

Stradford Aleporter. Towanda, Wednesday, April 14, 1847 DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GUYLRSON

FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COUNISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH. OF NOSTGONERT COUNTY.

No Mistake.

IF We are preparing all accounts on our books, of mo than one years' standing, for collection, and as soon as we can arrange them, they will be placed in the hands of a mag strate Nod struction will be me shall positively SUE EVERY ACCOUNT MORE THAN ONE YEAR OLD. Those who know themselves indebted for more than a year, will d8 well to pay up and save costs We are compelled to be thus rig.d-simply because we ow ney, and must pay it ; and our only resource is the amount due from del'inquent subscribers, for advertising, job work, &c. To the few who have been prompt and punctual in paying their dues-we tender our thanks.

The Issue.

A good Government is "par-excellence;" the distinguishing characteristic of a prosperous and happy peop'e. Yet it is a proverbial fact that the mass of our fellow-beings, in all ages, have been the most indifferent to the administration of public affairs when they have been committed to safe and reliable hands. While it is natural that it should be thus, we, under the American structure of government, should be admonished that the limited tenure of nearly all official station, implies-nay more, renders it an imperative duty to see closely to the desigu's, the aims of men who seek popular favor. Every election is of importance to the people-of vast, engrossing importance; and as much demand a portion of time in order to arrive at correct conclusions, as to do the transactions that pertain solely to individual interest .---These we hold to be sound views, the result of truthful observations, and will not be controverted by any one.

In Pennsylvania, we have just emerged from a general depression in business affairs, which puralyzed the wonted energy and industry of our people. This crisis in the monetary affairs of our State, ruined, for the time being, the currency, and injured the commercial classes to a greater extent perhaps than any other interest .---The credit of the state, so important in prosecuting to completion our splendid system of internal improvements, (that will at no distant day, secure more confidence for the wisdom of its projectors, than the most sanguine will now award to it) was abandoned, and so far as the true interests of the State were involved, entirely lost. The branches of our main lines, most important to the re-bild world. Every tendency of the times is accel-the people, on both sudes of the channel, is coming in like a flow for free trade; and, before the farmers of the venue, were abandoned, and many millions of dollars invested in these unfinished works, with eighty miles of finished canal, were given in to the hands of individual corporate enterprize without those wholesome restrictions that cared for the Siate, and general bankruptcy had well nigh the sanction of our people under the disordered morals attendant upon this whole scheme, of a misapplication of true State policy.

will apply to all the departments of government, and is peculiarly in force when reference is made to the execu-into the British ports before the grain-freighted ships tive branch. The present Governor is allied to the democratic party, to be sure, but the soundness of his opinions upon all questions involving the interest of the State, are admitted, even by those who for ulterior party purposes would sacrifice every thing. -

Governor Shunk should be re-elected by that decisive vote which can be produced under the present arrangement of political parties, only by all good men, supporting those who have administered public affairs in Pennsylvania so very well for the past three years. Who have not turned to the right or the left for popularity's sake, nor projected measures for mere party enhancement, or individual or family aggrandizement; who answer to the fullest extent, expectations formed from close observation while filling various official stations throughout a period of thirty years. Is this not so ? Can there be faithful officer, whose integrity is as proverbial as his

o relieve our own Treasury, or cripple the resources of Mexico-just so long the plan appeared to receive the cordial commendation of the National Intelligencer .-As we said day before yesterday, we were agreeably surprized to find the Federal organ endorsing so fully scheme of operations which the Administration had so early considered and determined to adopt. We know nderd, that when some months ago the same mode of procedure, as applied to the ports of California, then in ur possession, was laid before Congress and the country. the National Intell gencer, like' the other leading Federal papers, had taken no exceptions to it what

wyer. The rightinf every helligerent nation to collect by its military authority, and by the hands of its military agenta, imposta and duties upon such merchandise as it may admit into those enemy ports which it holds in ulitary possession, is a principle of international law, established beyond all possibility of dispute. It has been repeatedly affirmed in a series of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in one case a rast (the case of the United States vs. Rice, which is found in 4 Wheaton's Reports, page 254) it was unani-

mously affirmed by the court, as against our own government, and in favor of the military authorities of Great Britain. In that case the court says:

