

and seemed to call him like a familiar... and obeying the promptings of his heart, he turned aside from the path, entered the consecrated building, and knelt in devout and humble prayer before the altar.

It was noon-day, King Denis paced his chamber alone, a prey to the most torturing reflections. By this time his vengeance was satiated, and with that thought came a reaction of feeling. A terrible doubt arose in his mind as to the possibility of his having been deceived; in short, reason was resuming its empire, and distinguished and unceasingly he ordered Bernardo, his page, to his presence. The page could not be found; he had left the palace some two hours before. The attendant was in the act of giving this information to the agitated sovereign, when a low knock at the door interrupted him. Opening it at the king's command, he beheld Gonzalez, pale, trembling, with an expression of unutterable horror on his usually calm features, standing before him. Had he turned his eyes towards his royal master, he would have been still more astonished at the expression of his countenance, which he recognized the page, who whilst the king stood mute and motionless with amazement, advanced, and bending his knee, said in a faltering voice, "Your will has been obeyed, sire!—my unhappy comrade is no more. I reached the limekiln in time to hear his death-cry. He should have died, and continued after an instant's pause. The murderers—I crave your Grace's pardon—the executioners charged me to inform their king, that when he found resistance and entreaty vain, the miserable Bernardo acknowledged the justice of his fate; and his last audible words declared that he had wronged the queen, and abused your royal ear with falsehoods."

In emotion too great for speech, Denis of Portugal heard this extraordinary communication; and when at last he found words, it was to utter an ejaculation of thanksgiving to the Divine Providence which had saved him at least from the guilt of shedding innocent blood.

A long and careful inquiry explained the mysterious substitution. The morning mass was long, and ere Gonzalez had quitted the chapel, Bernardo, believing that he must be already dead, left the palace, and proceeded to the kiln, to gratify his fiendish malice, by ascertaining that he had no longer a rival. He had either not heard the words agreed upon, or else, by a natural inadvertence, his first question was, "Is the king's will done?" and the lime-burners, recognizing the sign, at once seized him, and in spite of his entreaties and remonstrances, inflicted on him the fate intended for his betrayed comrade.

This fearful lesson was not wholly lost on Denis. His jealousy, if not entirely, was partially cured; and no after imprudence of the terrified and shocked Isabella gave occasion for its display or its control. Gonzalez ceased, apparently, to be her favorite; but his rising fortunes did not therefore suffer. He became, in a few years, a powerful and confidential minister and councillor of the king; the founder of a noble family in his adopted country. And never did the aged noble heart, without paying devout obedience to its summons, the voice of the innate bell.

Whether this singular legend be true or otherwise, it is a curious picture of a rude and nearly lawless age, and as such we present it to our readers. If the former, it is a striking instance of the visible working of that Divine Power, which, both history and experience teach us, frequently causes the wickedness of a man to fall on his own head; so that in the pit he had privily digged for another, his own foot should be taken.

Gen. Scott and his Army in THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

From the N. O. National, August 1. Important Intelligence. General Scott in the city of Mexico. Quarrel between Santa Anna and Canallizo.

There is news in the city, from the city of Mexico, as late as July 17th. It came through by a Mexican courier, who came by the way of Orizaba and Vera Cruz. General Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 17th of July. He met with no opposition on his way from Puebla, until he arrived at Penon, about 8 miles from the city. Here a slight skirmish ensued between his advance and the Mexicans, when the latter fell back. The civil authorities then came out to meet General Scott. Stipulations were entered into, by which the persons and property of the citizens of Mexico were to be respected; this accomplished, our army marched quietly into the city of the Montezumas.

This important news reached here in the Massachusetts, but has been withheld for purposes that we do not understand. The authority upon which we publish it, seems to us undoubted. The courier that brought this news could come from the city of Mexico via Orizaba, to Vera Cruz in five days; if the weather is good—seven under any circumstances. The Massachusetts left Vera Cruz on the 23d. It will be perceived that this allows seven days for the news to reach Vera Cruz by the route we have stated.

