

John H. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

AGENCY. The Proprietor is authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the American Volunteer, at No. 12, Court and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Of Allegheny County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

Slunk & 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.

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETING. The Democrats of the East Ward are requested to meet at Magalhães' hotel on Friday evening August 13th, at early candle light, for the purpose of placing in nomination two persons to be supported as Delegates at the election on Saturday.

The Democrats of the West Ward will meet at Beaman's hotel, at the same hour and for the same purpose. It is to be hoped that a general attendance will be given. MARY.

Counterfeit 85 notes on the Bank of Middle town, well executed, are in circulation. There are also 83 counterfeits on the Mechanics' Bank at Newark, N. J.

WESTERN MERCHANTS.—The Western Merchants are beginning to arrive at Philadelphia, to make their Fall purchases, and the trade promises to be very good.

The Post office Clerk at Washington, who has recently been detected in robbing the mails, is a Federal Whig, appointed by a Democratic Post Master, to the exclusion of competent and honest members of our own party. This is rather a singular way of "backing one's friends," it must be confessed.

What renders this appointment the more execrable, is the fact of his having come into possession of a handsome fortune, by way of a rich legacy. Hundreds of poor Democrats would have gladly received the appointment thus bestowed upon an unworthy Federal agent, by a Democratic Post Master. When will those in power and place, learn the important truth, that he who does not provide for his friends, does not deserve to have friends?

Considering how much this country has suffered from misrule for the last fifty years, under the various Democratic administrations, (as we are told by the Federalists,) it is truly wonderful how it has gone on and prospered as it went.

DIED AT VERA CRUZ.—David S. Luger Porter, U. S. Navy, died at Vera Cruz lately of the zomba. He was a nephew of the late Com. Porter.

A BULL.—The Hon. Daniel Webster was lately gored by a bull, on his farm at Marshfield. The New Haven Register thinks no one of the Bull family would gore Daniel Webster—he being a friend of that blood.

CROPS IN IRELAND.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania writing from Dublin, Ireland, under date of July 18th, says: "The crops here look excellent there never was a better prospect. All crops, every where look remarkably well. Our markets have been kept down on account of the large amount of provisions coming from America. The Lord for ever keep their barns well filled, and supply their markets abundantly."

SEIZED HIS RIGHT.—The captain of a steamer was scolded in Cincinnati lately, and very properly so. The wife of the cowhide had been placed in charge of the cowhide, at Cincinnati, during the passage to St. Louis, he grossly insulted her by making dishonorable proposals to her.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—Several decided cases of yellow fever had occurred at New Orleans on the 25th ult, among unaccommodated strangers, some four were entertained that it would assume the form of an epidemic.

TEXAN POTATOES.—Texas bids fair to be a fine potato country. Both the soil and climate seem to be well adapted to the cultivation of this valuable root. The Galveston News says that a small piece of land on Yacht Creek, has yielded for several years an average of about 500 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre. This is probably more than an average crop in Texas. The price at which they are now sold in the Galveston market is \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

The Boston Post says, "the only thing that Old Rough and Ready ever retreated from, was a Whig nomination for office."

The courage of Gen. Taylor has never been questioned. In the late war, he sustained a siege of some weeks, surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and finally drove them from the field. He was the most efficient commander in the Florida War; and at the head of only 500 Americans defeated Santa Anna, with 20,000 men. But when he loathed the Whigs, he says he will have nothing to do with them. "They are worse than the Mexicans!" He can stand any thing but Whiggery! No wonder! The sight of a Whig politician is enough to make any honest man run!

WHITE SLAVERY.—One Wm. Enos, a gambler, has been convicted at St. Louis, of being aagrant, without visible means of support, and has been sentenced to be sold at public auction for six months. Enos' friends intend to buy him.

