



Towanda, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1846.

Mr. Charles W. Cummins is authorized to act as our Agent, in procuring, and receiving advance payments from new subscribers. Mr. C. is also an Agent for Godey's publications.

The Result.

Most heartily do we congratulate the Democracy of this county and this Congressional district upon the decisive victory they have so gallantly and gloriously achieved. In the county, we have elected every Democratic candidate by an average majority of more than three hundred. We have triumphantly sustained Mr. Wilmot by a majority in every county in the district, and an aggregate of near eight hundred over his opponent.

Never in the history of our political strife, was a contest waged against the Democratic party with more bitterness, and more determined and unyielding hostility than the one from which we have just emerged; and seldom, if ever, have we met the enemy under more unfavorable circumstances than in this instance. The Whigs had selected for their county officers the very best men in their ranks; and for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wilmot, all grades of opposition amalgamated—comprising the regular Whig army, disaffected Democrats, the Tariff of 1842, and every thing known to be opposed to Democratic principles and the Democratic party.

Thus organized, and having for their candidate a man of high character and talent—one who had heretofore occupied a prominent position in the ranks of the Democratic party, they entered the contest in the full hope of winning the victory. Flushed with the prospect of success, every man was at his post, and no exertion on their part spared that could possibly aid in accomplishing their designs. While on the other hand, the Democrats, confident in their own strength, and the correctness of their principles, could not be brought to feel the necessity of extraordinary exertions. They considered the election of their candidates almost a certainty, as a matter of course. Added to all this, when the day arrived, it was one of the most unpropitious ever witnessed. The rain fell in torrents the whole day, and a portion of the time the wind blew a hurricane. Hundreds were kept away from the polls by the storm. In the strong Democratic districts, where we had a right to look for large majorities, and where we would have got them had the weather been fair, not one half of the usual vote was polled. In Warren township, for instance, there were not as many votes polled as Mr. Wilmot received majority in 1844. In Ridgely, too, where if the day had been pleasant, he would have received near two hundred majority—there were but a few over one hundred votes cast.

The vote of the county falls near fifteen hundred short of what it gave in 1844—two thirds of which would have been given for Mr. Wilmot if the voters had all turned out. We hazard nothing in saying that if the day had been favorable and a full turnout, Mr. Wilmot's majority in this county alone, would have exceeded seven hundred, and in all probability reached eight hundred. The same causes operated in the same manner and to the same effect in Susquehanna and Tioga. His majority in the district was legitimately more than fifteen hundred, and but for untoward circumstances, would have been legally canvassed to that extent. We regret that the day was so unfavorable. We wished to meet the combined opposition in a fair field with our forces out, and there would not have escaped enough to tell the tale of their discomfiture.

As it is, we have reason to rejoice and be proud of the principles we advocate. A most insidious attempt was made to deceive and decoy the democracy from the platform of their true faith. Mr. White, a Democrat of standing and great popularity, was selected as the opposing candidate. The Whigs named no man of their own party, but very patriotically agreed to support Mr. White with their whole strength. A few unscrupulous, insidious Democrats, saw, or thought they saw in the elements combining against Mr. Wilmot, a tornado sufficient to prostrate and overthrow him, were emboldened to seize upon the opportunity as a favorable one to work the downfall of the party, which had so long neglected their worth, their talents and their claims; or, to wreak their private vengeance upon one of its candidates. Certain it is, such men were found at work in every part of the district—claiming to be Democrats themselves, yet using every exertion to persuade Democrats to oppose the regular nominations of their party. But the hypocrisy of their pretensions and the extent of their patriotism were soon understood by the people. Their influence soon found its limit. The people, the yeomanry, the farmers, the voters, saw through the veil that covered their treachery—they read beneath it, stamped upon their foreheads "TRAITORS IN DISGUISE," and turned from them as political lepers.

The only point at which they met us fairly, was upon the question of the Tariff. The watchword of the opposition to Mr. Wilmot was "the Tariff of 1842." Mr. Wilmot did not believe that law inflexible or perfect, hence he voted in Congress for a new act, materially modifying its features. The Whig party claim that act as their armor, and that the shrapnel at every point—expressing their doctrines, refuted their arguments, exemplifying clearly the evils inflicted upon the Farmer and laborer by the unequal and oppressive law of 1842, and the advantage to be derived by the same class under the operation of the new law of 1846. The people saw and were convinced; and testified their approval of Mr. Wilmot's course at the Ballot Box, by a majority of nearly 800. In Bradford, where the question was more fully discussed than any other portion of the District, Mr. Wilmot received one vote less than any other candidate in the field, proving conclusively that so the question of the Democracy are sound and unwarbling.

