

who came from that place on the 7th... that Urrea was there, and that 5000 men would come in on the 8th.—Venencia is no doubt with them. Santa Anna is probably now between Monterey and Saltillo, with a large force, and although the rumor of a fight between him and Taylor is not credited to any extent, many are of opinion that there will be trouble in that quarter.

All these items taken together, show that the enemy are getting down again into the country they have evacuated, and as our forces are small about there, may succeed in harassing us much. Urrea at Victoria questions little trouble, as he will either come here or go to Matamoros for a while; but Santa Anna, with a large force approaching the Rio Grande, whilst all our forces are concentrating here, to those who are familiar with his policy, is anything but agreeable.

The Mexican who was tried yesterday for the murder of Bowlin, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, after the jury had retired for several hours. Each juror was sworn as to whether he had any prejudice against Mexicans, and near 50 rejected on that score. The white man, as an accessory, is being tried now.

Since the commencement of the Northern, five days ago, there has been no arrival here although a dozen departures. We are of course ignorant of the whereabouts of Gen. Scott, or whether he has left the Brazos.

Wagons are being numbered, and slings made for horses, very fast, preparatory to a shipment of troops somewhere. They must go by water, for the roads will be impassable in a day or two.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1. LATE FROM TAMPICO AND THE BRAZOS.

The schooner Cells, Capt. Ham, arrived last evening from Tampico—sailed on the 30th. We annex the following extracts from letters, and from the Tampico Sentinel of the 17th.

The report that Santa Anna has withdrawn the garrison from Vera Cruz, we presume allude only to the city and not to the Cratile.

Tampico, 18th February 1847.

This afternoon, the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city, and to march them into the interior, and it is supposed, by all now that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops, without a blow being struck.

Great preparations are being made here for something, but Gen. Paterson keeps every thing so close that it is impossible for any one to find out a thing concerning the next movement. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Scott.

Tampico, 10th February, 1847.

Gen. Scott landed under a salute. Orders have been given for a movement, and Gen. Twiggs goes to-morrow to the mouth of the river with a portion of his division, and the balance of the regulars (leaving enough Artillery only to take charge of our defence) will go forward as soon as transportation can be procured.

A correspondent of the Bulletin gives the following account of the capture of the Kentucky Cavalry, mentioned before: SALTILLO, Mexico, Feb. 1, 1847.

The capture of Major Gaines, and Captain C. M. Clay, of the Kentucky Cavalry, with 30 men, and Major Borland and Captain Pike of the Arkansas Cavalry, with 50 men, has just been confirmed. They were captured on the morning of the 22d of January, at El Saluda, 22 miles from this city on the San Luis road, by about 2000 Mexicans, under Minon. The party captured were sent out to reconnoitre the road, and had been absent several days. At the time of the capture, they were encamped in a valley. Here they had remained over night. A dense fog settled in the valley and as the sun rose and dispersed it, the Mexicans were discovered completely surrounding them. Escape was impossible, and to have fought would have been madness, as the entire force would inevitably have been slain. Surrender was the only condition left them, which they did not hesitate to accept. They were immediately marched off towards San Luis—the men being dismounted and the officers suffered to retain their horses. Captain Henry, of the Texas, who was acting as interpreter and guide for the detachment, made his escape the next day after the capture, on Major Gaines' horse, and arrived here with the intelligence. He dashed off in the face of the whole Mexican guard, killed two who pursued him, and rode his horse,

noble man, and he fell dead beneath him completing the remainder of the distance to this place on foot. This unlucky occurrence has created a great sensation in the army, and it is regretted the more on account of the influence it will have upon the Mexicans, whom it will incite to acts which they have not heretofore dared.

Misfortunes never come singly—another capture of our men has just been confirmed. Capt. Heady with 17 men of the Kentucky Cavalry, sent out to procure forage, has been captured by a party of Rancheros at a Rancho some 25 or 30 miles from here. I understand that this party were in attendance at a fandango, and were in such a state of intoxication as to be incapable of resistance. Whilst dancing and drinking, their arms were secured, and when the rancheros came in upon them, they had nothing to defend themselves with. They were likewise marched off to San Luis. So we go.

Santa Anna, in person, will not leave his strong hold at San Luis, unless it is to prevent our army from marching to the city of Mexico.

STILL LATER.

The U. S. propeller Washington, from the Brazos reached this city yesterday afternoon, having on board Major Gen. Butler, and other passengers, with some sick and discharged troops. The Washington left on the 23d. By this arrival we learn that the embarkation of the remainder of the troops at the Brazos would not be completed before the fifth of this month, as it was necessarily a slow work from the means and mode of embarkment, and the difficulties arising from the bar and shoal water. The cavalry had yet to be embarked.

