From the New York Sun.

## A MEXICAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter from a Spanish Mexican of the City of Mexico, to a Spanish house in this city. The letter came via Orizaba, under cover to Mr. Diamond, American Collector of the port of Vera Cruz. The news it gives is more full than we have received from any other quarter, but it bears a Mexican face, for which allowance must be made. It however sufficiently proves that Mexico is reduced to the last extremity:

CITY OF MEXICO, 19th Sept. 1847.

*Respected Friends*: I have an opportunity to send by the courier who leaves to-night this letter, in which I shall briefly attempt to describe to you the horrors we have just experienced. On the 7th inst. our Commissioners rejected the treaty propositions of the American Government, and decided on resuming the war, Gen. Herrera inviting and urging the clergy to rouse the citizens to the utmost resistance. On the same day Gen. Scott, the American Chief, charged Santa Anna with breaking the armistice by forbidding his Commissioners to obtain food in the city, and threatened, unless reparation was made, to commence hostilities and bombard the city. Santa Anna replied, severely charging Scott with breaking the armistice by sacking our villages, and expressed his perfect readiness to renew the war. On the 13th inst the Americans made a demonstration on Chapultepec and the Mill of El Rey, but our Generals were prepared for them. Anticipating a breach of the armistice Santa Anna for several days had caused to be conveyed in every possible manner so as not to excite suspicion, arms, munitions and food to the fortress of Chapultepec. Our citizens carried under their mantles and on mules a great quantity of powder, balls and provisions, without being once discovered, so great was the feeling of security and confidence among the Americans. Gen. Scott was not a little suprised to find on attacking Chapultepec such obstinate resistance. Chapultepec you know is situated between Tacubaya and the city, within cannon shot of the former and some three miles from the latter. It is a bold hill overlooking a vast range of country which enabled our soldiers to watch the manœuvre of the enemy. It also commands the road from Tacubaya to the city, which runs close by its base, and it can only be ascended by a circuitous paved way, which, after turning a certain angle, is exposed to the full range of the fortress guns. As the Americans ascended the hill a perfect storm of musket balls and grape shot drove them back with heavy loss. They recovered and advanced again, but were repulsed. Our troops fought with desperate valor, worthy the character of Mexicans. The enemy also fought bravely; his men seemed like so many devils whom it was impossible to defeat without annihilation. He made a third and last charge with fresh force and heavy guns, and our gallant troops having exhausted their grape shot, were forced very unwillingly to retreat and yield up the fortress, of which the enemy took possession.

Our soldiers retreated towards the city, but were unfortunately cut off by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and about 1000 were made prisoners, but were soon released, as the enemy had no men to guard them. The enemy then opened his batteries on the Mill El Rey (King's Mill) close upon Chapultepec, which, after obstinate fighting and great loss to the Americans, we were obliged to abandon. The two actions continued over nine hours, and were the severest, considering our small number of soldiers and the enemy's large force, that have been fought. Our loss in killed and wounded was not more than 300, while the enemy lost over 400, or at least such was the report of deserters from the American camp who came to us in the evening. Seeing that the city would inevitably be attacked, General Santa Anna, during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning the 14th, before day light, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers, posted behind the arches of the aqueducts and several breastworks which had been hastily thrown up, annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon. Here he haulted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage. In some cases whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flames, and amid it all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance to the blood-thirsty yankee, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican Capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the city, where we were prepared to meet him, having barricaded the streets with sand bags and provided on the house tops and at the windows all who could bear arms or hurl missiles, stones, bricks, &c., on the heads of the enemy. Before General Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect torrent of balls and stones rained upon his troops — Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing until he gained the entrance of two streets leading direct to the Plaza, Finding that he could not expose himself to our soldiers, who were all posted out of sight, and that he was losing his men rapidly, Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Isidor, which extends back to the centre of a block, and at once set his sappers and miners to cutting a way directly through the blocks of buildings. In some instances whole houses were blown up to facilitate his progress; but after several hours he again emerged into the street, and finally gained the Plaza when heavy fire was opened on him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were filled and covered with out patriotic troops. Finding him-elf thus assaulted, the enemy drew out his force in the Plaza and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the buildings and caused a severe loss of killed and wounded.

