

February, which states that 16,000 of the most brilliant troops (*troupe brillante*) are marching for the road between Saltillo and Monterrey. This information was communicated by a letter written from San Luis. Another letter written from Tula, of the date of 3d February, states that on the 1st of the month Gen. Parodi, with a brigade of 1500 men, composed of the 12th regiment of Infantry of the line, styled the Faithful Soldiers of San Luis, and a battalion of the National Guard of Jalisco, with three pieces of artillery, were marching in the direction of Monterrey, by the road of Matamoros. The Sierra is fortified at every point, by the battalions of Puebla, Guardia Costa de Tampico, the company of veterans, and three companies of cavalry. In the village of Valter, Col. Jose Antonio del Castillo is stationed with a respectable force, to defend that point. Gen. Ureia, with 1500 men of the first regiment of cavalry, *Primero-Republicano*, must have already arrived at Victoria de Tamulipas.

These movements are no doubt made for the purpose of drawing off our forces from the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz. Santa Anna expects to cut off Taylor's communications, to block up both the roads to Camargo and to Tampico. These movements are by no means to be regarded as insignificant; they deserve the serious consideration, and will no doubt excite the utmost vigilance and activity of preparation among our forces near Monterrey. Fortunately Gen. Taylor, who is never caught napping, is in command at Monterrey, with about 4,000 men. This force can easily hold that place until reinforced. But, in the meantime, the Mexicans are pushing forward towards Matamoros, from the road which leads through Victoria. Ureia's cavalry are no doubt the advance of a large force intended for this point. This will be a bold movement, but is characteristic of Ureia, who is a prompt and decided officer. If, however, his force consists only of cavalry, we do not apprehend any serious consequences from an attack on Matamoros. The great fear is, that they may intercept our communications along the river, and the road from Matamoros and Camargo to Monterrey. We trust, however, that Gen. Scott, who seems to be moving with great caution and prudence, will not weaken our forces on the Rio Grande, so as to expose our lines to be easily broken, and the hard earned results of a most expensive campaign thus be lost to our arms.

Since the above was written, we have seen a letter from a Mexican officer, written in great confidence and secrecy, stating that Gen. Ureia had been ordered to march on Matamoros, and was already considerably advanced on the road.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta
TAMPICO, Feb. 10, 1847.
A letter was received here yesterday, from Victoria, stating that the lancer force at that place had been greatly augmented, and that the Mexican troops there would number pretty well on to six thousand men. After the arrival of this reinforcement, the commander hauled up before him all those who had sold corn to the Americans, and otherwise assisted them. Those who were most prominent in the business were sent off to the city of Mexico, in irons—amongst them a man of 80 years of age. For my own part, I cannot fully believe that any considerable Mexican force will come or have come this side of the mountains, and in noticing the reports I only do so to keep up with others. That the lancers are at Victoria, who left there on our approach, I can believe, but nothing else. There was a rumor in circulation at the time we left Monterrey, that Gov. Morales was in or near Victoria, with 7,000 men; but we found that near 6000 were in buckram. The same might be applied to the move on Saltillo, as the cavalry of Gen. Gonzales, at the time of our counter-march to Monterrey, was magnified to an immense army.

The *scr. Pioneer* came in from Lobos Island last night, having left it on the 8th inst. The captain reports that he sailed from the island a few days ago with one hundred men, destined for the wreck of the *Ondaka*, to render assistance to the vessel, if practicable, and to assist the volunteers, but finding that the troops had left there, set fire to the wreck, and returned to the place from whence they sailed, disembarked the men, and then proceeded to this place, bringing up despatches from the ship of war *St. Mary's*, direct from the squadron. These despatches from Com. Conner, are said by an officer to be of an important nature, but their contents have not, nor probably will not, be made public.

