

From Mexico.

We have received by the arrival of the packet ship Noiman, Captain Ellis, from Havana, very late dates from Mexico. The steamship Clyde, arrived at Havana on the 7th instant, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant inclusive. The Mexican Government had given bonds for a loan of \$2,000,000, divided as follows:—\$1,000,000 from the Archbishop of Mexico; \$400,000 from the Bishopric of Puebla; \$250,000 from that of Guadalajara; \$170,000 from Michoacan; \$100,000 from Cajaca, and \$80,000 from Durango.

News was received at the English Consul's office in Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., from San Luis Potosi, that a brigade of about one thousand men from the American army had deserted, with arms and baggage, to the forces under Santa Anna. Through the same channel it was stated that a horrible typhus fever raged in the American army, and this, coupled with the numerous desertions, had compelled General Taylor to retire from Saltillo to Monterey. These last two items are of course of equal truth, or rather of equal falsity.

The British man-of-war Daring entered the harbor of Vera Cruz as the Clyde was leaving, and stated that the steamer United States, after having landed 500 troops at Tampico, was lost on the bar; and that another steamer not having been heard from in 14 days, was also lost. The former of the two is undoubtedly mistaken for the "Neptune," of whose shipwreck we have already given account, and the latter is the "Sea," which grounded, but has been saved. The Diario de Arisno, from which we translate this news, states that \$120,000 was lost with the steamer. Another Mexican misapprehension.

The gallant exploit of the boat's crew which burnt the Mexican cruiser under the very guns of St. Juan d'Ulloa is mentioned. Four American seamen were brought into Vera Cruz as prisoners on the 28th ult. having been shipwrecked and driven ashore.

Sr. D. Antonio de Haro y Tamariz has resigned the seat of Secretary of State, and been temporarily succeeded by Sr. Juan Almonte. Sr. Pedro Anaya has been elected by the General Legislative Governor of the district of Mexico.

General Salas has published another decree, more strictly demanding the enforcing of those hitherto made, relative to dealings with Americans. By it, any goods brought into a town captured by our troops, renders the importer liable to a total confiscation of his property, and any seaport in our possession is ordered to be entirely avoided so far as the sale or delivery of any kind of goods is concerned.

Campeachy, which on the 23d of October had pronounced against the government of Yucatan, on the 25th of Nov. concluded articles of arrangement with her. The Government agreeing to pay not only their own expenses incurred in levying troops, &c., but agreed also to pay the whole expenses incurred by the insurgents themselves.

The Yucatanos were daily in expectation of being blockaded by the American vessels of war. Flour in Merida was held nominally at \$25 per barrel, but holders were looking for a further advance in case of the blockade taking place. The commerce of the country was at a stand.

From the Pennsylvanian.

LATER FROM THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, 8 P. M., Dec. 27, 1846. The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 16th, and embracing news from Monterey two days later than before received. Among the passengers were twelve officers and sixty-one sick and discharged volunteers.

Major Arthur came passenger in the McKim. He brings despatches from Gen. Taylor. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th, Gen. Taylor was to move in column for Victoria, with about 1500 men. No further demonstrations would be made towards San Luis Potosi, until orders from government were received. Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey, his son, and several others, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American Army. Gen. Wool was at Parras, one hundred miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men; and Col Riley was at Monte Morales, with a similar force. Gen. Pillow was to move for Victoria on the 14th. Santa Anna had sent a detachment of 1000 men to destroy all the water tanks between Saltillo and Potosi.

The steamship Virginia left Brazos on the 15th, for Tampico, with Lieut. Col. Park, and six companies of the Alabama regiment of volunteers. The steamboat Cincinnati and the U. S. Propeller James C. Gage, left on the 10th with the General Shields and staff, and Capt. Shelby's company of Alabama volunteers, all bound to Tampico. The U. S. steamboat Gopher was wrecked on the 23rd outside of Tampico bar. The pilot boat Ariel was also lost, and several vessels blown out to sea.

Two regiments of Indiana volunteers and Capt. Taylor's battery had left Monterey for Saltillo to join General Worth's command.

Gen. Twigg's division was on its march to Victoria.

