

want in the hollow glance, emaciation in the wasted frame, and yet they do not die. Strange how much suffering the body accustomed to want can bear before the spirit wings its flight! It has not yet been ascertained how little a man can live on. Men who fed moderately in other years are surprised how they are alive, they get so little now. The able-bodied laborer is no longer so—he is haggard and famine-worn. There is no charity amongst those who gave ninety per cent. of the arms of the country—the farmers, they are buying themselves oats; flour is 1s 6d, per stone, and is sold to buy meal; the horses are starved, and the family, like a vessel in a calm, is on half allowance. The poor houses are filling with frightful rapidity.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 3.
Important from Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner *Mitig*, Capt. Thompson, from Anton Lizarzo, we have a letter from our attentive correspondent, dated on the 20th ult., containing news of a most startling nature, as well as files of Vera Cruz papers up to the latest date received. The news of the death of Santa Anna, at the hands of his soldiers, needs confirmation; but that there is and has been great excitement against him there can be no doubt.

By the way of San Luis we have the Mexican accounts, undoubtedly, of the recent attack upon the rear guard of Col. May, in the mountain pass between Monte Morelos and Linaires.

For our correspondent's letter we ask an attentive perusal, as it contains matters of grave import, and as it also shows the writer to be an acute observer and well versed in Mexican affairs. We have above touched upon some of the topics which he has embraced in his letter, but this will not take away from its interest.

U. S. SQUADRON, ANTON LIZARZO, Jan. 20.
There is a report at Vera Cruz that the opposition of Santa Anna to the recent decree of Congress, for the sale of church property, has provoked the vengeance of the soldiers, and that he has been shot. I have heard none of the circumstances attending this alleged outbreak, which of course requires confirmation to be implicitly relied upon. There are many circumstances, however, which render it quite likely that such has been the fate of Santa Anna.

Congress, after a long and stormy session, on the 9th instant, approved the first section of a bill which had been introduced on the 7th, authorizing the government to raise \$15,000,000 by the hypothecation or sale of certain goods of the church.

The passage of the law has created the greatest excitement throughout Mexico. The churches are closed, and every indication of mourning and of resistance has been evinced by those who support the religious establishments. The government have addressed to the soldiers a circular, in which the most stringent measures are authorized for preserving order and enforcing the decree.

Santa Anna declared his opposition to the bill. He probably thought that his personal popularity with the army, aided by promises of contributions from the private purse, would enable him to maintain his ascendancy with the soldiers, that he would enlist the support of the clergy, and last, and perhaps not least, find a popular cause of quarrel with the present Congress and the administration of Gomez Fariar. If he had appraised the army, and come out as the avowed champion of the church, his authority in Mexico would have been paramount, and once firmly possessed of power, he would have made peace. If he has been assassinated, as report has it, I am inclined to think there is little prospect of peace, except with the subjugation of the whole country. The Mexican Congress and Mexican press everywhere make this the issue—*Ser o no ser?* The administration of the country is in the hands of men who have nothing to lose by the misfortunes of their country, and the army is conducted by generals who even hail defeat as affording them the best opportunity of filling their pockets with the public funds.

It is now generally believed in Vera Cruz that an attack will soon be made upon that place, but no reinforcements have been recently introduced. There are about 1,000 men in the castle, and 1,800 regular soldiers in the town, besides the militia or national guard, who may be set down at 1,000 more. I see by an official statement that there are now in the whole State of Vera Cruz 5,000 regulars. The national guard now in progress of organization will amount to 14,000 men of all arms. These last, however, are yet to be provided with arms, and are now scattered over so large a space that, even if they were properly organized, they could not be collected in Vera Cruz in many weeks. The castle has a supply of only a few days' provisions, and the garrison is supplied from day to day from Vera Cruz. During the prevalence of the northerly winds are often in actual want, as the communication with the shore is then intercepted.

The government of Puebla, which furnishes one corps (the Free Battalion of Puebla) to the present garrison of Vera Cruz, has also promised to contribute 100,000 in monthly instalments of \$25,000.