Nothing further from Santa Anna at San Luis, but it is believed that his recent display towards Saltillo was merely intended to mask his real movement towards Vera Cruz, and that he has actually marched towards that point. One account had been received that he did contemplate an attack at one time on Saltillo, but was deterred from the attempt, by the difficulty of procuring water on the route.

It has been ascertained that Santa Anna had at San Luis 30,000 men, of which 7000 were Cavalry. From the present advice it is thought he may be able to reach Vera Cruz as soon as Gen. Scott and if he arrives before the latter, will be able to prevent the disembarkment of the troops or attack them if he finds only a portion landed. The whole of General Scott's force will amount to about 13,000 men, and an impression exists that Santa Anna will risk a fight at any rate, even if he has to encounter the whole body.

Gen. Taylor has about 6000 men at Saltillo, and has collected provisions there which, with what he had received from Camargo was sufficient for eight or ten months' supply of the force he had with him. The posts on the Rio Grande are very weakly defended, and could be carried without difficulty if the enemy only had the enterprise to undertake it. The Mexicans are constantly and most correctly informed of all our movements, strength of our different garrisons, supplies, &c. &c.

If the Castle of Vera Cruz is not speedily captured, we learn it is the intention of Gen. Scott to remove his troops from the range of the *romita*, and to blockade the city and Castle by sea and land.

A rumor prevailed that Gen. Taylor intended to advance from Saltillo in case it was ascertained Santa Anna had withdrawn his force from San Luis.

The Native candidate for Governor of this State is a very wealthy lawyer, resident in the city of Lancaster—a man of fair talents, but as thorough a Federalist in politics as there is living. We have no doubts that he will take great pleasure in slipping his neck from the trammels of the Nativist nomination, as soon as he sees a fair chance to help the opposition candidate. Of all men in the State, Mr. Reigart is the very man who would be most prompt to do a kindness like this for the Federalists.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Gen. Cass.—He has evinced great talent and firmness in meeting and resisting the political opposition which, in so difficult a moment, has been brought to bear against the country and the war, and his whole course has been so able and patriotic, that he has won troops of friends. In the war with England no man took the field with more ardor at the head of his regiment, and when Gen. Hull traitorously surrendered the army in the British, like a cavalier of old he broke his sword over a man in despair and anguish at that event. Such men and such principles are to be estimated and cherished by a free people.

From a report made to Congress we learn that he has arrived in this country from Europe during the past year, and is at different points.

DEMOCRATIC BLOOMSBURG

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

AGENCY.
V. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,' and receive all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agency in Philadelphia No. 50 Pine-street. New York " 160 Nassau-street. Boston " 16 State-street. Baltimore S. E. cor. B. & 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.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE 4TH OF MARCH CONVENTION.

We give in another column a synopsis of the doings of this body to which we invite attention. The Resolutions are peculiarly good and should not be overlooked. It will be seen that Governor Shunk received 100 votes being more than three-fourths of the whole number, and was afterwards unanimously nominated.

The proceedings of the Convention are represented as having been very harmonious, and the delegates separated with a firm confidence that they had presented to the people of the State a good and pure ticket for their electors.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Democratic State Convention having re-nominated Francis R. Shunk for Governor, and nominated Judge Longstreth, of Montgomery county, for Canal Commissioner, we place their names this week at our head, to remain there until the October election. Judge Longstreth comes before the people with strong recommendations from his quarter of the State, both as to character and competency. Of Governor Shunk we all have knowledge. He has been tried and always found faithful to the people. He has stuck to principle throughout his lifetime, without swerving either for fear or friendship. He is truly a safe Governor. We can all feel certain that while he is in the Executive chair there is no roguery or intrigue going on in that high station. This feeling may be strengthened and deepened in our sincere wish, and we doubt not that the interests of the Commonwealth require it.

WE THOUGHT SO.

The project of the speculators to get the control of the Public Improvements, is sliding through the Legislature.

From the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th inst, we extract the following—

The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company, and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt, passed finally, yeas 19, nays 11, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Bone, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darso, Gillis, Haines, Johnson, Jordan, Lewis, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, Gibbons, Spraker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Cierstaff, Hill, Hoover, Mason, Overfield, Pattinger and Ross—11.

The eleven nays above are all Democrats. Mr. Dimmick, Democrat, was absent. Of the nineteen votes in the affirmative, seventeen are Whigs, one (Mr. Common) Native American, and one (Mr. Gillis) bogus Democrat.

The article in the last Danville Intelligencer in relation to the \$2500 appropriation, is entirely a waste of ammunition, the bill having become a law some days previous, without opposition in either branch of the Legislature. The flag of the honesty of the Building Committee, will have about as much effect as the lightning of a musquito upon a elephant, and will be as little regarded by them, or those who are acquainted with them.

