ☉ eclipsed.	2 4	38 7	22 25	Urbanus
Tuesday	7 Lucretia	ev.	41	8	24		27 ☉ ☽ ♀	1 4	37 7	23 26	Edward
Wedn.	8 Metardus	1	32	9	17		9 Jackson died 1845. ☾	1 4	37 7	23 27	Lucina
Thursd.	9 Barnimus	2	23	10	4		2 ♃ south 0, 6.	1 4	37 7	23 28	William
Friday	10 Flavius	3	14	10	46		3 ☽ ☉ ♃	1 4	36 7	24 29	Maximilian
Saturd.	11 Barnabas	4	4	11	23		16 St. Barnabas.	1 4	36 7	24 30	Wigand

24) 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Day's length 14 hours 48 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	12 Basilides	4	53	11	55		28 New York incorp. 1665.	4	36 7	24 31	Manilius
Monday	13 Tobias	5	41	morn.			11 Superior ☽ ☉ ♀	☉	4	36 7	24 1 J u n e.
Tuesday	14 Heliseus	6	28	0	24		25 14th. (Very hot.)	slow	4	35 7	25 2 Marcellus
Wedn.	15 Vitus	7	16	0	52		9 Polk died 1849.	4	35 7	25 3	Erasmus
Thursd.	16 Rolandus	8	5	1	20		23 Arcturus south 8, 23.	4	35 7	25 4	Darius
Friday	17 St. Alban	8	58	1	49		7 Antares south 10, 35.	1	4	35 7	25 5 Bonifacius
Saturd.	18 Arnolphus	9	54	2	21		22 ♃ south 11, 21.	1	4	35 7	25 6 Artenius

25) 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Day's length 14 hours 50 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	19 Gervasius	10	54	2	58		7 ♃ in perigee.	1	4	35 7	25 7 Lucretia
Monday	20 Sanford	11	58	3	43		22 ♃ ☽ [Eclipsed, 21st.	1	4	35 7	25 8 Metardus
Tuesday	21 Raphael	morn.		♃	ris.		7 ☽ 21st. ☉ enters ♋	1	4	35 7	25 9 Barnimus
Wedn.	22 Achatius	1	3	9	23		22 ☽ ♀ ☽ [Com. of Sun	2	4	35 7	25 10 Flavius
Thursd.	23 Agrippina	2	5	10	11		6 Akenside died 1772.	2	4	35 7	25 11 Barnabas
Friday	24 John Baptist	3	4	10	50		20 St. John Baptist.	2	4	35 7	25 12 Basilides
Saturd.	25 Elogius	3	57	11	22		4 ♃ south 10, 50.	2	4	35 7	25 13 Tobias

26) 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Day's length 14 hours 50 minutes.

<i>Sunday</i>	26 Jeremiah	4	46	11	49		17 ♃ south 10, 45.	2	4	35 7	25 14 Heliseus
Monday	27 Sleepers	5	31	morn.			30 Monmouth battle 1778.	3	4	35 7	25 15 Vitus
Tuesday	28 Leo	6	14	0	14		12 28th.	3	4	35 7	25 16 Rolandus
Wedn.	29 St. Peter.	6	56	0	38		24 ☽ St. Peter.	3	4	34 7	24 17 St. Alban
Thursd.	30 Pauli mem.	7	37	1	1		6 ♀ in perihelion.	3	4	34 7	24 18 Arnolphus

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 6th, at 2 o'clock 43 min. in the afternoon.
 First Quarter 14th, at 10 o'clock 7 min. in the morning.
 Full Moon 21st, at 0 o'clock 51 min. after midnight.
 Last Quarter 28th, at 1 o'clock 16 min. after midnight.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—6th, fair and hot; 7—9, look for showers; 10—12, gentle breezes; 13—15, very hot; 16—18, look for thunder showers; 19—21, clear and hot; 22—26, winds and flying clouds; 27—30, hot and dry.

two chief gates, while Twiggs diverted the enemy by a feint. The conflict was fierce and deadly. On the 14th, the city was taken, and the star-spangled banner was planted upon the National Palace. This was the crowning triumph of Gen. Scott's glorious career. Negotiations for peace commenced soon after. Gen. Pillow having violated one of the regulations of the army, the commander-in-chief placed him under arrest. Shortly after, the President suspended Scott from the command, placed Gen. Butler in his stead, and ordered him home to appear before a court of inquiry. Few Generals would have borne this indignity as patiently as Scott. But he was ever a Belisarius, to submit to his country; not a Cæsar, to resist. The court of inquiry triumphantly vindicated the gallant chief, and since that time he has held his high post, admired by the great generals of the world, and thanked and praised by a grateful country.

Such has been the life of Winfield Scott—a life of daring fortitude, glory, patriotism and humanity. Has he not deserved well of his country? What other American has such a list of services to throw a lustre around his name? The Romans would have almost worshipped such a man. They loved to reward the citizen who could show the greatest number of scars, received in the cause of his country. Shall the American people be considered inferior in gratitude and nobility to the people of the far past? Will they not be truer to themselves if they bestow upon the old warrior the highest honor in their gift? Let such a man be preferred before corrupt, intriguing, all-pledging, wire-working politicians.



THE CLAIMS OF GENERAL SCOTT.

At a meeting of the Whigs held in April, 1852, in the "Blue Hen's Chicken," State of Delaware, John M. Clayton, the distinguished statesman and orator, mentioned some of the reasons which induced him to advocate the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency, and which should secure the great warrior the support of every truly patriotic American.

As regards the question of the nomination by the Whigs of a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Clayton said he was for General Winfield Scott, and he would say why he was for him. It was not necessary, nor had he time, to go into an elaborate review of General Scott's public life and services. These were well known already to the people, and spoke eloquently of the man; he was content to observe that he had known General Scott long and well, and that there was not living a more honorable gentleman, or truer patriot. The charge made by some persons that he was not fit for the office, was ludicrously erroneous, and those who made it were either grossly

ignorant of the matter, or interested to misrepresent the truth. He said that General Scott possessed a clear judgment and enlightened mind, respecting the political affairs of the country—that he was a lawyer by education, having left his profession in early life to serve the nation as a soldier—that he was well instructed in the constitutional law and history of the Union, and acquainted with international jurisprudence—that, while he was the able general, he was also an accomplished scholar and publicist—and that he was competent, in point of intellectual strength and requirements, to fill with credit to himself and advantage to the country the high post of its chief magistrate. In referring to his services, Mr. Clayton said he had fought more battles than any other



MEXICO.

JULY, the 7th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	☾	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Old Style. June.
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.		m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Friday	1 Theobaldus	8 19	1 26	18	Wyoming massacre 1778.	3 4	36 7	24 19	Gervasius
Saturd.	2 Visit. V. M.	9 3	1 54	30	☽ in apogee. ☽ ☽ ♄	4 4	37 7	23 20	Sanford
27) 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 5. Day's length 14 hours 46 minutes.									
Sunday	3 Cornelius	9 49	2 25	12	☽ in apogee. ☽ ☽ ♄	4 4	37 7	23 21	Raphael
Monday	4 Independ.	10 37	3 1	24	Independence. ☽ ♄	4 4	37 7	23 22	Achatus
Tuesday	5 Demetrius	11 27	3 44	6	Chippewa battle 1814.	4 4	38 7	22 23	Agrippina
Wedn.	6 John Huss	ev. 19	☽ s.	18	6th. ☽	4 4	38 7	22 24	John Baptist
Thursd.	7 Edelburga	1 10	8 46	30	Sheridan died 1816.	5 4	38 7	22 25	Elogius
Friday	8 Aquilla	2 1	9 24	13	☽ south 9, 53.	5 4	39 7	21 26	Jeremiah
Saturd.	9 Zeno	2 51	9 58	25	Z. Taylor died 1850.	5 4	39 7	21 27	7 Sleepers
28) 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Day's length 14 hours 40 minutes.									
Sunday	10 J. Calvin b.	3 39	10 28	8	Columbus born 1447.	5 4	40 7	20 28	Leo
Monday	11 Pius	4 26	10 56	22	J. Q. Adams born 1767.	5 4	40 7	20 29	St. Peter
Tuesday	12 Henry	5 13	11 23	5	☽ south 9, 36.	5 4	41 7	19 30	Pauli mem.
Wedn.	13 Margaret	6 0	11 50	19	13th. ☽ ☽ ♄	5 4	42 7	18 1	July.
Thursd.	14 Bonavent	6 50	morn.	3	☽ ☽ ☽	6 4	42 7	18 2	Visit. V. M.
Friday	15 Swithin	7 42	0 19	17	Antares south 8, 45.	6 4	43 7	17 3	Cornelius
Saturd.	16 Hilary	8 39	0 53	1	Vega south 10, 53.	6 4	44 7	16 4	Ulrich
29) 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 7. Day's length 14 hours 32 minutes.									
Sunday	17 Alexius	9 39	1 33	16	☽ ☽ ☽	6 4	44 7	16 5	Demetrius
Monday	18 Maternus	10 43	2 22	1	☽ in perigee. ☽ ☽	6 4	45 7	15 6	John Huss
Tuesday	19 Ruffina	11 46	3 20	15	☽ south 9, 6. ☽	6 4	46 7	14 7	Edelburga
Wedn.	20 Elijah	morn.	☽ ris.	30	20th. ☽	6 4	46 7	14 8	Aquilla
Thursd.	21 Praxedes	0 47	8 44	14	☽ gr. elong. East.	6 4	47 7	13 9	Zeno
Friday	22 Mary Magd.	1 44	9 19	28	☽ enters ☽	6 4	48 7	12 10	J. Calvin b.
Saturd.	23 Apollinar	2 36	9 49	12	☽ south 8, 49.	6 4	49 7	11 11	Pius
30) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's length 14 hours 20 minutes.									
Sunday	24 Christiana	3 24	10 15	25	Sim. Bolivar born 1783.	6 4	50 7	10 12	Henry
Monday	25 St. James	4 8	10 40	8	St. James.	6 4	51 7	9 13	Margaret
Tuesday	26 St. Anne	4 51	11 4	20	St. Anne.	6 4	51 7	9 14	Bonavent
Wedn.	27 Martha	5 33	11 28	3	27th. (Very hot.) ☽	6 4	52 7	8 15	Swithin
Thursd.	28 Pantaleon	6 15	11 55	15	☽ ☽ ☽	6 4	53 7	7 16	Hilary
Friday	29 Beatrix	6 58	morn.	26	Vega south 10, 1.	6 4	54 7	6 17	Alexius
Saturd.	30 Upton	7 44	0 25	8	☽ in apogee.	6 4	55 7	5 18	Maternus
31) 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Day's length 14 hours 8 minutes.									
Sunday	31 Germanus	8 31	0 59	20	☽ south 8, 16. ☽ ☽	6 4	56 7	4 19	Ruffina