The French barque *Anax*, which succeeded in eluding the blockade on the 4th instant was laden mainly with contrabands of war, in fulfillment of a contract with the Mexican government. She endeavored to obtain a cargo of gunpowder in New Orleans, and failing in her intention, she then proceeded to London and took in a cargo, and brought safe into Vera Cruz one hundred and eighty tons of gunpow-

der. She had discharged about eighty tons, when she was driven on the reef of the castle by a heavy norther and bilged. Hopes were entertained of saving the rest of her cargo, as the packages are said to have been very well secured.

American news is sought for with great avidity in Vera Cruz. A copy of Mr. Webster's Philadelphia speech was transmitted to Mexico, and gave lively satisfaction. It is fully believed that the administration of Mr. Polk is tottering to its fall, and that a professed anti-war party must soon come into power. It is imagined that Mr. Polk will save himself by purchasing a peace on any terms which magnanimous Mexico will grant. Some are so extravagantly credulous as to believe that the arms of our government will soon be paralyzed by civil war. Opposition articles are republished in most of the newspapers, and are calculated to do more mischief in Mexico than would be the case in almost any other country, as there is nothing too extravagant for the easy credulity of these people.

It has been proposed by Sen. G. M. Mason in Congress, to prohibit entirely the exportation of gold and silver, without express permission of Congress, during the war with the United States.

The Diario Oficial of the 30th ultimo confirms the appointment of Senor Mora as Minister to London, but positively denies that he is sent to treat of the mediation of England in regard to the war, as this business has already been submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

It is stated that provision has been made for fortifying the passes between Vera Cruz and Mexico, viz: Puente Nacional, Plan del Rio and Cerro Gordo.

Commodore Conner has hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Princeton*, and proceeded to Laguna.

Later from the Army.

By the Southern mail received yesterday morning, we have our New Orleans papers of the 2d inst., from which we make up some additional items of news from the army, brought by the steamships *Alabama* and *McKim*. The latest dates from Brazos are to the 31st, and from Tampico to the 24th ult.

From the Evening Mercury.
Gen. Patterson arrived at Tampico on the 23d ult., at the head of about 4500 men, and was escorted into the town by his staff and a company of artillery sent out to meet him, together with a company of mounted Tennessee volunteers. He made his quarters temporarily with Gen. Shields. Gen. P. had injured his foot slightly and was brought in on a covered wagon—was otherwise in excellent health and spirits.

The troops enjoyed unusual good health, and only want the opportunity of meeting the enemy to show what they can do.—They are composed of three brigades, commanded by Generals Twiggs, Quitman and Pillow, and are encamped without the works, one day's march from each other, for their better convenience.

The movements of the army towards the south indicate that some point on the coast, generally believed to be Vera Cruz, is about to be attacked. Gen. Worth had left Saltillo, and was encamped in the vicinity of the Palo Alto battlefield with 2800 men, and the Louisiana and Pennsylvania volunteers were despatched to the Island of Lobos, south of Tampico, as fast as they arrived at the latter place.—The supposition was, that General's Scott and Worth would concentrate a large force on the island, and thence make a descent upon Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth was indisposed, not sufficiently so however to prevent him from performing his duties. The troops at Tampico were in good health.

The steamer *Cincinnati*, with two companies of regulars and two nine pounders, intended to be landed at Soto la Marina, was lost on the 23d ult., about 25 miles north of Tampico. Two of the soldiers and the two pieces of ordnance were lost in the attempt to reach the shore. All the rest on board were landed safe, and were brought back to Tampico. The Captain of the *Cincinnati* reports having seen during the same gale which caused the loss of his boat, a small steamer loaded with men—she looked like the *Fashion*—he thinks she could not have lived through the gale, and as nothing more has been seen or heard of her, fears are entertained of her loss.

Affairs at Tampico are very tranquil, the people liking the new government better than the old one. Business was quite dull, and the market abundantly supplied, owing to the limited communication with the interior, which must be the case with all the ports taken by our army. The Mexican Government have spies about the outsiders, who seize the property of all traders and confiscate it.

The *Alabama* brought over the remains of Gen. Hamer, under charge of Capt. Johnson, and Lieutenant Wood's body, under charge of J. A. Banks and Dr. Vanvalza, also the body of Capt. Williams, under charge of C. G. Miller.

It was reported at Tampico that immediately after the evacuation of Victoria by our troops, possession was taken of the place by 800 Mexican cavalry, but this is denied at the Brazos.

Gen. Taylor had returned from Victoria to Monterey, where he will remain pursuant to orders from Gen. Scott.—His force is about 600 men, among them May's cavalry and a part of the Mississippi volunteers.