We know, upon the highest authority, that there is a letter now in this city, of the 17th July, from the city of Mexico. The gentleman who gave us the information has a letter of the 15th, in which is mentioned the preparation of families about leaving from the approach of the Yankees. Santa Anna and Canallizo had quarrelled

about the defence of the city. Canallizo did not want the city injured, as there was no hope of successful resistance. He preferred to meet our troops in the plain, and there decide the contest. Santa Anna would not agree to this, so no opposition was made.

The entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico is a rumor from the letter of the 15th, we know positively of the preparation of the families in the city to move on the approach of General Scott, and of the quarrel between Santa Anna and Canallizo as to the defence of the city, and we know that there is a letter in this city of the 17th from Mexico.

The courier that brought through the letter of the 17th, brought news of General Scott's entering the city. We have no doubt of the truth of the report.

The News from the city of Mexico.

We trust that the next arrival from Vera Cruz, or more probably from Tampico, will confirm the news of the peaceable possession of the city of Mexico by our troops. We have never thought that there would be any great concentration of Mexican troops to oppose our forces from Jalapa onward, but we did expect a more efficient warfare of skirmishing and annoying parties. But all rules of action that apply to nations in diplomacy or war, fail when made the foundation of speculation as to the way Mexico will act.

The morale of the Mexican nation was destroyed upon the bloody field of Buena Vista. That was the last great benefit effort of the nation for its existence. Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo were but the desperate struggles of a people already dispirited, who were trusting to a favorable turn of fortune, rather than to their own prowess. That there should not be a great battle fought to dispute the entrance of General Scott into the capital, seems natural when we reflect upon what has already passed.

We believe the news published in our extra to be strictly true. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Commercial Times of Friday last mentions an arrival from Orizaba, which is probably a notice of the courier that brought the news through, and came on here in the Massachusetts. The Bee of Saturday shadows forth the news very plainly. It says:

"Recent letters from Puebla bring assurances that the commander-in-chief began his march towards the capital on the 15th, leaving two fortified points at Puebla, garrisoned by a small force. On the 22d, at Vera Cruz, the writer says it was generally believed that his advanced guard had reached Ayotla, situated only eight leagues from the city of Mexico. The correspondent of the Patria puts it in the rumor."

The Picayune of yesterday, commenting on the news, says: "We learn that a Spanish gentleman is now in this city, who arrived on the Massachusetts, who saw Gen. Scott in Puebla on the 14th ult. If this be so, there is an end to the whole story at once."

If the above be true, it would not end the whole story at once, because General Scott had three days to reach the city, and it is possible he was not with the advance. If the Spanish gentleman came through to Vera Cruz the Jalapa road, he has news of the highest importance relative to a communication considered closed up, except to a large armadillo force. He did not come by the way of Tampico, because the Massachusetts did not stop at that place. How did the informant of the Picayune, that saw General Scott at Puebla on the 14th, get to Vera Cruz? We ask these questions, because if they are answered in full, they may throw light upon the subject under consideration.

Arrival of the Washington.

Confirmation of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico—Loss of Three Hundred men!—Express from San Fernando to Matamoros! The steamship Washington, Captain Pratt, arrived yesterday, (since the above was in type) from Vera Cruz, via Tampico and the Brazos. By her we have received the Sun of Anahuac of the 22d ult., the Tampico Sentinel of the 25th, and the Matamoros Flag of the 27th. These papers contain nothing of particular interest. But the following letter, received by a gentleman of this city, furnished us for publication, is of exciting interest, and fully confirms the news we gave in our extra of Saturday, that General Scott had entered the city of Mexico:

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, July 27. Sir: I hasten to inform you that Mr. Fischer has just arrived here from Matamoros, and was informed that the colonel commanding had read, on parade last evening, that Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico, with a loss of 300 men. The news was brought by express to Matamoros, from San Fernando, by a Mexican to the alcalde; and was generally believed to be true.

There is no doubt as to the information having been imparted to the troops at Matamoros. I would have given you more particulars, but Mr. Fischer has gone back two miles, in hopes to get his baggage here in time for the Washington. I cannot give you more, as the boat goes and he has not returned in time to go to New Orleans in her.

