officers from Santa Fe being at Vegas at the time of the difficulty, volunteered and went into the ranks and fought like men. They were Capts. Black and Hancock Jackson, and Lieuts. Oxly, Layton, Smith and Williams.

On an examination of the houses, before the town was burned, Lieut. Layton found two letters written by a Mexican, dated 1st and 2d July, indicating clearly a general rebellion was about to commence, and was nearly matured. The writer of these letters states, 'we are on the watch day and night, and *shall* accomplish our ends,' and calls upon the friends of New Mexico to be on the alert.

In the search spoken of, the pistols of Lieut. Brown, bowie knife, &c. were found, also several things lost in the battle of the 26th of May, on Rio Colorado—a number of guns were also found loaded. The body of Lt. Brown was not buried, in consequence, it is said, of a cross being found around his neck. His body was horribly mutilated.

It was ascertained by confessions made, that Mexicans, Camanches, Apaches, and Kiawas, were engaged in the fight of the 26th May.

Lieut. Brown and his party of three men killed ten Mexicans before they fell. They fought bravely to the last, until they were overpowered.

An express reached Vegas, stating that 30 men of Capt. Morin's company, a grazing party, belonging to Lt. Col. Willock's battalion, were attacked by a body of over 200 Mexicans, on the Seneca, 18 miles from Don Fernando de Taos. The enemy rushed in, killing five and wounding nine, and succeeded in taking all their horses, tents, and extra clothing. Among the killed were Lieut. Lark, privates Wright, Owens, Mason, Wilson and Woody. There were only 16 men to protect the camp, who retreated under the banks of the Seneca, and maintained their position, until Capt. Shepherd, of company I, arrived with his men. They then drove off the enemy, with a small loss on the American side. Capt. Shepherd was encamped about a mile off.

It is supposed Americans were among them, or Mexicans who speak the English language well. Some of them were heard to say, 'G—d—n you, drive the stock out of that correll, or we will kill you all.'

Capt. Fisher's company, and Capts. Dent and Woods all leaving about that time, it is believed, from the movements then going on, that another rebellion has taken place before this time.

Lt. Love was met at the crossing of the Cimarone, 250 miles from Santa Fe, on the 16th July. He had met with no further difficulty. Col. Easton's command was met six days afterwards, at Mann's Fort on the Arkansas river. Eight of his men had been killed by the Indians, a small party being caught out from camp. The rest of the troops met were getting along well.

Col. Price had ordered in all the grazing parties and dragoons at Albequerque, to Santa Fe, leaving Maj. Edmondson at Los Vegos, with orders to be ready to march in at a moment's warning.

A serious affray had occurred on the night of the 4th of July, at Santa Fe.—Four Mexicans were killed, and one American badly wounded. It is rumored Col. Price arrested several Mexicans, and the civil authority had interfered in their behalf.

[Special correspondence of the New York Sun.]

Important from Mexico.

Increased confusion at the capital.—Rumors concerning Gen. Scott and the American army.—Respectable citizens abandoning the capital.—Reward offered for Mr. M. Y. Beach.—The Sun prohibited, under heavy penalties, in Mexico.—Streets of the capital barricaded, and paving stones gathered on the house tops.—Efforts of the English minister.—Speculations in specie.—Robbery of horses by Santa Anna, and quarrel with Alvarez.

City of Mexico, July 30, 1847.

Mr. Beach: Dear sir: I have another chance of sending you a letter by the express which leaves at 10 o'clock this morning, and I write of all the facts and rumors up to 9 o'clock. I send the letter enclosed to Mr. Dimond, American collector at Vera Cruz, in order to facilitate its despatch. The confusion of which I last wrote has steadily increased in the city; and, owing to the delay of General Scott, all the low robbers and murderers congregated here, under the name of soldiers and patriots, have become perfectly lawless, and openly rob citizens in the streets, and such stores and cafes as they find open. There are about ten thousand soldiers in the city—mostly bandits and scurvy wretches, drawn out from the prisons to do their work of plunder and death. But the whole 10,000 have got less than 3,000 guns, and a good share of these are useless. General Scott has been expected every day for these two months, until the Mexicans begin to think he never will come. They report one day that he has no troops—another, that he is a coward—and again, that he is spending the money of the United States in provisioning his army at the highest price for everything, and that he shares the profits with the Mexican drovers and others, who have a good understanding with him. I know that he is subjected to enormous expenses, which would have been avoided had he reached this city six weeks ago. Cattle which sold readily when he first came to Puebla for $4 a head, now bring $20, and everything else in proportion. The peace party here have lost all faith and patience; they begin to doubt the integrity and power of the American army; while every vagabond rejoices, because he imagines there will now be no bar to his lessness.