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 6th, at 5 o'clock 34 min. in the morning.
 First Quarter 13th, at 4 o'clock 55 min. in the afternoon.
 Full Moon 20th, at 8 o'clock 34 min. in the morning.
 Last Quarter 27th, at 4 o'clock 40 min. in the afternoon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—4th, very hot and dry; 5—7, wind and rain; 8 to 11, very sultry; 12—14, more showers; 15—18, wind and flying clouds; 19—22, rather dull; 23—26, cool breezes; 27—31, clear and hot.

American General, and achieved more victories—his blood had flowed freely—his life had been perilled over and over again for the people—his military career from first to last, was a continuous exhibition of devotion to the welfare and glory of that country whose fame he had made illustrious through the world. And yet, he has been less rewarded than any other public servant. Nay—he has been cruelly wronged, aspersed, persecuted, by men who were jealous of his high merits and his deserved popularity. Mr. Clayton here spoke of the sudden and unjust recall of General Scott from the scene of his brilliant triumphs in Mexico, by President Polk, to be arraigned before a petty court martial, convened to try him on contemptible charges. Some persons pretended to accuse him of being a haughty, imperious, violent man. Did he exhibit such a temper, asked Mr. Clayton, under the injustice of the government? What other man, exposed to the same provocation would have submitted with equal patience and loyalty to executive wrong and abuse? What other man, situated as he was at the time, at the head of a victorious, devoted army, in the full flush of triumph and conquest, would have resisted so nobly, so firmly, the natural promptings of an outraged, incensed spirit, and laid down without hesitation the high command he held, and returned at once to obey the orders of the Government? Did this show haughtiness or rebelliousness? Nay, more than this, said Mr. C.—and he desired that all would mark well the statement, for he made it on reliable authority—at the very moment when Gen. Scott was so cruelly, unjustly summoned to Washington, at the close of that brilliant series of successes which he crowned with the capture of the city of Mexico, he was tendered the Presidency of the Republic he had conquered, and offered the immediate possession of a million and a quarter of dollars, if he would accept the position. But no. Under the keen pangs of the ingratitude with which the administration of his own country was visiting him, he refused the glittering prize, clung with undiminished love and fidelity to the land he had served so long and so well, and proceeded to the national capital to meet, with all the loyalty of a patriotic citizen, even the rancour and injustice of those who were envious of his laurels, and eager to injure and degrade him. Would you trust such a man? asked Mr. Clayton:—is he entitled to your confidence as a law-abiding, order-loving, loyal patriot? This was a conspicuous instance of the nobleness, the magnanimity, the patience, the honesty, the forbearing meekness of his character, and he who could obey so humbly, under circumstances so trying, the sovereign power of the Constitution, is certainly worthy of being implicitly entrusted with the highest office in the popular gift.

The whole address of Mr. Clayton was eloquent, forcible and convincing, doing as much honor to his talents as it did to the character of Gen. Scott.



CHANNING'S EULOGY UPON GEN. SCOTT.

The manner in which Gen. Scott conducted the delicate business of removing the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi, in 1838, called forth the admiration of the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists in the country. Doctor Channing, one of the purest philanthropists and noblest intellects the United States ever produced, in a work published in Boston, eulogises the general as follows:

“To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of our soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and of a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized with barbarous or half-civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, General Scott has made the expiation.

“In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influences, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he has had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity, and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I am happy to offer this tribute, because I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time, when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament of a public man.”

This is the highest testimony to the character of General Scott. His career had proven, that while he could be the most fiery and indomitable of warriors, he loved peace, and sought to secure its blessings for his country.

More to the Left. At the battle of Chippewa, Captain Towson, of the artillery, rendered important services by the skill with which he directed the field-pieces. At one time, while on foot and enveloped in smoke, he was at fault, Gen. Scott rode up to him, and said, “More to the left, Captain, the enemy are

AUGUST, the 8th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Day's, &c.	Moon		Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	S. MOON	Sun		Old Style.
		South.	R. & S.				rises.	sets.	
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.			h. m.	h. m.	July.
Monday	1 Lammas d.	9 20	1 39		2 Vega south 9, 50.		6 4 57	7 3 20	Elijah
Tuesday	2 An. of V. M.	10 12	2 26		14 ♃ south 8, 8. ☾		6 4 58	7 2 21	Praxedes
Wedn.	3 Augustus	11 4	3 21		27 ♃ stationary.		6 4 59	7 1 22	Mary Magd.
Thursd.	4 Dominick	11 56	3 s.		9 ☽ 4th. ☐ ☉ ☿		6 5 07	0 23	Apollinar
Friday	5 Oswald	ev. 47	7 59		22 ☽ (Very hot.)		6 5 16	59 24	Christiana
Saturd.	6 An. of Chr.	1 36	8 31		5 ☽ Transfiguration.		6 5 26	58 25	St. James
32) 11th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 18.			Day's length 13 hours 54 minutes.				
Sunday	7 Godfrey	2 24	8 59		18 ☽ ☽ ♃		5 5 36	57 26	St. Anne
Monday	8 Emily	3 11	9 26		2 Vega south 9, 22.		5 5 46	56 27	Martha
Tuesday	9 Ericus	3 58	9 53		16 ♃ south 7, 40.		5 5 56	55 28	Pantalcon
Wedn.	10 St. Lawrence	4 47	10 22		30 St. Lawrence.		5 5 66	54 29	Beatrix
Thursd.	11 Titus	5 37	10 53		14 ☾ 11th. ♃ station.		5 5 76	53 30	Upton
Friday	12 Clara	6 31	11 30		27 ☽ (Fine weather.)		5 5 86	52 31	Germanus
Saturd.	13 Hildebert	7 29	morn.		12 Altair south 10, 14.		5 5 106	50 1	August.
33) 12th Sunday after Trinity.		Mark 7.			Day's length 13 hours 38 minutes.				
Sunday	14 Eusebia	8 29	0 14		26 ☽ in perigee.		4 5 11	6 49 2	An. of V. M.
Monday	15 Ass'n V. M.	9 31	1 7		10 Bonaparte born 1769.		4 5 12	6 48 3	Augustus
Tuesday	16 Rochus	10 32	2 9		25 Battle at Camden 1780.		4 5 13	6 47 4	Dominick
Wedn.	17 Bertram	11 30	3 17		9 Inferior ☽ ☉ ♃		4 5 14	6 46 5	Oswald
Thursd.	18 Agapetus	morn.	☽ ris.		23 ☽ 18th. ☿ station.		4 5 15	6 45 6	An. of Chr.
Friday	19 Sebaldu	0 24	7 47		7 ☽ ☽ ♃		3 5 16	6 44 7	Godfrey
Saturd.	20 Bernard	1 13	8 15		20 ♀ in aphelion.		3 5 18	6 42 8	Emily
34) 13th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 10.			Day's length 13 hours 22 minutes.				
Sunday	21 Rebecca	2 0	8 40		3 Altair south 9, 42.		3 5 19	6 41 9	Ericus
Monday	22 Philibert	2 44	9 5		16 (Great deal of rain.)		3 5 20	6 40 10	St. Lawrence
Tuesday	23 Zaccheus	3 27	9 29		28 ☉ enters ♈		2 5 21	6 39 11	Titus
Wedn.	24 St. Barthol.	4 10	9 55		11 ☐ ☉ ♃ St. Bartholom.		2 5 22	6 38 12	Clara
Thursd.	25 Ludovicus	4 53	10 23		23 Vega south 8, 15.		2 5 24	6 36 13	Hildebert
Friday	26 Samuel	5 37	10 56		4 ☽ 26th. ♃ stationary.		2 5 25	6 35 14	Eusebia
Saturd.	27 Gephard	6 24	11 34		16 ☽ ☽		1 5 26	6 34 15	Ass'n V. M.
35) 14th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 17.			Day's length 13 hours 6 minutes.				
Sunday	28 St. Augustine	7 12	morn.		28 St. Augustine.		1 5 27	6 33 16	Rochus
Monday	29 Jno's decol.	8 3	0 18		10 St. John Bapt. beheaded.		1 5 29	6 31 17	Bertram
Tuesday	30 Benjamin	8 55	1 9		22 Altair south 9, 7.		0 5 30	6 30 18	Agapetus
Wedn.	31 Paulina	9 47	2 7		5 Bunyan died 1688.		0 5 31	6 29 19	Sebaldu

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 4th, at 6 o'clock 46 min. in the evening.
 First Quarter 11th, at 10 o'clock 19 min. in the evening.
 Full Moon 18th, at 5 o'clock 35 min. in the evening.
 Last Quarter 26th, at 10 o'clock 18 min. in the morning.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—12th, hot and dry, mostly fair; 13—15, more clouds and wind; 16—18, perhaps rain; 19—21, windy; 22—24, more rain; 25—27, quite cool; 28, 29, pleasant; 30, 31, brisk winds.

there. Towson obeyed, and the foe soon gave way beneath his fire. The order was long remembered by the artillerymen.

