

Columbia Democrat.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson

H. WEBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Volume X.]

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

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OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT.

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN, A FEW DOORS BELOW MARKET-STREET.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

THE GARLAND.



With sweetest flowers enriched,
From various gardens culled with care.

A DIRGE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY ELLEN GOODMAN.

Softly, peacefully,
Lay her to rest;
Place the turf lightly
On her young breast;
Gently solemnly,
Bend o'er the bed
Where ye have pillowed
Thus early her head.

Plant a young willow
Close by her grave;
Let its long branches
Soothingly wave;
Twine a sweet rose tree
Over the tomb;
Sprinkle fresh buds there—
Beauty and bloom.

Let a bright fountain
Limpid and clear,
Murmur its music,
Smile through a tear—
Scatter its diamonds
Where the loved lies—
Brilliant and starry,
Like angel's eyes.

Then shall the bright birds
On golden wing
Lingering ever,
Murmuring sing;
Then shall the soft breeze
Pensively sigh—
Bearing rich fragrance
And melody by.

Lay the sod lightly
Over her breast,
Calm be her slumbers,
Peaceful her rest.
Beautiful, lovely,
She was but given,
A fair bud to earth,
To blossom in Heaven.

An eccentric English divine was called upon to perform the funeral service of a dead debor. After the ceremony was performed, and the corpse was on its way to the church yard, the sheriff made a descent on the body and attached it for debt as by the then law of England, he had power to do.

'Move on!' said he priest.
'Stop!' shouted the sheriff.
'Move on!' exclaimed the priest again.
'This body is mine!' said the sheriff.
'This body is God's!' roared the priest.
'In the King's name, I command you to lower the coffin!' exclaimed the sheriff.
'Bury the man!' shouted the infuriated priest, 'and if the sheriff says three words, take him too! I've read the funeral service and somebody shall be buried!'

An English editor with much gravity says that they procure black writing ink in South Carolina by whipping the negroes until they cry, and then catching the tears.

[No. 89.]

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th inst. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnaissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, entering, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The 2d division of regular troops and a portion of Col. Hays's regiment of mounted volunteers was accordingly detached under Brig. Gen. Worth on this service, at noon on the 20th. A ten-inch mortar and two 24-pounder howitzers were placed in battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of Gen. Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except a camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the 1st division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that it moved forward the volunteer division under Major General Butler to its support, leaving one battalion, (1st Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which with some adjacent defences our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time General Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and a third was carried this morning at dawn of day. The Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior. I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the order of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of Gen. Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry, and regiments of Tennessee volunteers, have sustained the greatest loss. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.

2d Infantry.—Brevet 1st Lieutenant J. S. Woods, (serving with 1st infantry)
3d Infantry.—Captain L. N. Morris; Captain G. B. Field; Brevet Major P. F. Barbour; 1st Lieut. and Agent, D. S. Irwin; 2d Lieut. R. Hazlett.
4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. and Adj., C. Hoskins.
8th Infantry.—Capt. H. McKavett.
Maryland and Washington Battalions of Volunteers.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Watson.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

Ohio Regiment.—1st Lieut. M. Hunt.
Tennessee Regiment.—Captain W. B. Allen; Lieut. S. M. Putman.

WOUNDED.

Corps of Engineers.—Brevet Major J. K. T. Mansfield, slightly.
Corps of Topographical Engineers.—Capt. W. G. Williams, (in hands of the enemy).
1st Infantry.—Brevet Major J. L. Aber-

crombie, slightly; Capt. J. H. Lamotte, severely;—1st Lieut. J. C. Terrett, in the hands of the enemy, 2d Lieut. R. Dilworth severely.

3d Infantry.—Major W. W. Lear, severely; Capt. H. Bainbridge slightly.

4th Infantry.—1st Lieut. R. H. Graham severely.

5th Infantry.—1st Lieut. N. B. Russell, slightly.

7th Infantry.—2d Lieut. J. H. Potter, severely.

8th Infantry.—2d Lieut. George Wainwright, severely.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

General Staff.—Major General W. O. Butler slightly.

Ohio Regiment.—Col. A. M. Mitchell slightly; Capt. James George, slightly; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant A. W. Armstrong, very severely; 1st Lieut. N. Niles, severely; 1st Lieut. J. Muter, slightly.

Mississippi Regiment.—Lieut. Col. A. H. McClung, severely; Captain R. N. Downing, slightly; 1st Lieut. H. F. Cook slightly; 2d Lieut. R. K. Arthur, slightly.

DIVISION OF TEXAS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

1st Regiment.—Capt. R. A. Gillespie, mortally.

I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been everything that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier Gen. Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General, U. S. A. Com
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

[No. 90.]

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

Sir: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the 3d division, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warily engaged with the enemy in the town and have driven him, with considerable loss, to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday & to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. A. Com.
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

No. 91.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir: At noon on the 23d inst., while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag, a communication from the Governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow inhab-

itants to leave the city. By 11 o'clock, P. M., the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had, in the meantime, been placed in battery in cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from Gen. Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 1) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia at Gen. Worth's head quarters. Before the appointed time, however, Gen. Ampudia had signified to Gen. Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for 1 o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican general-in-chief were Generals Ortega and Requena and Don Manuel M. Llano, governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson, governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy (No. 4) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the government in these particulars.

I regret to report that Capt. Williams, topographical engineer, and Lieut. Terrett, 1st infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st.