In haste, yours, W. E. F. From the New Orleans Bee, August 2. We learn by passengers from Matamoros, on board the propeller Washington, which arrived last night from Brazos, which place she left on the 27th, that on

the day they left Matamoros an express arrived from the city of Mexico, with letters to Mexican merchants of that place, stating that General Scott met the Mexican army at Rio Frio and had a battle, in which the enemy were defeated and totally routed, with a loss on the part of the Americans of 300 men; after which, Gen. Scott, with his victorious troops, entered and took possession of the city of the Montezumas.

The news was publicly read to the troops at Matamoros; and although it savors somewhat of improbability, may, nevertheless, be wholly true; for our readers will bear in mind, that of all the battles fought and victories won on the fields of Mexico, our first news of them was received from the Mexican authority, and afterwards confirmed through Mexican sources. We incline to the opinion, (though somewhat doubtful) that the army under Gen. Scott has again been victorious, and were then, as now, in possession of the city of Mexico.

LAST DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

A letter dated Vera Cruz, July 22, published in the New Orleans Commercial Times, contains the following account of the last attack made on the train of Gen. Pierce by the guerrillas, and their total defeat: "After all the delay which occurred in getting off the train and escort under General Pierce, many of the wagons were in an unprepared state, and became detached from the main body. An escort of a hundred and fifty or two hundred troops was detailed to remain with the stragglers and guard them until they could rejoin the train, while the main body moved forward. The detachments had, however, advanced only a few miles beyond Santa Fe, when it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas, which kept it engaged for about four hours, at the end of which time the Mexicans were well 'used up,' and the Americans moved forward. A gentleman who passed along the road yesterday morning, states that he saw several dead bodies in the vicinity—all Mexicans—and has no doubt that the guerrillas had met with a considerable loss. No wounded have arrived here from our troops; and it is to be presumed that their loss has been small. It is strange that no messenger has been despatched to the governor with the intelligence. The firing was plainly heard by our sick who had been left behind at Santa Fe. The detachment which I mentioned in my last, as having been sent out to Santa Fe, has returned, and report the entire destruction of the place, in conformity with the governor's orders. The measure of destroying that place is a good one, and it is to be hoped will be followed up by that of the destruction of all the haunts within ten miles of the city. The preservation of life and public property requires such steps; and even if we have to pay for the property destroyed, it is yet the policy of true economy."

A Dangerous Visitor.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the following yarn: "A young lady residing in the upper part of this city, the daughter of a bank officer, when going to bed last night, was horrified by laying her hand on an immense snake, which, with expanded jaws, was peering into the apartment, sacred to maiden privacy and meditation, fancy free. Dreadfully alarmed she rushed down stairs, alarmed her parents, raised the hue and cry, and a number of persons, armed with all the implements known and described in an indictment for an assault and battery, went to attack the monster. One of the first blows knocked him from the window sill and he tumbled down through the branches of a grape vine into the yard. His pursuers followed and soon completed the work of death. It proved to be an anaconda six or seven feet long and some six inches in circumference. Hardly had he been killed before a neighbor came rushing in breathless to reclaim his pet! But it was too late, and nothing now remains but his skin to grace some private collection or public museum. An anaconda hunt is not a subject of every day occurrence in these latitudes, and of course it has been the excitement of the day."

A VILLAGE BURNED.

An Army correspondent of one of our exchanges, in describing a recent affair at La Hoya, says: "The evening previous to our attempting to force our way through the pass in the mountains, Col. Wynkoop who is now in command at this place and the Castle of Perote, hearing of the number of the enemy that had posted themselves at La Hoya with a view of cutting off the train, left at eight o'clock in the evening with the greater part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment and Captain Walker's company of mounted riflemen. They were engaged with the guerrillas, on this side of the pass, from eleven o'clock that night up to the time we got through the next morning, and did most excellent service. They drove the enemy for several miles back from the road, and burnt every rancho in their route, leaving desolate the whole country over which they passed. On our reaching Las Vigas, a pretty, and flourishing little town, it was found that the dwellings were entirely deserted by the Mexicans, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that they had identified themselves with the guerrillas.