GEN. SCOTT AND COL. HARNEY.

For some time previous to the battle of Sierra Gordo, a coolness had existed between Gen. Scott and the renowned cavalry officer, Col. Harney, from causes unknown. Harney was ordered to take charge of the column which was to assault the chief redoubt of the Mexicans at Sierra Gordo. The task was a most difficult one, and the charge was therefore one of high honor to a gallant officer. At the head of his column, Harney dashed up the steep ascent which led to the redoubt. The men followed with the enthusiasm of volunteers and the steadiness of veterans. The Mexicans poured a terrible storm of fire upon the advancing foe, but could not check them for an instant. On the Americans pressed, over a steep and rugged road, cheered by the voice and example of Harney, whose towering form could be seen far ahead amid the smoke of the enemy's guns. The assailants reached the re-



doubt, and after a short struggle drove the Mexicans from their guns, killed, wounded or captured a great number of them, and raised the shout for victory.

The Commander-in-chief was an eye witness of the whole of this brilliant exploit, and the feelings of the brave old warrior may be faintly conceived. He who had many such heroic achievements, could not but experience emotions of pride and satisfaction at the heroism of others. The brave ever honor the brave. General Scott forgot his private and petty dislike, and riding up to the gallant Harney, complimented him in strong terms upon his valor and success. From that time the two veterans were firm and warm friends.



SCOTT COMPLIMENTING HARNEY AT SIERRA GORDO.

SEPTEMBER, the 9th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.		Moon R. & S.		Moon's Signs.		Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	S. fast.	Sun rises.	Sun set.	Old Style. August.		
		h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	d.		m.	h.	m.			
Thursd.	1 Egidius	10	38	3	10		18	Altair south 8, 59.		05	32	6	28	20 Bernard
Friday	2 Eliza	11	29	4	16		1	[West.		15	34	6	26	21 Rebecca
Saturd.	3 Mansuetus	ev.	18	∪	s.		14	3d. ☿ gr. elongation		15	35	6	25	22 Philibert
36) 15th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 6.						Day's length 12 hours 48 minutes.						
Sunday	4 Moses	1	6	7	29		23	Sea-battle at Chesapeake		15	36	6	24	23 Zaccheus
Monday	5 Nathaniel	1	54	7	56		12	Vega s. 7, 32. [5th 1781.		25	37	6	23	24 St. Barthol.
Tuesday	6 Magnus	2	43	8	24		26	La Fayette born 1757.		25	39	6	21	25 Ludovicus
Wedn.	7 Regina	3	34	8	55		10	Hannah More died 1833.		25	40	6	20	26 Samuel
Thursd.	8 Nat. V. M.	4	27	9	30		24	∪ in perigee. □ ⊙ ∪		35	41	6	19	27 Gephard
Friday	9 Bruno	5	24	10	11		9	∪ ☿		35	42	6	18	28 St. Augustine
Saturd.	10 Pulcheria	6	23	11	1		23	10th. ♄ ∪ ∪		35	44	6	16	29 Jno's decol.
37) 16th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 7.						Day's length 12 hours 30 minutes.						
Sunday	11 Protus	7	23	11	59		7	Champlain battle 1814.		45	45	6	15	30 Benjamin
Monday	12 J. Wickliffe	8	23	morn.			21	Fomalhaut south 11, 21.		45	46	6	14	31 Paulina
Tuesday	13 Amatus	9	21	1	4		5	∪ stationary.		45	48	6	12	1 Septbr.
Wedn.	14 El. H. Cr'ss	10	15	2	13		18	Moscow burnt 1812.		55	49	6	11	2 Eliza
Thursd.	15 Nicetas	11	5	3	23		2	Sur. of New York 1776.		55	50	6	10	3 Mansuetus
Friday	16 Euphemia	11	52	4	32		15	♀ ☿		55	52	6	8	4 Moses
Saturd.	17 Lampertus	morn.		∪	ris.		29	17th.		65	53	6	7	5 Nathaniel
38) 17th Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 14.						Day's length 12 hours 12 minutes.						
Sunday	18 Siegfried	0	37	7	6		11	Fomalhaut south 10, 57.		65	54	6	6	6 Magnus
Monday	19 Micleta	1	20	7	30		24	Altair south 7, 48.		65	55	6	5	7 Regina
Tuesday	20 Jonas	2	3	7	55		6	7*s south 3, 42.		75	57	6	3	8 Nat. V. M.
Wedn.	21 Emberday	2	46	8	22		18	St. Matthew.		75	58	6	2	9 Bruno
Thursd.	22 Maurice	3	31	8	53		30	∪ enters ♋ ∪ ∪		75	59	6	1	10 Pulcheria
Friday	23 Josea	4	17	9	29		12	∪ in apogee. ∪ ☿		86	1	5	59	11 Protus
Saturd.	24 <i>St. Jn's. con.</i>	5	4	10	10		24	Comm. of Autumn 22d.		86	2	5	58	12 J. Wickliffe
39) 18th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 22.						Day's length 11 hours 54 minutes.						
Sunday	25 Cleophas	5	54	10	58		6	25th. [1780.		86	3	5	57	13 Amatus
Monday	26 Justina	6	45	11	52		18	Arnold's plot 25th		96	5	5	55	14 El. H. Cr'ss
Tuesday	27 Cosmus	7	36	morn.			30	Fomalhaut south 10, 22.		96	6	5	54	15 Nicetas
Wedn.	28 Wenceslaus	8	27	0	52		13	7*s south 3, 11.		96	7	5	53	16 Euphemia
Thursd.	29 <i>St. Michael</i>	9	18	1	57		26	Superior ♄ ⊙ ☿		106	8	5	52	17 Lampertus
Friday	30 Jerome	10	7	3	4		9	St. Jerome.		106	10	5	50	18 Siegfried

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 3d, at 6 o'clock 22 min. in the morning.
 First Quarter 10th, at 3 o'clock 38 min. in the morning.
 Full Moon 17th, at 4 o'clock 52 min. in the morning.
 Last Quarter 25th, at 5 o'clock 13 min. in the morning.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—4th, cool winds; 5—8, very pleasant; 9—11, some rain; 12—15, changeable; 16—18, more rain; 19—21, windy; 22—27, dull and rainy; 28—30, unpleasant winds.

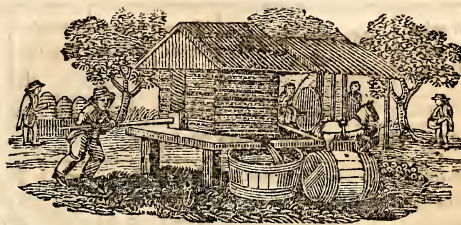
THE GOOD CITIZEN.

After the battle of Niagara, Gen. Scott, having been severely wounded, determined to proceed to Philadelphia and place himself under the care of Doctors Physic and Chapman. The annual commencement at the College of New Jersey occurred upon the day he reached Princeton. It was soon whispered around that Scott had entered the town. The faculty of the College immediately sent a deputation to invite his attendance at the church where the commencement was to be celebrated. He suffered himself to be carried thither, and placed upon the stage where the exercises were performed. The building fairly rang with the applause of the crowded auditory. The orator of the valedictory was Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, Esq. His theme was "the public duties of a good citizen in peace and war." Towards the close of his oration, the speaker turned to Scott, and in a graceful and beautiful manner, made him the personification of the civic and heroic virtues. The general was affected deeply, and the audience burst forth into applause. After a short deliberation, the faculty conferred upon Gen. Scott the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Such a compliment from a college of so high a reputation was a most distinguished mark of esteem for one who had proven "a good citizen in peace and war."*

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE IRISH PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken by the British at Queenstown, were sent to Quebec, and thence by Cartel to Boston. When they were about to sail from Quebec, Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hurried to see what was the matter. He found the British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as were judged to be Irishmen, who were to be sent in a frigate to England to be tried for treason, according to the English law maxim, "once a subject always a subject." Twenty-three had thus been set apart, when Scott appeared, and there were at least forty more of the same birth in the detachment. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no more selection might be made by the act of speech. This was obeyed in spite of the threats of the British officers. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercation ensued. He addressed the party selected, and assured the men that retaliation should follow the execution of a single one of them. Though unarmed he would not be silent. The twenty-three Irishmen were sent in irons to England. After his exchange, Scott laid the matter before his government, and Congress passed an act authorizing the President to

* Mansfield's Life of Scott



retaliate. In the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813, Scott made a number of prisoners, and true to his word, selected twenty-three of them to abide the fate of the men sent to England. In July, 1815, after the peace had been concluded, Scott was passing along the East River side of the city of New York, when a cheering attracted his attention. The Irish prisoners had arrived. He was quickly recognized by them, and hailed and embraced as a deliverer. Twenty-one were present, two having died in the English prison. How gratifying must have been such a scene to the whole-hearted Scott.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE GRAVE.

In 1813, Col. Scott and Lieut. Col. Harvey were the adjutant generals of the opposing armies in Upper Canada. Both being always in front, they were generally pitted against each other in the field. Their staff positions made them the organs of their respective armies, and their official intercourse led to mutual esteem and friendship. Frequently, when advancing to close combat, they exchanged signs of recognition and salutes. After a capture of baggage, on one occasion, the splendid coat of a British staff officer was seen in the hands of an American. On inquiry, Scott learned that it had been taken from a portmanteau marked "Lieut. Col. Harvey," together with a miniature of a beautiful young lady—the bride of that gallant officer, left in England. He immediately purchased both and sent them to Col. Harvey. Long afterwards, when the Maine boundary question threatened to cause a war between the United States and Great Britain, Sir John Harvey was governor of New Brunswick, and his friendship for Scott contributed much to bringing about a good understanding between the two governments. Both were the best of warriors, but they labored zealously for peace.*

SCOTT'S ENCOUNTER WITH TWO INDIANS.

