

# The Fall of Vera Cruz.

The full accounts, which we published yesterday in high terms and somewhat in detail of the participation of the Squadron in the reduction of Vera Cruz. The part played by the Navy was truly conspicuous, and they richly deserve all the honors they have gained for they have been called by a great deal of hard work, and some still harder fighting. It seems to have been the desire of Commodore Perry, that all his men should have a share in the fight; and accordingly, at his request, Gen. Scott permitted him to land some of his heavy guns, to be placed in battery in the trenches and worked by seamen. It will be seen by the annexed account, which we copy from the correspondence of the *New Orleans Picayune*, that this battery proved highly effective, and that our gallant townsman, Lieutenant Ingersoll, distinguished himself in the conflict by his bravery and skill.—Penn'n.

Correspondence of the *Picayune*.  
Camp Washington, March 27, '47.  
Six guns were landed, weighing about 6,300 pounds each. This is believed to have been the largest and heaviest siege train ever attempted to be put in battery. Three Paixhan 68-pounders were furnished by the Mississippi, Albany and St. Mary's; and three long 32-pounders by the Raritan and Potomac. The energy with which the transportation was conducted was not the least creditable part of the performance, and the hearty good will with which the arms and navy joined to help each other, was just what was to be expected from the high character of both. The cheerfulness and zeal with which the men and officers of the navy have toiled to land the army and its magazines and ordnance, has been lauded by every one who has witnessed it. The distance from the beach to the battery is about three miles and a half, over loose sand hills, and in some places through dense chapparal, which was cut away by pioneers as the piece was advanced. An idea of the difficulties of the route may be formed from the fact that it was by many thought impossible to transport the heavy field pieces, which weigh not more than one-third as much as the heavy guns; and the despatch with which the field pieces were transported through the whole line of investment was certainly considered very creditable to the artillery.

About half past 2 o'clock, on the 22d instant, the work of transporting the guns from the shipping was commenced, under Capt. Aulick, assisted by Com'r Mackenzie and the officers in command of the various parties detached from the several vessels. A party from the Raritan, under the command of Lieut. Harry Ingersoll, took the lead. Never did men work with a better will. The gun was suspended from large wheels and drawn by mules, assisted by the men. While passing along the lines of Gen. Worth's brigade, the soldiers everywhere, and especially the marines of the squadron, voluntarily rendered assistance by whole companies. The general, who was the first to make the suggestion of loading the navy guns, and who took great interest in the undertaking, detailed a company to serve at the ropes. Near sundown, the gun had been transported half the distance to Gen. Patterson's headquarters. There the mules gave out, and were taken from the wheels. Gen. Pillow, at the head of a detachment of volunteers, relieved Gen. Worth's men, and entering into the spirit of the work with great zeal, took the lead in person. The real difficulties of the work now began, and nothing but the greatest energy could have overcome them. The pioneers cut down the chapparal as the gun advanced, I found it difficult the other day to ascend on horse-back the very hill on which this gun was transported, and from this you may judge of the steepness of the ascent, and the looseness and depth of the sand. Men and officers, from the general down, tailed on to the ropes with hearty will, and by 9 o'clock p. m. the gun was landed at the trenches.

The next morning Lieut. O. H. Perry arrived with the Albany's 68-pound Paixhan, and was followed by Lieut. Sidney Smith Lee, with a similar gun from the Mississippi, and Lieut. C. H. Kennedy, with the gun of the St. Mary's. On the night of the 23d both of the guns of the Potomac were brought up by Lieut. Baldwin. By the arrival of the last gun the engineers had completed the breast-work, and the guns were all placed in battery, and partially unmasked before daylight of the 24th. As the defences were, however, far from complete as desired, it was intended to conceal them from the enemy until next morning. At this we were spoiled by being discovered by the enemy about 9 o'clock, who immediately opened a heavy and extremely well directed fire. The battery were now unmasked as speedily as possible; and at the same time an order was received from Gen. Scott to open fire on the enemy. At a short interval the Raritan's gun, commanded by Ingersoll, the first on the beach, and in the trenches and battery, gave the first shot. The sailors very appropriately christened the gun, after her commander, "the Old Harry"; and she did good service, in playing the devil's own work, as the sequel will show. The fire was steadily maintained from all the guns for four hours, and between three hundred and four hundred shot thrown into the forts and city. The intervention of a norther preventing an additional supply of ammunition from the shipping, our fire ceased as soon as what was on hand exhausted. It had evi-

dently been effective. Four men were killed, and four men were wounded, including Lieutenant Baldwin, commanding the guns of the Potomac. The precision of the enemy's fire was remarkable. Every man who was killed was struck upon the head. As soon as any of the sailors showed their heads above the parapets a shot followed with the accuracy of a rifle. At 1 p. m., of the 24th, relief parties were detailed from the several ships, commanded by Capt. Mayo, assisted by Lieutenants Bissel, of the Albany, Semmes and Biddle of the Raritan, Fraily of the Potomac, De Camp of the Mississippi, and Stedman of the St. Mary's. They arrived at the battery about 3 o'clock, when the enemy renewed their fire. Our breast-work was, however, so completely demolished by the enemy, that it was impossible to renew the engagement until the following morning. At nightfall a company of sappers and miners were set to work to repair the damages; and an hour or two before daylight the defences were put in a condition to afford partial protection to the men. At early daylight the fire opened. The enemy were not behind hand; they returned our fire immediately, and hot work ensued.