AMERICA'S LETTERS.—General Taylor has addressed a letter to Gen. Peter Sken Smith in relation to his being a candidate of the Native American party. He refuses to be the candidate of any party. He says:

"Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say with all candor, that I declined to do so because I am not the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without any agency or pledge on my part in any particular, and without party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none of those circumstances which constitute the high interests of the nation at large, most seriously and solemnly declared."

WHO IS JAMES IRVIN?

The Federalists appear very quiet in the relation to the approaching election, but at the same time are secretly organizing, and hope to be able to take the Democrats by surprise on the 2d Tuesday of October. Democrats! be wide awake! Hold meetings, and force your Federal opponents to discussion. We shall mention a few of Gen. Irvin's claims upon the people. He is—

- 1. An Aristocratic Iron Master! 2. The father of the Bankrupt Law! 3. The advocate of leaving Tea and Coffee! 4. The rescuer of Gen. Jackson! 5. The friend of Thaddeus Stevens! 6. The supporter of the Buckshot War! 7. The advocate of the Gettysburg Rail Road! 8. The worshipper of a United States Bank! 9. The Trumpeter of his own acts of Charity! 10. An old-school anti-war Federalist!

A correspondent of the North American, writing from Easton, has hoarded the six Editors of that non-establishment to believe that one "Dr. James Brady, who occupied a conspicuous place in the Democratic ranks of Northampton, has gone over to the support of James Irvin," the father of the Bankrupt Law! and all the Federal papers of the State have copied the paragraph containing this statement with a great degree of exultation. The result of this great discovery has caused one general inquiry—Who is Dr. James Brady? to which the Easton Argus replies as follows:

"We have made inquiry among our people, and we have asked the editor of the Whig, but the Doctor still remains wrapped in a veil of mystery. No such person is to be found—no such person is known. Had not the Whig better appoint a committee of inquiry to discover his home—his birth, parentage and history? 'Tis a pity the world should lose his valuable services, his experience in the art of physic, and the extensive knowledge he must possess of the 'corruptions of locofocoism.' Do try and find him—the Doctor certainly must be a genius; the celebrated Doctor Green would be entirely thrown into the shade by his appearance. We wonder who can tell how many such accessions to the Whig from the Democratic ranks, in conjunction with the almost irresistible influence created by contributions to 'Meeting Houses,' fifty barrels of flour for finishing Ireland, and the story about the Chinese youth, it will require to place Gen. Irvin's election on the list of certainties."

GOVERNOR SHUNK.

The "Pottowomoc Ledger," an ably conducted neutral paper, published in Montgomery county, thus notices the tender of the Pittsburg American in relation to the Gov. Shunk "visiting nothing but the doggeries" of that city.

"It is a weak, mean and miserable concocted slander against Governor Shunk. It accuses him of visiting nothing but the groggeries in that city, while on his western tour. This is intended to operate against him among temperance men, and is in our estimation one of the most contemptible efforts to injure his character, of any that have been circulated by his enemies. In this neighborhood where Mr. Shunk was born, reared and been since a frequent visitor—how where he is known, the people have good reason to view with disgust such false insinuations, and should have no other effect than to bring forth many more friends among the temperate, the virtuous and the good."

LEARN AT BEDFORD.

The Bedford Springs, as we learn from the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, are thronged with visitors. The houses are filled from the garrets to the cellars—and every man seems to have his pockets filled with Benton sixtys. Gold circulates here as freely as sunbeams did in the days of Riner and a United States Bank. The crowd, we believe, is greater now at the Springs, than it has ever been at any former period. We asked an old Federal gentleman from Philadelphia, how he accounted for this?—to which he replied, that the great abundance of money in the cities enable the people to go just wherever they pleased. Oh, yes, said we, the tariff of '46 is working wonders all over the country! The old gentleman found himself in a dilemma, and asked if we would take an omelette, to which we assented, in order to relieve him from the embarrassment of discussing the causes that have led to our great and unparalled prosperity under the administration of James K. Polk. Federalism is down, because the people are happy and contented. If the people were in a state of ruin and misery then Federalism would flourish pre-eminently!