Immediately after the surrender at Queenstown Heights, the prisoners were taken to the village now called Niagara, where the officers were lodged in an inn, and placed under guard. Shortly afterwards,

* Mansfield.

OCTOBER, the 10th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Days, &c.	Moon South.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	S. fast.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Old Style. September.
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.		m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Saturd.	1 Remigius	10 56	4 13		23 ½ south 3, 20.		10 6 11 5 49	19	Micleta
40) 19th Sunday after Trinity.					Matt. 9.	Day's length 11 hours 36 minutes.			
Sunday	2 Chr. Columb.	11 45	5 s.		7 2d.		11 6 12 5 48	20	Jonas
Monday	3 Jairus	ev. 35	6 24		21 (Cold N. W. winds.)		11 6 14 5 46	21	St. Matth., E.
Tuesday	4 Francis	1 26	6 54		6 Fomalhaut south 9, 55.		11 6 15 5 45	22	Maurice
Wedn.	5 Placidus	2 20	7 28		20 ☽ in perigee. ☽ ♀		12 6 16 5 44	23	Josea
Thursd.	6 Fides	3 17	8 8		5 ½ south 2, 59.		12 6 18 5 42	24	St. Jn's. con.
Friday	7 Amelia	4 17	8 56		19 ☽ ☿		12 6 19 5 41	25	Cleophas
Saturd.	8 Pelagius	5 18	9 52		4 7*'s south 2, 31.		13 6 20 5 40	26	Justina
41) 20th Sunday after Trinity.					Matt. 22.	Day's length 11 hours 16 minutes.			
Sunday	9 Dionysius	6 18	10 55		18 9th. St. Denys. ☾		13 6 22 5 38	27	Cosmus
Monday	10 Gereon	7 16	morn.		1		13 6 23 5 37	28	Wenceslaus
Tuesday	11 Burkhart	8 11	0 4		15 ½ south 2, 39.		13 6 24 5 36	29	St. Michael
Wedn.	12 Veritas	9 1	1 13		28 Fomalhaut south 9, 23.		14 6 25 5 35	30	Jerome
Thursd.	13 Coloman	9 48	2 21		12 Brock killed 1812.		14 6 27 5 33	1	October.
Friday	14 Fortuna	10 33	3 27		25 7*'s south 2, 8.		14 6 28 5 32	2	Rahel
Saturd.	15 Hedwick	11 16	4 31		8 Algenib south 10, 27.		14 6 29 5 31	3	Jairus
42) 21st Sunday after Trinity.					John 4.	Day's length 10 hours 58 minutes.			
Sunday	16 Gallus	11 59	☽ ris.		20 16th.		14 6 31 5 29	4	Francis
Monday	17 Florentine	morn.	5 57		2 Burgoyne sur. 1777.		15 6 32 5 28	5	Placidus
Tuesday	18 St. Luke, Ev.	0 41	6 23		15 St. Luke.		15 6 33 5 27	6	Fides
Wedn.	19 Ptolomy	1 25	6 52		27 Cornwallis sur. 1781.		15 6 34 5 26	7	Amelia
Thursd.	20 Felicianus	2 11	7 26		9 ♀ in aphelion. ☽ ♀		15 6 36 5 24	8	Pelagius
Friday	21 Ursula	2 58	8 4		20 ☽ in apogee.		15 6 37 5 23	9	Dionysius
Saturd.	22 Cordula	3 47	8 49		2 Fomalhaut south 8, 44.		16 6 38 5 22	10	Gereon
43) 22d Sunday after Trinity.					Matt. 18.	Day's length 10 hours 42 minutes.			
Sunday	23 Severinus	4 37	9 41		14 ☉ enters		16 6 39 5 21	11	Burkhart
Monday	24 Salome	5 27	10 38		26 ½ south 1, 45.		16 6 41 5 19	12	Veritas
Tuesday	25 Crispin	6 18	11 39		8 25th.		16 6 42 5 18	13	Coloman
Wedn.	26 Amandus	7 7	morn.		21 ☽ ☽		16 6 43 5 17	14	Fortuna
Thursd.	27 Sabina	7 56	0 44		4 7*'s south 1, 17.		16 6 44 5 16	15	Hedwick
Friday	28 Simon Jude	8 44	1 51		17 Sts. Simon and Jude.		16 6 45 5 15	16	Gallus
Saturd.	29 H. Zwing's	9 32	3 0		1 ½ south 1, 24.		16 6 47 5 13	17	Florentine
44) 23d Sunday after Trinity.					Matt. 22.	Day's length 10 hours 24 minutes.			
Sunday	30 Serapion	10 21	4 10		15 John Adams born 1735.		16 6 48 5 12	18	St. Luke, Ev.
Monday	31 Hallow Eve	11 12	5 23		30 7*'s south 1, 1.		16 6 49 5 11	19	Ptolomy

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 2d, at 4 o'clock 58 min. in the afternoon.
 First Quarter 9th, at 10 o'clock 6 min. in the morning.
 Full Moon 16th, at 7 o'clock 11 min. in the evening.
 Last Quarter 24th, at 12 o'clock 0 min. at noon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

The 1st—4th, quite cold; 5—7, brisk winds; 8—10, look for rain; 11—14, variable; 15—17, fair; 18—20, high cold winds; 21—23, very temperate; 24—26, more rain; 27 to 31, windy and cold.

two Indians obtained permission to speak with Scott, whom they knew as the "tall American." The elder Indian was the famous warrior Captain Jacobs; the other was the son of the celebrated Brant. They questioned Scott in regard to the number of his wounds, indicating by gestures the number of times they had fired at him. Jacobs grew excited, and seized Scott by the arm to turn him round and see his back. Indignant at this liberty, the American threw the savage from him, exclaiming, "Off, villain! you fired like a squaw." "We kill you now," Jacobs replied, and both Indians loosened from their girdles their knives and tomahawks. Scott seized a long sabre, which stood in a corner of the entry in which the interview occurred, and sprung into an attitude of defiance. Of one savage the American was sure, but it was probable that he would fall by the hand of the other. The antagonists eyed each other for a while without aiming a single blow, when suddenly a British officer entered, and seeing what impended, shouted for the guard, and at the same moment seized Jacobs by the arm and put a pistol to the head of his companion. The Indians now turned upon the officer, but the guard appeared, and forced them to retire at the point of the bayonet. As they went out, they muttered imprecations upon all the whites. Throughout the scene, Scott displayed an unquailing spirit, and a determination to fall like a Spartan, selling his life as dearly as possible.



DISPLAY OF MAGNANIMITY.

While Scott was a prisoner in Canada, he was supping with General Sheaffe, and a number of British officers, when one of them, a colonel, asked him if he had ever seen the neighbouring falls of Niagara? Scott replied that he had seen the falls from the American side. The British officer then said sarcastically, "You must have the glory of a successful fight before you can view the cataract in all its grandeur," meaning from the Canada shore. Scott rejoined with indignation, "If it be your intention to insult me, sir, honor should have prompted you first to return me my sword." General Sheaffe rebuked the British colonel, and the matter was dropped. At the battle of Fort George, the colonel, badly wounded, was made prisoner by the Americans. Scott gave orders that he should be treated with all possible attention and kindness. The same evening, after the pursuit, the American commander carefully provided for all the wants of his prisoner, and soon after obtained permission for him to proceed to England, on his parole, at a time when the combatants had begun to refuse such favors. At the first of the visits made by Scott, the prisoner remarked, "I have long owed you an apology, sir. You have overwhelmed me with kindness. You can now at your leisure view the falls in all their glory."*

No American officer upon the frontier during the last war was more respected and honored by the British, than General Scott. They knew him to be a thorough soldier and a high-minded man. On several occasions they manifested their esteem for him in an unequivocal manner.

* Mansfield.



ATTACK ON FORT GEORGE.

NOVEMBER, the 11th Month, 1853.

