

Capture of Tampico.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Mississippi at New Orleans, information was received of the capture of Tampico on the 15th ult.

The fleet sailed under Com. Conner on the 11th and 12th ults. On the 14th Commodore Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrel, Bonita and Reef, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton and St. Mary's. There was no opposition made to the American arm. The town was surrendered unconditionally, the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

The Mississippi sailed immediately to New Orleans for troops to garrison the captured town, and it is said that within three hours after Com. Perry announced the capture of the place, at New Orleans, all the necessary plans were made, all the requisitions sent out, messengers and even steamboats under way and in readiness to provide for all the contingencies of the case.

The N. O. Picayune says:

"Although the city was taken without the loss of blood, it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in the possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by land forces, the squadron will proceed to other business.

"We incline to the opinion that the place will become of the utmost consequence to the intended operations upon the interior. The withdrawal of the Mexican garrison is evidence that Santa Anna is making preparations for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi or Saltillo—more probably at the former."

From Mexico.

The news from Mexico is of considerable importance. The Mexican administration is said to be dissolved, and Almonte is going in England.

Santa Anna has been compelled to refund the two millions of dollars which he recently stole from a conducta.

How the new administration is to be composed is not mentioned. For the rest, it is evident that Santa Anna is collecting as large a force as possible at San Luis Potosi. The number of troops already under his command is said to be about eighteen thousand, which are expected to be augmented in a few weeks to thirty thousand. In view of this fact much anxiety appears to be felt by some as to the situation and prospects of our Army.

The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking in reference to this subject, says:

"The impression is, that Santa Anna is collecting so large a force with a view to assume the offensive and cut off the supplies and retreat of our army. Due allowance, however, ought to be made for the usual quantity of Mexican exaggeration, both as to numbers, discipline, and organization. Gen. Taylor is not likely to let them get into his rear, even supposing the very improbable case that Santa Anna should attempt to move against him from San Luis, from which it would be a most tedious and difficult march to Monterey. From an officer recently from the Army, we learn that the whole force under Gen. Taylor is from thirteen to fourteen thousand men. It is true a considerable portion of them are on the Rio Grande under the orders of Gen. Patterson, distributed between the different posts from the Brazos St. Jago to Camargo, but Santa Anna could make no movement in advance, without affording ample time to concentrate all these detachments to meet him. We do not believe he has sufficient enterprise, or that his army are either in a condition, or of proper stuff, to attempt by a coup de main to cut off Gen. Taylor's communications by the seizure of Matamoros, or any other point in his rear, and even if he did try it, we have every confidence they would pay dearly for the attempt. The Mexicans have met our troops on three different occasions, and each time they have been soundly flogged, and we are very much inclined to the belief that the views of Santa Anna are at present confined to check the further advance of Gen. Taylor, should he attempt it, and not to make long marches to attack him. Provisions and supplies of every nature are constantly going forward from hence to the Rio Grande, and in such large quantities, as leads to the inference that the Government have no present intention to decrease the force in that quarter, and for ourselves, we think that Gen. Taylor, as heretofore, will be able to take care of himself, and also give a good account of the enemy should he meet them."

From Chihuahua.

Intelligence from Chihuahua to the 21st of September, confirms the previous reports of the mob at that place having driven out the foreign residents. This action of the mob was precipitated, it is stated, by the conduct of Dr. Wislizenus, who had travelled with the wagons of Ikeyer, as far as Paso del Norte, but thence pushed a head to Chihuahua. He arrived there just about the time of the reception of the news of Gen. Kearney's entry into Santa Fe—put up at the Fonda, or inn for strangers, and requested permission of the owners to fire off his arms in the yard, as they had been loaded ever since he left Independence. Leave was granted, and he discharged about twenty guns. This firing was mistaken by the Mexicans for rejoicings of the Americans; and a company of fifty men waited upon the Governor and requested permission to punish them in-

santly; but he would suffer no violence, and advised the foreigners—Americans—to leave the city. The doctor was taken as a spy, was not suffered to leave his room for eight days, but at the end of that time, obtained permission to go to a rancho, about 20 miles, where the other foreigners were sent previously. General Wool has probably by this time reached Chihuahua, and taken possession of the town.—Saturday Post.