POPULAR ERRORS.

It is a popular error, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, to suppose that the Federalists, when they make promises, have any idea of fulfilling them. It is a popular error to suppose that they will ever legislate, if in power, to promote the interests of the poor man, when their legislators and chief men are always chosen from among that class whose interest it is to benefit themselves—that is, the lordly Manufacturer and Iron-master.

It is a popular error to suppose that Gen. Irvin even thought of the laborer and poor workman, for whom the federalists say he has such great love, when he voted for the famous BANKRUPT LAW!

It is a popular error to suppose that letter to be a forgery, because a certain editor with a most elastic conscience, said it was not genuine.

It is a popular error to suppose that the federalists remain silent about our worthy candidates for Governor, honest Frank Shunk, from a spirit of forbearance. It is because his character is so pure that the shafts of slander cannot reach him.

But greater than these, than all, is the error to suppose that the people of Pennsylvania will not give an overwhelming majority at the ballot box, in October next, for SHUNK & LONGSTRETH!

THE CAMANCHIE INDIANS.

From our Western Texas papers we learn that a large body of this formidable tribe are contemplating a descent upon some of the northern settlements of Mexico. The Austin Democrat says that they held a meeting at the San Saba Springs, about the 7th ult. It is reported that several hundred warriors have assembled there to engage in a foray upon the Mexican settlements of the Rio Grande. The Houston Telegraph, alluding to this design of the Camanches, says:

We regret to learn that no effect has been made, or will be made by the officers on the frontier, to prevent the formidable band of Camanches that has congregated on the Rio Saba, from carrying on their expedition against the Mexican settlements. It appears from all the accounts that have been received from that quarter, that this expedition will be the most formidable that this tribe has fitted out for many years; and there is reason to believe that the Camanches are acting in concert with the Apache Mesqueroes, on the Rio Puerco, and intend to make a combined attack either upon the settlements of El Paso, or those below the Presidio, on the route to Pecos. Our own frontier settlers and the rangers are indiffrent upon this subject, provided the stories of war is averted from our borders; but, as we have no doubt, that the general government is bound by every principle of humanity, honor and justice, to protect those people that it has rendered defenceless. Its agents here, if it has any, should spare no effort to prevent this formidable band of savages from desolating settlements that are now under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The New Orleans Delta says there is a tone of justice and humanity pervading these remarks of the Telegraph, of which we highly approve.

Hon. Edward Brady, member of Congress from Michigan, died at New York on Thursday last.

EUROPEAN PORTAGE.—A pound of cotton or of tea, is transported to Europe for a couple of cents. A pound of rice or of sugar, in latter form, costs in Italy, going from New York, nearly six dollars!

THE STATE CREDIT.

On the first of the present month, interest on our State debt was paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and we learn that a surplus of three hundred thousand dollars remains in the Treasury. Many of the Federal papers are crowing over this fact, as the result of Whig management, when, in truth it is owing exclusively to the excellent system of economy adopted by the State Administration previous to the election of John Banks as State Treasurer, and which is still adhered to with the utmost faithfulness. It is a notorious fact that since the commencement of the present Administration our State has assumed a prodigious position—meeting her liabilities honestly and to the fullest extent. This we need scarcely repeat, is the result of the sleepless watchfulness which characterizes the Administration of Francis R. Shunk.

We wish more especially, to direct the reader's attention to the following extract from the speech of Lord Palmerston, in the British Parliament on the business of Governments who have broken their engagements, in contrast with the payment of the August interest. The speech was made on the 6th of July last:

"But the North American States, who really are able to pay, and who have no excuse whatever for not paying [here]—who have no internal revolution, no civil war, no civil war, to justify their breach of faith [here]—I should have thought would not wait for the example of their southern brethren, but would themselves have paid their national character, as far as this goes, and if it were the policy of England—the wise policy of England—to lay down a rule that she would enforce obligations of a different kind, that we should have a fair and full right, according to laws of nations, to do so. I do not mean to say in any way to qualify or do away with assaults given to the general principles advanced by my noble friend [hear, hear]. Although I entertain the highest grounds of public policy, not to impose at present upon her majesty's government the obligation which the proposed amendment would have the effect of imposing upon the subjects of that country. [Cheers from all sides.]"

