

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & THOMPSON.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 6, 1847.

NEW SERIES--VOL. II. NO. 8--WHOLE NO. 1058.

TERMS

The "DEMOCRATIC BANNER" is published weekly, at \$2 per annum—or \$1 75 if paid in advance. No paper can be discontinued (unless at the option of the editors) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, &c., at the usual rates.

Later from Mexico.

Santa Anna at Orizaba raising Troops—Granting Guerilla Permits.

The *New Orleans Picayune* has papers (brought by way of Tampico), from the city of Mexico to the 28th of April, five days later than the papers previously received. We copy below from it:

We look first for news from Santa Anna, and we find him engaged, with the utmost diligence, at Orizaba raising troops. He shows, as the letters well say, incredible energy in repairing the losses he has sustained, and ere this is no doubt at the head of an army very considerable in numbers, however inferior in discipline. He is, moreover, according to the papers, granting permits to guerilla bands. Being straitened for funds, he is said to have imposed upon Orizaba a loan of \$16,000. We give translation of the first letter we have seen of Santa Anna's since his defeat at Cerro Gordo. It was written on the 22d of April, from Orizaba.

Below we copy a portion of this letter: It appears that the enemy, improving his triumph, and the astonishment in which he finds the people, designs to march upon the capital; but I am taking measures to organize here a respectable force, in addition to that at present under the command of Gen. D. Antonio Leon, and I can assure the President Substitute, that with some aid from the neighboring States or the Supreme Government itself, I shall be able to harass the rear guard of the enemy with effect until his destruction is achieved. I have already despatched orders to Gen. Canalizo that he protect with his cavalry the fortress of Perote, and to Gen. Gaona that he place it in the best state of defence until I can relieve him.

I cannot omit to express to your Excellency my astonishment at the apathy and selfishness of our citizens in the present critical circumstances; and I now deem it necessary, to save the country, that the Supreme Powers of the nation should dictate severe and effective measures to enforce compliance on the part of every one with those duties which society and the laws impose upon him. If this is not done, if the nation does not rise en masse to defend its most sacred rights, unjustly and barbarously trampled upon, infamy and scorn, with the loss of our nationality, will be the result. For my part I shall spare no sacrifices in behalf of the country; my life and my blood, my repose and my fortune, are entirely consecrated to it.

For the present I have established my headquarters here, where I shall receive the orders which the supreme government may have occasion to transmit. Accept assurances, &c. God and liberty!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A short letter which Santa Anna wrote the same day to President Anaya is hardly worth publishing. He begs him not to despair, not to make a treaty with the enemy, and to defend the capital. He begs most piteously for some money.

The same number of *El Republicano*, which contains the first letter, defends the National Guard from the reproach therein cast upon it of the loss of Cerro Gordo. Santa Anna's *ipse dixit* has already lost much of its power. But notwithstanding the evident dissatisfaction felt with him by his countrymen, the supreme government has confirmed him in the command of the army by express orders. The necessity of such an order indicates that his authority had been severely shaken.

Some of the papers were calling for a Court Martial on Canalizo, for his dastardly conduct at Cerro Gordo.

Each step in the march of General Scott was chronicled in the papers at the capital, and the excesses of his troops were greatly magnified and denounced.

The press is loud in its denunciations of the proprietors of haciendas who are selling grain to Gen. Scott, from which we infer that he does not lack supplies.

Congress having conferred very ample powers upon the President Substitute to provide for the existing emergency in the affairs of the country, was occupying itself with the discussion of constitutional questions. The President shows a great deal more apathy than is acceptable to the editors of *El Republicano*. They appeal to him to arouse himself and call forth the energies of the nation to meet the crisis. They denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than war and a long war. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms.

A "Yankee" was arrested on the 26th, having presented himself to the President to confer with him upon the propriety of peace, but in no authorized capacity. No clue is given as to who the man is. He is negotiating 'on his own hook.'

A general and absolute decree of amnesty for all political offences is announced in the papers of the 27th.