Seeing further resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 15th of Sept., (sad day!) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican capital. Though we inflicted havoc and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves. Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bombardment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city, and altogether we cannot count our killed, wounded and missing since the actions commenced yesterday at less than 4000, among whom are many women and children. The enemy comes a loss of over 1000; it is no doubt much greater.—What a calamity! But Mexico will yet have vengeance. God will avenge us for our sufferings. Alas! that I should write this letter within sight of a proud enemy who has succeeded by his ferocity in trampling on our Capital and our country. An enemy who only prides himself upon shooting well with his rifle and cannon. But thus it is—we are prostrated—not humbled. We may be forced to silence, but the first moment that presents us a chance will be devoted to terrible revenge. Santa Anna has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Guadulpe. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost heroic officers and brave men in these two days. I cannot foresee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills and city determed to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audaciously entered it. Gen. Scott may find that Mexico is not yet vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling this beautiful valley to annihilate the infamous Americans. We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost, and Mexico with her ten millions of people arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated. Be sure that whatever we do in the way of submission is only for the moment. No Mexican will respect beyond the hour that forces him to it, any bond dictated by the sword of an enemy. My heart is too full of grief and indignation to write more. Adieu.

## From Major Lally's Train.

The following letter from Major Lally was addressed to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, and by him forwarded to Adjutant Gen. R. Janes, at Washington:

HEADQUARTERS, JALAPA, Aug. 26, 1847.

*To Gov. Wilson, Vera Cruz:*

My command reached this place on the morning of the 20th inst. We have fought our way triumphantly every inch of the route but have had severe contests—nay, battles—with the guerillas: on the 10th at Paso Ovejas, (as before reported,) on the 12th August at the National Bridge, on the 15th August at Cerro Gordo, and on the 19th at Las Animas, only a mile and a half from this city.—Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1200 or 1500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not organize. Father Jarauta commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded; 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded; 66 wounded. Of this number, 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say, that at the National Bridge Mr. George D. Twiggs, (expecting a commission and to be A. D. C. to Gen. T.) was killed while gallantly serving in my staff; Capt. J. H. Caldwell, of voltigeurs, and Capt. A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th, (as before reported,) but are doing well now. At National Bridge, Lieut. James A. Winder, of voltigeurs, and Lieut. George A. Adams, of marine corps, were dangerously wounded; also, on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Crearor, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Las Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, commanding officer, was wounded in the neck, not severely; but has, for a few days, been disabled from command. A large number of sick have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit. I cannot too much praise the gallantry of the officers—the men, raw and uninstructed, have gradually acquired confidence. Col. Wynkoop arrived from Perote on the 24th, having heard we were in danger at Cerro Gordo. We waited three days for your reinforcement, and, hearing of it at Plan del Rio, sent back a body of dragoons to National Bridge, who, finding it in possession of the enemy, we concluded that it was repulsed. I am pained at the rumor we heard of the loss of some of its wagons. Dr. Cooper and 13 dragoons reached us. I cannot too earnestly recommend that you assume the authority to order the reoccupation of this city. Even if Gen. Scott was not before the city of Mexico, and beyond the reach of reinforcements, you perceive that trains are constantly endangered by guerrillas, and I am satisfied that this city has been their headquarters, and that their supplies have been forwarded from here. Their spirits have been raised by absence of the troops. I am certain that Gen. Scott, on the spot, would order its reoccupation. Col. Wynkoop concurs in its importance.

Very truly yours,

F. T. LALLY.
Major 9th infantry, commanding.

[We understand that Major Lally's suggestion has been anticipated, and that orders were issued on the 12th of August, from the office of the Adjutant General, directing the reoccupation of Jalapa. We presume that before this time a military post has been established in that city. We cannot doubt that Major Lally's force, joined with Colonel Wynkoop's and General Lane's force, at least 2,000, has advanced to form a junction with General Scott.—*Union.*

Capt. Phil. Kearney, who lost an arm at Churubusco, is a nephew of Gen. Kearney, and a native of New-York. His private income is $30,000 per annum; and like Gen. Taylor he follows the wars for the love of the thing.—*N. Y. Globe.*

