

Arrival of Santa Ana in Vera Cruz - Possession of California by the U. S. Naval Forces - Loss of the U. S. brig Truxton.

The following letter from an esteemed friend, attached to the squadron, gives the particulars of this melancholy affair. Extract of a letter from an officer attached to the 'Home Squadron' now at 'Anton Luza's,' near Vera Cruz dated

August 26th 1846.

I avail myself to the sailing of the U. S. cutter Legare, to give you an inkling of what is going on here.

Santa Ana arrived here on the 16th instant, from Havana, in the English merchant steamship Arab, accompanied by his lady and friend, Gen. Almonte. He was well received on his landing at Vera Cruz, but our counts say not very enthusiastic. He has gone to Mexico.

Through the English squadron stationed here, we were informed some time since that Com. Sloat, commanding the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific, had taken possession of California. This is what might have been expected.

I regret to inform you of the loss of the beautiful U. S. brig Truxton, by accounts the best vessel of her class in our service, Cap. E. W. Carpenter.

The Truxton sailed from here in the early part of this month for Tampico. On the 14th, while standing into the harbor of Tuspan, 120 miles north of Vera Cruz, a small Mexican coasting vessel was discovered, and soon after made a prize of, Capt. Carpenter engaged the captain of this vessel to pilot him into a safe anchorage, but in doing so ran the Truxton on a reef where she was soon in a very perilous situation. Capt. Carpenter then despatched Lieut. Berryman to the squadron for the assistance of a steamer. The boat in which this officer left was, after four days hard pulling, picked up by the St. Mary's off Vera Cruz. As soon as our Commodore was informed of the fact he sent the Princeton to Tuspan.

While the brig was on the reef, after departure of L. Berryman, two Mexican coasting vessels appeared in the offing these were captured by a boat's crew in charge of Lieut. Bushrod Hunter, but this gentleman was unable, from the violence of the gale blowing at the time to reach the wreck with his prizes, and was therefore compelled to make for this place, where he arrived several days ago. On the arrival of the Princeton at the Truxton, she was found abandoned, and stripped of all light articles by the Mexicans.

A flag of truce was sent on shore from the Princeton, by whom it was ascertained that Capt. Carpenter, his officers and crew, who were with him, landed at Tuspan on the 17th, and were very hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants. On the 19th they started on foot for Tampico, intending to offer themselves as prisoners of war; since then we have no further accounts of them. On the return of the flag of truce to the Princeton, the commander of that vessel finding there was no possibility of saving the Truxton, set her on fire, and she had burnt to the water's edge when the Princeton took her departure.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico:-

Commander, E. W. Carpenter; Acting Master, Isaac N. Briceland; Passed Midshipmen, John P. Burkhead, George B. Bissel, Pursuer, George F. Cutter; Assistant Surgeon, John S. Messersmith; Midshipman, Simeon S. Bassett; Captain's Clerks, H. Wilkinson; and seamen.

Lieut. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

The U. S. steam cutter Legare arrived here a few days since with despatches for Com. Conner. The day following a flag of truce was sent into Vera Cruz from the Cumberland.

Young OSCAR LAFAYETTE, the son of GEORGE, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by virtue of his glorious name. Six members of the Lafayette connection have now seats in the French Chamber of Deputies.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

CAMP BELKNAPE, opposite Brixia. August 8th, 1846.

DEAR LEDGER - By the arrival at this place of the steamer 'Big Hatchee,' we have received some later intelligence from that place, as also some news about the defeated Mexican army. The news from all is much the same as I have before sent you. Every body, officers, soldiers, citizens, are of the opinion that there is now going on a secret negotiation between the two Governments and that hostilities must soon cease, if indeed they did not terminate in the brilliant victory of the Rosca de la Palma. I have already advised you of the misas on the Mexico of the renowned Com. A. S. McKenzie. This gentleman, after he left us, went to Matamoros, where he had a long interview with Gen. Taylor and it is said that the next day he proceeded, under a strong escort to Jalapa, from which place he was to address the Mexican government.