In Toluca the casting of cannon was immediately to be commenced, the prelates of San Francisco and La Merced

having offered the bells necessary for the construction of cannon.

The Mexicans speak of the conspiracy which was entered into among their countrymen in Tampico, to obtain possession of that town as having failed principally for want of funds; but they indulge the hope that another attempt will be more successful.

D. Miguel Orbe, the curate of Huachinango, is raising a company of guerillas, and upon the following terms:

HUACHINANGO, April 23, 1847.

He who subscribes this, pledges himself the five following articles:

1st. To die defending and avenging our Lady of Guadalupe, and the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion which he professes.

2d. To defend the integrity and independence of his nation.

3d. To pursue with death the Anglo-Americans, their followers, defenders or allies, whoever it may be.

4th. To abjure and detest the personal party of whoever have destroyed their country.

5th. To respect all legitimate authority whatever it may be, in everything not repugnant to the preceding articles.

These five articles shall be the fundamental rule of their guerilla, and shall be denominated:—*Lu Insurgente Guadalupeana*.

(Signed.) MIGUEL ORBE.

The owners of the mine, La Luz, have presented or loaned the government of Mexico \$55,000 for the expenses of the war.

Letters had been received in the capital from San Luis Potosi, announcing that the government of the state had promulgated a decree that every citizen should take up arms, and that the enthusiasm to defend themselves was very great. There were about four thousand troops of the army of the north then in the city. Gen. Taylor, they supposed was to move upon them from Saltillo about the 1st of May.

From the Army under General Scott.

From the Jalapa American Star of May 2d.

From Mexico.—By the arrival of the English courier, direct from Mexico, we learn that the government has authorized the raising of guerilla parties throughout the country, and that they are instructed to harass the Americans as much as possible. There are no troops at Puebla, and the only indication of defence at that place was the throwing up of a work across the road near the city, and on this side.

So, then, we are to have no more war, no more honorable fighting, and the only chance of chastising the enemy will be to follow him to the mountains, and drive him from the nooks and corners in which he conceals himself. What will be the result of this? Is it possible that Mexico can for a moment imagine that we will suffer the annoyance such a course will give us? Never—never! And the people of the country should ponder well on the consequences to them, before giving countenance or assistance to the measure.

Rancheros and Guerillas.—Within the last few days we have been advised of several outrages committed by these parties upon our men, and yesterday evening a body of them approached near to the encampment on the Perote road and killed an Illinois volunteer. These men we regard in the same light that our nation views privateers—entitled to none of the privileges of war, and only fit subjects for the halter.

Santa Anna.—If Mexico pursues her usual course towards unfortunate generals, we suppose, ere this, Santa Anna has been thrown overboard for some more skillful pilot. But unfortunately for Mexico, her ship of state has storms and billows to contend against of no ordinary kind, and we are really inclined to the opinion that all who attempt to steer her clear of the shoals of adversity, will be forced, like him, to let the helm go and seek their own safety.

Santa Anna, we believe, is still near Orizaba, leaning to go to the capital, lest the indignation of the people should overwhelm him. He has sense enough, and knowledge enough of Mexican character, to be well aware that it is unsafe for him to confront that people he has so much deceived. But in the meantime something must be done—and though desperate the stake, the game must be played. He is endeavoring, we learn, to concentrate a force to prey upon our rear, and has succeeded in gathering together a handful of worthless adventurers, who, prompted by his promises of plunder, have been induced to enlist themselves under his banner. His force exceeds, we are told, 2500 men, and will, in all probability, shortly swell to 4000.

This last struggle with destiny will avail nothing. He can accomplish nought but plunder, and probably the murder of a few unoffending travellers, and if he be satisfied with such renown, it is only characteristic of the name he has borne for years among our people.

The man who fears to encounter the authorities—it there be any—of his country, can possess no great terror for us.

From the Jalapa American Star, May 6. Gen. Quitman's appointment as Major

General, we learned yesterday, gives very general satisfaction to the army. We heard many officers and soldiers, ourselves, speak in warm terms of the General's promotion.