Gen. Scott was at the Brazos in good health, and expects to leave in a very short time, for which purpose the *Massachusetts* was detained there, and her mail transferred to the *Alabama*.

Every thing betokened an important and vigorous movement southward.

From the Delta.
Gen. Wool is now encamped on an elevated and commanding position, ten miles to the south of Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi. This place is called Buena Vista, and gives Gen. Wool, with a battery of 12 pieces of ordnance command of the only passable route to and from San Luis. Gen. Wool retains his original troops, (3000,) and his orders are to maintain this position. Gen. Wool evacuated Parras and took this post, in consequence of the express sent to him by Gen. Worth, about the 16th or 17th of December, informing him that his spies had given intelligence that Santa Anna was within three day's march of Saltillo, at the head of a formidable army, and requesting him (Gen. Wool,) to hasten to his support. In one hour after the arrival of this express, Gen. Wool's army were ready for the march, and set forward.

Parras, embracing the neighboring haciendas, has about 12,000 inhabitants who are divided into what are called the American and Mexican parties. The former, which is the most numerous, is in favor of the government of the United States, while the latter adheres to the Mexican authorities. Such a state of parties exists nowhere else in Mexico. From the time that Gen. Wool took possession of Monclova, the Mexican citizens have uniformly been treated as friends, not as enemies. Every thing wanted for the use of the army was paid for in cash at its full price. Not the smallest article of value was taken on any other terms. The prefects of Monclova and Parras were allowed to continue in constant and uninterrupted correspondence, although they were avowedly, and in duty to their government, our bitter enemies. Two or three days after Parras was occupied, Capt. Henry, with a detachment of 35 or 40 men, was sent in the direction of Durango, to reconnoitre the position of Gen. Reyes, who was at San Miguelito, this side of Sambreto, in command of 500 cavalry and 1500 rancheros. Capt. Henry did not return till two days after Gen. Wool had left Saltillo.

Dr. Woodworth, who came passenger in the *Alabama*, relates some anecdotes strikingly illustrative of that hospitality and natural kindness of heart for which the Mexican ladies have been eulogized and held in grateful remembrance by our countrymen, on former occasions of suffering and captivity. At the time of the departure from Parras of the two last companies, under Captains Henry and Hullman, there were thirteen invalid soldiers, ten much worn out with sickness to accompany the army. On this occasion some 60 or 60 Mexican ladies, favorable to the American cause, visited the hospital, every one of whom sought it as a favor, that she might be permitted to take home one of those suffering soldiers, where she might be able to nurse and restore him to health. All of course could not be gratified in this benevolent desire, and great was the disappointment of those who had to return without an American soldier. Another similar case is given of the two daughters of Don Lorenzo Yarto, a citizen of Parras, who took a sick soldier in their charge, and for several days in succession they kept a constant watch over him, the one sitting by his bedside by day, and the other performing the same service by night. Such instances of humanity deserve to be recorded. They will certainly not soon be forgotten by those who have thus had their sufferings alleviated.

A Mr. Laing, who has been engaged in the wine trade between Parras and Chihuahua, recently returned from the latter city, and reports that Gen. Cuitly, late Governor of Chihuahua, was posted at San Rosalia as early as the tenth of December, with a force of 2000 citizen soldiers or rancheros, with a view to intercept Gen. Wool, who was expected to march upon Chihuahua from Monclova.

Col. Haidin and his regiment from Illinois—a part of Gen. Wool's command—are spoken of in the highest terms.—The discipline of this regiment is said to have been carried to an almost incredible degree of perfection. In fact, the whole of Gen. Wool's army is represented as composed of excellent troops, in whose valor and good conduct every confidence may be placed.

Correspondence of the Evening Mercury.
BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Jan. 29
Great activity prevails here night and day, in sending off supplies for the Army above, as also in loading and preparing transports for operations below.

Gen. Worth, with his division arrived at the mouth of the river, on the 23d, from Saltillo. The next day, he removed his encampment up to the field of Palo Alto, where they will remain until they embark for below. He rode over, accompanied by his suite, to the island to pay his respects to Gen. Scott, shortly after his arrival.