Weeks and Days.	Month Day's, &c.	Moon South.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets and other Miscellanies.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Old Style. October.
		h. m.	h. m.	s. d.		m. h. m.	h. m.	
Tuesday	1 All Saints	ev. 6	☽ s.	15	1st. <i>All Saints.</i>	16 6 50	5 10 20	1 Felicianus
Wedn.	2 All Souls	1 3	6 2	29	☐ ☉ ☿ <i>All Souls.</i>	16 6 51	5 9 21	2 Ursula
Thursd.	3 Theophilus	2 4	6 47	14	♁ ♀ ♃ ☽ ☿	16 6 53	5 7 22	3 Cordula
Friday	4 Charlotte	3 7	7 42	29	♁ ☽ ♃ ♁ ☽ ♀	16 6 54	5 6 23	4 Severinus
Saturd.	5 Malachi	4 10	8 45	14	<i>Powder plot 1605.</i>	16 6 55	5 5 24	5 Salome
45) 24th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 9.			Day's length 10 hours 8 minutes.			
Sunday	6 Leonard	5 11	9 54	28	♃ south 0, 50.	16 6 56	5 4 25	6 Crispin
Monday	7 Engelbert	6 7	11 4	12	7th.	16 6 57	5 3 26	7 Amandus
Tuesday	8 Alphonsus	6 59	morn.	25		16 6 58	5 2 27	8 Sabina
Wedn.	9 Theodore	7 47	0 13	9	7*'s south 0, 26.	16 6 59	5 1 28	9 <i>Simon Jude</i>
Thursd.	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	8 32	1 19	22	<i>Milton died 1674.</i>	16 7 0	5 0 29	10 <i>H. Zwing's</i>
Friday	11 Mar., Bish.	9 15	2 23	4	Bull's eye south 1, 6.	16 7 1	4 59 30	11 Serapion
Saturd.	12 Jonas	9 57	3 25	17	♃ south 0, 24.	16 7 2	4 58 31	12 <i>Hallow Eve</i>
46) 25th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 24.			Day's length 9 hours 54 minutes.			
Sunday	13 Winebert	10 39	4 26	29	7*'s south 0, 10.	15 7 3	4 57 1	1 November.
Monday	14 Levin	11 22	5 27	11	<i>Ch. Carroll died 1832.</i>	15 7 4	4 56 2	2 All Souls
Tuesday	15 Leopold	morn.	☽ ris.	23	☺ 15th. ☿ gr. elong. E.	15 7 5	4 55 3	3 Theophilus
Wedn.	16 Ottomarus	0 7	5 25	5	♁ ☽ ♃ ☽ ☿	15 7 6	4 54 4	4 Charlotte
Thursd.	17 Alpheus	0 53	6 2	17	☽ in apogee.	15 7 7	4 53 5	5 Malachi
Friday	18 Gelasius	1 41	6 44	29	Bull's eye south 0, 39.	15 7 8	4 52 6	6 Leonard
Saturd.	19 Elizabeth	2 31	7 33	11	♃ south 11, 51. ☾	14 7 9	4 51 7	7 Engelbert
47) 26th Sunday after Trinity.		Matt. 25.			Day's length 9 hours 40 minutes.			
Sunday	20 Amos	3 21	8 28	22	♁ ☉ ♃	14 7 10	4 50 8	8 Alphonsus
Monday	21 Off. V. Mar.	4 11	9 27	4	7*'s south 11, 34.	14 7 11	4 49 9	9 Theodore
Tuesday	22 Cecilia	5 1	10 30	17	☉ enters ☿ <i>Cecilia</i>	14 7 12	4 48 10	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>
Wedn.	23 Clement	5 49	11 34	29	23d. <i>St. Clement.</i>	13 7 13	4 47 11	11 Mar., Bish.
Thursd.	24 Chrysogenes	6 35	morn.	12	☽ stationary	13 7 14	4 46 12	12 Jonas
Friday	25 Catharine	7 22	0 40	25	Bull's eye south 0, 11.	13 7 14	4 46 13	13 Winebert
Saturd.	26 Conrad	8 9	1 47	9	☐ ☉ ☽	12 7 15	4 45 14	14 Levin
48) 1st Sunday in Advent.		Matt. 21.			Day's length 9 hours 28 minutes.			
Sunday	27 Jehoshaphet	8 57	2 56	23	♃ south 11, 16.	12 7 16	4 44 15	15 Leopold
Monday	28 Guntherus	9 48	4 9	8	7*'s south 11, 7.	12 7 17	4 43 16	16 Ottomarus
Tuesday	29 Saturn	10 43	5 26	22		11 7 17	4 43 17	17 Alpheus
Wedn.	30 St. Andrew	11 43	☽ s.	8	30th. <i>St. Andrew.</i>	11 7 18	4 42 18	18 Gelasius

Moon's Phases.

New Moon 1st, at 3 o'clock 19 min. in the morning.
 First Quarter 7th, at 6 o'clock 52 min. in the evening.
 Full Moon 15th, at 0 o'clock 40 min. at noon.
 Last Quarter 23d, at 5 o'clock 15 min. in the evening.
 New Moon 30th, at 1 o'clock 53 min. in the afternoon.

Conjecture of the Weather.

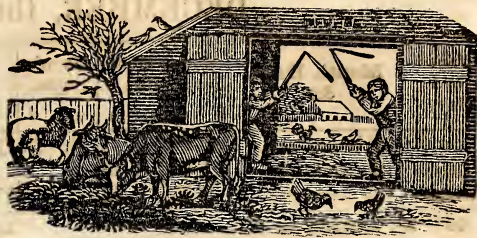
The 1st—4th, frosty mornings; 5—10, very pleasant; 11 to 13, look for rain; 14—16, variable winds; 17—19, more rain; 20—22, pleasant; 23—26, windy and cold; 27—30, frosty mornings.

THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.

The victory of Churubusco was one of the most glorious ever achieved by an American commander, and does high honor to the skill of General Scott, and the valor of his army. An officer who was present, thus describes the battle:—

General Worth had made a demonstration on San Antonio, where the enemy was fortified in a strong hacienda; but they retired, on his approach, to Churubusco, where the works were deemed impregnable. They consisted of a fortified hacienda, which was surrounded by a high and thick wall on all sides. Inside the wall was a stone building, the roof of which was flat and higher than the walls. Above all this was a stone church, still higher than the rest, and having a large steeple. The wall was pierced with loopholes, and so arranged that there were two tiers of men firing at the same time. They thus had four different ranges of men firing at once, and four ranks were formed on each range and placed at such a height that they could not only overlook all the surrounding country, but at the same time they had a plunging fire upon us. Outside the hacienda, and

completely commanding the avenues of approach, was a field-work extending around two sides of the work and protected by a deep, wet ditch, and armed with seven large pieces. This hacienda is at the commencement of the causeway leading to the western gate of the city, and had to be passed before getting on the road. About three hundred yards in the rear of this work, another field-work had been built where a cross road meets the causeway, at a point where it crosses a river, thus forming a bridge head, or *tete de pont*. This was also very strong and armed with three very large pieces of cannon. The works were surrounded on every side by large corn-fields, which were filled with the enemy's skirmishers, so that it was difficult to make a reconnoissance. It was therefore decided to make the attack immediately, as they were full of men and extended for nearly a mile on the road to the city, completely covering the causeway. The attack commenced about one p. m. General Twig's division attacked on the side towards which they approached the fort, *i. e.*, opposite the city. General Worth's attacked the bridge head, which he took in about an hour and a half; while Generals Pillow and Quitman were on the extreme left, between the causeway and Twig's division. The rifles were on the left, and in the rear of the work, intrusted by General Scott with the task of charging the work in case General Pierce



gave way. The firing was tremendous—in fact one continued roll while the combat lasted. The enemy, from their elevated position, could readily see our men, who were unable to get a clear view from their position. Three of the pieces were manned by "*The Deserters*," a body of about one hundred, who had deserted from the ranks of our army during the war. They were enrolled in two companies, commanded by a deserter, and were better uniformed and disciplined than the rest of the army. These men fought most desperately, and are said not only to have shot down several of our officers whom they knew, but to have



GENERAL WORTH.

pulled down the white flag of surrender no less than three times.

The battle raged most furiously for about three hours, when both sides having lost a great many, the enemy began to give way. As soon as they commenced retreating, Kearney's squadron passed through the *tele de pont*, and charging through the retreating column, pursued them to the very gate of the city. As they got within about five hundred yards of the gate, they were opened upon, with grape and canister, and several officers wounded.

"The official returns give our loss in killed and wounded in the two battles of Contreras and Churubusco, at eleven hundred and fifty, besides officers. The Mexican loss is five hundred killed in the second battle, one thousand wounded, and eleven hundred prisoners, exclusive of officers. Three more generals were taken, among them General Rincon, and Anaya, the provisional president; also ten pieces of cannon, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. Santa Anna, in his report, states his loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at twelve thousand. He has only eighteen thousand left out of thirty thousand, which he gives as his force on the 20th, in both actions."

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

The service performed by Gen. Scott upon the Niagara frontier, in 1838, has not been duly appreciated. Besides his eloquent and convincing addresses, which stimulated the friends of order, and quieted the turbulent spirits, his discretion, under very critical and exciting circumstances, saved his country from being involved in a bloody struggle. In January, 1838, many days after the destruction of the *Caroline*, the steamer *Barcelona* was cut out of the ice in Buffalo harbor, and taken down the Niagara river, to be offered, as was known, to the patriots who were on Navy Island. Scott, wishing to compel them to abandon their enterprise, sent an agent to hire the *Barcelona* for the service of the United States, before the patriots could get the means to pay for her, or find sureties to indemnify the owners in case of capture by the British. The steamer proceeded back to Buffalo, where Scott had immediate use for her on Lake Erie. The authorities were on the alert to destroy her. On the 16th of January, three armed British schooners, besides batteries on land, were prepared to fire upon the *Barcelona* as she passed Grand Island. On the American shore, directly opposite, Gen. Scott and Gov. Marey stood, watching events. The American batteries were prepared to return the British fire. The steamer approached. Thousands stood in suspense, feeling that there was a crisis. Shortly previous, Scott had despatched a note to the British commander, stating what he had done, and what he intended to do, to preserve peace and



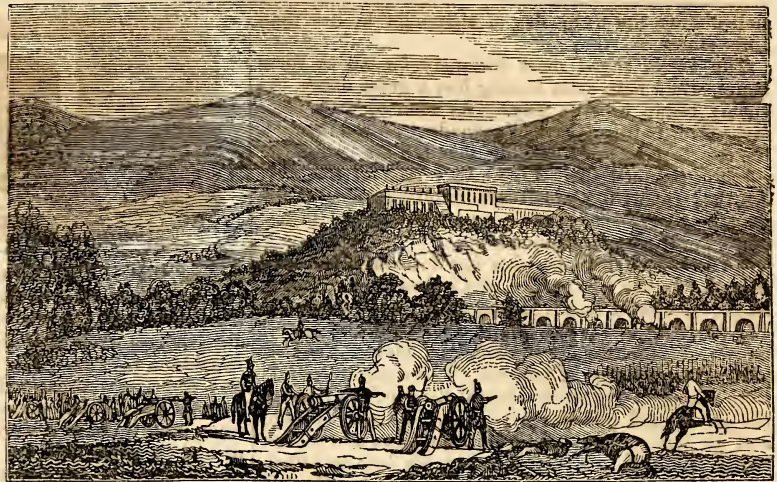
urging that if the steamer was fired upon, the neutrality of the two nations would be compromised. This note had the wished for effect. Although the British had their matches lighted, they allowed the *Barcelona* to pass. The matches were extinguished, and peace was preserved. Had not General Scott assured the British commander of his peaceable intentions, and thus as it were stretched the olive branch, or had he permitted the excited Americans to fire a single shot, the frontier would have been visited with all the horrors of a struggle between two great and powerful nations.*

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE NULLIFIERS.