The Road Open.—Yesterday evening a train of twenty-five or thirty wagons came up from Vera Cruz, accompanied by not more than ten men. One who accompanied it up, says that there was no sign of an enemy along the road, nor did they think of any until they met the train bound down, under strong escort. The mail came up with this train, but we were so unfortunate as not to get any papers.

From Mexico, &c.—We are informed by Lt. Nichols, who arrived from Perote yesterday afternoon, that the present number of troops in the city of Mexico, does not exceed two thousand. At Puebla every preparation is apparently making for the comfort and convenience of our army when it shall see fit to occupy that place. No armed force, save small bands of guerillas, is to be seen on the whole route.

Lieut. Semmes, U. S. N., has arrived in this city. We understand that the Lieutenant is on his way to the city of Mexico to demand the release of Midshipman Rogers. If so, we trust that his journey will be expeditious, and that on his return the gallant officer, who for months has been in the loathsome dungeons of the country, may be with him.

The Twelve Months Volunteers.—Four Regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz, and although we could wish that the boys would stay, and see the affair through, we cannot blame them for wishing to see those dear friends at home, who, for twelve long months, have been estranged from them. Many of those who now leave us, have been prominent actors in every fight since May last, and they will take from here the thanks of the army for the services they have rendered.

In discharging these men at the time he does, General Scott has been actuated by feelings the most commendable. He has been advised that Vera Cruz is now quite healthy, and knowing that in a very few weeks the vomito will set in, he dispenses with the valuable services of those men, for the remainder of their term, rather than expose them to the epidemic. He would be glad, we know, if they would re-enter the service, but is not at all displeased at the alternative they have adopted. In a few weeks they would have the right of returning by law, and they express their gratitude to the commanding general, who has had the kind consideration to send them at a time when they will have no fever to contend against.

Three Tennessee, two Illinois, one Georgia, one Alabama regiment, and Capt. William's Kentucky company, are the ones to be disbanded.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of May 12

Maj. Gen. Patterson arrived in this city, from Jalapa, on Saturday last, accompanied by the Tennessee cavalry. Since then the 1st and 2d Tennessee Infantry, the 3d and 4th Illinois, the Georgia and Alabama regiments of Infantry, and one independent company of Kentucky Volunteers, have arrived, all of whom had enlisted for twelve months, which time has nearly expired. A great number of them embarked on Monday and Tuesday, (yesterday,) and will all soon set foot again upon their own native land.

Gen. Patterson accompanies them to the United States, but will return, we learn, to share in the perils and the glories yet to be encountered. This gallant General deserves more gratitude, perhaps, than any other commander who has been in the service during the present war.—He has been a cripple for several months, most of which time, by his own means of getting about, was by the aid of crutches.—During the fiercest of the bombardment of this city, he was busy hobbling about from one point to another, closely observing, giving directions where it was necessary, and performing all the duties appertaining to his office, with as much despatch as if attending to the commonest affairs of life.

Com. Perry, commanding an expedition in person, sailed on Monday last, from this place, but for what part or parts has not transpired. We suspect, however, that he is bound for Huasacualcos, Frontera, Laguna, Sisal and Campechy.

The weather at this place has been very warm for some days past, the thermometer averaging 95 at one o'clock in the afternoon. The city being built and paved with such a large proportion of lime, reflects the rays of the sun in a most intolerable degree.

We have heard of several cases of vomito, or what is represented to be that fatal disease, and it behooves all who regard the preservation of their health to be on their guard, in exposing themselves to the heat of the sun, or indulging too freely in any excess.

We understand that Capt. Wheat, late a lieutenant in Capt. Sneed's company of Tennessee cavalry, is making rapid progress in raising a company of light horse troops, for the purpose of returning to the field. We are informed that he has already 45 recruits, nearly twice that number of horses, and contemplates soon to be ready for service.

An attempt was made the other day, by one of the hands on board the schooner

Louisa, lying off this port, to murder the captain. The man was secured after inflicting a serious wound upon the captain, and lodged in prison. The affair will be submitted to the commander-in-chief for his consideration and punishment. We were unable to learn the name of either party.