" By the conquest and military occupation of Cas tine, the enemy acquired that firm possession which en-tine, the enemy acquired that firm possession which en-abled him to express the failest right of snorreignty over that place. The sove eignty of the United States over the territory was of course, suspended, and the laws of the United States could no longer be rightfully enof the United States child no longer using the synthesis to force there, or he obligatory upon the inhabitants who remained and submitted to the conquerors. By the sur-render the inhabitants passed under a temporary allegi-ance to the British Government, and were bound by such laws, and such only, as it chose to recognize and impose. tuwe, and such only, as it chose to recognize and impose. From the nature of the case, no ther laws could be ub-ligatory upon them, for where there is no protection or allegiance or sovereignty, there can be no claim to obe-dience. Castine was, therefore, during this period, so for an argument our resonance have to be descent a funcfar as respected our revenue laws, to be deemed a foreign port; and goods imported into it by the inhabitants were subject to such duties only as the British govern ment chose to require. Such goods were in no correct

ense imported into the United States." It will be perceived that the right of 'the British auhorities to collect a revenue on goods imported into Castine, as here affirmed by our own Supre Court, is a right deemed by the Court to arise exclusively out of the "military occupation " of that place by British military and naval forces. It is recognised as a belligerent right, incident to millitary operations, depending upon military occupation, and to be exercised by military authority.'

Free Trade in Europe.

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter of Elibu Burritt, now in Europe. They contain facts, which, coming from a friend of "protection," are of double force : .

" The principles of free trade are fast gaining ground through the European part of Christendom, and Provi-dence seems to recognize them, as the primitive statues great west shall be able to turn up the sol of all their vast prairies, prohably every port in Europe will be

There is another point or which much misapprehension exists in America, to use a very charitable term. In the elaborate arguments which have been put forth to convince the west that the opening of British ports to foreign grain would be of no advantage to them, it has been that the the were converting the the set of the the set of the s been stated that there were corn-growing countries near er to Great Britain than any the American States ; tha Laissey-faire may well be the motto-let us alone, is these countries would be able to take advantage of every now more than ever the policy of Pennsylvania. This favorable turn in the English market, and supply every into the British ports before the granting decision from America could get half-way across the ocean.... Now, there has been, I foar, something less bonest than misapprehension perpetrated to the disadvantage of the west on this important point. Having made special in-quiries of several corn-dealers here, I learn that, virtually, there is no grain-growing country nearer to England than the United States; that the average passage from Odessa to Liverpool is from seventy to eighty days; that the average passage from Dantzic to the same port sumes as much time, on an average, as a passage from New York."

> We are glad to see that the "Tioga County Herald " has procured an entire new sui', and come out. now, quite a dandy. It is now a very neatly printed paper

A CAU-TIC REBUKE .- The following pungent passage taken from the Louisville Demothe least doubt as to the propriety of retaining a tried, crat, presents the feelings of the true-blue Federalist, who coincide with the views contain-

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ !!

Copilization of the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa With 5000 Mexicans troops - The Slaugh-ter immense on the part of the Enemy. -Only 65 Americans killed and wounded,

The Princeton unled from Vers Cruz on the 29th ult., bringing the glorious intelligence of the reduction of the Portress of San Juan de Ul on and un ouditional surrender. We are inlebted to one of the officers for the following summary of proceeding. This most brillian Mexicans at La Concada, in which the Amer-achtevement will redound more to the gloy of irans were victorious, and 36 of the enemy he Army and Navy, than any that has yet taken al ce in our military annais : March 9th, disembarkation of troops took

place ; on the 13th the investment of the city completed : 18th, trenches opened. On night of the 22nd, city summoned to surrender-on re-fussi, seven mortars opened a fire of bombs- then retired to Vegas. A reinforcement of fusal, seven mortars opened a fire of bombs-on the 24th, Navy batteries, 3 long 32-pounders and 3 64 pound Paixhan guns, opened fire in Morrison, on whose appearance the Mexicans the morning-distance. 700 varde. On/ the 25 h, another battery of 4 24-pounders opened. Navy batteries opened a breach in the walls of the city -the fire very destructive to the town.

