

From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 26.

**Later from the Army.**

**Arrival of the Massachusetts.**—Later from Tampico.—Army movements, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the United States auxiliary steamship Massachusetts, Capt. D. Wood, we have received Tampico dates to the 16th, and Brazos to the 18th inst.

There had been quite an excitement at Tampico, caused by a report that a large body of Mexican cavalry had been seen in the neighborhood. Of the truth or falsity of the report we have no means of knowing.

On the 7th instant the barque Mopang, Capt. Huntington, in crossing the bar off Tampico, in charge of a pilot, struck on the north breaker and lost her rudder.—She was abandoned, but was afterwards got off and towed to the city, where she would be sold to pay salvage.

The British sloop-of-war Alarm, Lieut. Mays commanding, had arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz. Her captain was left sick at the former place.

The United States steamer Fashion, with General Jessup on board, arrived at Brazos on the 18th inst.

General Pillow left Matamoros on the 14th inst. He was to go 25 miles, and then wait for General Patterson, with the rest of his division and train.

Through Mr. Beard, one of the passengers by the Massachusetts, we learn that General Taylor was to leave Monterey on the 10th inst. for Victoria, with General Twigg's division and a portion of General Smith's brigade. It is also reported that General Urrea, of whom we have not heard of late, was at Victoria with 6,000 cavalry. General Wool remained at Parras, and General Worth at Saltillo. It was positively reported, and believed in camp, that Santa Anna had 28,000 men at San Luis.

The following items we copy from the Matamoros Flag of the 16th inst:

**MEXICAN REPORTS.**—A Mexican, just arrived from Tampico, informs us that Santa Anna is purging his army of all officers to whom the remotest suspicion of cowardice can be attached, and retaining only such as he has the most implicit confidence in their bravery and skill. General Ampudia, Colonel Carasco, and several others, he states, have been imprisoned, charged with cowardice, and an order has been issued dooming to instant death any officer who shall disgrace his flag by cowardly or unofficerlike conduct in battle.—Santa Anna he represents as having the unlimited confidence of the soldiery; and to such a pitch has he raised their ardor by eloquent appeals to their passions, that it would be impossible to conceive the enthusiasm that prevails among them. A general desire is expressed to be led against the invaders.

The following paragraph, in relation to the hospital at Matamoros, we copy from the same paper:

"About two hundred sick have been received into the hospital since Sunday.—One hundred and thirty arrived from Camargo, and the remainder were left by the 3d and 4th Illinois regiments in breaking up their encampments, to commence the march for Tampico. Dr. Wright has had his hands full for the last four months, the number in the hospital averaging from three to six hundred during this period, and it shows him possessed of more than common energy and industry to have managed so successfully the complicated duties of his department. Deaths are much less frequent in hospital now than during the fall and summer months, and patients are all doing well."

The editor of the Flag holds the following language in relation to the movement of troops:

"The 3d and 4th Illinois regiments broke up their encampments at this place on Monday last, and commenced the march for Tampico. It is the intention, we understand, to form an encampment at Moquite, a rancho about six leagues distant, and await the coming of supplies, which we hear it stated will take some eight or ten days to send forward. A part of the Tennessee cavalry regiment marched with them, and the remainder will follow in due time. The combined strength of the three regiments is not more than eighteen hundred men—the two Illinois regiments furnishing little over half the number. Sickness and death having reduced them to one-third of their original strength. Gen. Patterson still has his quarters in the city, and we cannot venture a statement as to any fixed day for his departure, such information not being come at; the best way to state it, is to say that he will be off when he gets ready.—It is given out that the expedition proceeds first to Victoria, which will lengthen the march to Tampico one fourth, and make it a journey of near five hundred miles. But we shall see what we shall see. We cannot conceive what everybody is to be sent to Tampico for. 'What do they in the south when they should be—somewhere else?'"

**SALTILLO.**

We are favored with the following copy of a letter received from an officer under Gen. Taylor. Although it contains no news, strictly speaking, it is of interest for its account of Saltillo, & of the march to that city—being, indeed, the first we have seen.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

**DASOON CAMP, NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO,** November 25, 1846.

I have just returned from Saltillo, where I have been with the dragoons as escort to Gen. Taylor, who accompanied the command under Gen. Worth, which marched from here for that place on the 13th inst.