Items about Mexico.

From the Matamoros Flag, May 8, 1847.

Gen. Cushing met with an accident of a very serious nature on Thursday evening, which, we are truly sorry to hear, is likely to prevent his moving about for some time. Accompanied by a lady, he was taking a walk through the streets after night-fall, and in going out of the Plaza at the south-east corner, where the street is fortified so as to leave only a foot path not exceeding two feet wide for egress, he placed his foot upon a loose brick, which gave way and precipitated him into the ditch, breaking the bone of his left leg, just above the ankle. He was taken to his quarters immediately, and Dr. McPhail called to his assistance, from whose surgical skill expectations are created that the broken bones may speedily be healed. At present he is suffering much pain, and the accident distresses him much, as it prevents his fulfilling the duties of his recent appointment.

An express for Gen. Taylor from Gen. Scott passed through the city on Thursday. Gen. Scott was at Jalapa, but the advance of his army, we understand, was at Puebla.

Upwards of fourteen hundred troops, we were informed last evening, are now collected in the Camp of Instruction, near Palo Alto.

From Zacatecas.—We were favored last evening with an introduction to Mr. McMahon, a gentleman recently arrived from the city of Zacatecas, who in addition to enlightening us in regard to the state of affairs in several important states of Mexico, furnishes us with two copies of the *Zacatecano*, of the 4th and 6th of April. Mr. McMahon has resided in Mexico for a number of years, has travelled over a great portion of the country, and is very competent to form an accurate opinion as to whether the Mexican nation will be induced to seek a peace after our army shall have taken possession of the capital. He states that intelligence of the surrender of Vera Cruz was received in Zacatecas, without having any effect to dampen the ardor of the populace—on the contrary, it appeared to incite them to the adoption of measures for making a most determined resistance to the advance of our troops through the country.

The paper before us is the official organ of the State of Zacatecas, and its tone is evidence of the falsity of a rumor circulated at Vera Cruz, which we gave in our paper, that that State among others was anxious to throw off the yoke of Mexico, and form a treaty with the United States government, independent of the Mexican nation. The State goes heart and soul with the government in all its measures to repel invasion.

We have had translated, and give below, extracts from two letters which appeared in the *Zacatecano* of the 6th. One is from Don Manuel Icaza, a surgeon in the Mexican army, to the editor of the paper, giving an account of the disposition made of the wounded on Santa Anna's retreat from Buena Vista. It has been denied that the Mexican loss in that battle was great as first represented. Here is conclusive evidence that their loss in killed and wounded was underrated in the statements first published, and that 5,000 would not more than cover it. After mentioning that hundreds had died on the road, and were left unburied, the writer proceeds:

"In the hospital of Agua Nueva, were left fifty-nine wounded, two doctors, one medicine chest, and provisions for one month; in Incarnacion 214 wounded, two doctors, and two months' provision; in Salado, 42 wounded, one month's provision and necessary medicines, with three doctors; in Cedral, a hospital supported by the neighborhood and the authorities, with 38 wounded, attended by a surgeon of the place; in Matahuala, 348 wounded, three medicine chests, one tierce of blankets, one hundred and fifty sheets, and four doctors."

The other letter is from the surgeon of the regular hospital in San Luis. It was with the division of the army that retreated to this place, that the majority of the wounded was carried. He says:

"I will soon receive 847 wounded, which, added to the 587 here already, will make the extraordinary number 1434.—For all these I have neither blankets, sheets, nor any of the necessities they require. The donations of clothing that have been made to the hospital are not sufficient for even two hundred of this number—provisions are also greatly deficient. In fact, misfortunes encompass us on all sides, and the measure of our sufferings is full."

In connection with these statements, take the number of dead and wounded left upon and in the vicinity of the battlefield, and some idea may be formed of the carnage upon the bloody field of Buena Vista, and with what desperation the battle was waged.