Capt. Gatlin, 9th infantry, wounded [not badly] on the 23d.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

[No. 1.]

Dr. Franco De P. Morales, Governor
of New Leon to Major General Taylor.

MONTEREY, Sept. 26, 8 o'clock A. M.

As you are resolved to occupy the place by force of arms, and the Mexican general in chief resolved to defend it at every cost, as his honor and duty require him to do. Thousand of victims, who, from intelligence and want of means, find themselves now in a theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the right, which in all times, and all countries humanity extends. As governor of the State, and a legitimate representative of the people, I state their case to you, and hope from

your civilization and refinement that whatever may be the event of the present contest, you will issue orders the families shall be respected, or will grant a reasonable time for them to leave the capital.

I have the honor to salute our general in chief of the army of occupation of the United States, and to assure of you my highest considerations.
God and Liberty.

FRANCO DE P. MORALES.

GENERAL IN CHIEF of the Army of Occupation of the United States.

[No. 2.]

D. Pedro Ampudia, Gen. in chief, to Major Gen. Taylor.

HEAD QUARTERS AT MONTEREY, Sept. 23, 1846, 9 o'clock P. M.

SEÑOR GENERAL.—Having made the defence of which, I believe this city susceptible, I have fulfilled my duty, and have satisfied that military honor which, in a certain manner, is common to all armies of the civilized world.

To prosecute the defence, therefore, would only result in distress to the population who have already suffered enough from the misfortunes consequent on war, and taking it for granted that the American government has manifested a disposition to negotiate, I propose to you to evacuate the city and its fort, taking with me the *personelle* and *materielle* which have remained and under the assurance that no harm shall ensue to the inhabitants who have taken part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

To SENOR DON Z. TAYLOR, General-in-chief of the American Army.

[No. 3.]

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846, 7 o'clock, A. M.

Sir: Your communication, bearing date at nine o'clock P. M., on the 23d inst., had just been received by the hands of Col. Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort with all the personal and material of war, I have stated my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter a prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms, and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say that the rights of non-combatants will be respected.

In answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be despatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

SEÑOR D. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,
Gen. in Chief, Monterey.

'Are you an Old Fellow?'

'No, sir, I've been married a week.'

'I mean, do you belong to the order of Old Fellows?'

'No; I belong to the order of married men.'

'Thunder! how dumb! Are you a Mason?'

'No; I am a carpenter by trade.'

A hen with four legs is on exhibition at Providence R. I.

The Newspapers are telling of a man in Hallowell, Me., who ate beef till he had horns growing out of his forehead; and he afterwards ate sausages till he barked like a dog.

Perseverance and Enterprise of an American Youth.—There has been for several weeks past, at different hours of the day says the New York Tribune, in the stoop of the Astor House, a lad of sixteen exposing for sale a basket of soft clothes brushes, whose ready command of language for his customers recently attracted our notice in passing, and convinced that he was a shrewd Yankee lad, we entered into conversation with him and gradually drew from a brief narrative of his life, which developed the possession and practice of untiring industry, crowded as it ever is when united to perseverance: with the most brilliant success. Like many great men before him, he was ushered into his teens while performing the lowest duties of a printing office in Boston, where by his activity and prudence he acquired & laid by the necessary means for indulging his own trading power. His first effort was at the funeral services of the lamented Garrison, where he realized a very snug profit from the sale of mourning badges, and from that time with a running and judgment that would do honor to much older heads, he has taken advantage of every exciting breeze to waft him still nearer the goal of his ambition.—He accompanied the Boston Delegation to Baltimore Convention, where his ready wit commanded for his purse the most substantial compliments and at every crowded assembly social or political, like the razor strop man he is on the spot. During the height of the season just gone, he has been at Nahant, Newport, Saratoga, Niagara, and even at Montreal, during the races. He has \$800 deposited in the Savings Bank of his native city, and if his health be continued he will soon double that sum, for he is deriving a very brisk business in his present line. During the change hours he is in Wall Street, always ready to crack a joke or sell a bauble.

The American Soldier.—The attack upon Monterey, by the American forces under General Taylor, displays, in our judgment at least, as consummate military skill as was ever displayed in any of the great actions upon the Continent of Europe, and places in a favorable light the American soldier when compared with the veteran troops of any other country. The *trois jours* of September must convince the world that the American will be pre-eminent in war as he is foremost in the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce attending a state of peace. In this severe and sanguinary struggle against superior numbers who had every advantage of position, our troops have won imperishable glory. They displayed, not the blind fury of goaded men rushing like a torrent upon the enemy, nor yet the mechanical coldness and indifference of the trained soldier of Europe, but firm and unflinching bravery, directed by the highest military skill and with just enough of impetuosity to show that their hearts were in the contest. With such troops we are invincible.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A Cautious Fellow.—A few days ago in Berwick, Me., a good honest looking country fellow was looking at the telegraphic wires there with astonishment. A passer by asked him what he thought of it. 'Well I don't know exactly,' replied the fellow, 'but I am sure they won't get me to ride on the darned thing—they wires & posts would wear my breeches all to pieces.'

'Aint your name Gates?'

'No, it's Post.'

'Ah, I thought I was near it, gates and posts always goes together, you know.'

The Newspapers are telling of a man in Hallowell, Me., who ate beef till he had horns growing out of his forehead; and he afterwards ate sausages till he barked like a dog.