The fire of our guns was first directed upon a bastion in front, which kept up the brisk and well-directed cannonade which had given our men all the trouble the previous day. The three solid shot guns of the Potomac and Raritan played upon this battery with tremendous effect for a space of two hours, completely demolishing the walls, and making a breach sufficient to admit ten men abreast, when a shot from the gun of the Raritan, directed by Lieut. Semmes, shot away the flag staff, and brought away the enemy's colors. The colors had been shot away several times, and as often replaced. From that moment their fire began to slacken, and in half an hour the battery was completely silenced.

The entire fire of the battery was then directed on Fort Santiago, and the enemy soon driven from the fort. A little before 3 o'clock the town appeared to be beaten, not daring to fire again. Upon this becoming apparent, our brave tars, mounted the breast-work and gave three hearty cheers without provoking a fire. Soon after, a flag of truce was sent in to request a cessation of hostilities for three hours, to give the enemy time to bury their dead. There were killed on the second day, Midshipman Shubrick, a seaman of the Albany, and one of the Pennsylvania volunteers in the trenches; two men were wounded.

On the afternoon of the 25th, Captain Mayo and party was relieved by Captain Breese, assisted by Lieut. Root of the Raritan, Alden of the Mississippi, Handy of the Ohio, Knox of the Albany, Taylor of the St. Mary's, and Edward Thompson of the Potomac. During the night a heavy norther sprang up, which continued through the next day. On the 27th, negotiations were entered into for the unconditional surrender of city and castle, which were consummated before the next morning, so that the batteries did not open fire again.

On the evening of the 27th, Captain Breese was relieved by a party under Capt. Forrest, so that you see that it appears to have been the desire of the commander to give every one a chance as his turn came round. I am sorry that I am unable to furnish you with a list of the junior officers who served at the guns, and who performed their duty with great coolness and efficiency.

The accounts from the town represent the ravages of our sixty-eight to have been enormous, not only in breaching the walls, but also from the explosion of shell within the buildings. March 28.—You have probably been informed by some other correspondent of the gallant demonstration made upon the town by Com'r Tatnall in the Spitfire on the 10th inst., while our troops were taking up the line of investment, as also of the position of the gun boats in protecting the landing on the previous day. I wish to give you the particulars of a still more daring attack made upon the town and castle by the little steamers and gun-boats under the command of Capt. Tatnall on the evening of the 22d, when we opened fire from the trenches upon the enemy. This occurred after Com'r Perry had assumed the command of the squadron. I have derived these facts from the log-book of one of the vessels, and witnessed the whole affair from a commanding position between the town and gun-boats. About half past 4, seeing the fire opened from the trenches, the steamers Spitfire, Capt. Tatnall, and Vixen, Captain Sands, accompanied by the gun-boats Reeler, Capt. Sterrett, Petrel, Capt. Shaw, Bonita, Capt. Benham, Falcon, Capt. Glasson, and Tampico, Captain Griffin—the latter being all commanded by lieutenants, all weighed anchor, with a fine fair breeze, and stood in towards Cape Hornos, within effective battering distance of the town and castle. The Tampico, commanded by Lieut. Griffin, took the lead. In ten or fifteen minutes they came to under point Hornos, with a spring on the port cable, and opened fire on the town. The Tampico was so fortunate as to fire the first five or six guns, being in advance of the rest. The fire was kept up rapidly and with decided effect until about ten minutes before 7, when Com'r Tatnall directed the firing to cease. Thirty-six shells and forty-three round shot were thrown from the guns of the Tampico alone, in that time, and as large a number from the other vessels in proportion to their guns. A brisk fire was maintained from the castle upon

our vessels, but though the shot appeared to fall about them like hail, no damage was done.

