

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1847.

AGENCY.

W. V. PALMER, Esq., is authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. V. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

OF Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF Montgomery County.

Shunk & Longstreth.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A GRAND RALLY of the Democracy of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle on

Monday evening the 23d of August next,

at early candle light, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for a full and thorough organization of the Democratic party. Let all who are in favor of Equal Laws, Equal Privileges, an Economical Administration of the affairs of the State, Individual Liberty in Banks, and opposed to Federalism in any shape in which it may present itself, ATTEND. Let all who glory in the success of our Arms, and the Flag of the Nation, attend. Let all who are opposed to the INFAMOUS BANKRUPT LAW, for which Irvin voted, attend. Let all who are opposed to taxing the Poor Man's Tea and Coffee, attend. In short, let every man who values his country's privileges handed down to us by our forefathers, attend, and raise his voice in support of the Institutions of the Nation.

MANY.

July 28, 1847.

MARKETS.—There has been no material change in the grain and flour market since our last.

DELEGATE SELECTIONS.

By the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, published in another column, our friends throughout the county will see that Saturday the 14th instant, is the day appointed for our primary elections for Delegates to form a County Ticket. We hope these meetings will be well attended, in order that there may be a full expression of opinion in the choice of candidates. Turn out, Democrats of Cumberland, at the primary meetings on the 14th of August.

MR. CLARK'S CONCERT.—We learn that Mr. M. B. CLARK, a pupil from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, will give a Concert in Education Hall tomorrow (Friday) evening. Mr. C. is entirely blind—a young man of prepossessing appearance, and we hope to see him receive a generous encouragement. We have heard Mr. C. perform on the violin, and we can say in truth that we have never listened to such sweet strains of music. Give him a full house—To-morrow evening, remember.

WHO WANTS A GOOD SEED?—We return our thanks to our friend Mr. GRT, for the present of a number of superior seeds. We have sown a couple of them, and do not hesitate to pronounce them excellent. See Mr. G's advertisement.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The address of the Democratic State Central Committee will be found on our first page. Let every one read it.

GET YOUR PROPERTY INSURED.—The frequency of barns being struck by lightning should induce every farmer to get his property insured. The cost is but trifling. In our paper will be found the advertisements of three safe companies for the insurance of property, to which we invite attention.

GOOD NEWS SHIPPENBURG.—The National Cadets company, commanded by Capt. Carey, and composed of many of the best young men of Shippensburg and vicinity, are about to offer themselves to the Government for service in Mexico.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday week last the barn belonging to Mr. Jacob Koser, about three miles south of Shippensburg, was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents of grain, hay, &c. The horses and cattle were saved.

BARN BURNED.—We regret to learn that the barn belonging to Messrs T. & R. Britton, near Shippensburg, together with nearly all this year's crop of grain, hay, &c., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. It is not known how the fire originated.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS.—We are glad to see that our friends in several of the townships in this county are forming Democratic Clubs. We have so frequently urged this plan of organization, that we deem it unnecessary to say much more on the subject. Last week we published the proceedings of the first meeting of the "Allen and East Pennsborough Democratic Club," and this week publish a call for a meeting of the Democrats of South Middleton township, to be held on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, having in view the formation of a Democratic Association. Let other townships "go and do likewise," and old Mother Cumberland will never again bear the disgrace of being a "vote for the Federalists" no, never! We repeat what we have said on several occasions before—let Democratic Clubs be formed in the several Boroughs and Townships—let our friends meet together, compare opinions, and resolve that old Mother Cumberland as well as the State must be redeemed, and our word for it our efforts will be crowned with success.

NEW WOMEN, AND BOOKS.—A selection of *Sketches, Essays, and Critical Memoirs*, from his uncollected *Press Writings*, by LEON HUNT. In two volumes. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Our friend KEZBLE, agent for the Harpers, has placed upon our table the above excellent work. The title of the work is a sufficient explanation of its contents, and the name of the author should be enough to recommend it to public favor. These volumes—like all put out by the Harpers—are printed on the best of type and paper. To be had at Knicker's Book store, Carlisle.