It is so stated, (I know not how truly,) that that Government had sent two Commissioners to Gen. Taylor. They held their talk in the General's quarters, left the city the same day to overtake Com. McKenzie if possible. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the nature of these commissioners. Taylor very wisely keeps his own counsel in these matters.

The second item of news refers to the Mexican army. There are said to be 1400 men under Garza-jebel, about 10 miles above Reynosa, and that this is the entire number that can be rallied, who were in the actions of the 8th and 9th of May last. There is also a party of 'voluntarios,' about 300 strong, who are encamped about 8 miles higher up. These are 'nevi homines,' having never smelt powder.

There are also a party of cavalry, about 250 in number, who are bivouacked, but who are supposed to be watching the U. troops at Reynosa. They have been several times by the troops at that place, but scamper like rats when they see a live Yankee. This is the total, so far as I can learn, of the troops in Northern Mexico.

As the course the government is pursuing towards Maj. Gen. Gaines, has raised a considerable 'maus' among the southern portion of the volunteers. I will relate a little incident which will show you what the enemy thought of his movements.

While our battalion was encamped at the mouth of Brixia St. Jago, I became acquainted with a Mexican who had been in the two 'great battles,' but who was taken prisoner, and who is now at work for Uncle Sam at \$25 per month in the Quarter-master's Department. I asked him on one occasion, what they thought of Gen. Taylor? He replied 'Good, first-rate general, but had our General done his duty, they could have cut him off from his train, and nothing but the arrival of the mounted men ordered by your New Orleans General, (Gaines,) would have saved him. We were dumfounded when we heard that he had the law into his own hands, and ordered out such a large body of cavalry. We expected them on us with the same kind of a rush as the rest of you volunteers made. I heard a distinguished officer say that you could ride through Mexico with that kind of force. But as good luck would have it, your own government refused to receive this large addition to their army here, and we then picked up courage and at once commenced to justify Monterey. I was a prisoner when these news reached me, but I did not affect to conceal or deny the pleasure of hearing this. I told our American Captain Ogden, and I now tell you, that if these mounted men had come on, you would have been discharged before now. Your Government now see this, and they are about to court-martial General Gaines for his promptitude and patriotism?

Now I am not prepared to say that all this man's reasoning is correct, but I do very much fear that Gen. Gaines is to be made the scape goat of the administration, in the egregious mistake it committed in refusing to receive his requisitions for the six regiments of mounted men.

The Mexicans have seen one charge of cavalry so splendid and glorious, yet so destructive and ruinous to themselves, that this species of force is worse dreaded by them than any other.

As for Gen. Gaines himself, I predict that he will come out of his persecution unsatisfied. He is almost idolized by the southern and western volunteers, and we be to that administration that would inflict punishment on him for an act of devoted patriotism for which he is now to be tried.

I saw this poor Mexican several times while at Brixia; he seems to know something of the history of the United States. He told me that he was once stationed as sentry before Gen. Ampudia's tent, when he heard that officer say to another, 'General Jackson good General; General Gaines not good General; General Taylor, never heard of him.'

I rather think he has found out something of 'old Rough' by this time.

I still think we will not be able to raise fight, but that we will be discharged in less than three months; still, it is true, Gen. Taylor keeps sending us up the river, and (the Baltimore battalion) are ordered to take up the line of march on Monday next, for Comargo. It is my intention to see the halls of Montezuma, if I live, before I return to 'Quaker-Philadelphia,' as you call it. It is very difficult to get correct news here, but rumors we have by thousands. I send you nothing but what is generally believed by our officers. Even the passengers on the 'Big Hatchee' give four different stories. What I have written they all agree in. I give it to you for what you think it worth. Do as you please with it. Yours, &c.,

E. F. R\*\*\*\*\*.

By an express just passed here from Matamoros to Point Isabel, I learn that this morning Gen. Taylor was to have left Matamoros for Comargo, where he will establish his headquarters; he leaves about 2200 men in Matamoros and Fort Brown opposite.