Brigadier General Hamar had died at Monterey of inflammation of the bowels, after but two days illness.

Gen. Butler still continued in command of Monterey.

Col. Taylor had arrived at Matamoras with despatches for Gen. Patterson.

Later Havana dates have been received

at New Orleans. The steamer Vera Cruz had arrived at Havana on the 6th inst., from Mexico. Santa Anna is said to have threatened to retreat to Querretarre if the two millions asked for were not sent, and great exertions were making to meet his demands. It was reported that he would fall back whether the money was forthcoming or not, in order to be nearer to the capitol on the opening of the new Congress. A proposition had been made to the British merchants for a loan of twenty millions, to be secured by a reduction of the duties on articles now prohibited.

The money and landed interests were much affected by the duration of the war, and those interested were heartily tired of it. Gen. Wool, for many years in the service of Mexico had effected a landing and proceeded towards the capitol.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Union of Thursday night contains the message of the President, together with the accompanying letters of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the general instructions to our officers, which were laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday, in reply to the call for information upon the instructions given to Generals Kearney and Taylor, and Commodores Stuart and Stockton.

We have no room for the accompanying documents, but give place to the interesting Message of the President:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th inst., I communicate herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany them.

These documents contain all the orders or instructions to any military, naval, or other officers of the government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico, which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States.

These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the rights of a belligerent, engaged in actual war, over such portions of the territory of our enemies, by military conquest, might be taken possession of, and be occupied by our armed forces—rights necessarily resulting from a state of war, and clearly recognized by the laws of nations. This was all the authority which could be delegated to our military and naval commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary, and dependent on the rights acquired by conquest.

They were authorized as belligerent rights, and were to be carried into effect by military or naval officers. They were but the amelioration of martial law, which modern civilization requires, and were due as well to the security of the conquest, as to inhabitants of the conquered territory.

The documents communicated also contain the reports of several highly meritorious officers of our army and navy, who have conquered and taken possession of portions of the enemy's territory.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, will be found a 'form of government,' established and organized by the military commander who conquered and occupied with his forces the territory of New Mexico. This document was received at the War Department in the latter part of the last month, and (as will be perceived by the report of the Secretary of War) was not, for the reasons stated by that officer, brought to my notice until after my annual message of the 8th instant was communicated to Congress.

It is declared on its face to be a temporary government of the said territory; but there are portions of it which purport to 'establish and organize' a permanent territorial government of the United States over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been approved and recognized by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered territories for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these territories while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be recognized and approved.

It will be apparent, from the reports of the officers who have been required by the success which has crowned their arms to exercise the powers of temporary government over the conquered territories, that if any excess of power has been exercised the departure has been the offspring of a patriotic desire to give to the inhabitants the privileges and immunities so cherished by the people of our own country, and which they believe calculated to improve their condition and promote their prosperity. Any such excess has resulted in no practical injury, but can and will be early corrected in a manner to alienate as little as possible the good feelings of the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1846.

Upwards of three millions of barrels of Flour, nearly three millions of bushels of wheat, a million and a half of bushels of corn, and nearly the same of barley, were received at Albany, N. Y., during the navigation of the canal, the past season,

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. Jan. 2, 1847.

The New Year.

The memorable year 1816 has expired, and the year 1847 is here to take its place. From present indications the present year is destined to be one full of events of deep and abiding interest to the human family. Many are prophesying that this year is to witness a great revolution among the Christian Churches. But even with an event of such mighty importance, it will scarcely surpass, in notoriety, its immediate predecessor. The year that has just expired, will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of time. It has witnessed the settlement of the Oregon Question—the commencement of the war with Mexico, and several brilliant victories of the American arms, with the conquest of more territory than was embraced within the limits of the original Thirteen United States—and the repeal of odious restrictions upon the freedom of commerce by the enactment of a liberal American Tariff law. In Europe, it has witnessed a more striking repudiation of the restrictive system, by several of the governments, in order to make it possible for the poor to live, opening their ports to the free importation of American produce;—the death of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, and the election of a successor endowed with sentiments of the most liberal and enlightened character;—the marriage of a Duke of France with the Infanta of Spain;—and last, though not least, the obliteration of the Republic of Czarow, all that remained of the once powerful and brave Kingdom of Poland. This last may kindle the torch of a war in Europe that may show the people the way to expel every tyrant from the face of the earth, and restore to man his natural and inalienable rights.