DEATH OF JUDGE DURKEE.—The Providence Journal announces the death of the Hon. Job Durkee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, who expired at his residence in Tiverton, on Monday, in the 87th year of his age. Judge D. was a representative in Congress from 1821 to 1823.

Flour speculators have in many instances lost the fortunes they had made by the rise in flour, by its recent fall. This is as it should be.

KOLD KOMFORT.—Who do you support as your candidate for President? said a Tory "coon the other day, to an orthodox Democrat: "do you give Buchanan, Wright, Cass or Butler?" After giving the "coon a look which was an answer of itself, the Democrat replied: "Personally, I am in favor of them all; politically I am in favor of him only who shall receive the nomination of the Democratic National Convention." The "coon stopped.

JUST TO REMEMBER.—That with all the donials of the Federalists, that their opposition to the war, they not only comforted the common foe, but even labor most. Some of these donials and documents are said to be very plausibly written, and calculated to mislead the weak minded, and to bring the truth of the soldiers' pretty good evidence.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Eastern Argus says the Whig papers now begin to admit that their candidate for Governor, General James Irvin voted for the Bankrupt Law—admitted on all hands, to be the most infamous law that ever disgraced the Statute books of our country. They would not, doubt like to try his vote too, if they could do so in any shape at all, but the Journals are too strong, they don't dare to attempt it. We do not attempt to deny that many an honest man, who was oppressed and weighed down by debt, availed himself of the advantages of the law, after it was passed; but its general effect was most infamous and fraudulent, and well did it deserve the term—'Rogues law.'—It gave full authority to every scoundrel to pay off his debts, swindle his creditors, laugh in their faces, and then ride along in his carriage and live in splendor. Among this latter class may be named a gentleman residing somewhere in Centre county, a near friend perhaps to a distinguished military officer the federalist candidate for Governor, who was a great and extensive speculator. No sound man, Mr. General, helped to pass the law, when his friend availed himself of its advantages, and nearly every farmer in Centre county received a little paper notice as a receipt in full for his hard-earned money. Federalism may not doubt call this all right—of course it will, being a family matter. But these swindled farmers will next October in all likelihood enjoy a different opinion of the transaction.

A SIGN IN CRAWFORD.

At a Barn raising in Oil Creek township, Crawford county, a vote was recently held upon the question of the next Governor's election, and the voters were divided into two parties.

For old Shunk, 33

For James Irvin, 1

That is a good sign in the west, and a pretty estimate can be formed from such accidental gatherings of the people.

GO IT WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG.

A happy couple residing in Baltimore, were joined in the sacred bonds of matrimony a few days since. Bridegroom was nineteen, and the blushing bride fifteen years of age!

"There is a sentiment as beautiful as just, contained in the following lines:

"He who forgets the fountain, from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gambled in the days of youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart."

WHIG PROMISES.

The New York Tribune has been magnified into a prominent organ of the Whig party; consequently it speaks as "by authority." In that light it must be viewed when it gives such "aid and comfort" to Mexico as this:

"If this war (says the Tribune) is not terminated before the inauguration of a Whig President in 1849, we shall then most strenuously urge a peace on the line of the Neuses."

There, Santa Anna—there's "aid and comfort" for you, from the Whig party of the United States—Hold out, if you can, two years longer—protract the war, and put our administration to the expenditure of more blood and treasure, and be assured that when the Whigs come into power you shall have peace on your own terms. A Whig President will not only give back all your conquered States, but will surrender up also, one half of the State of Texas.

The Tribune goes beyond his friend Santa Anna's this brave Mexican has been established of late, to use his own language, with driving the Yankees beyond the Rio Bravo or Rio Grande, which is the same, and which is the boundary as we have claimed of course. Mexicans, could they intrust their cause to Whig hands, would be better served than by their own Generals.

WHAT WE BATTLE FOR!