In Susquehanna too Mr. Wilmot's vote is equal to, or greater than the average for the Democratic ticket—proving positive that his views on the tariff are favorably received by the Democracy of that County. We are not able to speak with accuracy of the vote in Tioga, but from the information before us, we believe a similar conclusion will hold good in that county. When we take into view the unparalleled exertions made by the Whigs to defeat Mr. Wilmot, together with the fact that all these professed Democrats who opposed him on the Tariff question, claimed to support all the

other candidates on the Democratic ticket, and when, after all their efforts against him and for the other Democratic candidates, Mr. Wilmot's vote is far the greatest on the list, we cannot but hail the result as a proud triumph of Republican principles over Federalism and all its allied forces—and a final, effectual and triumphant vindication of a faithful and fearless Representative, at the hands of an intelligent and unswerving constituency. It proves that the real Democracy stood firm by their principles, and standing firm they cannot be shaken.

Col. Piollet.

This indomitable Democrat is again elected a Representative from this county. It is a subject of peculiar felicitation that the qualities which adorn his character and so well fit him to serve the people, should be so well understood and appreciated by the citizens of his native county. For the last two years he has been made the target for all the missiles hurled from the whole line of the Whig phalanx. When before the people last fall, he was assailed in all the vindictiveness of party rancor, and personal detraction. The edict went forth that he must be best. A very worthy nominee of the Whig party was induced to withdraw to give place to Mr. Adams, as the one altogether invincible, for the sole and avowed purpose of defeating Col. Piollet. But justice would not witness the sacrifice. The people aroused in their might and nobly sustained him. The majority was greater over Mr. Adams than than the average for the county ticket.

Col. Piollet in the legislature was approved by his constituents, and he was again placed in nomination for reelection by acclamation, and again the war dogs of the Whig party are let loose upon him. The declaration was made by prominent Whigs, that of all men on the Democratic ticket, they most desired to see Col. Piollet defeated. And why? Because he is open and fearless in his opposition to whiggery in all its forms, and lets no opportunity escape of exposing the iniquitous measures and practices of this Whig party. But their hatred of the Col's prosperity could not avail them. The people have him in charge, and it has been their peculiar pleasure this fall, to give him the highest vote of any candidate for Representative. A compliment he may well be proud of.

Death of John L. Webb Esq.

John L. Webb one of the Representatives elect from this county is no more. By an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, our friend and fellow citizen, has suddenly and unexpectedly been removed from this life. But yesterday he was mixing among the bowy throngs of men, in health and the vigor of manhood, with a prospect of long years of happiness and honor to himself and usefulness to society. To-day he is prostrated in death, and the places that have known him will know him no more forever.

Mr. Webb was a successful candidate at the recent election in this county for a seat in the State Legislature—and in the same paper in which we announce his triumphant election, we are called upon to chronicle his departure from this life. He expired at his residence in Smithfield on Saturday evening the 17th inst. We understand Mr. Webb had, for several days, complained of slight indisposition, not of sufficient importance to require medical aid or to deter him from attending to his ordinary business. On the day of his death, he went to a neighboring township to transact some business, and returned about sunset. The day was chilly, and when he arrived at his house he complained of being cold, and for an hour or two every effort to restore the usual warmth to his body proved unavailing, and at about 7 o'clock, he expired without a struggle and a groan.

By this melancholy bereavement, a wife and several children with a large circle of personal friends are left to deplore an untimely and irreparable loss—the public are deprived the services of a valuable Representative, and society is bereft of one of its most useful members.

The Election.

The returns of the Election in the several counties for Congressman and Canal Commissioner, are any thing but grateful to the Democrats. We are inclined to the belief that Mr. Foster is beaten for Canal Commissioner, and perhaps by a large vote. Nearly all the Democratic candidates for Congress, who run as the special friends of the Tariff of 1842 are beaten, and whigs elected in their places. Charles Brown a thoroughgoing '46 man is elected in Philadelphia.

The whigs have carried the State Senate by 3 or 4 majority, and in all probability the House. The returns which have come to hand are so imperfect, that we cannot state positively the result in all the districts. We give such information as we have. Next week we will be able to lay before our readers the official account.

Table with columns for SENATE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and candidates like Adams, Alsbey, Berks, etc.

Table with columns for Green, Huntington, Lebanon, Lancaster, Midd, Montgomery, Northumberland, Perry, Northampton and Monroe, Philadelphia County, Philadelphia city, Schuylkill, Somerset, Tioga, Union and Juniata, Westmoreland, Wayne and Pike, Warren, McKean and Elk.