The delicate business of providing against the schemes of the South Carolina Nullifiers, and of conciliating them, if possible, was, in 1832, confided to General Scott. He fixed his head-quarters at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston. By his orders, the officers and men bore themselves with meekness and forbearance. The General and many of the officers had frequent occasions to visit the city, and they agreed to give way to every body, not to resent an indignity if offered, and to look on their fellow citizens as fellow countrymen, whom all were anxious to free from an unhappy delusion. At the period of the most intense anxiety, when a single indiscretion might have kindled a civil war, a fire broke out in Charleston, which threatened the entire city with destruction. General Scott happened to be the first to perceive the conflagration, and skilful to take advantage of such a circumstance, he promptly called the volunteers to the aid of the inhabitants. Each detachment was ordered to report itself to the authorities for service. Captain Ringgold, who was afterwards slain at Palo Alto, begged to be put to work. A citizen claimed his assistance to save a sugar refinery. "*We will go to the death for the sugar,*" replied Ringgold. This was in allusion to the famous threat of Governor Hamilton, in respect to the importation of that article before the boxes had arrived, that "they would go to the death for the sugar," the refinery was saved by the exertions of the gallant Captain and his men, and the

* Mansfield.

ood-humored quotation was not lost on the hundreds who heard it. The soldiers returned to the fort, in a quiet and orderly manner. Beyond all doubt this timely movement, so happily conceived and executed, overcame much of the excitement and prejudice existing against the general government and its forces. By such a course, General Scott conciliated the citizens of South Carolina, and obtained a nobler victory than he could have achieved by force of arms.



THE CAPTURE OF CHAPULTEPEC AND MEXICO.

The wonderful achievements beginning with the storming of Chapultepec, and ending with the capture of the Mexican capital, General Scott has given the general name of the "battle of Mexico." From the 8th to the 11th of September, the commander-in-chief carried on a system of daring reconnoissances of the defences around the capital. A description of these, we give in his own words.

"This city (Mexico) stands on a slight swell of ground, near the centre of an irregular basin, and is girdled with a ditch in its greater extent—a navigable canal of great breadth and depth—very difficult to bridge in the presence of an enemy, and serving at once for drainage, custom-house purposes, and military defence; having eight entrances or gates over arches,—each of which we found defended by a system of strong works, that seemed to require nothing but some men and guns to be impregnable. Outside, and within the cross-fires of those gates, we found to the South other obstacles, little less formidable. All the approaches near the city are elevated causeways, cut in many places, (to oppose us,) and flanked on both sides by ditches, also of unusual dimensions. The numerous cross-roads are flanked in like manner, having bridges at the intersections, recently broken. The meadows thus checkered are, moreover, in many spots, under water, or marshy; for, it will be remembered, we were in the midst of the wet season, though with less rain than usual, and we could not wait for the fall of the neighboring lakes, and the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the edge of the city."

In order to save the lives of his men, by avoiding these formidable obstacles, General Scott determined

on a sudden and secret movement to the south-west, where the defences were feeble. This was admirably executed, the enemy mistaking a feint for the real march, until it was too late to retrieve themselves.

The most important step in the new movement was the capture of Chapultepec, a natural and isolated mound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base. Besides a numerous garrison, there was stationed at this place the military college of the republic, containing a large number of sub-lieutenants and other students.

The bombardment of this strong place was commenced on the morning of the 12th, and continued with great activity, under the direction of Captain Huger, throughout the day. It was renewed on the following day, and kept up until eight o'clock, when General Scott gave signal to the divisions of Pillow and Quitman for a general assault. The redoubt yielded to resistless valor, and the enemy were so closely pursued as to be unable to fire a single mine without blowing up friend and foe. Then the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; scaling-ladders planted, and hundreds rushed over among the garrison. The cannon ceased, and the dire clashing of bayonets told of mortal strife. This also ceased, and long, loud cheers announced that Chapultepec had fallen.

In the commencement of this brilliant affair, Gen. Worth had been stationed in rear of the castle, to act as circumstances might require. During the attack, one brigade had been withdrawn by Pillow, to assist his movements; and on observing a large party of the enemy outside the works, General Scott ordered him to turn Chapultepec with his division, proceeding

cautiously by the road at its northern base, in order if not met by very superior numbers, to threaten and attack the rear of that force. Worth promptly obeyed these directions, although having but one brigade. In turning a forest, he came up with the troops under Colonel Trousdale, and aided in taking a breast-work. Then passing Chapultepec, he attacked the right of the enemy's line, at the time of the general retreat consequent on the capture of the castle. After this he entered the San Cosme road, and commenced a rapid pursuit of the flying enemy. At the same time Quitman was hurrying forward by the Belen aqueduct.

Deeming the continuance of this pursuit highly important, General Scott sent two brigades to assist Worth, and one for the same purpose to Quitman. At a junction of the roads they found a formidable system of defences, entirely abandoned. Into these Worth's troops entered, and commenced a street fight with the enemy, who were posted in gardens, at windows and on house-tops. Worth ordered forward the mountain howitzers of Cadwalader's brigade, preceded by skirmishers and pioneers, with bars and axes, to force doors and windows, and to burrow through walls. Soon the assailants were in an equality of position with the enemy, and by eight o'clock, P. M., had carried two batteries. This brought them in front of the San Cosme gate, the only remaining obstruction to the grand Plaza fronting the cathedral and palace. Here, in obedience to instructions, Worth halted, posted guards and sentinels, and placed his troops under shelter for the night.

Meanwhile, Quitman, assisted by Generals Shields and Smith, had passed rapidly along the other road, carried a battery in the face of flank and direct fires, stormed the Belen gate at two o'clock, and entered the city. Here he halted, sheltered himself as well as practicable, and waited for further instructions.

At four o'clock next morning, a deputation of the City Council waited on General Scott, to report that the army and federal government had fled from the city about midnight, in consequence of which they demanded terms of capitulation. The General replied, that he would sign no capitulation, nor submit to any terms not self-imposed—such only as the honor of his army, the dignity of his country, and the spirit of the age demanded.

About daylight, Worth and Quitman were ordered to advance slowly and cautiously toward the heart of the city, and occupy its commanding points. The latter officer proceeded to the great square, planted guards, and hoisted the colors of the United States on the National Palace. About eight o'clock, the General-in-chief, dressed in full uniform, accompanied by his staff, and escorted by band of music, entered the city, at the head of his army. Before noon, a fire was opened upon the Americans, from the corners of the streets, windows, and roofs of houses, by some two thousand convicts, liberated the night before by the



KEOKUK.

flying government. This cowardly war lasted more than twenty-four hours, notwithstanding all the exertions of the municipal authorities, and was not put down until the army had lost many men killed and wounded, including several officers. General Quitman was appointed military governor of the city, and Captain Naylor superintendent of the National Palace. The former returning soon after to the United States, was succeeded by General Smith.

GENERAL SCOTT AS A NEGOTIATOR.

About the middle of September, 1832, after the overthrow of Black Hawk's band, negotiations commenced with the Indians, for the settlement of all difficulties. The place appointed for the council was Rock Island, in the Mississippi. General Scott and Governor Reynolds acted as commissioners on the part of the United States. Parties of Indians belonging to the tribes named Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, Sioux, and Menominies—all warlike nations—came to the Island to participate in the negotiations. The Sacs and Foxes were confederate tribes, and though not very numerous, they took a high rank for valor, and wealth. Keokuk, a Sac, was the master spirit among the Indians. By his wisdom and eloquence in council, and his courage and skill in war, he had attained that controlling influence which is usually given to hereditary rank. Jealous of his power, the Indians had deposed him, and at the time of the

The Gen. Scott Almanac.

treaty at Rock Island, he was not altogether restored to his proper position. But he was a kind of Treasurer and keeper of records for his nation, great confidence being placed in his integrity. In consequence of the great worth of Keokuk, Gen. Scott persuaded the principal persons of the Sacs and Foxes to raise him again to the chieftaincy. This post he held till his death.

The conferences presented many extraordinary and striking scenes. When the confederate Indians approached head-quarters it was always with a loud tramp and shout, calculated to startle those who were unacquainted with their customs. When a council was to meet, they came at a furious charge, suddenly dismounted, arranged themselves in order, and then between lines of soldiers, entered the pavilion. Their figures and costume rendered their appearance very imposing. In the afternoons, the scene was frequently enlivened by Indian dances at head-quarters. Keokuk executed a dance, alone, illustrative of a war expedition he had conducted against the Sioux. His pantomime was very expressive. Cotillions by the soldiers, and fireworks, terminated the amusements.

The conferences and treaty which followed were of high importance to both parties. It devolved on General Scott to conduct the negotiations, and to speak for the United States in the discussions. Captain Bache interpreted all the speeches, and preserved them for deposit in the archives of the war department. Scott opened the council with a speech to the Sacs and Foxes, in which he paid a just compliment to the wisdom and determination of Keokuk, who had prevented the body of the nation from following the chief Black Hawk into a war so madly begun; eulogized the troops who had brought the contest to an end, and then displayed their humanity in taking care of the captives and the wounded; and made the superiority of Christianity and civilization evident to all who heard him. As to the question of settlement, General Scott remarked, that as the war had been begun by the Indians, and had cost the United States about a million of dollars, the government would be justified in holding, without further payment, the country conquered by its troops, but, following the Divine example, the United States would temper justice with mercy, in dealing with the red men of the prairies and forest. Thus, while the power of the United States was firmly asserted, the humane disposition of the government was made evident. The discussions ended in the conclusion of treaties with all the tribes represented on Rock Island. The treaty with the Sacs and Foxes secured to the United States about six millions of acres, constituting at present, the greater part of the State of Iowa, in consideration for which, the government agreed to give a reservation of about four hundred square miles, on the Iowa River, to Keokuk and his band, to pay the Indians an annuity of \$20,000 per annum, for

thirty years, to pay the debts of the tribe, and to employ a blacksmith and gunsmith for them. The Winnebagoes added to the U. States nearly 5000,000 of acres, east of the Mississippi, north of the Illinois, and south of the Wisconsin, in consideration for which they received reserved lands beyond the River Wisconsin, and liberal annuities. These treaties were of great importance. In a little more than twelve years, the lands thus secured became the abodes of tens of thousands of civilized and intelligent settlers, who, without these treaties, would have been deterred by fear of Indian hostilities.