Col. Baker, of the 4th Illinois, recently from the Brazos, made a speech to his men yesterday evening, in which he took occasion to say that they would be marched against the enemy in a few days. This he was certain of, and the Colonel having been in Washington very lately, and just from Gen. Scott, was reckoned to speak by the guard. He said, also, that General Scott would be here in a day or two.

The Matamoros game of cutting into our volunteers is now in the full tide of successful operation, and no less than five have had their blood let out, in one night by the greasers' knives, but I did not hear of either of the wounds being mortal. The gallantry of our boys generally leads to the difficulty.

I conversed this morning with a gentleman from off the island of Lobos. He says that six companies of the Louisiana are landed there; a part of the 2d Mississippi regiment; a part of the Pennsylvania, and one or two vessels off there, with troops.

The *Republicano* of the 2d, also contains a letter from San Luis de Potosi, affording much information as to the movements of the Mexicans, and ought to be published, if it is only to show that there is some real magnanimity yet in Mexico. The writer boots at the idea of rejoicing at the capture of 70 or 80 men, by over 2000 of their own people. But to the letter:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Jan. 27.
Yesterday, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, there was great rejoicing in the streets. The church bells rang out their merry peals, and many a rocket was fired off during the ceremony. All this was occasioned by the receipt of the *misprable* notice that over 2000 Mexican cavalry, under the valiant Gen. Minon, had surprised and captured about 80 Yankees, who were out with their teams in search of forage. The place which they surrendered to is called Tanque de la Vaca.

To-day the corps of infantry have left for Saltillo—also a brigade of horse and a brigade of foot artillery, having fourteen guns—three of 24, three of 18, four of 16, and the residue of 12s and 8s.

We are assured that in less than two days there will go out another division, and on the following day the rest of the forces which are in San Luis.

Gen. Twigg's guide informed him last night, that all the men taken by Minon at Galena had been shot; but he does not credit it, nor does any one else—the idea having no doubt arisen from the fact of the shooting of several Mexicans who were with Major Gaines.

The rumor I sent you about the arrival of a force, in addition to the Lancers, at Victoria, is no doubt true; for a Mexican who came from that place on the 7th, says that Ureia was there, and that 5000 men would come in on the 8th. Valencia is no doubt with them. Santa Anna is probably now between Monterrey and Saltillo, with a large force; and although the rumor of a fight between him and Gen. Taylor is not credited to any extent, many are of opinion that there will be trouble in that quarter.

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

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

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

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

Very Late and Important from Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 10.
Dear Sir: To-day another company arrived from the plains, bringing Santa Fe dates as late as January 7th.

On the 24th of December, 1846, the Mexican forces from the city of Chihuahua, [about eleven hundred in number,] met the United States forces under command of Col. A. W. Doniphan, consisting of 600 men, 500 of them being of his own troops, the 1st Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the 2d Regiment, consisting of 40 men from Major Clarke's Battalion of Light Artillery, under command of Captain Hudson and Lieut. Cribben, and 70 men from Col. Price's Regiment and Colonel Willeck's battalion, 25 miles this side of El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY.
Camp below Racine, Rio Grande, Dec. 26.
Dear Sir—I can only write to you a few lines, being upon the point of breaking up camp. Our detachment at Ray Cristobal overtook Col. Doniphan's command. Major Gilpin, with two hundred and fifty men had previously left for El Paso, and Col. Jackson was following with two hundred men. Col. Doniphan had but 150 men with him, the remainder of his regiment being sick, attending on sick, and detached through the country. From Ray Cristobal, our detachment marched with Col. Doniphan South, when at the Laguna de the Jornada del Muerte, news reached us through an express sent by Major Gilpin, that the Mexicans had determined to resist at El Paso, and had collected a considerable number of troops, intending to give us battle. An express had been sent to Santa Fe for part of the Artillery under Major Clark, but no news had as yet reached us from there, so that the detachment of thirty men from the three companies of our troops are all that are here from the battalion. At the southern end of the Jornada, ten miles north of Don Ana, the traders are encamped. Contradictory rumors of the enemy's approach reach us daily.