There are few officers in the army more highly esteemed than the gallant Captain whom the fate of war has thus curtailed.—He was some years since one of a Commission to visit Europe, to report upon the Cavalry tactics of the several governments of the old world. In the prosecution of this duty, a portion of the commission visited Algiers, where they were hospitably entertained by the French officers, among whom was one of the sons of Louis Philippe. Soon after the return of the commission to France, a number of the French officers who had thus entertained them, visited Paris, and as an expression of their appreciation of the generous treatment which Capt K. and his associates had met with, he resolved to profier them a banquet. The invitation was promptly accepted. The Captain felt himself the representative of the American army, and determined that the feast should be worthy the American name. He accordingly ordered a full set of silver plate prepared for the occasion, upon which his initials as an officer of the army, were engraved, and when his guests arrived, they were astonished at the magic-like magnificence of the scene which presented itself. It was the most costly banquet ever spread by an American (with a single exception) in Paris; and well it might be, for it cost the Captain over $50,000. He is, in his whole deportment, quite unostentatious; but he "let out a link" upon this occasion, not to gain eclat for himself, but in honor of the American name. The motive was appreciated by his fellow officers, and secured their grateful thanks.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The Philadelphia Ledger has been furnished with the following extract of a letter, just received from Rio de Janeiro, dated 22th of August. Of the arrival of the United States ship of the line Ohio, Capt. Stringham, after a passage of *forty-one days*, the letter says:

Mr. Tod, the American Minister, and family, are well, but had not, up to the above date landed, and it was thought he would not be presented at court *until* he received further instructions from our Government. He will, in the meantime, take a house and remain a private citizen, until his instructions arrive. Mr. Walsh, the present Secretary of Legation to the embassy of Mr. Wise, will remain as Charge d' Affairs.

Mr. Wise will be ready to sail for the U States about the 1st of September. The Brazilians are doing all kinds of things to bring themselves into trouble.

Lord Howden, the British Minister, has arrived from the Plate river, having previous to his leaving, raised the blockade so far as the English fleet were concerned. Count *Warleskie, the French Minister, left here* yesterday for France, to lay before his King the whole subject of the intervention, and the cause of its failure. It is stated that he agreed with Lord Howden as to the propriety of raising the blockade, but did not like to assume the responsibility of placing so many *of his countrymen in the power of the army of* General Oribe. The French subjects in Montevideo, thus exposed, amount to about *eight thousand!*

The United States ship Columbia, Captain Ritchie, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau, was at Rio. All well.

## Important news from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—8 P. M.

The Baltimore Patriot, of yesterday, has the following telegraphic despatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 12—8 A. M.

The southern mail, regularly due, has arrived, bringing New Orleans dates and papers to the 5th inst. The N. O. La Patria, has received further accounts from Mexico, which differ from those published yesterday. The information of La Patria is mostly obtained from Mexican sources. It would appear that the American troops, after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe conflicts with the almost innumerable swarm of leperos, who inhabited and surrounded the capital—that the former finally became so annoying and destructive that they obtained advantage of the American troops, who were, at length, under *the necessity of retiring from* the city. It is further stated, that Santa Anna had left Guadaloupe and returned to the capital, at the head of 10,000 regular troops, and that fighting had been resumed, and was going on desperately at the lost accounts.

The rumor of Santa Anna's resignation is confirmed; but the Mexican people would not receive it, and again placed him at the head of the army.

Gen. Rhea is said to have got full possession of Puebla, but the Americans were pouring in a deadly fire upon his troops from the surrounding heights commanding the town.

Maj. Capres came in the steamer Alabama; and is fully of the opinion that Gen. Worth still lives. He has no doubt of his having been wounded; but thinks the story of the bomb bursting and killing so many, and among them Gen. Wool, in a Mexican fabrication.

Gen's. Pillow and Smith are supposed to have been killed.

The English accounts, by the Alabama, state the American loss is 470 rank and file killed, and 27 officers killed, and 45 wounded—total number of Americans wounded about *1,000; the killed and wounded of Mexicans* near 2,000 besides many prisoners.

No news from Scott's army; his despatches supposed intercepted, and communication between Mexico and Puebla cut off. Great anxiety to hear from him is expressed.

LATEST FROM PUEBLA.—The Delaware Gazette of Tuesday has the following postscript, which contains the latest authentic information from Puebla—

We have just seen a letter from Mr. Jefferson Nones, of this city, dated Puebla, September 12.

He says that at that date, they understood in Puebla that Scott was still fighting at Mexico, and that the slaughter was immense.

Mr. Nones was severely, at first supposed mortally wounded by a lance, which passed through his chest, in an attack upon a party of guerillas, who had stolen some 750 mules from the Americans. Mr. Nones, with twenty-nine men, volunteered to pursue the robbers, and were surrounded and cut to pieces, but four or five escaping. Mr. N. was left for dead.

Mr. Nones saw lieutenants Hodges and Evans as they passed through Puebla. They were well.

The guerrillas were then in great force within sight of Puebla and an attack was daily expected.

Mr. Nones is the son of Capt. H. B. Nones, of the Revenue cutter Forward, and is only an amateur soldier, having volunteered on the occasion to aid in the pursuit of the robbers.