The Democratic party, says the Pennsylvanian, has always contended for a certain set of principles—well defined and understood. We claim they are founded upon truth, justice, and equality. They are unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and as solitary as they are immutable.

We contend for a simple form, and an economical administration of government, confined within strict constitutional limits, and affording, in their operation, equal protection and encouragement to every legitimate calling, and to every honest citizen. We contend for a faithful discharge of all our obligations, for an unswerving State faith, and for a constitutional submission to the Federal government. The rights guaranteed to the States we hold sacred and inviolate, and deny the right of the Federal government to legislate within their limits. We are in favor of a sound currency, founded upon a specie basis, and are opposed to the ill-defined, vague and uncommercial financial schemes of the Federal party, because they swindle the honest son of toil, and build up an aristocracy of fictitious wealth, controlled by a few worse in its influences than monarchy itself. We proclaim unalterable opposition to any connection between the government and banks.

We oppose all exclusive grants and privileges to Corporations of any kind—to all exclusive legislation—to any discrimination in favor of any particular interest. We contend against the creation of a National debt, whenever it can be avoided, and against everything like the assumption of State debts by the Federal government. We contend against the impolitic and demoralizing alliance of Church and State; against any restriction of the freedom of speech or of the press, and against any interference in matters of conscience. We regard the virtue and the intelligence of the people as the only safeguards of a republican government, and to establish and perpetuate them, we support a universal system of education, common to all, and exclusive to none, and an equality of rights and privileges, believing that an educated people, enjoying the same immunities, will look to the same result. We are opposed to all sectional sentiments, regarding the interests of all the States as identical, and the union of the States as of more value than all else besides. We attach no importance to the accident of birth, but on the contrary, invite to our shores the friends of freedom of every faith and from every clime.

Such are some of the principles of the Democratic party, and for their establishment, the republicans of this country have battled ever since the formation of the government. Their virtue and efficacy have been well tried, and have come forth, from the furnace of Federal prostration, like gold seven times refined. Let us then rally around them to a man, and sustain them, as did our fathers when they planted them in the wilderness, and watered them with their blood; until now, they have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, and made us second to no nation under Heaven, in all the elements that constitute true greatness. Doing thus, it will be well with us and ours; and our country will remain for ever, the Asylum of the oppressed, the home of the exile of every nation, and the oasis of protection to all its citizens.

Brooke out in New York.—A number of fanatics in Brooklyn, New York, have recommenced the work of spiritual delusion, and with more method than madness are buying themselves in that city and elsewhere, distributing tracts to prove that the end of the world will take place on the 10th of October next. Some of these delirious and documents are said to be very plausibly written, and calculated to mislead the weak minded, and to bring the truth of the soldiers' pretty good evidence.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Agreeably to notice given, the Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at Martin's Hotel, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday last, the 2d instant. David Garrison, Esq., of Silversiding township, was called to the chair, and Maj. William Wallace of Frankford, and Chas. Hume, Esq. of Hampden, appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, the list of members was called over, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Carlisle, East Ward—William Holmes.

Do West Ward—John M. Gregg.

North Middleton—Thomas Bradley.

South Middleton—Thomas Bradley.

Monroe—Dr. John Ahl.

East Pennsboro—Jacob Longnecker.

Silversiding—David Emminger.

Frankford—Francis Hutchinson.

Hampden—Maj. William Wallace.

Hopewell—David Hoover.

Hampden—David Hume.

Newville—William Crawford, Esq.

West Pennsborough—William Graham.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans in the several townships, boroughs, and wards, of each county, should be organized into local associations, and should meet on Saturday the 14th of August, inst., between the hours of 9 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and then elect two delegates to represent each township, borough and ward, in the County Convention.

Resolved, That the said delegates so elected, will meet in County Convention, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a County Ticket, and of appointing Senatorial Conferences to meet the conferees that may be appointed by Perry county.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Democratic brethren the necessity of guarding their property, and recommending that Democratic Clubs be formed in the several townships and boroughs of the county, as the best mode of effecting this object, for in the language of the brave and gallant Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista, "We can't be beat when we all pull together."