This force, in all numbering about one

thousand men, marched into the city and took possession of the same on the 16th inst.; and Gen. Worth, with his division of about eight hundred men, now remains in command of the same.

We found no troops in the city, nor met with any resistance in taking possession of it. It is situated about fifty miles southwest from here, and contains at present over twenty thousand inhabitants. As a city it is far inferior to Monterey—the buildings being built of sun-dried tiles in place of stone, thus offering, as you see, a dirty appearance to the observer.

In the nicer parts of the city, however, and around the main plaza, the buildings are covered with a hard white cement, which makes them appear quite well. It has a most magnificent cathedral, built of stone; and, as I surveyed the "thousand and one" statues, images, candlesticks, crosses, &c., with which its inner halls and domes were ornamented, I almost began to imagine that I was gazing upon the vast riches of the halls of the ancient Montezumas; but it was the house of worship.

The entire route from Monterey to Saltillo lies along a narrow valley, varying from a quarter to three miles in extent, while on either side bold and precipitous mountains rise almost to the very clouds. They are entirely destitute of timber or vegetation of any kind, and the scene at times was particularly grand and sublime. On one occasion the sun was obscured from our sight at 10 a. m. by these towering heights. But I cannot dwell here. The whole distance was gently ascending, and the road rocky and broken. As our route for the most part lay along a stream, we generally found plenty of water.

On one of these narrow defiles the Mexicans had thrown up some defences, which were evacuated after the fall of Monterey. At Saltillo we found no wood of any kind, and were under the necessity of purchasing brush enough from the Mexicans to boil our coffee. This they brought some ten miles or more upon their backs, or upon pack mules, as is customary in this country. At Monterey the orange, lime, lemon, citron, &c., prosper to perfection, while at Saltillo (farther south) they do not grow or do well. This is owing to the different altitudes of the two places.

Both wheat and apples do well at Saltillo. At Monterey they are not raised. Corn grows well in both places; and the seasons are so long, that two crops are raised from the same piece of ground yearly. Potatoes do not grow here. About Saltillo the fields are without fences, and are watched for safety against cattle, &c., daily and nightly by sentinels. As we arrived at Saltillo we captured 125 pack mules, each loaded with 300 pounds of public flour, destined for the Mexican army at San Luis Potosi. While there Gen. Taylor detached Captain Graham and myself with our companies and an engineer officer, to reconnoitre the country and pass by lying south of that place, with a view of learning its means of defence.—We were out three days, and examined the country around for about thirty miles. Found some strong passes, but none so formidable as those on the Monterey road, and none which could not be turned by infantry. They had been reported as stronger.

General Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi with 28,000 men, regulars and rancheros. His army is represented as much frightened, poorly clothed and fed. Santa Anna is fortifying the town, which is situated about 250 miles south of Saltillo, and over an almost impracticable road.—Gen. Ampudia is said to have lost most of his horses and many of his men in falling back upon this place. He is under arrest and is to be tried.

The Mexicans are determined to hang out; and the only way to terminate the war speedily is to send not less than 50,000 additional troops at once into their country and overrun it on all sides.—When their capital and several other large cities fall, then, if they are pushed, they will be compelled to give up, for they cannot subsist. At present they carry terror wherever they go and subsist upon the people.

A report reached us while at Saltillo, (from the Mexicans,) that Lieut. Col. Fremont, and all his party, had been cut off and murdered by the Mexicans, but we cannot attach much weight to it.

We have now some four thousand men here, and what the next move will be none can find out. If the general had men enough, he would at once push on to San Luis Potosi; but as it is not, it is necessary to leave garrisons all over the country; hence the diminution of the main force on the field of battle.

It is a melancholy truth, but a certain one, that this country has never been engaged in difficulties with a foreign nation in which some portion of our citizens has not taken part with our adversary. We shall not speculate upon the causes which lead to this moral treason. We barely advert to the fact. The well-known resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts—"that it did not become a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories gained in our last war with England"—is a practical illustration of this anti-patriotic feeling. The Boston Courier of December 23, which has just met our eye, furnishes another which ought to meet the indignant reprobation of every American.—A Mr. William Denton, it appears, had been elected a member of a committee to "solicit funds to aid the regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war." He declines the office in terms that few, we hope, can read without indignation. Among these few, however, is the editor of the paper, Joseph T. Buckingham, who says "he honors the writer of the letter."