Yesterday, (Christmas day) we had just arrived in camp here, with about 600 men, had unsaddled our horses, and most of the men were engaged in carrying wood

and water, the news was brought into camp of the enemy's being in sight and advancing. It was about 2 o'clock, P. M., and the day was very pleasant. Our horses were grazing some distance from the camp at the time, we formed a single line and determined to meet the enemy as infantry. Their attacking being evidently designed on the left flank, near which was our wagon train, our detachment was ordered from the extreme right to the left, where we soon took up our position.

One piece of artillery, 400 regular lancers and cavalry, and 100 regular infantry, besides some 500 militia troops from El Paso composed the enemy's force, according to the best information I can obtain from the reports of prisoners and from papers found in the baggage on the field. The enemy ranged themselves on the east within half a mile of our line.

Previous to the encounter, a Lieutenant from their ranks came forward waving a black flag in his hand, but halted when within 100 steps of our line. Thomas Caldwell, our interpreter, rode out to meet him. The messenger with the black flag of defiance demanded that the Commander should come into their camp and speak to their General. The reply was, "If your General wants to see our Commander let him come here." "We shall break your ranks then and take him there," was the retort of the Mexican. "Come and take him," said our interpreter, unwittingly using the phrase of the Spartan at Thermopylae.

"A curse on you, prepare for a charge," cried the Mexican, "We give no quarters and ask none," and waving his black flag gracefully over his head, galloped back towards the enemy's line. The charge was made by the Dragons from their right, directed upon our left flank, bringing our detachment into the closest fire. Their infantry, with one howitzer with them, at the same time attacking our right flank.

Their charge was a handsome one, but was too well, too coolly, met to break our line. After their fire had been spent, front column being at about one hundred steps from the front of our flank, our line poured a volley into them, which being a few times repeated, created such havoc in their columns, that their forces wheeled to the left, retreating from our fire, and in their flight made an attack on the provision train. Here they met a very warm reception, and were soon compelled to fly in all directions, and in the utmost confusion.

Their infantry having been put to flight, the Howard company, under command of Lieut. N. Wright, taking advantage of the panic, charged upon them and took their cannon from them—this was soon manned by the artillery detachment, under Lieut. Cribben, in Col. Mitchell's escort. The enemy had by this time fled, leaving their arms, baggage, provisions, and other stores on the field of battle. A small body of mounted men, under the command of Capt. Reid, that by this time gathered together in a line, charged upon the enemy, pursuing them into the mountains, where they sought refuge. The number of their dead is said to be at least 30, that of their wounded is slight as far as ascertained. Had we a single piece of cannon with us they would have lost more of their men, but having no artillery on our side, we had to act as infantry until we got possession of the howitzer so gallantly captured by the Howard company. We lost not a single man, and had but seven slightly wounded—we took eight prisoners, six of whom died last night. Thus ended the battle of Bricito, the first battle of the Army of the West, and as bravely fought by our men as ever men fought at an engagement. We have every reason to believe that there is more in store for us.

B. H. CRIBBEN,
1st Lieut. Mo. Light Artillery.

Another letter, dated Independence, Feb. 15th, speaking of the news from Santa Fe, says:—"Doniphan's destination is Chihuahua, expecting to join Wool; but how sadly will he be disappointed, and how badly will he be whipped if he goes down there—perhaps he may have prudence enough to seize upon El Paso, and there remain to be reinforced."

There had been an insurrection planned at Santa Fe, headed by the priests, but it was discovered in time to prevent it. At the time the company left, the Americans had twenty of the ringleaders arrested, nearly all of them priests, and it was thought that they would be executed."

Late from the Brazos.

Gen. Butler arrived at New Orleans—Gen. Taylor at Saltillo—*Agu Nueva* taken Possession of—Embarkation of Gen. Worth's Division—Loss of the *Royal Mail Steamship Tweed*—Sixty persons lost.