As I write you before, nearly every man of wealth, foreigners and all, have left the city, carrying such treasures as they could, and all business is suspended. The collection of a debt, and the redress of a grievance in court, are things no longer possible. It was lucky that you escaped from Mexico just as you did; for it has now leaked out that you were suspected for several days before you left, and a constant watch kept over your house and upon all your movements. Two days more, and you would never have seen the United States. Nothing saved you but the forethought of paying your landlord, interpreter, &c., in advance, and leaving your trunk, which put the police off their guard. Two days after you left the city, an express was sent 200 miles to General Garay, commander of the guard, describing your person, and ordering your arrest if found on the road; all the passes from the city were also set with spies. It is said that Mr. Black was forced to leave the city on suspicion of aiding your escape; and Mr. Voss, of the firm of Hargous and Brothers, barely escaped arrest on the same suspicion. It was not believed you had left until the notice of your arrival in New Orleans reached here, and a reward of $500 was offered for you up to that time. Since then, copies of the Sun have been seized, containing articles favoring the occupation of Mexico; and the paper has been prohibited by the following notice posted in all the streets;

National Palace, July 28.

Any person, Mexican or foreigner, who shall, after this date, be found having in his possession a copy of a journal called the New York Sun, published in New York, United States—a paper filled with the foulest lies and the most atrocious designs towards Mexico—will be punished as a traitor. God and liberty.

(Signed,) SANTA ANNA.

God only knows what is to be the end. I thought the crisis of misery was reached weeks ago, but it only seems beginning.—The distress of the peaceable poor is awful in the extreme. They must rob or starve, for there is nothing for them to do, and no charity to protect them. Everything is at the mercy of the military.—They have barricaded all the streets with sand bags, and every day or two pretend that Scott is advancing on the city, in order to create more confusion, and get a better chance to plunder. Immense quantities of paving stones have been carried to the tops of the houses, to hurl on the heads of the Yankees when they come, if they should ever come. It is said that the English minister is making every effort to bring the Americans to terms of peace; but all Mexicans who have anything to sell to the American army are glad to have the war kept up, as it helps their business. Another trial has been made to cast some cannon, but it failed on account of the charcoal—such is the report—and all further attempts are abandoned. Santa Anna is still here—President, or rather, tyrant—for he rules with absolute sway.—He has quarrelled with Gen. Alvarez, because Alvarez would not submit to be commanded by Canalizo, who is a ruffian, without character or influence. Alvarez has gone back with his troops, reported 15,000, in consequence of the quarrel; which has made Santa Anna perfectly savage. Several Americans are still in the Santiago prison, though they were to have been sent off several days ago. Some of them, it is said, have died from the cruelties practised on them. The priest of whom I wrote, as running off with $80,000, has returned to the city; he had only taken the money away to secure it.