The brig *Rowena* was sold on the 27th ult., on account of all whom it may concern. She lies about four or five miles from the bar, on our Southern beach. Many vessels have been lost, and others much injured, from the want of good and substantial ground tackle. As this matter is one in which underwriters feel a great interest, it would be well for them to look to it accordingly.

We have had a succession of fresh gales here for this last ten days past, preventing the lighters and boats from being employed to as great an advantage as the wants of the service require. The elements favor the Mexicans greatly, in as much as it is found utterly impossible to throw forward supplies and operate with the despatch that otherwise would be done.

The schooner *Falco* grounded in com-

ing over the bar at the mouth of the river, and the U. S. steamer *Menoria* was sent to her relief. She also grounded, and it was reported, lost, but fortunately a high tide enabled her last night to get off.

A large party of Mexicans followed up the rear of Gen. Worth's command, doubtless to observe his movements. Several persons have been murdered recently on the road leading from Camargo to Monterey. Gen. Scott is here arranging and organizing an expedition, the result of which will bring additional laurels to his already honorable fame.

Col. Harney is again *limbo*. It appears he was ordered to proceed to Monterey with four companies, whilst Major Torrens of the regiment was ordered to take command of the remaining six companies and march for the mouth of the river to join Worth's division. Col. Harney said he was not to be disgraced, though they might arrest him, and he accordingly, marched with the largest portion of his regiment.

A Court Martial is ordered to convene for the trial of Col. Harney, on the 30th inst. It is probable that a few other officers will be brought before it.

It is generally believed that Col. Harney will plead guilty of the charge, and leave it to the Court to decide the offence. None has more character and standing, to test the principle than himself.

The propeller *Augusta*, after crossing the bar on the evening of the 29th, got ashore near the South point of the channel, and will no doubt be a total loss.

The *Matamoros* flag of the 29th ult., gives the following address of Santa Anna, published in a Mexican paper at San Luis Potosi:

Address of Santa Anna to the Most Excellent Seniores, Secretaries of the General Extraordinary Congress:

The installation of the national extraordinary Congress is one of the most grand results of the political movements, which commenced in May and ended in August of the present year. I, for my share, and in the name of the Army which I have the honor to command, and which had so great a share in effecting this happy change, congratulate the sovereign assembly which is charged with reconstituting the nation which it represents, and whose talents are amply sufficient for this purpose. I fulfil this honorable and pleasant duty by means of this note, believing that the felicitations which it contains, will be considered as an unequivocal proof of the respect and attention which the Army and myself have for the august body which we are addressing, and for whom we breathe fervent wishes that success may crown their deliberations.

I have tried until now, to fulfil the duties with which I am charged, as commander of the Army. The long-wished for reunion of the legislative bodies has taken place, and by this act I am relieved of the responsibilities which I accepted without vacillating. My obligations, therefore, are reduced to those of a simple general of the Army, and in that situation, which suits me so well, I shall carry out with pleasure the determinations of the legitimate representatives of the nation.

May the lessons which we Mexicans have received during twenty-five years of revolutions and useless experiments, not be fruitless! The illustrious citizens which form this extraordinary Congress, know the will and the necessities of the people, which has honored them with its confidence, and it is their duty to bring about a future of happiness, a future of glory, credit and prosperity for our country. These are the ardent desires of myself and of the patriot-warrior, to whom the defects of the nation is entrusted.

I beg of your Excellencies to present this to the august extraordinary assembly, of which you are worthy members, and accept, at the same time, my most distinguished consideration.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
God and Liberty! Head Quarters, San Luis Potosi, December 9, 1846.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Adam Wheeler, late of Jay township, Elk county, dec'd—therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M'CRACKEN,
ISAAC D. PASCO,
Administrators,
Caledonia, Jan. 16, 1847.

TO MILL OWNERS.

The attention of mill owners and others is respectfully invited to *Bryce's Patent Water-wheel*, (made of cast iron) which has been recently introduced into this county. The subscriber feels confident that they are superior to any other wheel now in use in this country, and he desires all persons interested to see them in operation and judge for themselves. He would refer to the following gentlemen who have them in their mills, viz:—James Shafer, John Miller, Jacob Coleman, and James Mix, on the Sinnemahoning; E. & W. F. Irwin, Clearfield; Levi Lutz, Frenchville; and Wm. Irvin, Curwinstown.