On the 26th, early in the morning, the enemy proposed to surrender. Gens. Worth and Pillow and Col. Totten were appointed commissioners by Gen. Scott. On the 29 h negotiationa completed, and Castle surrendered ; and Mexican troops marched out and laid down their . r ne.-The American troops occupied the city and hatteries of the town and castle at noon of that day-American ensign hoisted over both, and valuted by our vessels. The garrison of about 4000 men prisouers of war, and sent to their homes on parole; 5 Generals, 60 superior officers, and 270 company officers taken. Loss in our army from the day of landing,

March 9.h. is 65 killed, Capt. John D. Vinton, 2nd artillery ; Capt. A burtis, 2nd infantry .-Midshipman P. B. Shabrick, navy. Officers wounded. Col. Dickinson, S. C. volunteers, severely ; Lieut, A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly. Lieut, Delone. in Davi ison's 2nd infantry, very slightly. Lieut. Lewis Neil, 2nd dragnons. this season, many of whom are now engaged verely. All the the wounded are doing well.

immense. The commanding general station ed is the central point, and we have already some theci y; second in comand held the castle Regular force about 3000-the same number of irregulars. Outside the city was General La ing. As Americans can now hold property Vega, with a force of 6,000 to 10,000 cavalry. Col. Harney, with between 200 and 300 U.S. dragoons charged and repulsed this immense force with terrible carnage, scattering them in all directions. They had barricaded the bridge butour artillery soon knocked away this obstruction, and gave Harney's command a chance at them. In the attack on the town and castle, only our smaller vessels, drawing not more than 9 feet water were available ; but few shot and shells were thrown into the Castle.

AN UNHEARD OF OUTRAGE .- Retribution. -The Greensburgh, Pa., papers give an ac-count of a singular occurrence. They state that on Thursday night, the 25 ult., the barn of Jacob Hill, Esq., of Armstrong county, was fired by an incendiary and burn d to the ground. Five heal of houses and a very large amount of 6 ship's guns by hand, as the Californians had various kinds of grain were consumed in the flames. The vindictive incendiary, Dr. Shultz, a German doctor, who lived in Leechburgh, some year or two since, after he had had fired the barn, threw a torpedo, heavily charged with powder, through the window of a small detached building, in which three sons of Mr. Hill slept, and went round to look in the keyhole to witness its effects, when it exploded, and the handle of the door, by the force of the explosion, struck the wretched being on the lower aw. shattering it most dreadfully and otherwise mutilating him most horribly. He was shortly alterwards found, and is now confined in the of it yet, is the report of the Californians them jail of Armstrong county to await his trial.-Strange to say, none of the immates were injured, although one of the boys was blown against the ceiling. There were found about the person of this

monster two revolving pistols, and a doublebarrelled gun, all loaded, a dick knife and another torpedo, weighing about seven pounds. supposed to have been intended to blow up the dwelling house. There is no doubt but that they had shed American blood.

the wretch intended murdering the whole family wetch his career was thus providen i ally cut short. Dr. Shultz had some difficulty with Mr. Later from New Mexico.

More Conflicts with the Insurgents-Eight Americans Massacred-Sickness at Santa Fe.