The steam propeller *Washington* arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult., from the Brazos, which she left on the 33d. Gen. Butler came a passenger; he was suffering so much from his wound as to be entirely disabled him for active service.

Gen. Taylor had arrived at Saltillo with Bragg's and Thomas' batteries and the Second Mississippi regiment on the 2d Feb. He has taken possession of *Agu Nueva*, and all the troops are to go there, with the exception of a few who remain in town.

There was no doubt that Gen. Minon would yet cause considerable trouble. Gen. Taylor is very much in want of light troops.

A letter from the Brazos, under date of the 22d, published in the *Picayune*, says that Gen. Taylor is busy making water tubs and collecting train wagons and pack-mules. The enemy had left that

part of the country for parts unknown, but supposed in the direction of Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth's division had all embarked with the exception of the dragons and the light artillery batteries. Gen. Worth had sailed a day or two previous in the steamer *Edith*.

The *Aatrevida* arrived at New Orleans from Campeachy, brings dates to the 10th. She brings news of the wreck of the *Royal Mail Steamer Tweed*, on the 12th of February, on the northeast end of Alcaranes. Sixty persons were drowned. An expedition had been sent from Campeachy to her assistance.

From Tampico.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—*Vera Cruz* reported as Evacuated by order of Santa Anna, and the Troops marched into the Interior—Attacks threatened upon Saltillo, Monterrey and Matamoros.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1847.
By the arrival of the schooner *Delta*, at New Orleans on the 1st instant, dates from Tampico to the 20th ult. have been received. Gen. Scott had arrived there the day previous.

It was reported that Vera Cruz had been evacuated by order of Santa Anna, and that the troops were marched into the interior.

Mr. Lumsden, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writes from Tampico on the 18th, that he has seen a letter from a Mexican officer to a friend, dated San Luis, February 9, which stated that Santa Anna was to march on Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterrey. Gen. Ureia, with 5000 troops, was at Victoria, and intended soon to march upon Matamoros. Both these attacks, the writer anticipated, must prove successful, and says we will give the Yankees hot work in the north while marching upon Vera Cruz. The writer is Private Secretary to Santa Anna.

It is pretty certain that Santa Anna has arrived at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he had engaged Gen. Taylor, but the latter was not believed at Tampico.

Gen. Scott had issued orders to regulate the punishment of all crimes committed by Mexicans or Americans not provided for by army rules, after trial before a military commission, according to the laws of the United States.

The Democratic Nominations.

In obedience to the unanimous expression of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, we mail to our most head the flag agreed upon by the party, with emotions of unalloyed satisfaction. It will be observed, by reference to the proceedings of the Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, that FRANCIS R. SHUNK has been re-nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor with signal unanimity, and MORRIS LONGSTRETH, for the office of Canal Commissioner.

The re-nomination of our present patriotic Executive, will be hailed by every Democrat throughout the length and breadth of the Keystone State, as an act eminently due that distinguished statesman for the faithful and honest manner in which he has discharged his public duties as Chief Magistrate of the State. We defy even the viperous tongue of Federal slander, to find one spot in his character, on which to fasten for a moment. His straight forward course has ever been far above the truckling meanness of hypocrisy, flattery, or the hope of reward, other than the approval of a pure conscience, and the just plaudits of a discriminating and grateful Democracy. In every station in which the people have seen fit to place him, he has truly and faithfully served them, and without wavering or hesitancy, has done his whole duty. When his merits and qualifications shall come up in remembrance before the Democracy of the Keystone State, on the second Tuesday of October next, he will be sustained by an old fashioned Democratic majority.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a man truly of the people—known of the people, and loved by the people. His private as well as public life will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny. A firm and consistent Democrat from his earliest youth, his nomination cannot fail to meet with the cordial approbation of the Democracy of the whole State.