Latest from the Army! Occupation of Monclova by Gen. Wool, and Chihuahua by Col. Doniphan. Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 27th ult. of the steamship McKim, which left Brazos on the 24th ult., the papers of that city have the annexed interesting intelligence from the army:

Among the passengers by the McKim, were Major McLane and Graham, bearers of despatches, from Gen. Taylor to Washington, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis, bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool to Washington, as were also several officers and citizens, of whom a list is given elsewhere, and one hundred and fifty disabled and discharged volunteers. We had the pleasure, says the Delta, of an interview with Capt. Davis, and from the information which he politely communicated to us, we make up the following general summary of news.

On the 26th ult. when Gen. Wool had his command, numbering two thousand six hundred men, were within about one hundred miles of Monclova, the General received from Gen. Lopez, the Governor of Coahuila, a formal protest against his further invasion of Mexican territory, in forming him of the armistice that was entered into between Generals Taylor and Ampudia, at Monterey, and alleging that he should consider any further advance on his (Gen. Wool's) part as an infraction of the same.

Gen. Wool sent word to General Lopez, in reply, that he was aware of the existence of the armistice alluded to; that his Government, whose orders he was obeying, construed its terms differently from the interpretation which his Excellency Gen. Lopez had given it; that he was determined to continue his march, and would do so with the least possible delay. He did so, and on the 30th halted four miles north of the city of Monclova. To this place Gen. Lopez came quickly out, attended by an escort. He politely welcomed Gen. Wool to Coahuila, and offered him a peaceable surrender of the city of Monclova, explaining, at the same time, that the protest which he had previously forwarded to him was drawn up and despatched in the discharge of what he believed to be his duty to his own Government; but that so far as he and the civil authorities of the city were concerned—and there was no military force in the place—he would receive the General and his command as friends, and in return they looked for the treatment of friends from them.

The General then encamped his men where they were—a most favorable location—and with his staff and a detachment proceeded on, took possession of the city and raised the American flag over the citadel. One of the best houses in the place was offered to him for his headquarters—which offer was accepted. Gen. Wool's army, numbering 2600 men, was in excellent health and spirits. The country through which it passed is described as abounding in wheat, corn, beef, mutton, and every necessary means of subsistence, which could be had at reasonable prices. Capt. Davis reports that corn is raised in great quantities and of a quality surpassing anything he had before seen, and that the climate is delightful and the country generally very beautiful, fertile, and watered with numerous streams. General Wool marched from the Presidio del Rio Grande to Monclova, a distance of two hundred and four miles, in eleven marching days. He took along with him forty days' provisions for his columns, and another train with an equal amount, was a few days in his rear. These were the last supplies he expected to receive from Port Lavaca, as he designed opening communications with Taylor for receiving future supplies. Capt. D. left Monclova on the 2d November, taking Monterey in his route, having information to communicate to Gen. Taylor.

News was received at Monclova on the 2d inst., that Col. Doniphan, of the Missouri volunteers, who had been detached by Gen. Kearney, at Santa Fe, for that duty, had taken the city of Chihuahua, with 700 men. He entered the place without impediment—the town having surrendered without a gun being fired, as we always said would be the case.

Upon the arrival of despatches from the United States Government ordering an end to be put to the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Major Graham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp and inform them that each party was at liberty to act as it might think fit. Not an officer nor soldier was to be seen at Saltillo. Major Graham had an interview with the Governor, and informed him that the armistice was at an end, and requested him to despatch the intelligence to the Mexican commander-in-chief at San Luis Potosi.—The Governor desired Major Graham to proceed to San Luis and deliver his message; but that officers instructions being pre-emptory, he returned to Monterey.—When Major Graham left Monterey on the 16th November, Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. He was to have left the next day. Gen. Tay-

lor intended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment Dragoons, but would return again to Monterey, leaving Gen. Worth there. No resistance was anticipated from the enemy.

The reports from the Mexican camp, are, that Santa Anna is collecting the whole force of the nation, or so much of it as will rally under his banners, at San Luis Potosi, which place he is intrenching and fortifying with all possible diligence and precaution. It is estimated that there are already 10,000 men there, and that he means to increase this force to 30,000, and with them to await an attack from Gen. Taylor, and make a desperate effort—a final effort to defeat our forces.