So far Pennsylvania is concerned, the above remarks might well have been spared; and when they are viewed in connection with the beautiful relief afforded by this country to the starving subjects of his government, it will strike every one as manifestly anything but gratitude. It is, however, enough for Americans to know that they have benefited those whom England oppresses—England's poor!

GIDDINGS ON TAYLOR.

The Whigs who recently attempted to get up a movement in behalf of Taylor, are thus characterized by "one who knows them." In a speech in New Hampshire, Mr. Giddings, a noted member of Congress from Ohio, said:

"Those Whigs who have got up this movement in favor of Gen. Taylor, knowing him to be in favor of extending slavery, are men of desperate political fortune and have become anxious to share in the spoils of office; they are men who would sell their country and their God for an ephemeral success; or to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. They have underrated the intelligence of the people. They believe the masses to be as politically ignorant as the ignorant of the middle class. Time will demonstrate their error."

He continued, speaking for his own constituency to say:

"I have represented in Congress the strongest Whig district in the Union for ten years. I am the oldest member on that floor, but John Quincy Adams and Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, are the only members who have lived their present years longer than I have mine. And I tell you, that if every other Whig district in this nation bows in servile submission, that district will stand firm to its principles of Liberty. I am authorized to say that. No cause upon this earth will ever extend further from her sons, in favor of a man who stands forth an advocate for the extension of slave-holding power."

FALSE PROPHECY.—A Whig paper in Massachusetts has the following candid acknowledgment of the utter falsity of the Federal predictions in relation to the modification of the tariff.

"Contrary to expectation, the country has not as yet felt those embarrassments in its business affairs which many predicted as the natural consequences of the free trade policy of the present administration."

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.—In one of the letters of the Tampico correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, the following sentence occurs: "The new tariff operates charmingly. About seventy thousand dollars have been collected at this port since the first of May. With a few modifications it will be a source of much benefit to our government."

PLAYERS OFF THE DELAWARE.—The N.Y. Express of Saturday evening, says that Capt. Slatford, of the schooner King Philip, at that port on Saturday morning, from Trinidad de Cuba, reports that on the 3d instant, in lat. 37° 43' long. 64° 30', he boarded the ship Chesapeake, from Philadelphia, for Baltimore, the Captain of which informed him that on the afternoon of the 23d instant, he spoke a bark, name not recalled, and was informed by the Captain that a row boat with eight or ten men in her, boarded her and from a vessel his chronometer, all their watches, and every thing valuable that they could find, and then tied the crew and left the vessel. A vessel came along shortly afterwards and liberated the crew, when they proceeded on their voyage. Very mysterious!

CONVICTION OF VIOLATING THE MAIL.—Last week in Cincinnati, the trial took place of Pettis and Wilson, for stealing the United States mail from the steamboat Ben Franklin, in June. The prisoners were traced, and identified by different witnesses, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Cleveland, Erie, and one was arrested at Silver Creek, N. Y. at which place they passed under different names, seldom using their own. They boasted of being in possession of large sums of money, which they had procured by gambling, from their steamboat stocks, by marrying an actress, by picking pockets, and various other means, never telling the same story to two persons. They were disguised when arrested. The chain of testimony was complete, and their guilt placed beyond doubt. The principal point made by Messrs. Ewing and Swayne, the counsel for the accused, was that the testimony did not sufficiently show the original taking to have been within the district of Ohio. Judge McLean, in charging the jury, ruled that if the original act were committed without the State, and the stolen mail afterwards brought to Cincinnati, and the court had jurisdiction of the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, against both the defendants. They were sentenced, Pettis to ten, and Wilson to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The married men all over the country seem to be well pleased. Within the past month we have had as many as a dozen instances of their running off with young girls; and now we find another in a Springfield (Mass.) paper, as follows:

"A man named Edith Frask, of this town, about 25 years old, eloped on or about the 30th of July, with a young girl 14 years old, named Elvira Frisk, of Westampton. The girl was persuaded by Frask some four weeks previous to her departure from Westampton, and she and her young husband, who was deaf and dumb, and his young child, to the home of a relative, and since that day nothing has been heard of him or the girl."

BARBAROUS MURDER.—The artillery barracks at Chamblay, in C. were burnt down a few days since with the winter stores, &c.

From the Public Letter.

ELECTIONS. INDIANA.—We take up the following returns from the Western papers and from telegraphic reports: "The official returns may alter the reports, especially in closely contested elections:

- Democratic elected: 1. R. Dale Owen. 4. C. B. Smith. 2. J. H. Henry, 300 maj. 7. Thompson 200 maj. 3. L. R. Robinson, 400 maj. 5. W. W. Wick. 6. D. M. Dobson.

In the 8th district, Pettit, Dem., has 190 over the Whig candidate by returns from two counties. 9th District.—The candidates are Culbert, Dem., Pratt, Whig. St. Joseph's county gives Pratt 125 majority. At the Congressional election in 1845 St. Joseph's county gave Sample, Whig, 747; Culbert 589, and the district (9th) gave Culbert 343 majority. He is probably re-elected.

IN THE 5th DISTRICT, first day, Thompson, Whig, had 585 majority over Wickliffe, Dem. In the 6th district, first day, Thompson, Whig, for nine members of Congress, which at the late election were divided as follows—Democrats, 6; Whigs, 3. Seventh District.—Gen. Daniel, Dem., re-elected. His majority in Edgewood is 1150, Halifax 149 and Wake between 300 and 400. The majority of Arlington, Whig, in Nash is 428. The Democratic majority in the district in 1845 was 3530. Eighth District.—The Raleigh Register states that in that county the majority for Daniel is 171. Ninth District.—Outlaw, Whig, and Biggs, Dem., are the candidates—the latter in 1845, was elected by 147 majority. We have the following returns:

Table with columns: Name, D., W., 1847.

Parquins, 447 266 523 241 Canaan, 612 131 499 299 Perquimans, 365 322 416 major. Chowan, 647 264 612 major. Enough is known, says the Old North State, to place Col. Outlaw's majority at least 500 in the district. This is a Whig gain.

THE CONSTANCY OF LOVE.—The Glasgow Examiner (Scotland) chronicles a marriage, and the history of the courtship, too illustrative of the constancy of man's love to be lost sight of—especially as such instances are rarely made public, it being the province of the other sex to take all the glory of such unchangeable love. The Examiner says:

"The united ages of the venerable couple are upward of 140. The young gentleman is in his 71st year, and the lady is three or four years older, both being natives of Scotland. On leaving this country about forty years ago, he wanted his then blooming father to join hands and go with him, but a refractory father compelled her to remain at home, and she got married to another. The young man followed the same plan in the new world, but had become single again about the same time, he renewed his suit by letters, being then about twenty years absent, but she refused; and being again disappointed, he married a second wife, with whom he lived nearly twenty years. On becoming again a widower, she seemed determined not to be deprived a third time of the object of his early affections, but crossed the Atlantic, arrived at Carmarthen on the 1st of July, was proclaimed three times on Sabbath, married on Monday, and has captured the betrothed of forty years."