Resolved, That we continue to have undiminished confidence in the General and State administrations. The present prosperity of the country is due to the wisdom and Democratic measures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published.

BY DAVID EMMINGER, Chairman.

DAVID HUME, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Washington Union calls for the assembling of the usual democratic national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is not, however, to be held in New York. We believe in maintaining party usages, as essential to the success of great principles. While we have openly proclaimed and advocated General Taylor's name as the first choice of the democracy of the State, we do not do so as a full convention, or his domestic or foreign friends, but we would ultimately become the choice of the democratic national convention. So far as General Taylor's nomination is concerned, it would hardly be necessary to go through the form of a convention, as we could not secure the entire vote of the southern, southwestern, and middle States represented in convention; but it is very important that we should have a good name associated with that of General Taylor on the democratic ticket at this time. We are glad to see that General Taylor is so generally popular, and that he will be elected, as well as the principles he will be expected to carry out. In repeated instances the Vice President has been found to exercise the most important influence in directing the affairs of government. To Mr. Van Buren was attributed a large share of the popularity of the late President Jackson's administration. Upon Vice President Tyler the whole weight of responsibility descended after the death of General Harrison; and it is a fact within the knowledge of all, that the present tariff, which is the most objectionable of the present tariff, is his law upon the casting vote of Vice President Dallas. Thus it is of the first importance that the democratic party should select an able and efficient candidate, both for President and Vice President, at the national convention; and we cannot do better than to select a man who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff, and who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff, and who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff.

FORBIDDEN ROBERTS.

A post-office clerk in Washington, named Wm. T. Jones, has been arrested, charged with stealing a lot of value. Occasional losses of small sums of money transmitted through the office, had fixed the attention upon Mr. Jones, and he was accordingly arrested. Upon Jones, the whole weight of responsibility descended after the death of General Harrison; and it is a fact within the knowledge of all, that the present tariff, which is the most objectionable of the present tariff, is his law upon the casting vote of Vice President Dallas. Thus it is of the first importance that the democratic party should select an able and efficient candidate, both for President and Vice President, at the national convention; and we cannot do better than to select a man who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff, and who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff, and who will be able to stand up to the most unpopular of the present tariff.

THE BATTLE OF TANTAYUCA.

From the Chamberburg Sentinel.

The approaching election is one of importance to the interests of Pennsylvania. It is not, as the Federalists would induce the people to believe, a mere choice between two men—a question of individual preferences; neither is it a game of chance, in which a given amount of political benevolence is asked to sustain a similar risk. It involves principles of lasting importance, which will tell upon the welfare of the State for years to come; it offers our choice two distinct and well-defined policies for the government of a great and prosperous people. The characteristic marks of these two policies have been developed, on the one side, by the standard course of the present administration, and, on the other, by the evident tendencies of the opposition, and more especially by the action of the recent Legislature.

On the question of Banks and Bank charters, there is a marked difference in the views of the contending parties—a difference, which should be well considered by a reflecting and intelligent people. The Federal party has always evinced a fondness for these institutions, controlled and modified by no regard for popular rights and safety. They have been exhibited, in the most lavish manner, all their peculiar ideas of special privileges—granting to Banking companies immunities wholly irreconcilable with the wishes and interests of the people. The democratic party, through their representatives and Executive, will insist upon such a modification and restriction of these institutions, as will strip Banking institutions of all the powers of injury and mischief. The introduction of the individual liability clause into Bank charters is a measure of democratic origin, violently opposed in its application by the opposition.

The policy of Governor Slocum and his cabinet, if it has been tried, and experience proves its practicability and usefulness. The democratic party does not base itself upon an uncompromising hostility to Banks; but it does oppose, with its whole strength, the grant of undefined privileges and immunities, which have been conferred upon Banking corporations, and which are the cause of the over-issues of notes and a false and irresponsible currency—it contends for such restrictions as will guaranty vigilance on the part of Bank officers and directors—it endeavors to make the privileges of Banking corporations useful without the capability of harm.