We shall seize an early opportunity to speak more fully of the merits of this gentleman—but for the present, let it suffice, that he will receive the largest vote ever given for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania.

We do not vouch for the correctness of the following says the *Louisville Journal*, but give it as we heard it related. A week ago, a young man named W. Musgrove, of Glasgow, in this State, eloped with a daughter of B. Lawless, Esq., of Tennessee, where he married her. On his route home, he met Lawless at Scotville, who told Musgrove if he could show that he was legally married to his daughter, he (Lawless) would interpose no further objection; Musgrove returned to Tennessee, procured a certificate of his marriage to Miss L. and in company with two friends, proceeded to Lawless's house. As soon as the latter saw them approaching, he walked out before the door, with a loaded double-barreled gun, and, although they came as friends, the latter fired twice and wounded Musgrove, which caused his death three hours afterwards.

Indian corn is worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel in England, and but little more than nine cents in Illinois.

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. March 13, 1847.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
of Montgomery county.

The Nominees.

In obedience to the will of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, expressed thro' the delegates to the 4th of March Convention, we mail to our most head the names of FRANCIS R. SHUNK and MORRIS LONGSTRETH—there to remain until the people, determined that good and faithful servants shall not go unrewarded, on the second Tuesday of October next, give them a majority that will make Federalism blush for its recent accidental triumph in the old Democratic Keystone.

This is evident from the fact that a large number of the most attentive voters in the State are controlled by the reflection that it is always best to "let well enough alone." They are identified with neither party, but judge of things as they are.—They are in favor of changes only when such changes are necessary for the public good; and estimating the public good as of far more importance than any one individual's promotion, or advancement, they are opposed to making any change from what is now "well enough." They now have indisputable evidence that all is well, while, with a change, there would be many reasonable grounds for doubting that that change would be for the worse, while there is not a single promise that any improvement would be made. Such men are to be found every where—in every township, and in every neighborhood from the Delaware to the Lakes. It is their votes that will swell the majority of the Democratic candidates beyond all precedent.

Gov. SHUNK has redeemed every pledge he gave to the people. He has been Democratic in practice as well as profession. He declared to the people, in his inaugural address, that no trading or banking corporations should be chartered, with his consent, without the people being secured from loss by them, by having the stock holders of such companies made individually liable for the debts of the institution.—AND HE HAS KEPT HIS WORD. In not a single instance has he refused to apply the veto in order to prevent the establishment of these speculating factories.—Not only in this respect, but also in every other, where he has had it in his power, he has nobly stood forth the protector and defender of the rights of the people. Under his administration the statute book of Pennsylvania has been unstained by the recording of any such charters. Therefore the verdict of the people will be, "Let well enough alone."

Go where you will—talk to whom you please, and you will hear nothing—no, not one sentence, against the public acts of FRANCIS R. SHUNK. It is true, that, over the State, there are many individuals who have personal grievances, brought about by the various appointments that have had to be made by the present administration. But these things always have and always will happen—and as they have never yet, it is not likely that they will now, cause Democrats to sacrifice their political principles. We know this to be the case in our county, to a small extent—but, independent of the disappointment felt in regard to the appointment of Associate Judges for this county, Old FRANK is as popular as ever, and ALL his other acts are more universally approved than those of any other Governor since the days of Snyder. Will such feelings govern the votes of Democrats? Will any Democrat, simply because this or that man was not appointed a Judge, refuse to support the regular nominee of his party? It cannot—it will not be. There are other considerations, of paramount importance to every well-wisher of this good old Commonwealth, which we trust, will have their influence with the Democratic party of this county, and induce a harmony of sentiment and action, that will tell a good tale on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a native of Montgomery county. He is of Quaker descent—an able scholar—a thorough Democrat, and a man qualified in every respect for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Col. BIGLER.—The *Pennsylvanian* has the following complimentary notice of the above named gentleman. It must be conceded by every one, that Col. Bigler has, throughout the late contest for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Govern-