QUEEN VICTORIA, it appears, does not like to be looked at. A letter in the New York Herald, from a correspondent in London, says, all those who visit the Italian opera know this, and very seldom look at her. An English lady with whom I went, and whose box was nearly opposite hers, said to me, 'don't look at her, because she will mark the box, ever after, and look angry at it.' She left before the ballet commenced, as she generally does, for it seems to me that she does not wish Albert's morals injured by looking at the exhibitions of the dancers. Another story is that whenever Prince Albert dances, either at Buckingham palace or elsewhere, his partners are invariably married ladies. The Queen desires it shall be so.

A learned philosopher being in his study, a little girl came for some fire. Says the doctor, "but you have nothing to take it in;" and as he was going to fetch something, the girl taking some utes in one hand put the live coals on the other. The astonished sage threw down his books, saying, "with all my learning I should never have found out that expedient!"

Veritas.—This disease, the terror of foreigners in Vera Cruz, still continues its ravages, but it is quite certain that the health of the city has immensely improved in comparison with that during the past year, through the enlightened measures introduced by the Americans.

IT WASN'T SOLD.—It is now said that the sale of the Mursion Temple at Nauvoo to the Catholics has failed, in consequence of some defect in the title. The Catholics have purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a church.

USE OF CORN.—A Yankee, passing through Miami Valley, made this inquiry to a young farmer who had just been replenishing the innor man with a drop of consolation. "I say, mister, what is the staple product of this ere creation of country?" "Corn sir," was the reply—"corn, we raise here seventy bushels to the acre, and we manufacture it—hence into whiskey, to say nothing—hence of what is wasted for bread."

There is a project on foot for the re-inauguration of the "Franklin Railroad." If the Baltimore and Susquehanna Road is ever completed, or rather commenced, we have no doubt, it will be seriously entertained.

Curious.—Yallahou made an artificial duck which performed every function of a real one. We know a man who made a goose so perfect that it can imitate an editorial with a quill plucked from its own tail. This goose can actually talk, and is now editing some two or three of our city papers.

ONCEAL OF HONOR.—He who is open without levity; generous without weakness; secret without craft; humble without meanness; bold without insolence; and cautious, without anxiety; regular, yet not formal; mild yet not timid; firm yet not tyrannical; is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship and virtue.

There is something which when once touched by the breath of suspicion, can never become as pure and beautiful as before—and that is, the good name of a woman.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Gen. Scott's advances on the Capital.—Santa Anna appeared to give fight, with an Army of 22,000 men.—Another severe battle with the Guerrillas.—Villages destroyed by order of Gen. Wilson.—Arrival of Volunteers at Vera Cruz.—Health.—The Vindicta, &c. &c. The U.S. transport steamship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ultimo, from Vera Cruz, the 23d inst., bringing us files of the Sol do Anahuac to date of the departure, from which the Times makes the following extracts:

Prospects of Peace.—No intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, or even from Puebla, traceable to any of the sources, had reached Vera Cruz since the date of our last advices. It will be recollected that all was then in a state of doubt and suspense. Information in an unofficial form had arrived there, intimating that Santa Anna had taken the initiative in the question of a constitutional form of government, a negotiation with Mr. Trist, which had lain between him and the Congress, and had appointed three commissioners to meet the American Envoy at San Martin Tescamacan, on an appointed day.

In reference to this vital subject, the Sol do Anahuac, of the 23d inst. states that rumors were in circulation quite unfavorable to the success of Mr. Trist's mission. Indeed, from letters which had come to hand from Puebla, it was certain that the commission had not been installed, and consequently, that the hopes of peace which had been nourished, had completely vanished. It adds, on the other hand, that from the continued inaction of Gen. Scott's army, the only datum on which can possibly rest the probability of a commission for the settlement of difficulties, and the total absence of news from Santa Anna and his officers, it may be that the Commander-in-Chief is waiting the arrival of fresh instructions from Washington.