The editor appears very anxious to have the measure left to a vote of the people. We wonder if he would be willing to submit the following question to a vote of the people of the county? Shall the Public Buildings at Danville be given to the township of Monongahela shall they be sold, and the avails go to the County Treasurer?

Snow has been seen in Florida only twice in twenty years. So says an exchange paper.

For the Columbia Democrat.

Not having been gifted with musical ears, gab like those of Bloom, we do not wish to consume time to write two or three columns but propose to pay them in their own coin, and do it in the shape of rhyme.

Hit by Thunder.
How often in the course of things,
When life its disappointments brings,
Mankind exclaim beneath its stings,
Hit by thunder.

While struggling through this world of woe,
By careless sin we stub our toe,
And then we hastily cry 'O!
Hit by thunder.

When we go to a dance and get beat,
How apt to swear at our defeat,
And say it's all a cursed cheat,
Hit by thunder.

Should we have two dollars to pay,
Would we as gentlemen say nay,
Or rail, swear, fare and say
Hit by thunder.

Even if we fail to get the tin,
We cannot swear its a sin,
No gentleman would do such a thing,
Hit by thunder.

You of course expect fare low and good;
This the Espeytown delegation understood,
And charged you no more than men should,
Hit by thunder.

We have already consumed too much time,
And will quit while we feel fine,
And leave you to make the other rhyme
Hit by thunder.

HORREGON.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The following article from the Harrisburg Union is a fearless and opportune enunciation of our duties and obligations as Democrats, in the coming contest:

The great majority of the people of Pennsylvania belong to the Republican party, and the present Whig ascendancy is owing to one of those fluctuations in the course of popular suffrage which at times continue to take place without denoting anything more than the presence of some temporary excitement. No change of opinion has been effected; and the ranks of the Democratic party are as full now as they ever were in the days of our greatest strength. We have a fair field before us; and a bright prospect of success if we act in concert and present an unbroken front to our political opponents. The great watchword of the party is "principles, not men," and every Democrat should reflect that in laboring for the advancement of the ticket, he is not so much procuring the elevation of individuals as the continuance and stability of our free institutions. We cannot all be pleased in the selection, but we can all abide by the decision of our convention representing the people and expressing the voice of a majority of them. Discipline is a great point in politics as well as in war, and a Democrat who is guilty of insubordination is little better than a mutineer in the camp. If his judgment does not favor the principles of the party he can withdraw his allegiance and tender it to the opposite party, who will gladly receive any allies without hesitation or inquiry. If he cannot submit to our rules and will not support the regularly nominated candidate, but prefers an independent candidate, and bulks about the head quarters of a knot of turbulent disturbers of our political harmony, let him go from our midst at once and cease to perplex our deliberations and movements. We do not want the voices of such touch-and-go Democrats; they are foremost when there are any offices to be distributed or any patronage to be dispensed, loudest in vaunting their own peculiar and pre-eminent merits, and interfering with the just and deserving claims of those who have consistently and ardently advocated the true interests of the party.

At the present time there is an actual necessity for the practice of discipline and the exercise of a spirit of conciliation, if we wish to reap the benefit of our numbers and take advantage of the bickering and disunion of the Whigs. They are so intoxicated with the unusual reverse in their misfortunes that they cannot see the shining platform on which they stand, but look forward to the future with the vain confidence of self-deluded men. At the next election we shall carry the State by a majority of 20,000. The power which the Whigs have been entrusted with has already been abused, and it must be transferred to the representatives of the Democratic party.

The Court House at Newton, New Jersey, was recently burned down. The Board of Freeholders have decided to rebuild at Newton. That town contributes \$6500 towards the expense and the county \$9500, making \$15000 for the purpose required.—*U. S. Gazette*.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The 4th of March, being the day set apart for the meeting of the State Convention to nominate Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, the delegates assembled at the Court House at Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Convention was temporarily organized by appointing Hon. R. Kneass as President and on calling over the list of Delegates, it appeared that 130 were present. The Convention was then permanently organized by the appointment of Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY, of Butler county, as President and several Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

After various preliminaries were had, on motion, then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Governor, which resulted as follows:—

Francis R. Shunk received	100 votes
Nathaniel B. Eldred	14
Henry D. Foster	5
William Beatty	1
William Bigler	1
Ephraim Banks	1
J. B. Ard	1
George M. Hollenback	1

FRANCIS R. SHUNK having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the duly nominated candidate of the Democratic Convention, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

On motion of S. S. WINCHESTER, the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The Convention then took a recess until evening, when upon assembling, it proceeded to vote for the nomination of a Canal Commissioner. Upon the fifth vote it stood as follows:—

Morris Longstreth had	83 votes
Job Dillinger	17
Doct. J. Holmes	10
Wm. K. Huffnagle	4

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery county, having received a majority of all the votes given on the fifth vote, was declared duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. M'CAULEY, the nomination of MORRIS LONGSTRETH was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. J. Glancey Jones, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the members of this Convention are deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude for the abundance with which a bountiful providence has filled this land of freedom; and for the great prosperity that pervades the country in its moral and social condition and in all the industrial and productive pursuits of the people, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mechanical.