This the Federal party has always opposed—it cares only for the profits of the stockholders, without any solicitude for the losses of the people—it looks to Banks as an element of political power, and would use them to that end—it would cripple and foster them with pampered privileges and an inviolate power of injury—it would make them wholly irresponsible in their exercises—and ask, in return, the application of all their gigantic influences to the cause of partisan success. The time has come for the people to choose between the system of unlimited powers to Banking corporations, and the wholesome restrictions of the individual liability principle—this is a prominent issue in the coming election, and will be met in a manner, which will show that the passions and prejudices have not been lost upon Pennsylvania. The interests of the masses and not of companies and corporations must be the basis of our future legislation—the good of the people must be preferred to the aggrandizement of individuals.

We shall endeavor to present, in future, the other points upon which the parties are now at issue. The attempt to smother these issues by irrelevant discussion—by tempting bribes to classes of voters—by a factitious enthusiasm for non-partyism and a non-party man—cannot succeed. The coming contest will be one of principle; the issues will be presented clearly and unequivocally; Federalism will be shown of her extraneous aids and devices, and compelled to defend her acknowledged system of State Government.

SEARCH OF MR. CORWIN OF OHIO.

The inspiring youth who fired the Epitaph stone, out lives in the dust of the pious foot that tread it.

From the Monticemy (Mexico) Pioneer.

The genius of the mass of mankind equal to their ambition—were they endowed with the power of execution in great degrees as they are themselves to be gifted with brilliant talents. The conception, the pages of history would be so replete with illustrious names, that our admiration of a Cesar or an Alexander, a Napoleon or a Washington, would be proportionately decreased. Were the stately edifice of our country's institutions, capable of destruction by the torch of fanaticism, we might be fearful, that the towering ambition of Mr. Corwin would induce him to apply the torch to it, as in the temple of Diana, the memory of the destroyer would be the fame of the founder. We are rather inclined to believe, however, that had not Mr. Corwin, as he says himself, been perfectly assured that there were only three Senators agreeing with his position; had he imagined for a moment that he could have carried a majority with him, he would have been deterred from proceeding by the magnitude of the objects which would be produced by the course of action recommended by him.

It is not our present purpose to analyze the long and somewhat rambling discourse of the Ohio Senator, we shall merely present one or two extracts that our readers may be able to judge of the grounds taken by the small fraction of which Mr. Corwin is a member. Against a lengthy diatribe against the administration, against the President, and against those of his own party, who did not agree with him, he goes on to say:

"You must call your army back, you must, unless you are willing to be thought a robber; an invader of your neighbor's, you must recall that army. If your President asks of me men and money to prosecute the war, with God's assistance and my own poor abilities, shall have neither men nor money to prosecute any purpose."

We ask our readers to ponder attentively upon these words, uttered in the United States Senate by the representative of the third State of our Union. The effects which would be produced by the course recommended by Mr. Corwin, as he says himself, we will not insult the capacity of our readers by directing their attention to them.

We will make out one more extract from Mr. Corwin's speech, and to this we would call the attention of our readers, as it will show the grounds upon which he stands, who at the first blast of war, so nobly rallied around their country's standard. Says the honorable Senator, "And what is the wonderful expedient which this method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Shooting Mexican women." You have stormed the Bishop's Palace, and shot an innocent girl engaged in giving water to the dying soldiers on the field."

Long may they be mourned when an American could be found to accuse his countryman of such a deed. Soldiers! this Ohio Senator deliberately asserts that you intentionally murdered an innocent girl, engaged in giving water to the dying men. He swears in all the glory which you gained at Monterey in the single act of shooting a Mexican woman. Among those who fought so valiantly at Monterey, was a regiment from that State which Mr. Corwin represents. What will they think of the assertion made by their Senator? Will they not resent the indignity thus put upon them? Will they not pass the sentence of political condemnation upon the man who could so vilify their character as soldiers, and as Americans?