PITTERURO, Spril 6th, 1847. The St. Is wis Revielle of the Sist ult. contains Santa Fe news to the 3d of February. Several actions had taken place between the insurrectionists and the Americans. Col. Price, with 350 men, had a battle with 2000 Mexicans at La Concada, in which the Amerkiled. Another battle occurred a few days afterwards at Sans Cada, with a similar result. An action had occurred between the Missouri volunteers and the Mexicans, at Moro, in which Capt. Headley, the commander of

200 men was sent from Santa Fe, under Col. abandoned Moro, after murdering eight Americans. The insurrectionists are mostly of the rabble. Dun Vagil, the Secretary of State under Guv. Bent, was acting as Governor of Santa Fe. In a skirmish between the volunteers unler Capt. St. Vrain and the insurrectionists a Mexican was killed wearing Gov. Bent's coat

and shirt. There was much sickness at Santa Fe, from three to five deaths occurring daily, mostly teamsters. FROM CALIFORNIA.--- A letter dated Yerba

Buena, Nov. 1846, says : From St. Luis Obispo to St. Juan Capustan, the country is in pussession of the Californias ; 150 Americans under Gillespie, have possession of Si. Diego. Col. Fremont, with 500 men and 4 pieces of artillery, left Monterey on the 16th inst., for the south, where the U. S. ship Congress awaits his movements. Two months must elapse before peace is restored. The windward coast has remained comparatively quiet. Over 500 men have emigrated here with Col. Fremont, and the others are forming Of the Mexicans the slaughter is said to be a busy settlement about St. Francisco. This thing of a town ; next year 200 houses will be built, being double the number now exist here, they have taken advantage of the times to secure building lots ; speculation is active. large tracts of land are daily changing hands. and we see the bustle of American industry in all the north of California.

Another letter to the Boston Traveller, of the 15th Nov. last says :

Com. Stockton, with the Congress, was on his way down, and also Major (now Colonel) Fremont, with 180 riflemen, in the ship Ster ing, of Boston, (the S. was bound to San Die-On the passage, the Sterling spoke the go.) Vandalia, and on learning the news. [of the Mexicans having hemmed in 300 troops at the Pueblo, and compelled them to capitulate.] Fremont'ordered the Sterling to Monterey .-On the Commodore's arrival at St. Pedro, he took up his march for the Pueblo, dragging up driven off every animal. At the rancho of Sepulvida, they met a large force of the enemy-sending 100 men in advance with orders to receive the fire of the Californians, and fall back on the main body without returning their fire, he succeeded in decoying the enemy (who. thinking the Americans were about to retreat, and that they were also without cannon) close up to the main body, which was formed in a triangle, with the guns hic by the men and loaded with grape and cannister, when the wings were extended, and a most deadly fire opened upon them. The only report we have

selves. They state that they lost in killed 100 men, and more than that number wounded, besides about 100 prisoners. The poor horses suffereil severely. Many of these people in arms had signed an obligation not to take up

arms during the war, and were on parole; they will no doubt be hung. Stockton is much enraged, and threatened, when he went from here, to execute severe vengeance on them if-

At Santa Barbara, one hundred and fifty mounted and well armed Californians attacked L'eut. Talbut.one of Fremont's young officers,

AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA .- At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming num bers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the General, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style; led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas ! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Cristenden occupied-and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regimen: had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which had helped to confirm the opinion of the General that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps. Gen. Taylor who as before said, could only

see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions into the belief that they were about to faiter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, -, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do-this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle -it will not answer, sir ;" and with this he elenched his teeth and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications, that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crosed the uneven places, and were seen ascending the slope of the valley shoulder to shoulder. and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx o Mexico gave away and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance I the old General, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gra-dually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortifi cation which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old General could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old-Kentuck." he exclaimed, talking as it were to perior body of men. Gen. Wool frequentie himself and rising in his saddle-" That's the - them." and way to do it ; give them the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks body of men he had ever seen. as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incient, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship ; but it must be borne in mind that are making for the United States ponton book under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the Godiof Battles with some legree of familiarity.

THE GALLANT DEAD .- The field of Buena Vista, though fought whith heroic courage, and gallanity won, by Gen. Taylor and his brave compatriots in armns, struck down many a gallant spirit.