A final farewell, then, to the memorable year eighteen hundred and forty six.

Senator BULLOCK started day before yesterday, (Thursday) for Harrisburg.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will convene at Harrisburg on Tuesday next. The session will be a very interesting one—and any person wishing to procure a paper giving a faithful report of the proceedings, we would recommend the Democratic Union to them. Its terms are Three Dollars a year—semi-weekly during the session.

GOING TO WAR.—J. G. GIVEN, editor of the Ebensburg Sentinel, is a member of the Cambria Guards, and has gone to the war. The Sentinel was purchased by D. C. ZAHM, by whom it will hereafter be published.

The patriotism of the old Keystone State has been most triumphantly vindicated by the alacrity exhibited in filling the two Regiments of Volunteers called for by the War Department, to serve during the continuance of the war with Mexico. The last call was only for a Battalion, (5 companies), with the discretion of making it a Regiment, should 10 or more companies offer. Within less than one week from the time Governor SWEET received the call a Regiment was filled, and companies enough to form a third Regiment rejected. These companies were all raised along the lines of the public improvements, where they had every advantage of transportation. Were it necessary, 20,000 Pennsylvania Volunteers could be mustered into service in less than a month.

At the time the first Regiment was called for nine other States were called on for a Regiment each. Before either of those States have raised their quota Pennsylvania receives a call for a second Regiment, which is also filled, in advance of either of her sister States with their first Regiment; and some of those States—old mother Virginia, for instance—are now calling upon Pennsylvanians to fill up their ranks.

It is thought that all the States are ready with their Regiments, except Massachusetts, which had raised but two companies at last accounts.

A PACKET SHIP LOST. The packet ship Thomas P. Cope, owned by T. P. Cope & Co., of Philadelphia, went to sea from the port of that city on the 26th November, with 80 souls, including passengers and crew, and laden with a very valuable cargo of flour, grain, lard, tallow, hemp, &c. After being three days out, her main mast was struck by lightning, which descended the mast and communicated to the hemp, tallow, &c., in her hold. Every exertion was made by passengers and crew to smother and keep down the flames, in which they succeeded for six or seven days, when a British vessel

came to their relief. When the last boat was about leaving the burning vessel the hatches were opened, when she was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and soon afterwards an explosion took place, and the 'Cope' was in fragments. The generous British Captain, in order to accommodate those whom he had rescued from destruction, put his own men on half-rations. After sailing thus for ten days longer, they fell in with the packet ship Washington Irving, bound to Boston, to which the passengers and crew of the 'Cope' were transferred, and all were landed safely at the last named port on the 20th December.

The Centre Guards, Capt. GREGG, having understood that they were accepted in the second Regiment, had filled their ranks and proceeded as far as Bellefonte on their way to Pittsburgh, when their express returned from Harrisburg with information that the Regiment was full and on the march. The liberality of the citizens of Bellefonte was handsomely displayed by subscribing upwards of \$1200 towards defraying the expenses of the Guards to the place of rendezvous.

The weather continues warm, like April, with a great deal of rain—and as a consequence the Susquehanna has been bank full for several days.

The private belonging to Captain Hill's Company, from Philadelphia, who was wounded in a fight at Pittsburgh, has since died. One or two others were left in a dangerous situation.

The first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers would reach New Orleans about this time. The second Regiment will be able to leave Pittsburgh the last of next week or the beginning of the week following.

Two iron steam war vessels, a Frigate & a Cutter, will be launched at Pittsburgh about the first of February.

A LARGE FARM.—The number of unsold acres of land belonging to the United States, on the Atlantic slope of the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of Texas, is upwards of 200,000 000, as appears by the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following communication was in type for last week's paper, but it was accidentally omitted in making up our form. We have since heard that the sufferer is doing as well as could be expected:

For the Democratic Banner.

A Dreadful Accident.