An Irishman, with an American wife, which of course makes him an American here, who keeps the largest livery stables in Mexico—or rather an establishment where the citizens hire their horses kept—has been robbed by Santa Anna of more than 300 horses. They were seized by and for the soldiers, without a word of explanation or a dollar of pay. In consequence of the duty being taken off from specie, an immense quantity is being exchanged for United States drafts & treasury notes, by which a profit of 15 per cent. is made. The Barings have an agent in the speculation, and will clear millions if the war continues, as all that can be possibly worked at the mines will be hurried out of the country in consequence of the no duty. It is believed here that Santa Anna will keep up the war spirit until Scott arrives, and perhaps offer him another battle, and then, if defeated, (as he of course will be,) he will conclude a treaty of peace, signing anything the Americans ask, even to a blank, in consideration of the three millions, which he will pocket and then leave for Europe. He can never regain the character and influence he once had; and to leave his country with a pocket full of gold, will be no sacrifice.—You must understand that these are Mexican rumors, though I have been careful to see that they were very current before using them. For my own part, I can offer no opinion. Everything depends upon your armies, and their movements will determine the fate and coloring of Mexican destiny. A thousand resolute men could take the city at this moment. But every day creates new enemies while our armies rest inactive. I hope and trust they will be with us soon, and break this horrible stagnation and suspense. Better a thousand times to have the military rule of the United States, than the plunder and outrage of Mexican robbers.

OAJACA.

From Santa Fe.

We received last night's western mail. No papers from points beyond Cincinnati. In the Cincinnati Atlas of Thursday last we find the following:

Late and important news from Santa Fe. Sad news of the St. Louis battalion.—Severe battle with the Indians.—Eight Americans killed, four wounded.

To the very attentive St. Louis correspondent of the Louisville Courier we are indebted for the following important letter from the west:

Camp of Arkansas River, July 22, 1847.

I have no news worth transmitting to you but what will be painful to your readers. We left Council Grove when I wrote you last, on the 5th instant, and arrived here, twenty miles below the crossings, on last night. The battalion has not moved together since we left Fort Leavenworth. Captains Shepherd and Woechen were separate, while Captains Cunningham, Paul, and Barnes, were in one body, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Easton.

On the evening of the 20th inst. while some of our men had crossed the Arkansas river (on the banks of which we were encamped) for the purpose of procuring fire wood, the Indians pounced upon them, and before any assistance could be rendered, eight of them were killed and four wounded. The alarm was soon in camp that the Indians had attacked our men on the opposite shore; and in a few moments Captain Barnes's company, which was encamped at a point nearest the river, hastened to their relief; but before they could get in musket range, the Indians had made good their retreat on their horses. Capt. McNair's company of cavalry—which has been with us since we left Council Grove—were soon in their saddles, and in pursuit, but they did not succeed in overtaking them.

The party of Indians which made the attack was about 50 in number. Scouting parties, in all numbering, it is supposed, between three & four hundred, were seen on the surrounding heights. They were well mounted, and were, it is supposed, Cumanches. Fifty of our men were across the river at the time the attack was made, were in small parties, and entirely unarmed. Nearly all of the killed and wounded were most horribly lanced and scalped. One of them was literally covered with lance and arrow wounds. The names of the killed and wounded are as follows; Company D. Killed—Captain Paul P. Porter & Charles Frass. Wounded—company of Captain Barnes—Wm. Duncan, Ludwick, James and H. Barlow. Killed—volunteer regiment—J. Johnson, and ——, wounded. We will remain four or five days, to repair wagons and to rig up Hayden's train of wagons, which are now lying at the ford—the cattle for which were nearly all stolen by the Indians, preventing them from going over.

The report that the fort had been surprised by the Indians proves to be erroneous. The Indians attacked and killed three men, but did not burn the fort.

The man who built and has charge of it says he will abandon it unless some thirty men of our battalion are ordered to remain with him—of which I think there is no probability.

Further.

A letter from the battalion, dated 25th of July, informs us that Captain Shepherd moved on the day previous, and that Captain Woechen would leave on that day.—Three companies, comprising the battalion, would leave on the following day.—Coons and several of the traders were travelling in company with Capt. Woechen.