After reprobating the war, and denouncing its origin and objects, this Mr. Denton says:—"If the Massachusetts regiment, which is about to be raised, were going to Mexico for the purpose of escorting our army back to the United States, I should feel very much inclined to serve on the committee. It would then be engaged in a good and noble cause, in promoting the substantial honor and glory of the country, and observing the highest principles of humanity."

We put this extract upon record to show how far men will be hurried, in the blindness of party, to oppose the honor and interests of their country.

Washington Union.

**By Magnetic Telegraph.**

For the PENNSYLVANIA.

**Latest from the Army.**

**Advance of Santa Anna on Saltillo.—Attack on Tampico—7,000 Mexican Cavalry in the vicinity of the Town!**

WASHINGTON, 6 P. M. Jan. 6, 1847.

The steamship Fashion from Brazos Santiago 24th ult. with 80 discharged volunteers and the remains of the gallant Allison, of Nashville, who received his death wound at Monterey, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th. Capt. Zeatman, and to Gen. Wool, came passenger, with despatches for Washington; also Col. J. G. Langdon.

Gen. Wool's column was within two miles of Parras, numbering 2,900 men.—They had been ordered to establish a depot there, and levy upon supplies belonging to the Mexican Government. They had already taken a large amount of flour, wheat and corn.

The first and second regiments of Indiana volunteers were on the march from Camargo to join Gen. Wool. Gen. Worth was at Saltillo with 1500 men. Gen. Butler was at Monterey with 2000 men.—Gen. Twigg and Smith were at Victoria with their commands. Gen. Quitman with his Brigade, left Monterey for Victoria on the 14th. Gen. Taylor, with a squadron of dragoons, left for Victoria on the 15th. Gen. Patterson was to leave on the 22d, with the Tennessee regiment of cavalry for Tampico, via Victoria.

The Alabama volunteers, and second artillery had already arrived. Lt. Col. Clay, with six companies of Kentucky volunteers was at Seralvo. Capt. Willis, with two companies, was at Mier. Gen. Lamar's company was at Larado.

The Mexicans are making successful exertions to raise troops at all the small Mexican towns near the Rio Grande. Capt. Stone, with a detachment of 70 men, found 200 Mexicans in a rancho on the Rio San Juan, and Capt. Canton, the particular object of his search. Canton was captured, and also the muster roll of his company, together with letters of instruction from Ampudia and Parades, and a large quantity of blankets and ammunition secured. Canton was brought to Camargo and confined in prison.

On the 16th, a Mexican was captured entering the magazine at Camargo. His intention was doubtless to blow it up.

An express had arrived from Gen. Patterson bringing the information, that Santa Anna was advancing from San Luis upon Saltillo, to cut off Gen. Worth. 450 regulars were to leave Camargo for Monterey on the 20th.

A passenger in the schooner H. T. Johnson, at New Orleans from Tampico, states that an attack was made on Tampico on the 16th by an advance from a force of cavalry nearly 7000 strong. The number making the attack was about 300. The American forces opened a park of artillery upon them, when they speedily retired.

**MORE RUIN.**—Last week we recorded the fact, says the New Hampshire Patriot of the 24th ult., that the Jackson manufacturing Co., had just declared a semi-annual dividend of nine per cent, being at the rate of eighteen per cent, for the year.

The Nashua Co have now made a semi annual dividend of eight per cent, being sixteen per cent for a year on the capital invested.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co's stock now sells at thirty four per cent, advance—that is, what cost a dollar is now worth a dollar and thirty four cents.

This is the kind of ruin inflicted upon the manufacturing business by the democratic tariff.

**ELK SALT WORKS.**

THE stockholders of the Elk Salt Works company are requested to meet at the school house near said works, on Saturday the 26th December next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,  
WM. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.  
November 30, 1846.