The immediate nomination of commissioners, and the designation of the place of meeting, would seem to indicate a sincere desire on the part of the Mexican Government, for some kind of a pacific arrangement. Difficulties of an accidental nature, delays, etc., may have intervened to obstruct the consummation of a treaty. English mediation, it was stated, had been proffered and accepted, which had progressed so far as to have brought the Secretary of State to the Bazar de la Paix to the head-quarters of Gen. Scott, at Puebla. In allusion to this last means, to which the Mexicans had recourse, the Sol do Anahuac expresses his dissent from any foreign interference, as being always costly, and not necessarily most beneficial to the country. Gen. Scott had not left Puebla, when the last accounts were obtained at Vera Cruz from that city.

Approaching Battle.—In opposition to the foregoing speculations, however, we find that a letter of the 17th which has not come to hand as yet, in a circumstance we much regret, is alluded to by our regular correspondent. "Indicator," in which, as we glean from his remarks on the 20th relating thereto, he states that all hopes of peace are entirely excluded, and that Gen. Scott was to march on the capital on the 15th inst. Santa Anna, at the head of a large army, supposed to be 20,000 strong, intended to give him battle at some point between Puebla and Mexico.

General Pierce.—This officer left with his train on the day indicated in our last advices. During the advance firing had been heard along the road, by which it seems he must have met with some obstacles from the guerrillas. His force, however, was so overwhelming strong—three thousand men, with one hundred fifty fighting men, that he no doubt, without the aid of his military bands with ease. In reference to this, we learn that two hundred men, who set forth from Vera Cruz after the train which left a few days before, were attacked a short distance from Santa Fe. The Mexicans had a strong force, but were defeated. Gen. Scott's army consisted of twenty-five men, with a train of an expedition with twenty-five men. They went to Santa Fe, took away some provisions belonging to the army, and set fire to that town, a place of refuge belonging to the guerrillas.

At Vera Cruz, the militia still ragged, though it is not the health of the place, generally speaking, is better than it had been for years previous. The band of health are increasing in their labors to inflame the ravages of the scourge.

Col. Do Russay's loss was not so large as has been represented. He lost more than a horse with his six men, and his men, that the enemy were of equal rank to come within gun-shot. He killed and wounded one hundred and fifty, confessed by an officer of the Mexican forces. Our officers say more.

As there was a probability of a night attack on the city, when much injury might result to persons and property, for watchful combined movements, the Government of Vera Cruz has issued orders directing all Americans residing there to enrol themselves in a corps to be commanded by Capt. William S. Tippetts, and to repair on the first alarm to a place designated.

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THE SHIP CHARLESTON, from Charleston, and Virginia, from New York, the former with 270, the latter with 200 troops, had recently arrived at Vera Cruz. The Charleston had twenty-nine days' passage. The Virginia had twenty-five days' passage. The Times writes that two French gentlemen, arrived from Jalapa, state that General Pierce will meet serious opposition from the guerrillas and others at almost every step of his march. To impede his advance as much as possible, two bridges on the road have been destroyed, one at San Juan, and the other at Plan, near Cerro Gordo. The latter was a fine structure. The correspondent says—"I treat my information as correct, as I have no shadow of reason to doubt the authority from which I received it, and that add that the Mexicans are more numerous than I have ever considered them, if it be not correct."

FURTHER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Steveshaft's Attack upon a Train.—The schooner Sarah Churchill, Captain Erickson, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. by her the New Orleans Pictayans has a Matamoros flag of the 21st—four days later than the number previously received. The shipy Edger, Capt. Smith, also arrived on the 28th ult, from the Brazos, having sailed on the 24th. This vessel took a detachment of two hundred and eighty regulars from New York to the Brazos.