Gen. Taylor's headquarters for the present will be at Comargo; Gen. Walley at Reynosa; Gen. Twiggs, at Matamoros. As our battalion is uninformed like regulars, we will, it is said, constitute the advanced guard of the army. In a few days, therefore, we will be soldiers, indeed.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of a vend. ex. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the house of J. G. Dyer, in Catawissa county, on Saturday the 20th day of September 1846.

The undivided one-half of two lots of ground situated in Catawissa township, Columbia county, marked in the general plan of said town as numbers fifty-six and fifty-seven, and in possession of Jacob Greig and Jonathan Keshner, following lot of Peter Simons and fronting on Main street of said town, whereon is erected a frame house and stable and stone blacksmith shop. Said taken in execution and to be sold at the property of Francis McGlath.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the same place and upon the following property, viz: at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz:-

All the defendant's interest in three lots of ground situated in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, the first bounded by the Susquehanna river, and lot of William McKelvey and the Catawissa Bridge Company, and fronting on Water street of said town. The other two lots fronting on Main street of said town, but situated on the east side of lot of defendant, on the north by lot of Joseph Hayburn, and on the west by Water street, whereon is erected a large two story

FRAME HOUSE AND Stable

with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Waters.

ALSO, By virtue of a writ of vend. ex. to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Danville, on Monday the 25th day of September inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to-wit:

A certain one-half lot of ground situated in North Danville, Columbia county, containing twenty-four and one-half feet in front, and about 100 feet in length, adjoining Church street on the east, lot occupied by John Miller on the north, on alley on the west, and Robert Young on the south, whereon is erected a small

DWELLING HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Shortridge.

HEAM BERRY Sheriff, Seamus's Orphans, Danville, Aug. 25 1846.

CATAWISSA FERRY.

The Subscriber has added a large NEW FLAT, with other Boats, at the Ferry near the Bridge, and is now prepared to receive anything from a load passenger to a six horse team, at reduced prices, and at short notice.

STACY MARGELUM.

DEMOCRAT.

"SERVE WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 19 1846.

Removal.

The Office of the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT' has been Removed into the new Brick Building, South side of Main street, a few doors below Market.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,' and receipt all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agencies in Philadelphia N. S. 59 Pine-street. New York " 160 Nassau-street. Boston " 40 State-street. Baltimore S. E. cor. Balt. and Calvert-sts. Merchants-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper as it is the only one published in the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- FOR CONGRESS, OWEN D. LEIB. FOR ASSEMBLY, STEWART PEARCE. FOR SHERIFF, BENJAMIN HAYMAN. FOR COMMISSIONER, PETER KLINE. FOR AUDITOR, JAMES McCORMICK. FOR CORONER, CORNELIUS CLECKNER.

AN APPRENTICE.

To the Printing business is wanted at this Office. An active boy 15 or 16 years of age will receive good encouragement.

Colonel Erasmus Hill of Luzerne county has been appointed Supervisor on the North Branch Canal in the place of Thomas Smith resigned.

THE COMMISSIONER.

In our editorial notice of the candidates upon the ticket last week, we omitted to speak of the nomination for County Commissioner. We only perceived the blunder when striking off our papers and regretted it especially in view of the fact that we had omitted all the other candidates. But a good word, when it is deserved is never too late, and we have to say, that PETER KLINE of Franklin township will make a good Commissioner, and that his unanimous nomination by the County Convention is a guaranty of his fitness and capacity for that office. He has made an excellent Auditor and as a Commissioner he will attend to the interests of the county and discharge his duties with correctness and fidelity.

We shall give our attention next week to the several articles that have appeared in the Danville Democrat in relation to the attempts of Senator Evans to have railroad iron admitted free of duty or to have duties remitted on importations made.

MORE 'RUIN.'

The proofs thicken daily that this country is going to destruction under Democratic Legislation. Witness the following statement of business done on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad &c just published. The amount of receipts on that road during the month of August 1846. it will be seen are only about double what they were for August 1845 and the increase in coal transported only 34,282 tons!! Will such facts staring them in the face how so prematurely ridiculous is this Whig cry of 'ruin' got up for the purpose of making political capital?