In the transactions with the Indians, General Scott was regarded by them as a friend and a brother. He was afterwards visited by both Black Hawk and Keokuk, and when he had occasion to visit the country of the Winnebagoes, in Wisconsin, in 1839, he was kindly received. The whole policy of the General during the negotiations was cordially approved by the government, and General Cass, then Secretary of war, paid him a high compliment for his services.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES.

We have already spoken of General Scott's able superintendence of the removal of the Cherokees, beyond the Mississippi. Justice demands that this important service should be more fully noticed.—From 1828 to 1838, a controversy was maintained, in various forms between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee tribe, residing in Georgia, and between each of these parties. The Cherokees held possession of a fertile tract of country, and under the guaranteed protection of the United States, had become cultivators of the soil. As the white settlements advanced, the Indians were enclosed; and the whites, excited by cupidity, wished to drive them from the field of their labors. Georgia demanded that the general government should extinguish the title of the Indians to the lands in question, and bring about their surrender into the hands of the whites. The Cherokees held to the treaties with the United States, and disregarded the State authorities.

During the controversy, a scheme was formed for the removal of the Indians to lands beyond the Mississippi, and a treaty was concluded with a portion of the chiefs, which secured the carrying into effect of this project. A large number of the Cherokees asserted that the treaty had been fraudulently made, and about fifteen thousand of them remained clinging to the homes and graves of their fathers. But the government of the United States determined to enforce the treaty.

On the 10th of April, General Scott received orders to take command of the troops to be employed in removing the Cherokees. Authority was given him to call upon the governors of the neighboring States for

troops if necessary. On the 8th of May, Scott reached the Cherokee agency in Tennessee. He approved of all the arrangements of his friend, the agent, Colonel Lindsay. Posts had been established in important settlements of the Cherokee country, and the principal mountain passes were well guarded. On the 10th, Scott issued an address to the Cherokees, and an address to the troops. In his address to the Indians, he informed them that he had come with a strong force to carry out the determination of the government, that he had no power to delay, and exhorted them to prevent the horrors of war, and the destruction of their nation, by a timely compliance. In the address to the troops, the General enjoined them to abstain from everything calculated to irritate the Indians, under the severest penalties, and to endeavor, by acts of kindness, whenever opportunity offered, to conciliate them. Infants, superannuated persons, lunatics, and women in helpless condition, he particularly recommended to the attention of all under his command.

The addresses had their natural effect. Several families immediately enrolled themselves for emigration, and but for the rapid circulation at this time, of a report that the Cherokee delegation in Washington could succeed in obtaining a modification of the treaty, Scott's anxious desire to effect the removal peaceably and at once, would have been gratified. The Cherokees were deaf to the entreaties of the General, and waited for the attainment of a hopeless object.

Scott now proceeded to collect the Georgia Indians at the military posts, and to escort them to the emigrating depots. The number of troops rendered resistance hopeless. By the middle of June, operations in that State were so nearly completed, that orders were issued for the honorable discharge of the troops there raised. The Indians in the other States attempted no resistance. Before the middle of July, the great body of the Cherokee nation was collected for emigration, without one drop of blood being shed. The people were conquered by skilful movements and generous attention.

After the agent had put in motion three thousand Indians for the country beyond the Mississippi, the Hiwassee, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas rivers, were discovered to be no longer navigable. Scott took upon himself to stop the emigration until the return of the cool and healthy weather. This measure was subsequently approved at Washington. The chiefs of the Cherokees pledged themselves, that in the meantime, their people should not disperse. The General immediately sent off three regiments of regulars to the Canada frontiers and Florida, where they were much needed. Only two were retained to aid and guard the Indians. The Cherokees were distributed into three large camps, the principal being twelve miles by four, on the Hiwassee. All necessary supplies were provided. Vaccination was introduced by Scott

in spite of the general prejudice. Dram-shops were put under the guard of troops to prevent the sale of liquors. All worked as the friend of humanity could have wished.

The delegation returned from Washington in July, when Scott received authority to transfer by negotiation, the further emigration from the civil agent to the Cherokees themselves. The proposition was adopted by the nation with joy. The same delegates were appointed to arrange terms with Scott. The sum to be paid *per capita* for the removal, as proposed by the delegates, appeared to Scott to be much too high. The matter was referred back to the general council, which approved the terms proposed by Scott, and immediately made all necessary preparation for removal. By the 16th of November, the last detachment was in motion for the new country. Scott followed the line of emigration to Nashville, to help and cheer the people in their movement. He intended to proceed farther; but an express arrived, bringing information of the troubles on the Canada frontier, and he immediately set off in that direction.

The *National Intelligencer* of that time described Scott's conduct during the performance of the delicate business of the removal, and eulogized it as follows:

"The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation. Owing to his great popularity in the North, his thorough knowledge of the laws of his own country, as well as those which govern nations, united to his discretion, his great tact and experience, he has saved the country from a ruinous war with Great Britain. And by his masterly skill and energy among the Cherokees, united to his noble generosity and humanity, he has not only effected what everybody supposed could not be done without the most heart-rending scenes of butchery and bloodshed, but he has effected it by obtaining the esteem and confidence of the poor Cherokees themselves. They look upon him as a benefactor and friend, and one who has saved them from entire destruction.

"All the Cherokees were collected for emigration without bloodshed or violence, and all would have been on their way to the West before the middle of July, had not humanity induced General Scott to stop the movement until the first of September—three thousand had been sent off in the first half of June by the superintendent, before the General took upon himself the responsibility of stopping the emigration, from feelings which must do everlasting honor to his heart.

"An approval of his course had been sent on by the War Department before his report, giving information that he had stopped the emigration, had reached the seat of government.

"In the early part of January last, the President asked Congress for enlarged powers, to enable him to maintain our neutral obligations to England; that is, to tranquillize the Canadian frontier.

"Before the bill passed Congress, General Scott had finished the work and effected all its objects. These, too, he effected by flying from one end of the frontier to the other in the dead of winter and during the severest and coldest period of it.

"He returns to Washington, and is immediately ordered to the Cherokee nation, to take charge of the very difficult and hazardous task to his own fame of removing those savages from their native land. Some of his best friends regretted most sincerely, that he had been ordered on this service; and knowing the disposition of the world to cavil and complain without cause, had great apprehensions that he would lose a portion of the popularity he had acquired by his distinguished success on the Canadian frontier. But, behold the manner in which this last work has been performed! There is so much of noble generosity of character about Scott, independent of his skill and bravery as a soldier, that his life has really been one of romantic beauty and interest."

"To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of our soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and of a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized with barbarous or half-civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, General Scott has made the expiation.

"In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influences, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he has had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity, and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I am happy to offer this tribute, because I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time, when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament of a public man."

—♦—
The Capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa.

Many of the exploits of General Scott have been more brilliant than the capture of the City of Vera Cruz, and the famous castle of San Juan de Ulloa; but



SKIRMISH WITH GUERILLAS.

none display his great knowledge of military science with more effect.

Vera Cruz is the principal port of Mexico, and is at the termination of the high road to the capital. Directly in front of the city, upon a large sand bank, stands the old and almost impregnable castle of San Juan de Ulloa, which can mount over three hundred guns. General Scott had twelve thousand men with Worth, Twiggs, Harney and other gallant officers, under his command, when he arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 1st of January, 1847. An effective fleet was in the gulf, under the command of Commodore Conner. After considerable delay in completing arrangements, the fleet, having on board the commander-in-chief and his army, sailed for Vera Cruz. The landing of the troops took place upon the 9th of March, and is thus described by the Commodore himself.

"The weather was very fine—indeed we could not have been more favored in this particular than we were. We had a fresh and yet gentle breeze from the south-east, and a perfectly smooth sea. The passage to Sacrificios occupied us between two and three hours. Each ship came in and anchored without the slightest disorder or confusion, in the small space

allotted to her—the harbor being still very much crowded, notwithstanding the number of transports we had left behind. The di-embarkation commenced on the instant. Whilst we were transferring the troops from the ships to the surf-boats, (sixty five in number,) I directed the steamers Spitfire and Vixen, and the five gun-boats, to form a line parallel with and close in to the beach, to cover the landing. This order was promptly executed, and these small vessels, from the lightness of their draft, were enabled to take positions within good grape-range of the shore. As the boats severally received their complements of troops, they assembled in a line, abreast, between the fleet and the gun-boats; and when all were ready, they pulled in together, under the guidance of a number of officers of the squadron, who had been detailed for this purpose. General Worth commanded this, the first line of the army, and had the satisfaction of forming his command on the beach and neighboring heights just before sunset. Four thousand five hundred men were thus thrown on shore, almost simultaneously. No enemy appeared to offer us the slightest opposition. The first line being landed, the boats in successive trips relieved the men-of-war and transports of the remaining troops by ten o'clock, P. M. The whole army, (save a few straggling companies,) consisting of upwards of ten thousand men, were thus safely deposited on shore, without the slightest accident of any kind."

An account of this celebrated siege we give in Gen. Scott's own words. His first despatch is dated March 23d, 1847 :

"Yesterday, seven of our ten-inch mortars being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed, at two o'clock, P. M., a summons to the governor of Vera Cruz, and within two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the governor's answer. Copies of the two papers (marked respectively, A and B) are herewith inclosed.