He will, however, have to await some time, it is believed, before Gen. Taylor calls him out. For it is now believed, indeed, it is known, that henceforth the base of the operations of our army is to be not from Monterey—not from Camargo—not from Matamoros or Linares—but from the highest navigable point of the river above Tampico, and there our men and munitions are henceforth to converge—but, nous verrons.

On the 21st inst., seven companies of artillery, in all 674 men, were despatched from the Brazos with a good supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, in the steamships Neptune and Sea, to Tampico.—"These troops," says our correspondent, "are intended to relieve the navy which took and still holds possession of that place. This will give those gallant fellows an opportunity, which they much desire, to go further and conquer more. They have not yet told half their tale." The entire force sent over to Tampico was under Col. Gates of the artillery, who, we presume, will take command of that post.

Col. Riley, of the 2d Infantry, has been ordered to march with the whole of his regiment upon Victoria de Tamauilipat. He had left upon that service when our informant left Camargo. The troops under his command exceed 1,000. It was understood that several other columns were about moving from the river towards Tampico and the base of the Sierra del Madre. Gen. Arrea was said to be about Victoria with his command, and one or two other towns about the base of the Sierra del Madre, had been occupied by the enemy's cavalry. The present movement of our troops was understood to have the view of driving the enemy's forces beyond the mountains, and fully occupying the whole region between those mountains and the Rio Grande.

Altho' reports were rife that the country was infested with Mexican banditti and treacherous Indians, Capt. Davis left the camp with only two Mexican guides, and arrived safely in Monterey on the 8th instant. There he found things pretty much in repose, Gen. Taylor awaiting despatches from Washington. The camp was still sickly, and among those who were not convalescent as fast as desirable is Gen. Butler. His wound is still painful to a degree. Capt. Davis left Monterey on the 11th. On his return he met Maj. McLane a few miles from the city with despatches to Gen. Taylor. The despatches of which Major McLane was the bearer determined Gen. Taylor in his course, and gave a new direction to affairs along the whole Rio Grande; the first fruits of which were the despatching of the steamships Neptune and Sea from Brazos St. Jago on the 21st instant, with about 700 regulars of Col. Gates' command to Tampico. Maj. Gen. Patterson left, or was to leave Camargo on the 20th with a force of 1500 or 2000 men, via Brazos St. Jago, for the same destination.

Democratic Whig Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice the Democratic Whigs of Clearfield county held a meeting at the court house in Clearfield, on the evening of the 21 December, 1846.—On motion, the following officers were appointed:—JAMES B. GRAHAM, President, RON'T M'PHERSON and THOS M'KEE, Vice Presidents, and Nath'l Hughes and Isaac Southard, Sec'y's.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chair, on motion of Ellis Irwin it was

Resolved, That we appoint ALEX'R IRVIN, Esq. as one of the Representative delegates to represent this county (in connexion with another to be appointed from Centre county) in the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next.

Resolved, That we recommend JOAN LINTON, Esq. of Cambria county, as our Senatorial delegate to said convention; and recommend him to the other counties composing this Senatorial district for that purpose.

Resolved, That we know Gen JAMES LAVIN of Centre county, and are fully assured that the interests of the commonwealth and the principles for which the Whig party are contending, would be promoted by his nomination in said convention—and our delegates are instructed to give his nomination their cordial support.

Resolved, That the delegates have full power and authority to substitute and appoint in their stead suitable persons as substitutes, in case of their inability to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Banner, in Clearfield county, and in the Whig papers of this Senatorial and Representative district.

(Signed by the officers.)

A musician, a while ago, in giving a concert in the city of Cleaveland, Ohio, informed the public that a variety of songs might be expected, too tedious to mention.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Dec. 10, 1846.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—

We received this document too late to lay a portion of it before our readers in this week's paper. We have not had time to peruse it, and therefore cannot speak of its merits as a State paper. It is very lengthy, but we shall endeavor, if possible, to lay it before our readers entire in our next—asking for it a careful and attentive perusal by every well-wisher of his country.

Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A correspondent of the 'Lycoming Gazette' proposes to the public the name of our townman, the Hon. Wm. BIGLER, in connection with the approaching nomination for Governor, in the most complimentary terms. Mr. Bigler, we are aware, is not anxious to be regarded as an aspirant to that distinguished station; but we agree with the correspondent of the 'Gazette,' that his energy and assiduity as a representative in the Senate, together with his good natural capacity, have made him thoroughly acquainted with the interests of Pennsylvania, and rendered him competent to discharge the duties of almost any station in the Government. We know, too, that no man in the State will make more anxious efforts to heal the unfortunate scisms that have recently distracted and defeated the Democratic party, than Mr. B. If all our public men are actuated by the same feelings and motives, the party will be completely united in the contest of 1847, he the nominee whom he may, and being thus united, cannot fail to triumph by its usual majority.

George M. Dallas.

We have at length succeeded in finding room for the very able, and still more important, letter of Vice President Dallas, to the Washington county Committee. It is unnecessary to invite attention to it, for we feel certain that no man will refuse it a careful, and we trust, unprejudiced perusal. The importance of the subject, the high position of the author, no less than the shameful excesses of abuse that have been heaped upon his head, entitles this letter to such attention.

Why is this letter not more generally published? We do not look for it in Federal papers, because, for them to give it to their readers would be effectually to show the anti-American and anti-Republican doctrine of the protective policy, and the base injustice and inequality of their dearly beloved tariff of '42; but for papers professing to be the exponents of Democratic principles should refuse to lay this document before their readers, is contrary to every principle of fairness. To refuse, is to countenance and to wink at the disgraceful conduct of the effigy burners themselves. We hope that none will longer delay this important work, but that it will be spread before the readers of every Democratic paper in the State.

Will it not astonish many of our readers that by the Tariff of 1842, the 'restoration' of which is proclaimed by the Whigs as their watchword, they contributed to pay over FIFTY MILLION of dollars—not to defray the expenses of Government—but to protect a few manufacturers of iron, of wool, of cotton, &c. &c., in the shape of bounties. Yet such is the effect of the law which the Democratic Congress repealed, and which the Whigs are now inviting Democrats to help them restore.—Reason would teach that TWENTY FIVE or THIRTY MILLIONS a year was tax enough for the people to pay to enable our manufacturers to compete with foreign importations, without doubling and tripling that amount by resorting to the deceptive schemes of specific and minimums.

"Hold them to it."

In an item under this head in our paper of the 27th November, we took occasion to urge the Democrats of Pennsylvania to hold the Whigs to their late position on the Tariff question, stating that from certain ominous signs that party, so famous for changing its phases, was about stealing our Democratic thunder on this question, and that, instead of continuing to advocate a "RESTORATION" of the Tariff of '42, they were about organizing in favor of simply modifying the Tariff of '46. We also stated that unless Gen. Irvin was misrepresented here, as an Iron-master, thought the duty imposed on Iron by the latter act was as high as it should be.

The Bellefonte 'Whig' notices the article above alluded to, and says:

The Banner, we believe, has always been a consistent advocate of what is commonly called the free trade theory. It did not assert that the tariff of '42 would be safer in the hands of Mr. Polk than in Mr. Clay's, but on the contrary, contended for the reduction of that act."

The 'Whig' is in error in 'believing' us the advocates of the 'free trade theory'—unless the editor can show that a tax of THIRTY FIVE and FORTY dollars on the hundred on the imported goods that came in contact with our domestic manufactures, is free trade. If he can do this, then we will acknowledge the corn. But not otherwise. He is again in error. We never said that Mr. Polk was less favorable to the tariff of '42 than Mr. Clay was. But we did say, that Mr. Polk was as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay—and we have yet to see the first evidence to the contrary. Our opinions remain unchanged on this point.—We did contend for the 'reduction' of the tariff of '42 whenever that act was found to operate injuriously and unequally upon the people, as a whole. A majority of the representatives of the people of the Union, including most, if not all, of those who voted against its repeal so pronounced it; and any man will admit the facts to be such who will take the trouble to examine it.

The Whig further says:—"He [Gen. Irvin] has, since the passage of the late act, advocated the 'RESTORATION' of the tariff of '42, not with regard to one or two of the interests affected by it, but WITH REGARD TO THE WHOLE."