The next morning at daylight the gun-boats weighed anchor, and in tow of the steamers stood in nearer the town. At 6 a. m., having reached a position about seven hundred yards from Fort Santiago, and three quarters of a mile from the castle, they anchored with springs upon their cables, and opened fire upon town and castle, which was immediately returned by the enemy. The fire was kept up with vivacity for more than an hour, when Com'r Perry made a signal to stand out, which was done under short sail, firing as they hauled off. Notwithstanding the incessant fire of the enemy, the vessels sustained but little damage and had the satisfaction of doing much to the town, as well as of annoying and disheartening the enemy by the boldness of the attack and the comparative impunity with which it was made. I think I never saw an exhibition of more decided gallantry, and every one who saw it from the shore was filled with admiration. Three hearty cheers from the officers of the army greeted the vessels as they stood in. The whole affair was elegantly conducted and fully indicated Com'r Tatnall's claim to the enviable reputation he has long enjoyed of being one of the most heroic and gallant sons of the navy. The manner in which the Tampico stood in and opened fire in advance of the rest attracted especial admiration.

## DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD, Wholesale Druggists; No. 40 Market Street, (South side below Second,) PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city. Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Vernishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Putty and Oil—cheaper than ever. T. T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received. Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1847. 3 m.

## COMPOSITION

For Rendering Boots, Shoes, &c., Water-proof.

The subscriber heroby makes known to the public that he has for sale a Composition, without the use of India Rubber or Gum, which will render Boots and Shoes and Leather of every description Water Proof—permanently Water Proof, against wet or damp, by proper application, besides softening and improving it. This composition is patented both in this country and in Europe, and is one of the great and truly beneficial discoveries of the age. Price per dozen boxes, \$2, single box 25 cents. As a guarantee of the character and genuineness of the composition the subscriber will refund the money should it not give entire satisfaction. He is also prepared to render cloths of every description, Awning, Sailsloth and Cotton Duck completely water-proof and secure against mildews and rot. Apply at the United States Water-Proofing company, No. 11 Walnut street, Philadelphia, to STEPHEN B. RICHARDSON, Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1847. One Agent in each of the towns in this state will be appointed to dispose of the Composition, to whom liberal terms will be made on application as above.

DR. JAMES LOCKE, SURGEON DENTIST, WILL visit Clearfield and Cuzcoville regularly hereafter several times a year. All operations upon the TEETH warranted to answer the full expectations of the patient, in every case, otherwise there will be no charge. Teeth made on trial, if desired. His next visit will be at the September court. mar. 6—Gm.

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.

Stray Bull. CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Bradford township, some time in September last, a SMALL RED BULL, supposed to be 2 years old this spring. The owner will come forward, prove his property, pay all charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN STEWART March 20, 1847.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of "Worrell & Crans" was dissolved Feb. 26th, 1847, by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at the old stand in Curwensville, by William J. Crans; who is the only person authorized to settle the business of the late firm. CHAS. S. WORRELL, WM. J. CRANS, March 1st, 1847.

## IT IS WRITTEN

IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable production of every country are, if properly applied amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to each peculiar climate.

## Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

These extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore better adapted to our constitutions than Medicines concocted from foreign drugs, howsoever well they may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is intru-

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, namely, corrupt humors, and that said Medicine cures this disease on

## NATURAL PRINCIPLES.

By cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest that, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water. In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

## GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humor, the cause of the disease, in an easy and Natural Manner; and while they every day GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

## Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Can be had genuine of the following highly respectable storekeepers in Clearfield County. Richard Shaw, Clearfield; Daniel Barrett, Curwensville; David Irwin, Luthersburg. Elk County. Cobb & Gallagher, Ridgeway; George Weis, St. Mary's. Centre County. Brockerhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte; J & J Potter, Potlert's Mills; Adam Fisher, Centreville; S P Duncan, Aaronsburg; Samuel Lipton, Milesburg; Henry Adams, Walkersville; Wm Murray, Pine Grove Mills; George Jack, Boalsburg; H L Musser, Manheim; Irwin & Whittaker, Coverley Hall; Duncan & Hays, Spring Mills; F Burkhardt, Robersburg; Jacob Home, Centreville.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of Wm. Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is PUNISHED BY LAW. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health, No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston; and PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

## WAR! WAR!!

Not with Mexico but with the old Tyrant RHEUMATISM.

DR WM. P. HILLS, feeling much sympathy for those afflicted with Rheumatism, takes this method of inviting them to call at his office and get cured.—This method is almost new, and very simple, but will positively effect a cure on the most scientific principles. Rheumatism has long been a desideratum with physicians, and it is only of late that the true principle of cure has been discovered. He would state, to all concerned, that he has already performed a number of cures, and can confidently assert that his is the only true method. TRY IT AND SEE. Clearfield Nov. 3, 1846.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Lewis W. Smith, late of the borough of Clearfield, dec'd,—all persons having claims or demands against the estate are requested to make the same known to me without delay, and all persons owing the said estate are required to come forward and make settlement in like manner. FERDINAND P. HURXTHAL, Administrator, Clearfield, 22d Feb. 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 Shaffer, John Miller, Jacob Coleman, and James Mix, on the Sinnemahoning; E. & W. F. Irwin, Clearfield; Levi Lutz, Frenchville; and Wm. Irwin, Curwensville. Clearfield, Jan. 16, 1847.