With the consent of the commanding General, the torch was applied to the buildings, and in a few moments the entire town was one universal scene of conflagration. Every building in it, numbering between eighty and one hundred, was destroyed by fire—the only one that was spared being the neat little Catholic church that adorned the town. Its solitary appearance among the smouldering ruins of the town created sensations better imagined than described; and the example set in this instance, it is greatly to be hoped, will have the effect of restraining the enemy in future in their murderous course of warfare. Our loss was comparatively speaking, nothing."

From the Holliday Standard. "One of the most miserable and selfish principles of the Federal party is to condemn all acts of Democratic administration, no matter what good they may produce. Nor do they stop at this; but with the most unblushing impudence, claim for themselves, and their measures the honor attending a prosperity of the country, they cannot avert. Thus, while in unmeasured terms they denounce the war, these cowardly ingrates would reap the honor and profit arising from it—and, as past experience proves, in after years claim it as a measure of their own. It is impossible now to find any man to acknowledge that he opposed the war in 1812, and yet the fact is notorious that its most virulent and bitter opponents were the present leaders of the Federal Whig party. Two

years only have passed since the brave old hero Jackson died, amidst the foulest slanders that Whiggism could invent—now they already commence quoting his language—and in a few years hence, will probably proclaim themselves followers of his creed.

We were led to these remarks by seeing some of the Federal papers attributing the increase of tolls on the public improvements to the fact that there is one Federal Canal Commissioner in the Board. Was there ever any thing half so ridiculous? One Canal Commissioner, having the power of increasing the tolls, must be a phenomenon never dreamed of in our philosophy. Really, an entire Board of such men would not only revolutionize things, but give the world lessons in political economy that would benefit future ages.

In sober truth the Federal party are unable to say any thing against the present administration—they see and cannot deny the prosperous condition of the public works—but rather than make a candid acknowledgment, like honest and honorable men, they claim all the honor of their Canal Commissioner, whose vote is one of three.

Some Federal editor asks: "If the tolls are increased one-third with one Whig Canal Commissioner, what would they be if the entire Board was composed of Whigs?" A simple question, and easily answered. During the famous administration of Ritten, the Canal Commissioners were Whigs, who succeeded in spending \$200,000 of the people's money along the improvements, in feeding perjured knaves who done their voting. A similar result might be expected now, if by some unfortunate accident the control of the public works were to fall into their rapacious hands. But there is no fear of such a disastrous result—the Whig "reforms" of the Ritten administration are still fresh in the recollection of the voters of Pennsylvania, and we are persuaded that they cannot be coaxed or driven into the support of men whose love for the Commonwealth is regulated by the dollars and cents they can plunder from his coffers.

A Dangerous Visitor.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the following yarn: "A young lady residing in the upper part of this city, the daughter of a bank officer, when going to bed last night, was horrified by laying her hand on an immense snake, which, with expanded jaws, was peering into the apartment, sacred to maiden privacy and meditation, fancy free. Dreadfully alarmed she rushed down stairs, alarmed her parents, raised the hue and cry, and a number of persons, armed with all the implements known and described in an indictment for an assault and battery, went to attack the monster. One of the first blows knocked him from the window sill and he tumbled down through the branches of a grape vine into the yard. His pursuers followed and soon completed the work of death. It proved to be an anaconda six or seven feet long and some six inches in circumference. Hardly had he been killed before a neighbor came rushing in breathless to reclaim his pet! But it was too late, and nothing now remains but his skin to grace some private collection or public museum. An anaconda hunt is not a subject of every day occurrence in these latitudes, and of course it has been the excitement of the day."

PIRATES OFF THE DELAWARE.

We learn from Captain SMALL, of the schooner King Phillip, at this port, from Trinidad de Cuba, that on the 31 instant, latitude 37 43, longitude 74 39, he boarded the ship Chesapeake, from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The Captain of the Chesapeake informed him that on the afternoon of the 2d, he spoke a barque, name not recollected. The Captain informed him that a row-boat, with eight or ten men in her, took from him his chronometer, all the watches on board, and everything valuable they could find, and left the crew tied. A vessel came along shortly after and liberated the crew, when they proceeded on their voyage.