A. COWLES,
Clearfield, Jan. 16, 1847.

TINWARE, A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made.

KRATZER & BARRETT'S,
July 20.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Feb. 17, 1847.

BIBLE PRESENTATION—The ceremonies of the presentation of a Bible by the Ladies of Clearfield, to Division No. 143 S. of T., will take place at the Methodist church, in this place, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE MARKETS—The price of flour in New York is \$7 87½ per barrel—wheat \$1 per bushel—corn \$1 06. In Philadelphia, prices are about 5 per cent. less than in New York, and in Baltimore a trifle less than in Philadelphia.

GAMBLING—Our Legislature has passed a law making gambling a penitentiary offence.

The bill authorizing the raising of ten regiments of soldiers for the Mexican war, has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President.

GUILTY—Hegarty, the murderer of the Fordney family, in Lancaster, had his trial, and the jury finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, he has been sentenced to be hung.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEXTS—Dr. Locke is still enjoining with us, and as his stay at this time will be necessarily limited, he desires all those who wish to procure his services, to call without delay.

The proceedings of the Democratic county meeting held in the court house in this place on court week, will be found in another column. The reason, the smallness of the court, and the want of political excitement, prevented what would otherwise have been a more spirited and animated gathering of the people. As it was, however, all appeared as willing as ever to stand by their country and their country's welfare, and as willing now as ever they were to aid in the maintenance of Democratic principles. Col. Barrett addressed the meeting at considerable length—his remarks being principally confined to the subject of the Tariff. As far as he went, he done nobly, and we only regretted that more time was not afforded him, so that he could have discussed this question, in his plain clear style, more in detail. Such discussion is all that is necessary to make the people unanimously in favor of the Tariff of 1846 in preference to that of 1842.

The Tariff of '46.

Mr. Secretary WALKER, in answer to a resolution of the U. S. Senate, gives a list of articles upon which additional revenue may be laid by an increase of duties, among which are the articles of *Cool and Iron*. So then, after all the whig declamations that the present administration were for destroying the manufacturing interests—and particularly the leading interests of Pennsylvania—we see this same administration recommending an increase of ten per cent. on these very interests.—The whigs in our Legislature, who were for the unconditional repeal of the Tariff of '46 and the restoration of the Tariff of '42, have not mentioned the subject since.

A resolution is before the Senate of the United States—and is likely to pass—excluding the editor of the *Washington Union* from the privileged seats of this chamber. And for what? Why, for publishing a communication from some free citizen of the United States, who used language offensive to some four or five Democratic Senators. Let these Senators beware. The press is yet free in this land, and to speak the truth "none shall make it afraid."

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND—The distress in some parts of Ireland and Scotland, is beyond the power of words to describe. Every arrival brings still more aggravated accounts of the heartrending scenes of starvation. On the 20th January it was estimated that there was not bread enough in Ireland to sustain the people for three weeks! and that to keep starvation from England, Ireland and Scotland until the first of September next it will require a weekly importation of one million of bushels of grain! Large quantities have no doubt arrived since, and still more on the way from this country; but it is impossible to find vessels to carry the necessary supply. Meetings are being held in all parts of the United States for the purpose of extending relief. A meeting was held in Washington city last week, at which Vice President DALLAS presided, on which occasion an address to the people of the United States, together with other measures urging instant action, was adopted.

Why should our citizens lend their aid in this humane work? If we can give but little, it is no reason why that little should be withheld. If we have enough for ourselves, we can spare to the famishing. Then let something be done.

The Next Governor.

The author of the following communication takes a position which we think should now be assumed by every real Democrat in the old Keystone of the Democratic arch. If ever the members of a political party were called upon to yield their personal preferences, in order to triumph with their principles, that time is now—

From the *Hollidaysburg Standard*.
Messrs. Editors—The present position of the Democratic party, it will be conceded, demands, on the part of those to whose hands are committed its destinies, the utmost caution and circumspection.

On the eve of an important contest, on the issue of which depends the fate of the party in the State, and perhaps in the Union, for years, it is imperatively demanded of those to whose judgment has been confided the selection of candidates, that, laying aside all personal prejudices, all feelings of regard for individuals, they weigh well and wisely the circumstances which surround the party, and will surround its candidates, and present for our suffrages no man with whom we cannot take the field as a candidate with a reasonable certainty of success, and, above