Horrors of Emigration.—The Quebec Chronicle tells us that the ship Sanguenary is off Bic—all the crew except six down with the disease—76 of the passengers dead, and buried in the deep sea, and that enough are not left to work the vessel. The Mercury adds, that on board that ill-starred ship other thirty deaths had since occurred, while they were towing her up the river! On the 4th inst., 48 persons died in the Grosse Isle Hospital, in which 2,148 fever and dysentery patients are now placed. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian bodies had met at Quebec to endeavor to devise means for the safety of their own members. Of 2,000 healthy persons detained in the tents at Grosse Isle, many are daily falling sick. The ship Free Trader, which sailed from Liverpool with 421 passengers, chiefly the poor creatures who had the alternative at Liverpool of being shipped back to Ireland to starve, or of crowding the hold of a Quebec ship, loaded with famine. Fever of America, has reached the quarantine ground—80 of her passengers are dying of fever and dysentery, in the pent up atmosphere of the hold, other 40 are dead, and their bodies have become food for the fishes. Between 70,000 and 80,000 emigrants have reached Quebec this year—but of these, as is evident to those who read the Canada papers, large numbers die in the upland country.

THE ADVANCE OF BOTH ARMIES.

The news from the army, makes it probable that Gen. Taylor will early advance upon San Luis Potosi. The combined movement of Scott and Taylor will hem the Mexicans into a small space, and leave the military heroes of that country but little room to figure in. The movement on the north will create a diversion in favor of Scott, and when he drives the army at the capital before him, they will come plump upon Old Zack, who will finish the flogging so effectually, that but little will remain to be done afterwards.

No late news of importance from the army in Mexico.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. Aug. 26, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SENATOR,

THOMAS C. McDOWELL,

Of Cambria county.

Democratic Meeting!

The Democratic Republican voters of Clearfield county, favorable to the election of FRANCIS R. SHUNK and MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, will hold their annual county meeting in the court house on Tuesday evening the 31st of August, inst., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may promote the success of correct principles.

The present is an important crisis in our political history. The country calls for an expression from the PEOPLE—whether we are to have an honorable peace, or forever submit to the insults and injuries of every nation that may choose to offend.

By order of the Standing Committee,
WM. J. HEMPHILL, Sec'y.

Aug. 14.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Messrs. Natt and Field, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold services in the court house in Clearfield on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and also at 7 o'clock in the evening of same day. Aug 27.

A Lecture.—Isaac G. Gordon, Esq., of Brookville, will deliver a Lecture before the Clearfield Library, in the court house on next Thursday evening. The public are invited to attend.

☞ We just learn, as we go to press, that John B. Meek was nominated by the Democracy of Centre, as a candidate for the Legislature. A good selection.

The Meeting next week.

It is now time that the Democratic party were fully marshalled for the coming contest, and we therefore hope that every Democrat of Clearfield county, who can, will be in attendance at the Democratic meeting in the court house *on next Tuesday evening*. Several able speakers will be present, and some important truths may be expected to be told. Among other strangers, Mr. McDowell, our candidate for Senator, will be here, and on that occasion will set forth the principles upon which he wishes either to stand or fall, as a majority of the people of the district by their votes shall decide. Turn out, then, Democrats one and all, and let us have a *demonstration* that will do honor to the glorious outpourings of '44.

Be not again deceived by the *apparent* inactivity of the opposition. Last fall we all thought that the Whigs were everywhere careless of the result, and that our party would come off victorious throughout the State; but the result proved that they had been more vigilant than we, and instead of a triumph, we were defeated in almost every district. Let us profit by the experience of the past, and *do all we can*, whether certain or uncertain as to the result. We will then have discharged our duty to our country.

Should the Federal party unfortunately succeed this fall with their candidate for Governor, it will not only be a victory of the Whig over the Democratic party; but it will be claimed throughout the Union as a triumph of the *Anti war party*—as an expression of the voice of Pennsylvania *against the war*—and it will be proclaimed as such from the palaces of Mexico.—The honor of the State, then, depends upon the energy and activity of the Democratic party. By every Democrat doing his whole duty, the honor of our State and nation will be gloriously preserved—by their neglecting that duty, both may be disgraced.

A few of the Questions at issue in the present contest.

The question to be decided at the approaching election is not simply whether Francis R. Shunk or Gen. James Irvin shall be Governor for the next three years—but

Whether we are to have the Main Line of the public improvements sold to a company of foreign capitalists at less than half their original cost, as advocated by the friends of Gen. Irvin—OR—whether we are to retain the control of these works, now that they are yielding a handsome profit, and thus assist the people to pay off the debt contracted for their construction, as advocated by Gov. Shunk and his friends.