GRAND JURORS for Sept. Term.

Israhiah Green	Farmer	Chest 'p.
John S Gearhart	do	Decatur
Benj Clarke	do	Karthaus
Fortu. Coutrant	Laborer	Cuvington
Jacob Rider	do	do
John Rider jr	Farmer	do
James Turner	do	Boggs
T. H. Fulton	School Teacher	Lawrence
Seth Mains	Farmer	Bradford
C. Gallagher	do	Burnside
John Bartheleough	do	do
Vios Mehaffy	do	do
John Curry	do	Jordan
Robert Potter	Mason	Beccaria
Jon Hegarty	Farmer	do
Anthony Hile	do	Penn
Philip Bustace	do	do
Wm Bloom	do	Pike
S Paulthwait	do	do
M A Frank	Tailor	Borough
Thomas Brown	Farmer	Morris
Peter Boze	Wagonmaker	Brady

Stray Bull. O of the premises of the subscriber residing in Boggs township, Clearfield county, about the last of June last, a white and red Bull, supposed to be three years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN McCORD, Aug. 7, '47.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 30th day of August next, a certain tract of land, situate in Gibson township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows:—commencing on the line of division between Daniel Miller and James Mix's land, thence along said line N. 32d ps. 9' 10" to a hemlock corner on the north-side of the Sinnemahoning creek, thence again N. 64 E. 167 ps. to a rock oak, thence N. 218 ps. 9' 10" to a post on the northern boundary of tract No. 5470, thence east along said line and by tract known by No. 5469 311 ps. to the northeast corner of the tract, thence by Nos. 5463 and 5467 S. 640 ps. to the corner of the tract, thence west by Nos. 5392 and 5391 W. 245 ps. to place of beginning; being part of two tracts of land surveyed on warrants known by Nos. 5470 and 5471, with a frame house, saw and grist mill, log barn and bearing orchard, and 125 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Mix.

ALSO. By virtue of a similar writ issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Brit hart on the South, widow Moore on the West, Underwood on the East, and Joseph Eaton on the North, containing one hundred acres, with a house and stable, and about 16 acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Coleman.

ALSO. By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the following described property, viz:—A certain lot or tract of land, situated within the corporate limits of the Borough of Clearfield, containing five acres and seventy-five perches, bounded on the east by lot No. 14, on the north by lot No. 15, on the west by 4th street, and on the south by lot No. 13, and known as lot No. —; the lot all cleared, with a house and stable thereon erected. ALSO—Lot No. 50 in said borough of Clearfield, bounded on the east by Second street, on the north by lot No. 49, on the west by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 51, with a house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Collins.

ALSO. By virtue of a similar writ issued from the same court, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the following described property, viz:—A certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, bounded on the north by lands of McCall, on the east by lands of George Thompson, dec'd, on the north west by lands of James McGhee and on the north by lands of David Sunderland—with a house, barn, saw-mill, and about seventy acres cleared thereon; the whole tract containing two hundred acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Barnhart.

ALSO. By virtue of a similar writ issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the defendant's interest in a certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Peter Seyler on the South, Beam and Welty on the east, and by lands of the Fox Company on the north, containing — acres. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. A. T. Hunter.

ALSO. By virtue of a writ of levavi facias, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows:—beginning at a maple tree on the north-west corner of a tract surveyed in the name of John Hambricht, thence north 89° east 160 perches to a post; thence south 175 perches to a post, thence south 89° west 160 perches to a cherry, thence north 175 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres and fifteen perches; more or less, being the northern end of said tract warranted to John Hambricht, and called "Mayberry." Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Brothers.

ALSO. By virtue of a writ of levavi facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Adams, by JOHN STITES, Sheriff's office, Clearfield, June 12, '47.

Executors' Notice. A LL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lee, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, & those having claims against said estate will please present them to us for settlement, in Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. JOHN LEE, JOHN McKEE, Executors.