**WANTED.**

10,000 bushels of Oats,  
5,000 do Wheat,  
3,000 do Rye,  
2,000 do Corn,

Or any less quantity, wanted at the cheap rate, in exchange for goods.  
KRAIZER & BARRETT'S.  
Nov. 27, 1846

**APPEAL.**

Notice is hereby given that an appeal is on seated and personal property for the Borough of Clearfield and the township of Lawrence, will be held at the Commissioners office on the 28th day of January next—and on the 29th of said month, an appeal will be held at said office, for the benefit of owners and agents of unseated lands—at which time and place all persons interested may attend.  
By order of Com'rs  
H. P. THOMPSON, Clk.  
Com'rs Office, Dec. 31, 1846.

**Democratic Banner.**

CLEARFIELD, PA. Jan. 9, 1847.

Our thanks are due Col. Bigler and Maj. Reynolds for early favors from Harrisburg.

Our pleasant weather was cut short on Thursday last. We now have first rate winter—minus the snow.

**THE MESSAGE.**—We have received the third annual Message of Gov. SHUNK. We have not had time to read it, but we learn by letters and other sources from Harrisburg that it is generally approved, and that it fully sustains the already high reputation of Gov. SHUNK as a Chief Magistrate. In alluding to the Tariff of 1846, the Governor holds this genuine Pennsylvania Democratic language:—"Should the changes made in the rate of duties, by the tariff act of 1846, affect injuriously any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments."

What more can any man—be he farmer, mechanic or manufacturer—ask? We might publish a small portion of the message this week, but we prefer waiting until next week, and then give it entire.

**A Merited Compliment.**—Col. BIGLER again received the vote of the Democratic portion of his brother Senators for the Speakership, at the recent election. This is the third or fourth time that this honor has been conferred upon our Senator; and while it will remain an enduring evidence of his standing and capacity, it is equally creditable and honorable to his neighbors and constituents.

This is Mr. Bigler's last Senatorial session, and whatever station he may fill hereafter, or whatever may be the manner in which he discharges the duties of such stations, his career in the Senate may be pointed to as one triumphantly successful, and honorable to the man and his district.

**Another Melancholy Accident.**—Last week we recorded an accident by which a young man in Bell township lost his hand—and this week we have another to record in the same neighborhood by which Mr. Elihu Mott, lost his life. According to our informant, the deceased and his sons were employed in the woods making timber—the old gentleman hewing a stick while the boys were falling another—the falling tree striking the one at which the deceased was at work, giving it a sliding motion, caught his leg and smashed it perfectly flat!

This occurred on Thursday the 31st.—The unfortunate man suffered until Saturday morning, when death came to his relief.

**A METEOR.**—A splendid meteor was observed at this place on Wednesday evening last, a few minutes after 8 o'clock.—When first seen it was a little west of south, progressing eastwardly in a horizontal line immediately above the horizon—and when about south-east its view was obstructed by an intervening hill. It was very large and brilliant, and at intervals large balls would become detached.

**THE ORGANIZATION.**—Both Branches of the Legislature organized on the 5th. In the House, Mr. Cooper, of Adams, was elected Speaker. He is the most prominent rival of Gen. Irvin's for the Whig nomination for Governor. This will give Cooper a vantage ground that will be hard for the General to overcome. In taking the Chair Mr. Cooper addressed the House, in which he took occasion to urge the passage of resolutions in favor of the REPEAL of the Tariff of '42 and the RESTORATION of the Tariff of '46. We hope the Whigs will continue to occupy this position throughout the contest of '47. The Democrats in the House voted for John C. Knox, of Tioga—a young man of promising talents.

In the Senate, Mr. Gibbons, of the city, was elected Speaker—Col. Bigler received the united vote of the Democratic Senators. Mr. Gibbons delivered a very neat and business-like address.

**PATRIOTISM.**—It is said that Harrisburg is literally crowded and jammed full of Whig office hunters—b'hoys willing and ready to serve their country. A letter before us, speaking of this subject, says:—"The town is crowded with applicants.—Such a host of hungry office seekers never assembled here before. I have heard many Whig members express feelings of disgust with the scene which their accidental success has produced. We have recently

had many demonstrations of a willingness on our people to serve their country, but the one now making at this place stands pre eminent. I have almost come to the conclusion that it is wrong to keep such patriots so long from the public service, as they become over zealous in their desire to help the good old Commonwealth to part with some of her surplus funds. They have come from the east and from the west, and like the frogs of Egypt, are found in every man's house and in every man's dough-trough."