The House last year stood 32 W, 68 D, and the Whig gain is 12 members so far. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR CONGRESS IN THE 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Table with columns for Wilmot, White, Horton, Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, Majority for Wilmot, 747.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR SENATOR IN THE 11TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Maj. for Mason, 490.

A WORD TO THE DEMOCRACY.—Whatever may be the result of the recent election in this State, we see nothing in it that should dishearten a single true friend of the cause. Above all, allow us to suggest to the Democrats, the importance of taking no hasty or inconsiderate step, in consequence of it. Do not let us be induced to yield, even for a moment, to the clamor of the Whigs on the question of the Tariff. If defeat should come, it will pass over in a short time, and the forces of our great party will soon be ready for another fight—and another victory! The Whigs may have cause for temporary rejoicing; but we admonish them that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are never beaten twice in succession. Like the giant Anteus, the moment they touch the earth, they are invigorated with new energy and hope. Therefore, let our friends stand firm; let them wait till the storm subsides, and we shall all profit by it at the last.—Pennsylvanian.

CHARLES BROWN.—The election of this favorite and fearless champion of Democracy, as the Representative from the 3d Congressional District, is everywhere greeted with pride and pleasure by the Democrats. He fought the fight with boldness and decision—blinking none of the great issues of the canvass, but meeting them all without reserve. On the Tariff he was careful not to be misunderstood; and we venture to say, there is not a voter in the 3d District, who cared at all for that subject, who can say that he was deceived by Chas. Brown. The Whigs cannot say that he was elected in favor of the dead Tariff of 1842.—His election, under such circumstances, and in spite of the unscrupulous means taken to defeat him, is a majority of more than eleven hundred votes against us two years ago, Mr. Brown is now chosen by over five hundred—making a difference of nearly sixteen hundred votes in our favor—a fact no less creditable to him, than to the intelligent and indomitable Democracy of the Northern Liberties & Spring Garden.—Pennsylvanian.

[From the Muscogee Democrat—Extra, 9th inst., P. M.] AWFUL FIRE AT COLUMBUS, Ga. NEARLY FOUR BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS BURNED. We have to record another most desolating visitation to our beautiful city, by means of Fire, which broke out this morning about 11 o'clock, in the blacksmith shop of Marcus D. Jones, on Oglethorpe street, a door or two from the corner of St. Clair street, and in the rear of the City Hotel.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HARTFORD.—One of the most shocking and horrible affairs that ever transpired in the peaceable city of Hartford, occurred at the United States Hotel, this day at about half-past 12 o'clock. The facts are so far as we can gather them amidst the excitement, as follows.—Daniel F. O'Leary and Lewis M. Holcomb have had a difficulty with regard to a note, and business transaction amounting to several hundred dollars. The question came before our courts, and was finally put over to the winter term of the Superior Court. Within a few days however, a proposition came from one of the parties to settle the matter, and withdraw the case from the courts, and a meeting was appointed this day, at the room of Mr. Holcomb, at the U. S. Hotel, when the proposition was to be considered. The parties met alone, and were in the room for some time. At about half-past 12 o'clock, the report of a pistol was heard in the room, which was instantly repeated once or twice. Some person connected with the hotel immediately went in and found both of them dead upon the floor. Mr. Holcomb was dead upon his back; Mr. O'Leary breathed a few times only, after the discovery was made. Both of them were shot through the head.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR BRADFORD COUNTY, OF THE ELECTION HELD OCTOBER 13, 1846.

Large table with columns for Townships (Albany, Armenia, Asylum, Athens borough, etc.) and Candidates (James M. Power, David Wilmot, R. G. White, etc.).

Total, 2611 2254 2703 2293 2557 2326 2606 2644 2316 2381 2567 2379 2690 2167. The names of Democratic candidates in small capitals—Whigs, in roman. The Liberty Ticket received 38 votes.

Glorious News from General Taylor!

Our Army again Victorious! CAPTURE OF MONTEREY!! Gen. Taylor and his gallant Army in possession of Monterey—500 Killed and Wounded—Col. Watson Dead!

Hasty memoranda of the operations of the American army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September. On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6,000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1,500 or 1,600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries and communications.