STENOGRAPHER.—A correspondent of the Steubenville (Ohio) Union, writing from Buena Vista, holds the following language:

"It gives us to the heart to see so many of the American Press giving 'aid and comfort' to the enemy, but it gratifies us to see that they do not believe in the Democracy."

"I tell you, it is the blood of those who have sacrificed every comfort, endured every hardship, and are now in the field of battle for their country's honor and to see its citizens justified, when the publications of their fellow-citizens denounce them as traitors to the very cause of the term, and deny that the war is either justified by the laws of God or man—the are of the *Travis* of old; a second edition of the *Blue Light* *Ped*. Our term of service will soon have expired, and then we will return home to battle with those men at the ballot box, to maintain our liberty."

How, RICHMOND TOWN.—The Washington steamer brings intelligence of the arrival of the Hon. Richard Ruel at Paris.

FROM MEXICO.

THE BATTLE OF TANTAYUCA.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 23d.

We are indebted to an attentive correspondent at Tampico, for the following account of the exciting events that have recently occurred in that neighborhood.

Highly Important Intelligence.—A Battle.

Campesina, Mexico, July 18, 1847.

Genlmen.—Considerable excitement has existed in this city for the past two weeks, in relation to the detention, by General Garry, at the town of Guatula; (promissive Vallonia) 140 miles from here, of one hundred and fifty Americans, who were recently liberated in the city of Mexico, and sent towards this city with a small escort. They are those who were taken last February at Encarnacion. The renowned General Garry, in true Mexican style, pretended that their passports were not correct, and that he would be under the necessity of detaining them at Guatula, until he could hear from his government.

Six of them made their escape, and arrived in safety in this city, and immediately communicated the above facts to our Governor, Colonel Gates.

An expedition was fitted out on the 8th inst., by Colonel DeRussy, of the Louisiana regiment. The expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty men, and six mounted field pieces; forty men were left with a battery, commanded by Captain Wyo; forty dragoons, mounted on untrained mustang horses, and commanded by Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Tomchill, the rest of the Balmora battalion; and twenty mounted men from the Louisiana regiment, commanded by Captains Mace and Segune—Lieut. Lindenberg; Campbell and Heimbarger, of the Louisiana regiment, accompanied the expedition, to act in such capacities as might be required.

Their march for four days was uninterrupted, passing through the towns of Puebla, Vioja, Tampico, Alto, Ozama, and Tanyuca, in all of which the people made professions of friendship, and had given within seven miles of Guatula, fifty miles beyond the last mentioned town, and one mile from Rio Ca. labas. Here the Colonel met an Indian, who informed him that a large force of Mexicans, under the command of General Garry, had heard of his approach, and was in ambush on both sides of the river. Col. DeRussy immediately detached Lieutenant Lindenberg, acting Adjutant, with an order to halt the column (advanced guard) under command of Captain Boyd. The Captain had halted at the river, with the purpose of watering his horses, and while in that act, he received a destructive fire from an unseen enemy. As I said before, the horses were all mustangs, and the report of the musketry they became very formidable, three most of the riders, and created great confusion. Captain Boyd dashed across the river, followed by his Lieutenant and six men. In crossing the Captain was shot in the head, and of course died on reaching the opposite shore. Three other men were also killed. All this took place before Lieut. Lindenberg reached him. The remainder succeeded in recrossing the river, and joined the main body. Thus fell one of the bravest and finest men that ever lived.

On hearing the report of the musketry from the opposite bank of the river, the Mexicans concealed behind this steep bank firing on the main body of the expedition from every side, and the men came gallantly into action with his field piece, and opened a destructive fire on the enemy with grape and canister. At the same time Captain Mace and his detachment charged the enemy, who were lying in the most spiritless manner. The battle now went with great fury on both sides for an hour, when the Mexicans sounded a retreat, at least that portion of them in front.