MONTEREY, Aug. 26, 1847.

There is very little news of a general nature stirring here. The order on this line of operations is to remain *statu quo*. Things may be summed up thus: General Wool remains at Buena Vista with the Mississippi rifles, the North Carolina regiment, and the "first families." The tenth regiment, Col. Tibbatts, will garrison Monterey. Several detachments will be placed at the posts below. Gen. Taylor returns home in November.

Several men have been killed here lately, but nothing else could be expected, as the Americans walk through the out-of-the-way places of the town, at all times of the night, unarmed and perfectly reckless of exposure. However, if blood can appease their manes, their ghosts will never stalk the earth, for they are always amply provided with Mexican comrades.

Some fiend in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape, Capt Bragg," for he placed under the bed of *the gallant soldier an eight-inch bomb shell*, with a train leading off, by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards.—No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of a small schooner from "down east," then anchored off the harbor. He might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the best hotels in the city, upon entering which he vociferated for the "landlord!" That important personage obeyed the call on the instant, but in evident trepidation, as a matter of course; when the Yankee, in a sharp accent, which conveyed the idea to the *uninitiated* Mexican that his safety was in implicit acquiesence, thus accosted him: "I want this establishment, house, lot, furniture and every thing as it stands. What 'll ye take for it?" The Mexican, happy to be permitted the privilege of naming a price at all for property which he supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy, named so much as he judged he wanted to put a respectable distance between him and "los Yankees." "It's a bargain!" shouted the down-easter, as he commenced shelling out the money. "And now my friend, (he added) what is the least possible time it will take you to clear out?" He was told that half an hour would suffice. And in half an hour, accordingly, our friend, the Yankee, was mixing juleps and otherwise ministering to the comfort and accommodation of his countrymen in particular and the public in general.—*Norfolk Herald.*

"NO MORE TERRITORY."—The Union newspaper in commenting upon this new party cry of the whigs, says—

"Such have been the views of all our distinguished men. The 'Boston Courier' informs us that if Mr. Webster had continued Secretary of State, he would have attempted to obtain the port of San Francisco. He had laid his train for the purpose. A friend informs us, that among the papers of General Hamilton, which were offered to Congress, was "a memoir on that subject, prepared by A. Hamilton for Gen. Washington." It embraced large and long views (as has been represented to us) and reached to the acquisition of all the Spanish territory on this continent. In reading the published correspondence, &c. of Mr. Jefferson, there is an oblique hint at some such purpose by Gen. Washington, when he withdraws from the Spanish negotiation (under the care of Carmichael and Short) a proposition to guaranty the Spanish domain on this continent: and coupling that, with a short note in the *Ana's* (vol. 4th) of corresponding time, we are more strongly impressed that this acquisition has employed the thoughtful patriotism of Gen. Washington even at that early day. To those references we might add the Richmond Enquirer of 1829. When the controversy made its way into the prints, between John Quincy Adams and the Boston federalists, Gen. Hamilton's opinions made a part of that controversy, and his predilections for the acquisition of Southern domain are very plainly shadowed forth."

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—The brig Henry, which left Newburyport on the 23d of February, 1846, for Oregon, arrived at its destination, Oregon city, in March last. A letter from a passenger on board the brig, dated March 17th, which we have had the pleasure of reading, says that the brig arrived in safety, the passengers and crew all well.—There are in the city two churches, two hotels, two flour mills, two saw mills, and a *printing office, from which is issued a paper* every fortnight. The city is rapidly increasing, and buildings are continually going up. Goods find a ready market and a fair profit.

The writer says it is a good place for emigrants, but the land route is better than the voyage by water. The brig had 231 days passage to the Sandwich Islands. She lay there for three months to refit. Most of her passengers remained there. From the islands seventeen days sailing brought her to Columbia bar. Here she met with a gale which lasted eight days, and by which she was driven to Vancouver's Island, then put into Near Bay, *in the Straits of Juan de Fuca*, where she lay one week, and from thence proceeded about sixty miles to Fort Victoria, one of the Hudson Bay Company stations, for provisions and water. The brig remained there a few days, and recommencing her voyage, entered the mouth of the Columbia river early in March—in safety.—*Boston Traveller.*