On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried fleeing immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On the same morning (the 21st) the 1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the volunteer division of regular troops, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 16th inch mortar and 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1,400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th regiment of infantry. At 8 a. m. on the 21st the order was given for this battery to open upon the Citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st division, with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, engineer, Capt. Williams, topographical engineer, and Maj. Kinney, quartermaster to the Texas division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house-tops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works killed or dislodged the artillery and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The 1st division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantages. A heavy shower of rain also came upon to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d, 4th, and 1st infantry, and the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery. Two 12-pounders, one 4-pounder, and 1 howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12-pounders was served against the 2d fort and defences with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day by Cap. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's division also captured two 9-pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 23d Gen. Worth continued his operations and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's palace. Both were carried by a command under Captain Vinton, 3d artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops, under Captain Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Captain Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defence in the city. On the evening of the 23d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defence east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's light battery and the third infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c., &c., in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on the side of the city; towards evening the mortar, which had also been planted in the cemetery enclosure, during the night did great execution in the plaza. Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the Morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant; at the same time a demand to surrender was, in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia; 12 m. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American general. At 11 a. m., the Mexican general sent requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half-past 4 p. m., Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers. At the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia to inform the American general that, to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had after consultation with his general officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American general. The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows: That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side-arms. That the cavalry and infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements. That the artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition. That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them. That the Mexican army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated. That the cathedral—fort, or Citadel—should be evacuated at 10 a. m., next day, (25th), the Mexicans then marching out, and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag, when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his generals, and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican army. Killed.—Captain Williams, topographical engineer; Lieutenant Terrett, 1st infantry; Captain L. N. Morris, 3d do., Captain Field, 3d do., Major Barbour, 3d do., Lieutenant Irwin, 3d do., Lieutenant Hazlett, 3d do., Lieutenant Hoskins, 4th do., Lieutenant Woods, 4th do., Captain McKavatt, 8th do., Colonel Watson, Baltimore battalion, Captain Bailem, 1st Tennessee regiment; Lieutenant Putnam, 1st do., a lieutenant in a German company. Wounded.—Major Lear; 3d infantry, severely. Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly. Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely. Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly. Lieut. Diworh, 1st do., severely. Maj. Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly. Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly. Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly. Major Mansfield, engineer, slightly. General Butler, volunteer division, slightly. Colonel Mitchell, Ohio volunteers, slightly. Col. McClung, Mississippi volunteers, severely. Major Alexander, Tennessee volunteers, Lieut. Allen, do., Lieutenant Scudder, do., Lieutenant Nixon, do., Capt. Davis, Mississippi regiment, Lieut. Thomas, 7th regiment, Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio regiment, severely. Captain Gillespie, Texas reg., severely wounded, since dead.

BISHOP'S PALACE, MONTEREY MEXICO. September 24.

GENTLEMEN: This is the fourth day since the battle of Monterey commenced. On the 20th, at noon, Gen. Worth marched from the camp east of the town, in the direction of the heights west of the town. McCulloch and Gillespie's companies of rangers from the reconnoitering party. At night the division bivouacked almost within range of the guns stationed upon the high-point of the hill, on which the Bishop's Palace is situated. Aidly light on the 21st, the column was again in motion, and in a few moments was turning the point of a ridge which protruded out towards the enemy's guns, bringing us as near to them as their guns could desire. They immediately opened upon the column with a howitzer and 12 pounder, firing shell and round shot as fast as they could discharge their pieces. The road now wound in towards a gorge, but now far enough to be out of range of their guns, which still played upon us. Another ridge lay about three-fourths of a mile beyond the first, around the termination of which the column wound, bringing it under the lofty summit of a height which rises between Palace Hill and the mountains, which arise over us on the west. When the head of the column approached this ridge a body of Mexican cavalry came dashing around the point to charge upon our advance. Captain Gillespie immediately ordered his men to dismount and place themselves in ambush. The enemy evidently did not perceive this maneuver, but the moment they came up the Texans opened on them a most effective fire, unslaying a number of them. McCulloch's company now dashed into the camp, of artillery, (acting as infantry), and Lieut. Longstreet's company of the 8th infantry, with another company of the enemy. The Texan horsemen were soon engaged with them in a sort of hand to hand skirmish, in which a number of the enemy fell and one Texan was killed and two wounded. Col. Duncan was opened upon them with his battery of light artillery, pouring a few discharges of grape among them, and scattering them like chaff. Several men and horses fell under this destructive fire. I saw one horse and rider bound some feet into the air and both fall dead and tumble down the steep. The foot companies above named then rushed up the steep and fired over the ridge at the retreating enemy, a considerable body of whom were concentrated on our view, around the point of the hill. About thirty of the enemy were killed in this skirmish, and among them a captain, who was two or three others, fell in the road. The captain was wounded in three places, the last shot hitting him in the forehead. He fought gallantly to the last, and I am sorry that I cannot learn his name. The light batteries, one of which is commanded by Lieut. Mackell, were now drawn up, on the slope of the ridge, and the howitzers opened upon the height of Palace Hill. A few shells only were thrown, before the enemy commenced firing with a more powerful