Whether the small note currency, called the *relief notes*, shall be cancelled as rapidly as possible, and their place supplied with gold and silver change, as advocated by Gov. Shunk and his friends—OR—whether these dirty, greasy, worn *rags* shall be kept in circulation until they find their way into the pockets of the poor men of our State, and are there lost forever, and their place to be supplied with a fresh brood, as advocated by Gen. Irvin's party.

Whether we are to have the 'individual liability' clause inserted in all new charters granted, or old ones extended, to any and every Banking, trading and manufacturing company that may ask for an act of incorporation, as advocated and *faithfully carried out* by Francis R. Shunk and his party—OR—whether such companies are to be chartered on the old *explosive system*, to the benefit of the *rich* and the destruction of the poor man, as advocated by the party to which Gen. Irvin belongs.

Whether Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, shall continue to sustain the General Administration in the prosecution of the present war, and the vindication of American rights and honor, by re-electing Francis R. Shunk,—OR—whether the *Keystone* State of the Union shall be ranked among the anti war States, by electing Gen. Irvin, whose party's presses are opposed to the war, and have given *aid and comfort*, to the enemy by denouncing their own government as prosecuting an *'unjust'* and *'unnecessary'* war.

The above are a few of the questions at issue in the present contest. They are of vast importance to the people, not only now, but future generations will feel their effect. It is no time, then, for men to be indifferent as to how they cast their vote. But every man should come out boldly upon one side or the other. To be in favor of the principles of one party and voting for the candidates of the other, is a betrayal of your own conscience. No right feeling republican can do it. The issue is fairly and clearly made on the above questions. No man can plead ignorance of them. Let the decision be made by the people. They will be the gainers on the one hand—or the sufferers, on the other.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY, AND A WARNING TO ELECTION OFFICERS.

Our readers will remember that among the many strange *accidents* that happened at the election last fall in Pennsylvania was that of the defeat of Gen. Wm. F. Packer as a candidate for the Legislature in the Lycoming and Clinton district. Mr. *Pauling*, the Whig candidate, was declared elected by the District Return Judges by a majority of 12 votes over Gen. Packer.—No defeat was more unexpected, and none more universally regretted by the party, than that of this able champion of Democracy.

The vote of *Porter* township, Clinton county, was officially declared to be as follows:

For Canal Com'r—	Foster	69
	Powers	49
For Congress—	White	70
	Pollock	48
For Senator—	Houston	69
	Harris	49
For Assembly—	Ives	70
	PACKER	49
	Hamilton	49
	Pauling	48

Thus it will be seen that just *twenty* of the voters of that district (if the return had been correct) must have voted for Mr. Ives alone.

Whilst on a recent visit to Lock Haven Mr. Packer requested a friend of his of that place to see the leading men of that township, and ascertain, if possible, *why* he was *scratched* so much, and *who* it was done by. After this inquiry was diligently made, no person could be found that would, as the saying is, "acknowledge the corn"—when suspicions of error arose, and a resort was had to the *Tally Paper* as filed in the Prothonotary's office. Here the astounding fact was discovered that Mr. Packer had received **69** votes instead of 49 as returned—which would have secured his election by a majority of 8 votes.

It appears that the Clerk of the election in Porter township, in making out the return to be read at the meeting of Return Judges had made the mistake as follows:

Timothy Ives had seventy votes	70 votes
W. F. Packer had SIXTY-NINE votes	49 votes
——— Hamilton had forty-nine votes	49 votes
——— Pauling had forty eight votes	48 votes

Had the President of the board of Return Judges, in reading this return to the meeting, and compared the *reading* with the *figures*, as his duty required him to do, the error would have been discovered then, and the district have secured the services of the representative of its choice. The error was discovered too late, however, to be remedied—but it may serve to prevent a recurrence of a similar error.

A DECLINATION.

For the Banner.

Messrs. Editors—Please withdraw my name from the list of candidates for the Legislature. It is, I consider, for the welfare of the Democratic party of the county, and in compliance with a strict adherence to Democratic principles, in the advance