GEN. TAYOR ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The New York Tribune denies the statement that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and says that it has in its possession conclusive evidence of his hostility to any further extension of the slave power. The same statement has been made in some other quarters; and we believe our able cotemporary of the Bee, published in his journal an article expressing his desire that the implied assent of Gen. Taylor in the views of the Cincinnati Signal, in its editorial relating to the celebrated letter, should be more fully explained. We understand that there is a letter from Gen. Taylor in this city, which puts forever at rest all doubt on this subject, and shows that on this question he is true to Southern rights and principles; in other words, that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. We state this, of course, from hearsay, not having seen the letter ourselves, but having heard of its contents from good authority.—*N. O. Delta.*

If the war in Mexico had been disastrous; if our army—ill fed, ill-clothed—without proper supplies, arms or ammunition—without order or discipline—poorly equipped and officered—had been beaten shamefully by the Mexicans, them shame would have fallen on *the administration of the government*, and it would be justly obnoxious to public censure. But when everything that has been done, has been well done—successfully done—triumphantly done—why should it not inure to the honor, the popularity, and reputation of that administration? The President and his cabinet *proposed and favored a repeal of the tariff* of 1842. Denunciation loudly followed, and an empty treasury was depicted. Had this result followed, the President would have been censured for his relinquishing a sound and healthy system; but the tariff of 1846 has produced more revenue, and afforded a better protection to industry. Is he not entitled to the benefit of his successful project? From the moment that James K. Polk accepted the office he now holds, he has been unremitting in his efforts to discharge its duties conscientiously and prosperously for the country. His cabinet is a decidedly able one—his appointments, as far as human foresight could go, have been generally good—his labor has been incessant—his honesty unimpeachable.—*N. Y. Times.*

RELEASE OF THE ENCARNACION PRISONERS.—At length we have the pleasure of announcing the release of our brave countrymen who were taken prisoners at Encarnacion and other places by the Mexicans. It will be recollected that Col. De Russy, with his command, was despatched from Tampico, some months since, to effect the release of the American prisoners. Yesterday the U. S. steamer McKim arrived in the river from Vera Cruz, having on board a number of these men. The McKim will probably reach the city to-day.—About thirty-five of the released prisoners (teamsters) remained at Tampico, in the employ of the U. S. quartermaster at that place. —*N. O. Pic. Sept.* 28.

The only two democratic papers on our exchange list which have condemmed Mr. Buckanan's anti-proviso letter, are the New York Evening Post and Chicago Democrat. This augurs well for the future harmony of our party. The Chicago Democrat says the subject must be agitated at the next session of Congress, and is quite fanatical in the matter. Any agitation of that question next winter may insure the defeat of the democracy in next year's elections; and it becomes the party to act accordingly. We have no fear that a few papers can raise a war on the compromise of the constitution.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞RILEY, who is represented by the accounts from Mexico to have been hung, with his associate deserters, nearly seventy in number, *under the sentence of a Court Martial*, with the approval of Gen. SCOTT, is said to have been known to many persons in the city of New York. He was a recruiting sergeant for some time, and had charge of a rendezvous there. RILEY was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 66th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted, and went to New York. Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time. He was with Gen. TAYLOR at *Corpus Christi*, and if we remember correctly, deserted shortly after the battle of Palo Alto. —*Buffalo Express.*

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—We learn from Fort Leavenworth that Gen. Price, Dr. De Camp, U. S. A., and others, in advance of the volunteers whose term of service in New Mexico had expired, arrived at that post on the 17th, from Santa Fe on the 11th of August. When they took their departure, all was quiet in New-Mexico, which was then held by three companies of U. S. dragoons and three companies of volunteers, who had re-enlisted under Major Walker.

HYMENIAL.—Cincinnati is a great place for all kinds of business. The Commercial says that there were four hundred and eleven marriage licenses issued from the office of the county clerk during the quarter ending on the first of September. The fees amounted to $205 50, and we may safely put down the average amount paid for tying the knots at $2 per couple, which makes $822 more.—Whole amount, $1,026 50. The Commercial has not learned the number of divorces during the same period—"an item necessary to a fair statement of Hymen's account."—Cincinnati is a great place, any how.

THRILLINGLY THRILLING.—Last week, while one of the workmen was engaged in cleaning the ball on the State House steeple, the scaffolding on which he stood gave way. The crowd on Chesnut street, who were watching the whole operation, were speechless with horror. Down—down he came—but just midway, with great presence of mind, he pulled out his case knife and stuck it in one of the pillars of the belfry with sufficient force to sustain himself by it, until he was rescued from his perilous situation. [Rather tough.]