Table with 3 columns: Year, Month ending Aug 31, End Aug 31. Rows include Travel, Freight, Coal, Receipts, and Total.

The Harrisburg Union of the 9th says:—On Sunday week, an interesting little girl, daughter of M. Stephen McCally, of this borough, aged between 3 and 4 years, came to her death by eating the berries of a very poisonous plant called Nightshade. After several days of acute sufferings she died from the effects of the poison.

WHERE IS THE 'RUIN.'

The following statement of Exports of some articles of produce from the port of New York for the first eight months of 1846, is from the New York Tribune, a leading Whig news-paper, and there is also given the amount for corresponding months of 1845 in a parallel column. There has been a vast increase, as will be seen in the exportations of agricultural produce: the result embraced by the advocates of reduced tariff laws, from the repeal of the corn laws and the prospective reductions of our tariff of 1842. This fact is worth more than volumes of declamation and rant from politicians and demagogues.

Statement of certain exports from the port of New York for the first eight months of 1845 and 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Article, 1845, 1846. Rows include Flour-barrels, Meal-barrels, Corn-in-bushels, Wheat-bushels, Beef-barrels, Butter-kegs, Tallow-casks, Pork-barrels.

In the above statement from the Tribune it appears that next to Wheat the heaviest increase is in the article of Indian Corn: most of which has gone to England—invited there by a demand for cheap food, & by the removal of tariff restrictions. The whole amount of Indian corn exported in 1840 from this country was 572,240 bushels; but now in 1846 about the same amount of that article is exported in a period of eight months, from the port of New York alone! Indian Corn is not grown in England except as an ornamental plant in their gardens, nor is it produced, for exportation to much extent in any country but in ours. In this article we can enjoy very nearly a monopoly of the English market.—(Mr. Ficklin, App. Cong. Globe 1846 p. 1061.)

The market for this article abroad, is opening rapidly, and will go on extending vastly in future. In April 1846 Sir Robert Peel said in Parliament,—"I believe that a great revolution is taking place in Ireland by the introduction of meal made of Indian corn: and that there has been created a new taste for a better and more generous description of food. We find from the example of workmen on railways, who are subsisting for the first time on an article of foreign produce, on which they had never before been accustomed to live, that they are able to work much longer, are much better than when they subsisted on that watery food the potato. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the prejudices which have existed against this meal, but which are in the course of removal, there is an immense demand for the publication pointing out the way in which the meal can be cooked and dressed in the most approved manner in Ireland."

On another occasion, he said:—"I propose therefore that an article of grain which I believe might be applied to the fattening of cattle shall hereafter be imported duty free. It is an article of immense importance—maize or Indian corn. \* \* \* In this country its utility as human food is too much disregarded." We said a few weeks ago, that one reason why a lower tariff is proper now for this country, than in 1842 or 1844: was because foreign countries had reduced or abolished their duties upon our productions. The truth is that under low tariffs the markets of the world are widely opened to our productions, and especially to the products of agriculture, the great and paramount interest of the United States. We will only add, upon this subject, the following article from the N. Y. Tribune of September 14 1846, in regard to the present state of the exporting business at New York.

"The movement of produce forward to foreign ports is going on very actively, and nearly every description is improving in price. In this category are Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Pork, Beef, Lard, Ashes, Pickled Meats, Meal, Rye-Flour, Lead, &c. The improvements in Flour from the lowest point is nearly 75 cents; Corn 15 to 17 cents; Wheat 5 to 10 cents. By reference to our daily market reports, it will be seen that the purchases of Flour and Grain have been very large since the last steamship gave a fresh impetus to shipments, and that shippers have been able to sell much better prices. Within three days not less than 120,000 bushels Wheat, Corn and Rye have been taken for export, about one half being Wheat. This state of the market must be highly gratifying to the Western producers, the aggregate of such an advance has been experienced, calculated on the whole stock of the country and on the coming crops making an immense amount."