The American loss in killed and wounded is stated at 700, of which 65 were officers, or the enemy capitulates, than was at first sp posed. The New Orleans Times sats. Letter who was left in charge there with ten men; ed in the famous anti-American speech of their Hill previous to his leaving Leechburg, about they were quartered in Robbins' house. The file.

ATTEMPT OF MURDER. ---- We understand that THE KENTUCKT REGIMENT-AN INCIDENT Mr. McEwan, a respectable and rmer, living in the township of Sheffield, while wealthy returning home a few days ago, overtook on returning home a new uays ago, overtook on road a poor man, who was plodding along with some difficulty. Mr. M. asked him to rider, which be did. He stated that he had been sicht and was getting better ; that he was in search of something to do to pay for his board until his strength returned sufficiently to allow him his supper and bed. In the course of the evening, Mr. McEwan had conned some money, which he had just received ; this was abserved by the stranger, who also, it teem, watched Mr. M. and his wife when they went to bed, and noticed that the husband slept at the front; but the wife having occasion bot long after to get up to look after the children, got in the husband's place. Some time in the night, this ungrateful villian got hold of the aze, and stealing in the bedroom where hospit ble friends were steeping, unconscious of there being a viper in their house, aimed a deadly blow at the person sleeping in the front of the hed, supposing it to have been the husband. The axe struck the poor woman, fraituring her skull ; this awoke the husband, who, not know. ing exactly what the matter was, made some oise,' when the blood thirsty brate struck him with the axe, but fortunately he reached too far and struck the wall, Mr. McEwan than sprang upon the man before he had time to sinke again

and threw him on the floor, when he managed to tie him, and then sent for assistance to some of the neighbors. The was examined by the magistrates, and committed to jail in this city to await his trial at the next Assizes. We hear that Mrs. McEwan is so badly injured that her lite is despaired of. The culprit assigns poverty and destitution as the reason of hu murderous attempt. A very poor reason indeed. -Albany Herald.

THE VOLUNTEERS .- It has been mentioned in the accounts which have been published of the great battle tought by Gen. Taylor on the 23d of February, that the Indiana volunteers did not behave with the firmness and gallanter which distinguished the other divisions of the army engaged in that sangumary contest. In the interesting account of the baule which we published yesterday, the writer alluded in the most disparaging terms (which we omitted,) of the conduct of this brigade, and also of the Arkansas troops. There was evidently much exaggeration in the statement, for the sameleiier speaks in another place, of "hundreds, some say thousands, of volunteers," taking refuge in ranchos, and thus leaving the battle to be fonght by a mere handful left on the fielda statement which shows improbability upon the face of it, for Taylor had only 4500 men at most to fight the 20,000 of Santa Anna, and therefore could not spare thousands. The true statement is probably that made by Lieut. Crittenden-that the Indiana troops were at one time thrown into confusion, and retreated in great precipitation and disorder, but that the main body of them were afterwards railed, and bravely met the enemy. The heavy loss they sustained proves the fact. That some of them did not return to the field is exident from Gen. Tavlor's ad lress to the troops after the battle The Illinois, Mississippi and Kennicky ngiments are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The Illinois is said to be a very suremarked in the course of the march from So Antonio to Parras, that they were the fast

UTILITY OF INDIA RUBBER .- Since the wa with Mexico has commenced, the usefulness of India rubber has been illustrated in a variet of vays. The War Department, the Union sais, for some time past has kept sixteen factories, working under Mr. Goodyear's patents. They which, though light and portable, will but filty men, it is said, at a time and in perkel safety, it matters not what current they have to contend with.) tents, knapsarks, watersarks, provisions bags, (to take the place of boxes and parrels.) ammunition sacks and covers, and a great many gimilar articles, for which, after a full and fair, trial, this preparation has been found much better adapted than aught else.

THE LENGTH OF THE SEIGE .- The seige . Vera Cruz will probably last longer, unless

name? Certainly not. What demands it? public interest ! Do the people desire the change ! What would leader, Hon. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. be gained ? Nothing, is the only answer at the command of truth and fairness; while there is at least the necessity of a trial. before as much can be said of a new man.