2. Resolved, That we, in common with the people of this country, deeply sympathize with those of Ireland and other parts of Europe, on whom the hard and withering hand of famine is laid, and whose miseries are aggravated by despotic rulers, who rob labor of its just reward and impoverish the many for the benefit of the few.

3. Resolved, That it is a source of gratification to the benevolent and philanthropic, to witness the Christian republican spirit which animates the people of these United States in extending aid to their suffering brethren in other countries, and that we recommend to our friends throughout the Commonwealth to make the most liberal contributions in money and provisions, according to the extent of their ability for their relief.

4. Resolved, That the increased prosperity and power of our great country, the result of her free institutions, and the faithful administration of the government, are satisfactory evidences that the accustomed war cry of our opponents as to the ruin to be accomplished by the tariff of 1846, will fail to have any other effect than to excite a feeling of ridicule towards the authors of these senseless predictions. Our farming, manufacturing and other industrial interests, are in the highest state of prosperity, and are not injuriously affected by the operations of the present tariff.

5. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and purity of the President and Vice President, of the United States, and of the several heads of departments, and recognize in the performance of their high constitutional duties, the just evidence of the ability and energy with which they have performed the duties of the high stations

appointed to them.

6. Resolved, That it is with our gratification we present FRANCIS R. SHUNK as our candidate for Governor; his private character is irreproachable, and his long public services afford the surest guaranty of his future fidelity and devotion to the public interests, and to sound Democratic principles. During his present term, his administration has been distinguished for an inflexible adherence to the cardinal principles of Democracy, sound economy, and a rigid maintenance of the public faith; his whole conduct, as well as the usages of the party, emphatically pointed to his re-nomination, and his re-election will be sustained by the suffrages of an honest and intelligent people.

7. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the just and decided course of Gov. SHUNK in the restrictions and responsibilities which he has so repeatedly urged upon the Legislature to be applied to Banking Institutions, the establishment of these securities to property, and the profits of labor in reference to the Banks chartered at the last session received our decided approbation, and as we believe, the approbation of the people; and we entirely approve of the able honest and upright course which he has pursued in interposing his veto to all corporations chartered for individual gain, by which an exemption was thus asked and conferred from the ordinary responsibilities of individual enterprise.

8. Resolved, That in the Hon. MORRIS LONGSTRETH we have a candidate for Canal Commissioner of whom the Democracy may well be proud. His inflexible integrity, high order of talents, and sound democratic principles, commend him to the cordial support and affection of every Democrat of Pennsylvania.

9. Resolved, That the recent action of the Senate of the United States, in the expulsion of Thomas Ritchie, the able and faithful exponent of the doctrines of Democracy, whose long life has evinced his fea less devotion to the maintenance of the great principles of free government, meets with our decided condemnation. The entire freedom of the press, in the examination of the conduct of public men in relation to public measures, is essential to the preservation of our liberties, and any attempt to coerce silence by punishment, will not fail to visit the authors of such a measure with the reprobation of every citizen who values the inestimable privilege of American freedom.

10. Resolved, That JAMES K. SNOWDEN, the late efficient State Treasurer, is entitled to the grateful thanks of the Democracy, for the services he has rendered the Commonwealth, in the successful performance of his official duties, and that his removal by the Federalists, shows how hypocritical were their shallow and fraudulent pretences put forth during the campaign of 1844, that they would proscrib the proscription.

11. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to give an individual and hearty support to the nomination of this Convention. Our candidates are eminently worthy of the support of the Democratic party and the people, and no Democrat who is true to his professions will permit himself, directly or indirectly, from any cause, to oppose them.

12. Resolved, That we are in favor of vigorous and energetic prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, repudiating the "masterly inactivity" policy, as unwise and impolitic, and only calculated to prolong the war, and check the patriotism which the justice of our cause has in such an eminent degree, produced throughout the United States.

13. Resolved, That the removal from the various offices at Washington by any opponent of the National Administration, or of Democratic principles and measures, has been long expected and is alike demanded by the Democracy, and the interests of the country, and can no longer be postponed or delayed.

The Whig State Convention at Harrisburg on Tuesday had elected General Irwin as the Governor.

It is stated that General Irwin, not having drunk liquor for twenty