**From the Pennsylvania Francis R. Shunk.**

The State of Pennsylvania has never had an Executive more devoted to her interests than FRANCIS R. SHUNK, nor has the Democratic party of this Commonwealth, ever had a more honest & straightforward representative in the gubernatorial chair. Since the day of his inauguration in January, of 1845, he has been distinguished for his inflexible adherence in Democratic principles, for his steadiness in the support of the leading measures of the Democratic party, and for his untiring vigilance and firmness in the discharge of his official duties. The two sessions of the Legislature, since his election, have been made remarkable by the clearness and intrepidity of the messages that have emanated from his pen, nor has the bitterest opponent of Democracy ever had occasion to cavil at the terms he has employed, while maintaining those great truths which lie at the foundation of our political creed. He has not hesitated boldly and firmly to do his duty in this and in all other respects. Eminently conciliatory, while upholding these great and important principles, he has never, in differing with the members of his own or of the opposition party, used language that could be construed into the language of harshness or reproach. To this hour there is not a Democrat who can point to his administration as having given proof of a single instance of corruption; nor is there a Federalist who will fail to do justice to his honesty as the chief magistrate of the State, or to his constant and unflinching zeal in favor of its welfare and prosperity. The bitterness of those who are opposed to his nomination, and the most unscrupulous of those who are opposed to his re-election, will not fail to endorse these sentiments in regard to the administration of FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

We know that Mr. Shunk's re-nomination is opposed by some of the members of his own party, and that the excuses urged to sustain this opposition are alike extraordinary and unfair. It is alleged by some that he cannot be elected, even if he should again be placed in nomination. This we might pronounce to be a hard charge, hard to explain or to prove. Why can he not be elected if nominated? There is not a Federalist in the State who will not declare him to be an honest man; nor has a single Democratic Convention assembled in a single county in the State, since the question of his re-nomination has been broached, that has not united in paying the warmest tribute to his integrity as a Democrat, his capacity as a magistrate, and his zeal and perseverance in the maintenance of our credit and our faith. These are important virtues in the character of a public man, and when they are admitted by all parties, they go far to make up a verdict such as every Democrat cannot fail to applaud. If, then, Governor Shunk is opposed, it must be for other reasons than those growing out of questions relating to the interests and the welfare of the State, or the Democratic party—for, as we have said, upon this subject all parties agree that his course has been equally straight-forward and fair—and we presume the opposition to his re-nomination must be traced to other causes. It is not for a moment to be supposed that he is attacked because it is necessary to propitiate the followers of the dogma of "one term"—a very small portion, indeed, as the aspects show, of those who are opposed to Mr. Shunk's re-nomination. It is probable that there is no element of the antagonism now rallied against the Governor, upon which there is more, or indeed so much difference of opinion, as upon the doctrine of "one term." Indeed we believe it would be quite safe to say that at least three-fourths of those who oppose him, do so, not only for other reasons, but expressly avowing that they do not do so, (at the same time that they express unabated confidence in Mr. Shunk's integrity and sound Democracy,) because they are in favor of the doctrine of one term.

When we reflect, therefore, upon the fact that all parties have united in bearing testimony to the integrity and capacity of Governor Shunk—that since he has come into power, the administration of the State Government has been distinguished for economy and a zealous devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth—that the designs of intriguers and tricksters have been sternly frowned down—and that the great principles of the Democratic party have been boldly and steadily maintained—we are at a loss to imagine why Mr. Shunk is assailed even by a small portion of the Democratic party. It cannot be, and we are loth to believe that it is, because those who flourish under a former corrupt and unscrupulous administration, have succeeded in spreading the poison of disorganization and disaffection among other sections of the party.

Governor Shunk is a Chief Magistrate that has not stooped to chaffer or to intrigue. His course has been right onward. He has not sought to make friends by a sacrifice of principle, nor has he ever advocated principle in the language of stro-