P. S.—Barnum, of New York, has written for the case knife.—*Phil. City Item Saturday.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—A man named Caleb Roberson has been arrested at Memphis, Tennessee, and brought to Cincinnati, for being concerned in a double murder and arson at Xenia, Ohio, two years ago. He is said to have confessed to a former fellow prisoner.


# THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 16, 1847.


☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞If any one of our readers think they can write and select, so as to make an entertaining paper, immediately after an exciting election, we wish they would try. We can't, that's certain, and we ain't agoing to try, neither.

☞The speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster was given to the readers of the Gazette on Thursday. We may have something to say about it in our next—this week we have not time.

### A Misrepresentation.

The Gazette grossly misrepresents Judge Thompson when it asserts that he called the whigs "Tories" in his speech on Monday evening. He made use of no such word during his remarks to our certain knowledge. We were Secretary of the meeting, and were within three feet of him during all the time he was on the floor, and are confident of what we assert. We therefore pronounce it a falsehood! We should not have thought it worth while to make the above emphatic denial of the slander, did we not think our neighbor put it forth intentionally. The object we well know, but it will not have the desired effect.

### Fixing their Mouth for a Defeat

The Gazette of Thursday, evidently put hors de combat by the smallness of their majority in this county, was filled with articles preparing the minds of its readers for a defeat in the State. It talks learnedly and eloquently about "Gen. Apathy" and "Gen. Storm," and thinks they have kept their soldiers in their tents. It wont do, gentlemen—such nonsense wont take—your treasonable course in regard to the war had more to do with the leanness of your vote in this county than either of the "Generals" named!

☞The Gazette feels very bad—it does indeed—because Judge Thompson told some plain truths about the whigs in his speech on Monday evening. Our neighbor ought to bear his and his party's flaying on that occasion with more fortitude—especially when fretting will do no good.

### Gen. Worth.

Every thing in regard to this brave officer is now eagerly sought after. A letter in the Mobile Herald, states that Gen. Worth was wounded in one of his legs, by a spent ball.—The limb was considerably shattered, but it was not considered dangerous. The story of the General's death is now nowhere credited.

☞Our merchants are "dragging out" most magnificently this fall. Goods are so beautiful cheap, that ladies cannot avoid new dresses, and if our merchants don't know how to get the "right thing," and show them the "right way," no merchants in the west do know. By the above we of course mean those who advertise—the others don't know the "right way" or much of any thing else.

### Oh! Oh! Oh!

The Gazette in speaking of the recent election in Maryland, breaks forth in the following doleful strain:

"The Maryland election is, in one sense, a Whig victory; but, taking it all in all, it presents nothing very gratifying or encouraging. John P. Kennedy's defeat, though not altogether unexpected, is deeply mortifying."

Devil, bring us an onion!

### The Case of Pollock.

We perceive that the jury in the case of Pollock, who shot at Mr. Jewett, one of the publishers of the Commercial, found a verdict of guilty of intent to maim, and sentenced him to the State Prison at Auburn, for five years. This punishment is as richly deserved as any that has been meted out to a law-breaker in an age. A few years confinement will cool his hot blood.

### Another Assault with intent to Kill in Buffalo.

The Buffalo Republic of Monday gives an account of another assault with intent to kill, in that city. It says, on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock, a young man named Sword, entered the store of Messrs Knapp & Gillet, 18 Lloyd street, and commenced some conversation with reference to a difficulty which had occurred the same forenoon between them, and which Mr. Knapp supposed had been amicably settled. Some conversation passed between them, and Mr. Knapp ordered the young man to leave the store, whereupon, he drew a pistol from each pocket and attempted to discharge them, but Mr. Knapp seized him by the arms and held him until the pistols were wrenched from him, and he was secured.—Great place is Buffalo.

☞"No more territory—no Mexican territory!" is now the cry of the Federal whigs, who seem to be afflicted with the insanity that precedes destruction. It is but a few days since the following paragraph appeared in the Boston Courier:

"Had Mr. Webster continued in the office of Secretary of State a few months longer, he would in all probability have secured to us the harbor and port of San Francisco, for *we know* that such an acquisition, by negotiation or purchase, had been, more than once, a subject of conversation between him and a Mexican gentleman of high character and great influence."

### The Cat out of the Bag.

The N. Y. Express, one of the leading whig presses in that State, in speaking of the Wilmot proviso in connection with the nomination of Henry Clay, makes use of the following emphatic language:

"If the issue is made, Henry Clay cannot be the whig candidate for the Presidency.—His State, Kentucky, votes to a man against the Wilmot Proviso—and if he consents to run, he will not run counter to the united voice of his friends and neighbors. General Taylor, a slaveholder, is in the same position."