Quite the most interesting news in the Flag is the following in relation to an attack upon a train, which was partially successful: "The last arrival from Camargo brings an account of a meeting with the Mexicans, supposed to be the detachment party of Ureca's troops, upon a train on the way to Monterey. The wagon train was attended by a small escort, and following in the rear were some sixty or eighty pack mules, freighted with goods belonging to merchants of Matamoros. The train was attacked near Marín, and the assault was directed against the rear, with a view of cutting off the pack mules, in which the Mexicans were completely successful—all the mules, with their packs, were captured by them. A considerable booty has fallen into their hands—some say about \$30,000 worth of dry goods and a quantity of tobacco. The principal loss is sustained by Mr. Tarnover, one of the most respectable merchants of Matamoros, who loses upwards of \$25,000 in dry goods; Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco. The following items are all from the Flag: 'Truth Infantry.—This regiment left on Monday last, in the steamers McKee, Colonel Hunt and J. E. Roberts. They go to Mar, there to remain until called to field of greater activity by Gen. Taylor, as a portion of the detachment under the command of General Hopping, forming a school of instruction which has been established.

Fourth Ohio Volunteers.—This regiment has arrived here, and is now encamped on the lake, taking the position recently occupied by the Tenth Infantry.—They are commanded by Col. C. S. G. H. Brown, formerly officer of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The regiment numbers upwards of nine hundred men, and is enjoying excellent health—but one death having occurred since its organization.

Mr. M. L. Fulton, of this place, has shown us several letters from E. B. Lundy and D. Montilly, who were mentioned in our last paper as having been taken prisoners near San Carlos, by a party of Mexicans under Carvajal. These letters were dated at San Carlos, July 4th, and state that the Mexicans taken prisoners on the day previous, by Col. Carvajal, who has treated them with great kindness, and assured them that they would be released on proper evidence being furnished that they were not in the employ of the United States Government. They were waiting the order of Gen. Ureca, whose headquarters was at Tula. Mr. Lundy has sent a note to the British Consul at this place, stating that he is a Canadian by birth, and has never been a citizen of the United States. We understand from Mr. Fulton that he was engaged in connection with Mr. Lundy in the purchase of mules for the purpose of taking them to Louisiana, and that Mons. Montilly and Don Carlos were employed by them to assist in driving mules which obtained from the interior, and the party proceeded beyond San Fernando on account of the high prices which they were compelled to pay on this side of that town. Gen. Scott in the City of Mexico. American Arms AGAIN VICTORIOUS. AND IN THE "HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS!" BALTIMORE, Aug. 9, 1847. The New Orleans National Extra, of the 2d inst. states that Gen. Scott reached the Capital of Mexico on the 17th inst. This news was brought by a courier to Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott and our army met with no opposition until within eight miles of the city, at the Rio Frio. There he found the enemy drawn up to oppose him. A battle ensued, and the enemy was forced to give way, with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 300. The loss of the Mexicans was very severe, but the number unknown.

There was a report of a quarrel between Santa Anna and some of his officers; the Pictayans discredit them; but the arrival of the steamer Washington, with late dates, confirms them. The latter vessel brings letters stating that the news had been read at the head of the troops at Matamoros. The yellow fever is on the increase at New Orleans.

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THE NEWS CONFIRMED! WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. The steam Propeller Washington, arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, with dates to the 22d ult, bringing the confirmation of the capture of the city of Mexico. An express had been received at Matamoros from the city of Mexico, stating that Gen. Scott had met the Mexican army at Rio Frio, and that a battle ensued, in which the enemy were totally routed. The victorious American troops subsequently entered and took possession of the city of Mexico. This news was published to the troops at Matamoros.

Private letters received at Richmond, by way of New Orleans, give additional confirmation of the fact that Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico. The information comes from a Mexican prisoner, whose family had informed him of the fact by letter.

GOVERNOR SHUNK. The approaching election in Pennsylvania is one of no ordinary interest to the democracy of that State and to the whole Union. The name of Francis R. Shunk is a lover of strength to his party, and a word of confidence and hope to every true democrat throughout the land. He presents to a rare spectacle of a man in whose fellow-citizens have reposed trust and confidence, and who, in letter and in spirit, has fulfilled that trust. The administration of Governor Shunk,