Some members of the opposite party in this country have begun their old game of abusing candidates upon the Democratic Ticket. If they are inclined to blackguard our candidates into a larger majority than they would otherwise get we have certainly no objection. They will find it hard work and poor pay.

PRICES OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The following statement correctly exhibits the state of the Philadelphia Market in regard to grain flour on the 23d June and on the 14th Sept. 1846. We quote from the Philadelphia Public Ledger in which the prices current are published daily: and it will be seen that the Farmers produce bears a better price than it did three months ago in the city market. This results no doubt from the heavy exportations made to supply the increasing demand in foreign countries for American productions; consequent upon the reduction of corn laws and tariff laws; those contrivances by which the children of oil and hunger, were taxed to benefit a selfish and heartless aristocracy.

Philadelphia Market 1846.

June 23.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is very dull; we hear of small sales of good brands at \$3 81, of common to fair at \$3 1/2, scraped \$3; fresh ground and extra family flour at \$4 a \$4 1/2. Rye Flour is held at \$2 1/2. Penna. Corn Meal \$2 1/2, Brandywine do \$2 1/2.

GRAIN, Wheat—Penna. red 86 cts; white 95 cts, Rye is held at 58 a 60 cts. Corn, 56 for white, 52 for Penna. flat & Southern round yellow, and 55 for Penna. round yellow Oats 34 c.

WHEAT.—19 a 20. September 14.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Flour continues with considerable firmness in price. We now quote sales at \$4 25 to \$4 31 for good fresh ground; \$3 94 to \$4 12 for old stock; and extra family flour at \$4 1/2 a 4 3/4. There is a little doing in Rye Flour and Corn Meal—the former is selling at \$2 1/2, and the latter is held at \$2 1/2 a \$2 3/4 for Penna. and \$2 1/2 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat has advanced, and large sales are making at 89 cents a 91 cents for Southern and 93c for white. The last sale of Rye was at 65c. Corn has slightly improved, good Southern yellow 58 a 59c and 59 a 60c for Penna. and white 53 a 54c. Oats are steady at 33 c for good Southern.

WHEAT.—21 a 22.

The Whigs of this County at their County Convention at Catawissa on Monday last nominated the following Ticket:

- Assembly—Isaac Low Sheriff—David Clark Commissioner—Lloyd Thomas Coroner—Thomas Plock Auditor—Baltis Appelman, jr. It is a ticket easily beaten.

The Luzerne county Democratic Convention met on Tuesday last and placed in nomination the following ticket:

- Assembly—George Fen termacher, Dr. Nathan Jackson For Postmaster—Samuel P. Callings For Commissioner—In Branson For Auditor—Silas Tomback For Coroner—John Myers

A cataract has been discovered on the river St. Louis, where it falls into the Western extremity of Lake Superior, which has never been described by any Geographer. It is said to be second to Niagara. The volume of water is very great, and the perpendicular height of the fall one hundred and fifty feet.

CHILLS AND FEVERS—Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of Intermittent Fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of those morbid fevers. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a person a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone and the blood so completely purified that fevers and ague or disease in any form will be absolutely impossible.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole of Philadelphia Mr. John Dixon of Easton Pa. and Messrs. Brownson & Brothers of Philadelphia are not agents of ours and as they purchase no Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills at our office we cannot guarantee as genuine any medicine they have for sale. Agent for Bloomsburg, George Weaver, For other Agents see advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. H. Pook, Mr. NORMAN E. DAVIS, to Miss REBECCA BITTERS, both of Bloomsburg.

By the Rev. D. S. Tobias, on the 17th inst. Mr. JACOB HEIMBERG, to Miss MARY ANN REEDY, of Moshoning.

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture near Bloomsburg on the night of the 17th inst. two

Fat Cattle: one a red steer with two white spots upon him and would weigh about 600—the other a black Heifer and would weigh about 250. They were purchased in Huntington township, Luzerne county. Any person giving information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble. LUDWICK LEIGHT Bloomsburg, September 19