What say the Wilmot proviso whigs of this county, to the above? They have put in nomination the *said Henry Clay as their candidate*, and have made the proviso an issue before the country.

☞Last week the Gazette said Geo. M. Dallas' visit to Pittsburgh would add five hundred to the whig majority in Allegheny county. The returns show, however, that instead of his visit having added that to Irvin's majority, it caused them a loss of 675 since last fall, and over 800 since '44. "We hope he'll go out again before election," eh!

## Erie County Official.

THE "AID AND COMFORTERS" REBUKED IN OLD ERIE!!

*Below we give the vote of this county.* It will be seen that the whig majority for Governor in 1844 of 1294 is cut down to 858, a falling off of 436! If the Democracy of Erie county hav'nt done well, nobly, we should like to know who has. With every thing to contend against, without the least organization, they have, as it were, spontaneously arisen in their might and hurled a rebuke in the teeth of Federal whigery which will not soon be forgotten. We are proud of them. Neither bribery, corruption nor intimidation can effect them, but true to their principles, rain or shine, they are found at the polls! It is in vain for Federal whigery to plead the excuse that it was a stormy day and that their men would not come out—*ours came out*, as we told the *federalists they* would—and why could not theirs! For a week before the election, the emissaries of whigery were riding the county, and urging the faithful to go to the polls—for months their *secret circular* had been poured into the country by bushels—and yet a little rain prevented them from going to the election! We don't believe any such story—its all gammon—sheer humbug! Last year, the rain and storm was worse by far, and yet their majority *was larger!* No, no, Messsrs. Federal leaders, court-house-office-holders-and-treasury-pap-suckers, your "moral treason" in regard to the war, is the "storm" which has kept your voters at home. They were not prepared to sanction by their votes the language of Webster, Corwin, Greeley, & Co.—*they were not prepared to aid in giving* an expression against the further prosecution of the war, and they stayed at home! The rain was a good excuse—a God send—and they availed themselves of it. Hurrah! then for the indomitable democracy of Erie county—they have contended for years against an unscrupulous and overbearing majority, fully believing in the truth and final triumph of their principles—they have adopted the motto that "while there is life there is hope," and now that for once a portion of the whigs have stopped to reason, they may justly and hopefully look forward for the dawning of a better and brighter day.

| Districts. | Gov. Irvin. | Gov. Shunk. | C. Com. Patton. | C. Com. Lodge-street. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie—West Ward, | 165 | 96 | 169 | 91 |
| " East " | 145 | 100 | 146 | 101 |
| Millcreek, | 280 | 151 | 285 | 139 |
| Fairview, | 170 | 36 | 171 | 34 |
| Girard tp. | 168 | 92 | 166 | 88 |
| Girard bor | 33 | 20 | 36 | 20 |
| Springfield, | 184 | 75 | 182 | 74 |
| Elk Creek, | 75 | 103 | 74 | 101 |
| Conneaut, | 161 | 75 | 161 | 75 |
| Washington, | 135 | 56 | 130 | 57 |
| Edenboro, | 31 | 14 | 30 | 13 |
| M'Kean, | 138 | 71 | 139 | 71 |
| Franklin, | 44 | 8 | 44 | 9 |
| Waterford tp. | 122 | 52 | 123 | 51 |
| Waterford bor. | 46 | 35 | 45 | 35 |
| LeBoeuff, | 40 | 80 | 41 | 79 |
| Concord, | 24 | 42 | 22 | 41 |
| Wayne, | 28 | 41 | 27 | 43 |
| Amity, | 36 | 70 | 36 | 70 |
| Venango, | 90 | 38 | 88 | 37 |
| Wattsburg, | 19 | 15 | 19 | 16 |
| Greenfield, | 57 | 24 | 57 | 24 |
| North East tp. | 86 | 141 | 88 | 139 |
| North East bor. | 39 | 37 | 33 | 37 |
| Harborcreek, | 123 | 99 | 123 | 97 |
| Greene, | 89 | 99 | 87 | 97 |
| Union, | 58 | 54 | 58 | 53 |
| | 2586 | 1728 | 2582 | 1692 |

There being no opposition to the whig county ticket, we have not thought it worth while to give the vote by townships. Assembly, Ball received 2515, and Sanborn 2178. For Commissioner, Hills received 2359; For Auditor, Wood 2121; For Director of the Poor, Sterrett, 2121.