"It will be perceived that the governor, who it turns out, is commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

"On the return of the flag with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued, uninterruptedly, by the mortars, only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock

this morning, when the Commodore very properly called them off a position too daringly assumed.

"Our three remaining mortars are now (twelve o'clock, M.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire: No. 4, consisting of four twenty-four pounders and two eight-inch paixhans, and No. 5, (naval battery,) of three thirty-two pounders and three eight-inch paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form. So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of ten-inch mortars, planted at about eight hundred yards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy from city and castle, we have only had four or five men wounded, and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Captain John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell, last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave, in full view of the enemy, and within reach of his guns. Thirteen of the long-needed mortars—leaving twenty-seven, besides heavy guns, behind—have arrived and two of them landed. A heavy norther then set in (at meridian) which stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened, since two o'clock to-day and cannot be re-invigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the meantime I shall leave this report open for journalizing events that may occur up to the departure of the steamship of war Princeton, with Commodore Conner, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States, the 25th instant.

"March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells, and mortars. The naval battery, No. 5, was opened, with great activity, under Captain Aulick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about ten A. M. His fire was continued to two o'clock, P. M.; a little before he was relieved by Captain Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition—Captain A. having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors, killed, and had one officer, Lieutenant Baldwin, slightly hurt. The mortar batteries, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have fired but languidly during the day, for the want of shells, which are now going out from the beach. Battery No. 4, which will mount four

twenty-four pounders and two eight-inch Paixhan guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the norther, that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half-blinded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

“ March 25.—All the batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are in awful activity this morning. The effect is, no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day. To-morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in a position to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate. “I inclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia, within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scene of havoc about them. I shall reply, the moment that an opportunity may be taken, to say—First, That a truce can only be granted on the application of Governor Morales, with a view to surrender; second, That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th instant, I distinctly admonished them, particularly the French and Spanish consuls—and, of course, through the two the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed; Third, that although, at this date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the consuls and other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d instant; and, fourth, I shall inclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the governor, to show that I have fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral ships of war and the city was stopped at the last-mentioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy *moral aid and comfort*. It will be seen, from the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed.”

On the morning of the 26th, Gen. Scott received overtures from Gen. Landero, who had succeeded Gen. Morales in command of the city and castle, offering to capitulate. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Com. Perry, then in command of the squadron. Gen. Scott was therefore obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender. The loss of a day should not be permitted.

“Yesterday, after the norther had abated,” says Gen. Scott, “and the commissioners appointed by me

early the morning before had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier-General Worth, Brigadier-General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

The city and castle of Vera Cruz surrendered on the following terms, which were rigidly adhered to:

“1. The whole garrison, or garrisons, to be surrendered to the army of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29 instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States' armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

“2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse-furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

“3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter, Forts Santiago and Conception, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, occupied by the forces of the United States.

“4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and description of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

“5. All the *material* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same, (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war,) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

“6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city with such medical officers and attendants, and officers of the army, as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

“7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property, is to be taken nor used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

“8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.”

SITTINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COURTS.

- Adams*—4th Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov.
Allegheny—4th Mon. of March, 3d Mon. of June, 4th Mon. of Oct. and Dec.
Allegheny—DISTRICT COURT—4th Mon. of Jan., April, July, and Nov.
Armstrong—3d Mon. of March and Sept., 2d Mon. of June and Dec.
Reaver—1st Mon. of June and Sept., 3d Mon. of Nov., and 2d Mon. of March. Adjourned courts as often as necessary.
Bedford—4th Mon. of April and Aug., 2d Mon. of Nov., 1st Mon. of Feb.
Berks—1st Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. 3 weeks.
Blair—3d Mon. of March, July, Oct., and Dec.
Bradford—1st Mon. of Feb., May, Sept., and Dec. Three weeks.
Bucks—4th Mon. of April, 2d Mon. of Sept., Dec., and Feb. Two weeks.
Butler—2d Mon. of June, Sept., Dec., and 4th Mon. of March. Adjourned courts as often as necessary.
Cambria—1st Mon. of Jan., April, July, and Oct.
Carbon—3d Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. One week.
Centre—4th Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov.
Chester—Last Mon. of Jan., April, July, and Oct.
Clarion—1st Mon. of May, Sept., Dec., and Feb.
Clearfield—Mondays next following 4th Mon. in Jan., April, Aug., and Nov., to continue one or more weeks.
Cunton—2d Mon. following courts of Clearfield, to continue or more weeks.
Columbia—3d Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov.
Crawford—2d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of April, 2d Mon. of Aug. and Nov., to continue one week.
Cumberland, 2d Mon. of Jan., April, Nov., and 4th Mon. of Aug.
Dawphin.—3d Mon. of Jan., Aug., and Nov., and 4th Mon. of April.
Delaware—4th Mon. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
Elk—3d Mon. of Dec., Feb., May, Sept. One week.
Erie—1st Mon. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Additional courts, last Mon. of June, April, and Oct.
Fayette—1st Mon. of March, two weeks, 1st Mon. of June, (which court may dispense with 1st Mon. of Sept. and Dec. Two weeks.
Forest—4th Mon. of May, Sept., Dec., and Feb. One week.
Franklin—2d Mon. of April and Aug., the last Mon. of Oct., 3d Mon. of Jan. Two weeks.
Green—2d Mon. of May, Aug., Nov., and 3d Mon. of March.
Huntingdon—2d Mon. of April, Aug., Nov., and Jan. Two weeks.
Indiana—4th Mon. of March, June, Sept., and Dec.
Jefferson—2d Mon. of May, Sept., Dec., and Feb. One week.
- Juniata*—1st Mon. of Feb., May; for Sept., 2d Mon. succeeding Perry Co., and 1st Mon. of Dec.
Lancaster—3d Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks. Court to sit sixteen weeks each year, by adjournment at such time as they may think proper.
Lawrence—Mondays next succeeding after the courts in Mercer. One week.
Lebanon—1st Mon. of Jan., Aug., and Nov., two weeks, 4th Mon. of April
Lehigh—Monday next following the 4th Mon. in Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks.
Luzerne—1st Mon. of April, Aug., Nov., and Jan. Two weeks.
Lycoming—Mondays next following the 4th Mon. in Jan., April, Aug., and Nov., to continue two weeks
McKean—Mondays after the court in Potter Co.
Mercer—1st Mon. of April, 4th Mon. of June, 3d Mon. of Sept. and Dec. Adjourned courts when necessary
Mifflin—1st Mon. of April, Aug., Nov., and Jan.
Monroe—4th Mon. of Feb., May, Sept., and Dec. One week.
Montgomery—3d Mon. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
Northampton—3d Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks.
Northumberland—1st Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks.
Perry—1st Mon. of Jan., April, Aug., and Nov.
Philadelphia—1st Mon. of March, June, and Dec., and 3d Mon. of Sept., to continue from term to term, according to the discretion of the court.
Pike—3d Mon. of Feb., May, Sept., and Dec. One week.
Potter—2d Mon. after 4th Mon. of Feb., May, Sept., and Dec. One week.
Schuylkill—1st Mon. of March, June, Sept., and Dec. Four weeks.
Sullivan—3d Tuesday of Feb., 1st Tuesday of June, 4th Tuesday of Sept., and 3d Tuesday of Dec.
Somerset—Monday next succeeding the days fixed for the commencement of Bedford Co. courts.
Susquehanna—3d Mon. of April, Aug., Nov., and Jan.
Tioga—4th Mon. in Feb., May, Sept., and Oct. 1 week.
Union—Monday next following after the termination of the courts in Huntingdon.
Venango—4th Mon. of February, April, Aug., and Nov. One week.
Warren—Mondays next following 4th Mon. of Feb., June, Aug., and Nov.
Washington—3d Mon. of Feb., two weeks, 3d Mon. of May, 4th Mon. of Aug., and 3d Mon. of Nov.
Wayne—1st Mon. of Feb. May, Sept. and Dec. 1 week.
Westmoreland—Mondays preceding the last Mon. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks.
Wyoming—Mondays succeeding the courts in Susquehanna.
York—4th Mon. in Jan., April, Aug., and Nov. Two weeks.


SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1855.


Being after the Fourth of July the 18th of American Independence:


Month	Sund'y.	Mond.	Tues'y.	Wed'y.	Thurs.	Friday.	Saturd.
Jan'y.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Feb'y.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
March.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
July.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
August.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sept'r.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Oct'r.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nov'r.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dec'r.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10


ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.


Arms,
 GEMINI.

Heart,
 LEO.


Reins,
 LIBRA.


Thighs,
 SAGITTARIUS


Legs,
 AQUARIUS.


The Feet,
 PISCES.





The Head and Face,
 ARIES.

Neck,
 TAURUS

Breast,
 CANCER.

Bowels,
 VIRGO.

Secrets,
 SCORPIO.

Knees,
 CAPRICORN.

A Table, showing the times of the revolutions of the Planets round the Sun, their distance and size.

SUN	Revolves round the Sun.	Yr's.	d'ys.	h.	Mean distance fr. the Sun.	is	larger	The moon revolves round the earth in 27 days 7 hours and 43 min. her distance is 240 thousand miles — her size is 48 times less than the earth.
MERCURY	in	87	23		37	is	1,394,235 times larger	smaller
VENUS		224	17		68		11 3-4ths smaller	
EARTH		365	6		95		6 3-4ths smaller	
MARS		1	321	16	144		171 smaller	
VESTA		3	60	4	225		115 2-3ds smaller	
JUNO		4	228		252		53 1-12th smaller	
CERES		4	220	12	263		1432 larger	
PALLAS		4	122		265		997 larger	
JUPITER		11	312	21	490		82 2-5ths larger	
SATURN		29	154	13	900			
HERSCHEL	83	321	10	1,800				