Again we repeat to the Democrats, 'HOLD THEM TO IT.' Let the issue henceforth be "the Tariff of

'46, with such amendment as the wants of any interest may prove to require," against "the restoration of the condemned Tariff of '42;" and all that will be necessary to complete a most splendid democratic victory will be for Democrats and Democratic presses to go to work and present the two laws fairly and impartially before the people.—Gen. Irvin is to be the next Whig candidate for Governor, and here he is proclaimed as the advocate of the 'restoration' of a law that made the people of the United States pay, yearly, upwards of EIGHTY MILLIONS of dollars tax in order to get TWENTY-EIGHT millions into the National Treasury—a law, under which, the poor man, in proportion to the amount of his purchases, had to pay ten, yes, twenty times as much towards the support of Government as the rich man. Is it so with regard to the new Tariff? No, it cannot be—because, under it, all pay an equal per centage on the cost of each article purchased, so that the rich will be compelled to pay the same proportion that the poor do.

We are well aware that it is impossible to satisfy the avarice of a rich Iron-master—and therefore we did not credit the rumor that Gen. Irvin thought he was sufficiently protected by the Tariff of '46—although we are informed that the assertion was made in this place by one of the General's neighbor's and political friends.

Central Rail Road.

We rejoice to find that this great project is gaining strength every where. When the question is examined and discussed, the utility of a Rail Road Communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is firmly established. Since the Councils of Philadelphia have subscribed two and a half millions, there seems to be but little doubt of the ultimate success of this great enterprise. Even the people of Pittsburgh are beginning to look upon the measure in a more favorable light. We annex a few paragraphs from the 'Mercury & Manufacturer,' of the 26th ultimo, on this subject, from which the reader will perceive that there is now much dissatisfaction in that city with the conduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and that public attention is hereby turned to the Pennsylvania road, as their only reliance. We hope this spirit may extend itself in this 'Birmingham of America,' and that the citizens and capitalists of that city may unite with Philadelphia in the construction of a great Pennsylvania improvement, which, when completed, cannot fail to be vastly more important to her interests than would be the construction of the Baltimore road. We could demonstrate this position by occupying sufficient space. But for the extracts:

"RAILROAD TO THE EAST."

"We wish we had it in our power to inform our readers of the progress that is now being made in the much talked of railroad communication from this city to Baltimore. There is not that determination manifested by the Baltimoreans to push on the work that we expected. They either wish to form a railroad connection with this city or they do not; if they do we think they should make their wishes more apparent—if they do not, the sooner Pittsburghers know the fact the better.—We despise coquetry of every kind. It will not do for the Baltimore Company to hold out the idea that they intend making Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburgh all the terminus of their Road! It must go to one of the places named, and if this city be that place, it is high time that some more reliable evidence of the fact should be manifested. Pittsburgh has acted in good faith in this matter. Our citizens labored hard and successfully to procure the Right of Way through Pennsylvania to the Maryland line—Baltimoreans appeared to rejoice, and we should be sorry to think that they were insincere.

We believe it is the interest of the Baltimore company to come to this city. Baltimore would be benefited more than Pittsburgh by such a connection, and if our friends in the Monumental City wish to secure the trade of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, the sooner they push on the work to this city, the better it will be for them. We are not disposed to dictate to the Baltimore company. If they are too blind to see what is for their own good, they will learn a useful lesson when it is perhaps too late.

The Philadelphians are now moving with energy in the Central Rail Road project. Pittsburghers last year supposed that this was a scheme got up to divert the attention of our citizens from a connection with Baltimore; but it now turns out that our Philadelphia brethren are determined that the work shall go on without delay. We know they have the capital and energy to fulfil their undertakings and we hazard the opinion that they will build a Rail Road to Pittsburgh before the Baltimore company have got through with their coquetry and indecision."

A singular law suit has occupied one of the courts in Washington city for some three weeks, and was not decided at last accounts. Gen. VAN NESS, a rich old bachelor, died in that city some year or so ago, and now a certain Widow CONNOR claims to be also the widow of the deceased Van Ness. She evidently has much trouble in proving a legal marriage, altho' there seems to be but little doubt that she was in reality his wife. In the General's letters to her, he calls her 'his dear wife,' subscribes himself her 'affectionate husband,' and manifests a very tender regard for their children. Yet, for the want of proper evidence of a lawful marriage, we fear the widow and orphans will lose their otherwise due portion of the General's large estate.