### What Does He Think of It?

The editor of the Gazette not long since referred to Col. McClung, a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, and who was so dangerously wounded at Monterey, as one of those of his party who the Democrats called "Mexican whigs." From the following we should think he was indeed and in truth a "*Mexican whig*," for he goes for the *largest part of it.*

THE CLOVEN FOOT AT THE SOUTH.—Col. McClung, whig candidate for Congress in the second district of Mississippi, in the course of the canvass has repeatedly and distinctly avowed himself in favor of the most extensive acquisitions from Mexico. He is not only in favor of retaining the California, but advocates the acquisition of every foot of territory north of the 30th parallel, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific; *and urges this as the only means by which the south can maintain her proper equilibrium in the Union.*—*Buff. Republic.*

### And Still Another.

Gen. Taylor has written another letter, in which he reiterates his previously expressed determination not to be a party candidate for the Presidency, but says in conclusion that he has a high and just estimate of both the head and the heart" of "Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, *McDuffie and Calhoun.*" He says he has *"never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had he been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, he should most certainly have cast his vote for Mr. Clay."*

☞The Brig Francis Mills, Capt. Evans, bound from Cleveland to Buffalo, loaded with flour, wheat, &c., went ashore on the back of the Peninsula, opposite this place, in the storm on Tuesday night last. The crew were all saved, but the cargo and vessel will probably be a total loss.

### Pass them along.

The Dansville, N. Y. Chronicle shows up a company of strolling theatrical players under the direction of Powell & Bushnell, who have been performing in that village for two or three weeks and finally "sloped" without footing their bills.

### The Sentiments of the Whigs.

The following is from the New York Tribune. Comment upon it is unnecessary—it explains itself:

"And *can* it be that a *Whig* House of Representatives will vote new supplies of men and money to be consumed in prosecuting the subjugation of America? Should it do this great wrong, *we shall bitterly feel that the election of a Whig House* has on this point been a vain and *empty triumph.* But we will hope that this *cannot* be."

☞An imperial ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly in their returns by what means they have acquired it. What if the same law were applied to officeholders in the United States.

# PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

## Victory! Victory!!

### The Keystone has Spoken!—Listen!

We have the gratification of announcing to our readers that Pennsylvania—the glorious old Keystone—is redeemed! The "aiders and comforters" of Mexico, the "panic" and "ruin" preachers are routed horse, foot and dragoons, and honest old FRANK SHUNK is elected Governor by over 10,000 majority. The federalists made the tariff of '46 a party issue—they brought out a manufacturer, who helped to saddle the bill of '42 upon the country, and trusted by the all potent cry of "protection" to place him in the gubenatorial chair! They passed over Cooper, who intellectually, was their strongest man, and selected Irvin, whose only qualification was in his being a *manufacturer!* trusting that by such means they would secure the votes of all those who were engaged in the same business.—They reckoned without their hosts, however, and have met an inglorious and decisive defeat. They placed themselves in opposition to the war—abused the administration, gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and have met a rebuke as withering as it is decisive! The motto of Pennsylvania is now as it always has been, "Our Country, may she always be right—but right or wrong, our country!"

The following are the counties heard from up to the hour of going to press: It will be seen that Shunk has gained several thousand over his vote in 1844 when he was elected by 4397. If he has gained in the same ratio throughout the State he is elected by from 10 to 20,000!

| | 1847. Irvin. | 1847. Shunk. | 1844. Markle. | 1844. Shunk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny, | 1334 | | 2442 | |
| Berks, | | 4620 | | 4476 |
| Lancaster, | 3800 | | 3981 | |
| Phila. Co. | | 5000 | 1938 | |
| " City, | 2509 | | 4017 | |
| Crawford, | | 500 | | 510 |
| Venango, | | 450 | | 447 |
| Mercer, | 12 | | 21 | |
| Cumberland, | | 300 | | 37 |
| Dauphin, | 1000 | | 861 | |
| Montgomery | | 1400 | | 1051 |
| Chester | 400 | | 764 | |
| Delaware | 250 | | 576 | |
| Franklin | 500 | | 586 | |
| Lebanon | 600 | | 430 | |
| Erie, | 858 | | 1294 | |
| Beaver, | 270 | | 647 | |
| Schuylkill, | | 700 | | 827 |
| Westmoreland, | | 2200 | | 2026 |
| Washington, | | 230 | | 57 |
| Bedford, | | 250 | 61 | |
| Perry, | | 1100 | | 885 |
| York, | | 920 | | 887 |
| Columbia | | 1400 | |