It has been urged by the leading party press upon the one side, that Governor Shunk has not pursued a wise and judicious policy for Pennsylvania, in withholding his assent to acts of incorporation whenever the salatary provision of individual liability has been omitted. We think that justice is not done to the Governor in this obinction. The whole history of our legislation now shows clearly the inequality, the rank injustice of exempling by special laws, men who have capital which proceed to the camp of Santa Anna, and there they use for their own interest, from that same measure of liability which by law rests upon every individual in the State. Can there be harm in enforcing so wise and salutary a precaution ? Men will not come into our State and invest their capital, says our sagacious neighbor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette. Why, we ask ? It is because we will not permit them to come here under a special authority of law, releasing them from the same measure of liability to perform faithfully all contracts, pay truly the full sum of any indebtedness which every private citizen of the State is under to them ? If so, they had better stay away; for the very desire to come with this advantage, shows a wrong; exhibits a disposition that should be promptly rebuked by every intelligent, business community.

The time is not far distant, when the men who ask the people through their representatives, for special enactments of any kind, with a view to increase their pecuniary interest, will be suspected of designs that are not legitimate, and repulsed with the significant enunciation, that the republican institutions of America are violated, and her citizens insulted, when special privileges of any nature are asked by any class of men.

Mexican Ports Opened.

The Washington Union publishes the details of the Tariff to be collected at the ports and places in Mexico, in possession of the United States.

In regard to the justice of making the enemy pay the expenses of the war they have provoked, the editor of the Union hold the following language :--

"So long as the plan of collecting military contributions out of the public property of Mexico, to defray in part the expenses of the war, and in the shape of duties to be levied upon imports into those ports of Mexico this plan could claim to be of "Whig" origin, so long Illinois. He is a son of Mr. Adam Baker, as General Waddy Thompson was deemed to be its as-thor, and so long as it was merely proposed and not ac-Baker, a brother of the Captain's is also in the thor, and so long as it was merely proposed and not acted upon practically to any such extent as considerably | First Pennsylvania Regiment.

Whereas, This country has been plunged into an unjust. wicked and attrocious war by President : therefore

Resolved, That we lied like the d-1, when we voted that the war was brought on by the act of Mexico.

2. That the declaration of war be rescinded and our aimy disbanded.

3. That commissioners be appointed, Corwin chairman, to proceed to Mexico to beg a peace.

That these commissioners, clothed in 4. sachcloth and ashes, with their heads shaved. falling down at his feet, ask pardon of him for the wrongs done his country.

5. That Texas be surrendered to Mexico. and that \$50.000,000 be appropriated to indemnify her for the expenses of the war.

6 That all the Mexican soldiers who have been wounded are entitled to a pension from the United States, and that the families of the suldiers in Mexico who have been killed, be supported at the public expense of the United States.

7. That the President be impeached for making the Whigs vote a falsehood in saying that war existed by the act of Mexico, and that Gen. Taylor he cashiered for obeying unconstitutional and wicked orders.

8. That the thanks of Congress are due to Mexico for her gallant and persevering re-sistance to an unjust and wicked invasion of her territory, and that Santa Anna, Ampudia, and Arsta, have each a medal struck with a suitable device in commemoration of their glorious services in the cause of national justice.

SUFFERING OF MEXICAN SOLDIERS .- The Mexican papers, alluding to Santa Anna's march from San Luis says that his troops suffered very severely. Stagnant water sold at Matehu's at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell, overcome with fatigue, and pershed without shelter in the snow. Bitterly is the administration denounced for not having rajsed means to mitigate their hardships.