Messrs. Editors.—Bell township, in this county, was the scene of a fearful accident on Friday the 18th inst. Two young men, Richard and Chauncey EOOK, sons of Anaph. Ellis, Esq. formerly of Toga county, in this State, were out in the woods preparing timber for a raft. Richard, who was heaving, had retired from the log upon which they were at work, and leaned himself against a tree with his hands in his pockets, in order to be out of danger whilst his brother separated a juggle from the timber stack, which from knoawr some other cause, was rather stubborn—when, horrible to relate! the axe escaped from Chauncey's grasp, striking Richard through at least twenty feet distance, with such amazing force as to penetrate his pantaloons, drawers, and two shirts, and almost severing his right arm at the wrist! His hand was not cut off, but the portion of integument forming the bond of union was so small, and the ends of the bones were left up such an unprotected condition, as to render it necessary in the opinion of Drs. Woods and Richards, who were called upon for surgical aid, not only to strap away the hand, but also to remove about two and a half inches of the bones of the arm—both of which were accordingly done, and were borne with the greatest fortitude by the unfortunate man. He is now three days since the operation, and he is doing extremely well.

A BASE CRIME—ELOPEMENT.

Dr. Paschal B. Brooks, of Manchester, N. H., aged 41, recently deserted a wife and eight children, to elope with Mrs. Harriet L. Davis, aged 22, wife of E. D. Davis, a worthy young printer of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. D. had been married about eighteen months, but childless. The Dr. had abused an intimacy occasioned by the sickness of Mrs. D., on whom he attended. They were discovered in Boston a few days afterward, where they had changed their hotel several times to avoid discovery. The Dr. was allowed to run, on paying \$1000 to his family and giving \$1000 to Davis, who at first refused, but finally accepted it, intending to devote it to the maintenance of his wife, if she behaved herself. She went back to New Hampshire, while the Doctor took his winding way Texas ward. It was at first intended to send the rascal to the State Prison, but Mrs. D. insisted that she would go to prison, too, if he did.—She refused to live with her husband, even if he wished it.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

It is now pretty generally understood, says the Louisville Democrat, that Henry Clay is to be Senator from Kentucky.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year 1847.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sunday to Saturday) and rows for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER). Each row contains numbers 1 through 31, indicating the day of the month.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

From the Pittsburg papers of Thursday. While one of the boats was showing from the wharf day before yesterday, and a sort of silence had succeeded to the shout which answered the harangues of the officers, a single soldier sprang upon the hurricane deck, and holding his arms upon his breast tightly as though he were embracing her honor, shouted, "God bless good old Pennsylvania!" Not a man in that vast concourse but heard the invocation and deafening cheers from thousands of lips, re-echoed a cheer for the dear old State. The soldier had touched a corn common to all, and every heart felt proud who could claim this as his own native land.

Our friend John D. Miller, did a fine thing—like himself—on Tuesday. While the ceremony was going forward of presenting awards, pistols, &c., by the friends of the different members of one of our volunteer companies, a poor fellow said, "Well—I have no friends, I suppose, and must go without any extras." "You shall say that while I'm here," said Miller, and he took the man with him to a dealer up town and equipped him with revolver and knife of the best.

A habeas corpus was granted by Judge Patton yesterday, for the purpose of preventing a boy named Chadwick, from going to Mexico in Capt. Herron's company, but as the New England had made her passage over White's ripple (after day light) the youngster was safe in his career to glory.

Mr. O'Reilly, of the Magnetic Telegraph Line, presented to the printers of Capt. Morehead's company of volunteers, before their departure, 100 volumes Harper's Family Library. This is a good thought. Of all the presentations, we regard this as the richest.

We understand the Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, formerly editor of the Day Spring, a Temperance paper published in this city, is a member of Capt. Naylor's company. Many of the clergy who stay at home content themselves with preaching against the war.

Col. Croghan.—A soldier of the Tennessee volunteers writing home gives the following characteristic incident if the bravo old Croghan, at the storming at Monterey: "We were exposed to a fire for one mile and a half, from three of the enemy's batteries. Soon after we started from our position, they opened a most galling and oppressive fire upon us. Just at this moment we met old Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, with his hat off, waving it in the air; he rode between us and the enemy's fire, and said, waving his hat, 'go on boys, go on Tennesseans, remember you