TINWARE.—A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made. KRATZER & BARRETT, July 29, 1846. BLANKS for sale at this office.

## DR. OSBORN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. George Bennett, of New York, and for sale by the authorized list of agents in Clearfield County.

THE unprecedented success that has attended the use of these Pills in the practice of the proprietor for the last six or eight years, has induced him to yield to the importunities of many who have used and been benefited by them, and make arrangements to place them within the reach of the public generally. In doing so he feels called upon to say that the Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills is decidedly superior to any with which he is acquainted. They combine the properties of many of the best vegetable medicines, (used in no other pills) in such a manner as to afford not only immediate and temporary but permanent relief.

The valuable tonic which enters into their composition by their action upon the secretory organs held in check the purgative principle and induces a gentle and natural operation without inconvenience or pain, and while they restore a natural and healthy action of the stomach, liver and bowels, they increase, instead of diminish, the strength of the patient.

They have been used as a family medicine for years by many of the first respectability—and although they are not recommended to "heat all the ills that flesh is heir to," yet it has been very rare that it has been found necessary for those using them to employ any other medicine; and their occasional use will almost invariably prove an effectual preventive to disease. They are exactly adapted to the use of families, travellers and seamen; they cleanse the blood, causing a free circulation—open obstructions and promote the secretion of healthy bile, and consequently are an excellent medicine for Nausea, Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Depression, Liver Complaint, pains in the Head, Side, and Breast, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Urinary obstructions, Ague and Fever, Bilious and Intermittent fevers, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and are eminently useful in all female complaints—and in one word, all diseases arising from numerous secretions and impurity of the blood. Numerous testimonials of their efficacy in particular cases, might be added, but the proprietor prefers presenting a few certificates of their general character, from persons of unquestionable candor and veracity, who would not in any degree lend their influence to promote any thing that is not of decided utility, and rely on their intrinsic merit to gain them a reputation, feeling a most precious confidence that none will abandon their use who give them a fair trial.

The following letter from the Rev. George Bowers, with other certificates in the hands of the Agents, will serve to show the efficacy of these pills:—

Dr. Osborn.—With pleasure I inform you of the great benefits which I have derived from your pills. I have been in a decline for some time, which has greatly alarmed me, more especially as my complaint was a consumptive one, and also I have been very bilious, and have labored severely with pains in my head, and my eyes have been so affected as to turn of a safflow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. My wife had suffered also from great weakness and severe pains, and as your Pills have so wonderfully relieved us, we have sounded the name of them all over our neighborhood; they will certainly be ever regarded in this place, and wherever my extraordinary cure is known, as the most valuable preparation for purifying the blood and regulating the system. I should not have known the worth of your Pills had it not been for the Rev. Wm. F. Dewitt, of Cuddeville, Sullivan co., N. Y., who with great kindness sent me a box to try them, and to that box of Pills I owe my health, and as the agent here is out of your pills, I wish you would send me a package of boxes as soon as possible.—With best wishes for your prosperity, I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

GEO. BOWERS. Dr. E. & W. F. Irwin, Clearfield; John Irwin, Curwensville; James McMurran, Burnside township; G. W. Coleman, Luthersburg, and Levi Lutz, Frenchville, are Agents for the proprietor for the sale of the above medicine in Clearfield county. Nov. 25, '46—ly.

## DR. E. GREEN'S RED & BROWN PILLS.

THE demand for the above medicine in the last 2 or 3 years, is deemed a sufficient apology for placing it now fully before the people; and the diseases for which it is applicable have become so prevalent in this country that a remedy entitled to confidence, is a great desideratum. The diseases I allude to are Hepatitis, (Liver affection), Dyspepsia, and female complaints in general. The above pills will be kept constantly for sale by Richard Shaw, Clearfield, Bigler & Co., Bell township, Graham & Wright, Bradford Oct. 20, 1846.

## TAKE NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to us on the estate of George Shaffer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make known the same without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment. JACOB SHAFER, GEO. SHAFER, Administrators, Brady tp. 17th Feb. 1847.

## BRANDRETH PILLS.

JUST received a fresh supply of Brandreth's justly celebrated pills with directions for use. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. & W. F. Irwin, who are the only authorized agents in the borough of Clearfield. Nov. 27, 1846.

## Meeting of County Comm'rs.

PERSONS having business to transact with the board of Commissioners of Clearfield county, will take notice that said board will be in session on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Attest, H. P. THOMPSON, C. M. March 6, 1847.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all his customers that he is about closing his business in this place, and desires them to call and settle their respective accounts immediately. M. A. FRANK Clearfield, March 11, 1847.