PENNSYLVANIANS .- Captain Baker, of the Second Illinois Regiment, who is reported as bring wound din the late brilliant victory gained by Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, was raised in Pittsburg, and lived theie until about six years ago, when he moved to Alton, in the State of

two years since, and had not been heard of house was surrounded, and they ordered to since, in that neighborhood, until the night of surrender unconditionally., Talbot refused to the dreadful attempt to murder Mr. Hill's surrender on any conditions. Coolly packing family. It has since been found out that he up their provisions, &c., they marche resides in Alleghany city in the capacity of the house to sell their lives at a dear rate, but eostler. It is to be hoped that justice will be though surrounded with this immense odds

his crime.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS .- The Boston Journal says : Within a short period, very earnest applications for Christian teachers have been made to the missionaries of the Madura station, in India, from thirty-four different cities or villages. And it is known that for some years (past, solicitations at the various Mission stations in the Eastern countries, for the supply of instructors to surround

ing districts, have been constantly multiplying. In view of such indications of Providence, in that and other lands, the Board have recent ly appointed twenty new Missionaries, in ad-dition to the companies sent out within a few

months past. To meet the exigency, the Boston Churches connected with the Society, have this year made very liberal advances on their former annual contributions. And it is believed there will be a corresponding liberality in other portions of the land.

It is also ascertained that, happily to meet

the increasing calls from abroad, there is at present a great increase of the Missionary spirit in various Theological schools. Of those connected with the Union Seminary at New York, twenty-six have signified their willingness to enter the foreign field of minister labor, on the completion of their preparatory studies.

THE WHEAT CROP. - The Danville (Pa.) Democrat says :--- We learn from various parts of this and adjoining counties, that winer grain generally looks well, and has not been injured to that extent which was anticipated some weeks ago. The grain on high and dry ground particularly is said to be in excellen condition, while that on the low lands has been injured by frost to some extent, there not having been sufficient snow this winter to protect

the roots. On the whole, however, th pects are considered (avorable.-Baltimor Sun.

THE GRAIN CROP .- The newspapers in the neighboring counties of this State, speak of th promising appearance of the winter grain crops. which remove all fears that were entertained that I the wheat had been killed by the wet weather and the frost. • •

d out o meted out to him according to the enormity of they were not attacked. Talbot drew his men off to the hills, just back of the mission, followed all the way by the cowardly miscreants who were threatening to devour him if he aid not lay down his arms, but none of them was willing to take the first taste. Halting on a hill, where the Americans had rather the advantage, the brave barbarians set fire to the grass in a circle round the little party, perhaps preferring to devour them after being cooked, but they would not stay to be cooked, and the prave little Talbot marched his men through the fire, and crossing the mountains into the Tulares, led them safely to Monterey on foot, where, Mr. Larkin writes, they arrived safe a

> few davs since. SHAHOKIN SCHUTE.-The Sunbury Ameri

can of Saturday last, save :

"We regret to say that the schute at th Shamokin dam, near this place, is in a worse condition than it has been for years, and that rafts are often materially injured in passing through.

The same paper adds : " Ransom Foote of Augusta township, was drowned on Wednesday last, in running a log raft through the schute of the Shamokin dam, opposite this nlace. The schute has become very rough and dangerous this season. Mr. Foote was in the annals of war.

engaged in piloting rafts through the schute. The logs of the raft he was on parted, and he

fell through. He rose to the surface several times, but before he could be reached, he sank to rise no more. Another hand on the raft whose name we have not heard, was much crushed between two logs."

We understand he died soon after he was taken out of the water.

LOSS BY THE FAMINE .- The London Bank er's Circular, of February 12th, says : "If the ministers are nearly right in their estimate of can send, or that vessels can found to convey the value of the potatoes lost in Ireland, the whole loss of the British Islands during the prices of flour, wheat, rye and corn have adlast twelve months from potatoes, barley, oats, pigs, and the disease in cattle, connot be less than sixty millions sterling."

THE VICTORY .- Government has ordered national salutes to be fired from all the Naval

stations, in honor of the late victories. An il-Inmination is talked of.