Colonel now discovered a large body of lancers approaching him in the rear, but before he succeeded in getting within reach of them, they captured a portion of the pack mules and then took to their heels.

During the engagement, Lieutenant Tomchill was mortally wounded, a ball passing through his thigh and breaking the bone. The six men at the cannon were all severely wounded; three bullets passed through Col. DeRussy's coat, and as many as Capt. Wyo's. Capt. Mace was struck twice with spent balls, but not hurt.

After the engagement, to the astonishment of all, our friends retreated, and the report of a cannon was left for the gun, which our troops were carrying away the greater part of their ammunition, it was deemed prudent to fall back on the Tanyuca, which was accordingly done.

The route of the river to Tanyuca by through a narrow defile, the summit of the mountains nearly hanging over the heads of the men as they passed through it. The deep and precipitous sides were covered with a dense thicket of brush, and here the enemy rallied, and encamping themselves from view, poured a destructive fire down upon our gallant little band, which, from the nature of the ground, they were unable to return.

On approaching Tanyuca, in which they had encamped the previous night, and from which they had started peaceably that morning, our men found, to their surprise, that the plaza, church and streets, were crowded with lancers and other troops. They were all ready to do duty, and were standing in a few hundred yards of the plaza, when they opened to the right and left, and gave Capt. Wyo an opportunity to discharge his last round shot. It did some execution, killing and wounding some of the four, and also making a tremendous hole in the wall of the church. Col. DeRussy, with Capt. Segune, at the same time made a charge up the street, and the Mexicans for the second time, took to their heels, leaving only a few stragglers behind. The latter the Mexicans have heard made of the number of Mexicans engaged in this affair was 1000. Some say as many as 2000 and 3000. Our troops now took possession of the town, and encamped on the hill, which had occupied the previous night, (Sunday the 11th inst.)

A detachment was now sent through the town to search for ammunition, and they succeeded in finding enough to make five rounds of canister, which at this time was an invaluable prize.

A number of the men, contrary to orders, broke open both stores and houses, and helped themselves to everything valuable they could find. They were ordered to close up, and the Mexicans were left to their own devices. The Mexicans were left to their own devices. The Mexicans were left to their own devices.

After our troops encamped, they could see little of the enemy moving, but a report of them for the purpose of cutting off their further retreat, had both men and horses so exhausted, that they were determined to remain in their present position for a short time to rest.

Near dark, Gen. Garry's aid-de-camp and a platoon of the staff, came near Col. DeRussy's camp with a flag of truce. The Colonel did not allow them to enter his camp, but met them at a short distance from the side of the town. Col. DeRussy was accompanied by Capt. Wyo. The aid handed the Colonel a letter. The Colonel told him, in substance, "that it was too dark to read it, and that he had no candles or light, but he would read it, and would tell him the purport of it." The aid (who spoke English fluently) replied, "that it was a summons for an unconditional surrender, and that Gen. Garry had sufficient men and means to accomplish it, and he wished to spare an effusion of blood." Col. DeRussy immediately returned the letter, and opened, to the aid, and he told the aid to "tell Gen. Garry that the idea of surrender had never entered his mind, and he therefore declined any further communication on that subject, unless the aid and Major returned after the usual compliments, retired."

Col. DeRussy now ordered camp fires to be made, and all the horses to be unshodded, and every thing that had the appearance, to the Mexicans, of being ready for action, in this, however, they were deceived. At 2 o'clock, A. M. during one of the heaviest rains storms ever experienced, and passed silently in the city. They took the road for Guatula, following a contrary direction to the one they had taken, which Gen. Garry was encamped, and was ten miles from Tanyuca when daylight overtook him.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the lancers and guerrillas again came in sight, and during the day, they were followed by a detachment of our troops, who were out on duty, and were seen to be retreating, and were seen to be retreating, and were seen to be retreating.

On one occasion a party of canister, sent by Gen. Garry, gave the Mexicans a salutary warning, and they fled in confusion, and were seen to be retreating, and were seen to be retreating, and were seen to be retreating.

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