Mention is made in one of the papers, of the departure from Zacatecas, to join Santa Anna in defence of the road to the capital, of a brigade commanded by Santiago Humphreys. We recognise in this most potent Don, no less a personage than a cowardly villain, once a citizen of Texas, who there styled himself Dr. James Humphreys, and who murdered in cold blood, several years ago, in the city of Houston, a worthy man, named Powell.—After the commission of this act he fled to Mexico. At the time the Texans surrendered themselves prisoners at Mier, Humphreys was the attending physician of Ampudia, and no doubt his counsellor in deceiving the Texans, and breaking the solemn pledge by which they were induced to give up their arms.

From Santa Fe.

Our correspondent at Santa Fe, under date of 7th April, sends us extracts from letters received from California, giving full particulars of the battles and events in California; but these extracts are of little value to us now, as they have been anticipated by accounts received by Lieut. Emory, at Washington. Of the state of affairs at Santa Fe, our correspondent says: "All is apparently quiet here, but every observing man knows that we are walking daily over a volcano which is ready to burst upon us if an opportunity offers. As I said in a former letter, in peace or war, this country cannot be retained but by military force. We hear that Colonel Doniphan intends to return to Missouri, through Texas. If he does so before other troops arrive to relieve him, Chihuahua will fall again into the hands of the Mexicans. For my part, I cannot think he will do so unwise a thing."

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican. Ciudad de Los Angeles, or City of Angels, Upper California, 26th Jan. 1847.

After a long interruption of my correspondence, occasioned by the want of a conveyance, I avail myself of the opportunity of a courier about being sent home, to write you a brief letter.

I resigned the command of the emigrating party at Fort Laramie, and with only eight other persons traded my wagons for pack mules, and thus proceeded on our long journey, and finally reached Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento, on the last day of August, when I beheld the glorious spectacle of the stars and stripes floating where, but a short time before, the Mexican flag and rule maintained undisputed sway.

I found Sutter's Fort garrisoned by a detachment of Col. Fremont's command, who, himself, with the balance of his little army, with a celerity that I believe no other person could equal, was traversing every portion of the territory, and subjecting it to the mild rule of our own government.

I remained but a short time at Sutter's, when I repaired to the mouth of the bay of San Francisco, to the most growing town in California, called Yerba Buena, where I found Commodore Stockton, in the United States frigate Congress, and several other United States vessels, portions of our squadron on the Pacific; and shortly after Col. Fremont arrived, preparatory to the entering on the duties of civil governor, a position assigned him by Commodore Stockton, in deference to the wishes of all who had witnessed his efficiency and gallantry in the field.

At this very juncture, however, an insurrection broke out in this portion of the country, and in this city, which has been the capital of Upper California; to suppress which Col. Fremont, whom I have attached myself to as a member of his staff, forthwith set out by sea, and after a calum of two weeks on the justly named Pacific, we landed at Monterey, where we equipped ourselves, mounted our men, and after a long and tedious march of somewhere near two months, met the enemy near this place, who without a regular fight, came in, capitulated, and the country is again at peace, and Col. Fremont is Governor, and, strange as it may seem, I am Secretary of State, and am now writing to you in the Government house of California, in a room of which I have my office.

Whilst our command lay at Monterey, Chas. Burrus, whom you recollect in St. Louis, and whom I found in this country, was sent out with a party to bring in a band of horses, and on returning was attacked by a party of Spaniards, and Burrus & a young Mr. Ames, also of St. Louis, who came out with me from the States, were both killed, and were buried in an old Catholic Mission, called St. John's.

I cannot, in a short letter, give you the details of our march from Monterey to this city of Angels, but it was replete with incidents, and throughout furnished me continued evidence of the gallantry, skillful manoeuvring and noble bearing of our youthful commander. He is a scholar, an officer and a gentleman, and if not thrust aside by the envy and city malevolence of those whom his talent supersplanted, he is destined to occupy the proudest niche in the temple of fame.

We found Gen. Kearny here with instructions from the Secretary of War, to conquer the country, and institute a civil government; but Com. Stockton, who was also here, maintained that the con-