Among the killed are Lt. Col. Henry Clay, Jr. son of the eminent statesman-and who, father and son, have given to their country and its government in this war, a practical support and devotion, which reflects additional lustre upon an illustrious name. Col. Yell, ex-governor of Arkansas, who resigned his seat in Congress, to share a soldier's fortune, and to meet so soon a soldier's death. Col. Hardin, formerly a member of Congress from Illinois. The Kentucky rifles suffered severely-besides Lt. Col. Clay, Col. McKee, and Captains Moss and Willismand the Kentucky cavalry lost Adjutant Vaughan. Capt. Lincoln, of the regular army, son of Gov. Lincolin, of Mass., who distinguished himself in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, fell acting as Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Lincoln resident in Ogdensburgh, in this State, and he leaves a wife and two children to mourn an event which brings

sorrow among a wide circle of friends. The Indiana Brigade lost Capt. Kinder and Walker. Harrington, of that city, were severely muntand Lieut, Parr; and the third Indiana regiment,

Capt. Faggat. Illinois mourns many a gallant son, and more than shares her quota of the dead. Besides Col. Hardin, Captains Zabriskie and Woodman, and Lieuls. Houghton, Bruntree, Fletcher, Fergusion, Rubbins, Bartleson. Atherron and Price.

To this painful array of death among the volunteer chivalry of the West, we might add many a galant name among the wounded. It was altogether one of the most sanguinary, as it was one of the most brilliant actions known

The recapitulation of the killed and wound

ed presents the following aggregate : Killed-3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, 14 Lieutenants-Total killed 27. Wounded-1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, Major, 9 Captains, 29 Lieutenants-Total wounded 37.-Albany Argus.

THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS .- The New York Express says : "It is now settled beyond all peradventure, that Europe will want a much larger supply of breadstuffs than we across the water. The consequence is, that vanced, and there is an absolute certainty that they will remain up for some time to come .-This great rise will go mainly into the pockets of our famiers, as only a small portion of last year's crop has reached the Atlantic States.-The immense lines of river, canal and lake na vigation, are to be most actively and profitably

engaged."

Chaddock, of the Evening, was exceeding? anxious to remain to witness the fall of Ven Cruz and the triumph of our arms, but he wat told by Gen. Scott, that he would have une D go to New Orleans and return thither, before that event happened. This is prohable for the bomb vessels had not arrived at the last date at Vera Cruz. The Hecla from New York on the 9th arrived at Havana on the 20th, and wa expected at Vera Ciuz on the 28th

ANTI RENT OUTRAGES .- The Albany Erro ing Journal gives the particulars of two cases of successful resistnce to law in Taghkame, Columbia county. In one, a man, who had be put in possession by a landford in place of a defaulting tenant ejected, was tarred and feather ed, and in the other an ejected tenant had bet restored by his heighbors, and upon the shead attempting to serve process against him. a M ensued, in which the landlord, Mr. Laringent his counsel, E. P. Cowels, Esq., and W.

GENERAL TAYLOR. - The Balumore Parts has the following pretty good one-good the cause true :

* A genileman, after reading Gen. Tarks despatches, yesterday, remarked that off his great characteristics was his modelly Yes," replied a celebrated wag, who standing by, "that is true, but no one can's' he is a retiring man."

SULLIVAN COUNTY .- By an act of the le slature at its recent session, a new count created out of the north eastern portion of b coming, which is to be organized this fair We have not been able to procure a copy the Bill, but understand that the township ken from this county, are Fox. Forks, ind land, Plunket's Creek, Shrewsbury, Danise and Cherry .- Lycoming Gazette.

MORE RUIN .- A new rolling mill is about to be established in the vicinity of Boston with a capital of \$500,000. The site on which be mill be the site on which be a capital of \$500,000. nill is to be erected was a short time a comparatively useless ; but the pressing at mand for sites for manufacturies has given of and increasing importance to this herelo neglected quarter.

GEN. TAYLOR'S NARROW ESCAPES. Washington Union of Saturday states that note addressed by Assistant Ajulant Bliss, m Gen. Taylor's army, mentions the fact that is General received two balls during the ball one passed through the cuff of the coal, a other through the front.