

FROM THE ARMY.

Report of Lieut. Col. Black, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HEAD-QUARTERS DE SAN JOSE, PUEBLA, October, 13th, 1847.

To Col. Childs, Governor Commanding Department of Puebla:

I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command during the siege, begun on the 13th of September, and ended 12th inst.

A minute detail of all that was done, I have not the courage to undertake. I will, therefore, in this report be both brief and general. On the 13th, the enemy, numbering about four thousand, surrounded this post. Towards night they commenced firing from the main street leading to the Plaza—the Tivoli—and from the tops of the houses on every side. I remained with my command on the roof of San Jose during the night, and the firing was brisk on both sides.

Their assaults were repeated much in the same way up to the 22d, except that on the 18th, they made a more decided attack, approaching nearer the Cuartel than they had done before. A howitzer placed by your order at the end of the main street, and a few volleys from the roof of the Cuartel and the houses adjacent, dispersed them in utter confusion. From the 22d to the 25th, we were allowed reasonable rest. On the 25th I received your notice that Gen. Santa Anna having arrived with a large additional force, had sent in a formal demand for the evacuation of the points occupied by the American troops. The demand and your prompt reply I communicated at once to the officers and men under my command. Their shout of exultation and defiance reached the ears & hearts of our enemies.

Contrary to all expectation there was no attack that night nor the next day. On the 27th their assaults were vigorously resumed, and kept up until the 1st of October, although in every instance they were repulsed with considerable loss. During the night of the 29th they got two six-pounders into position above the Tivoli, and with them they opened on the morning of the 30th. Throughout the day the firing was heavy on both sides. On the 1st Gen. Santa Anna left the city with four thousand men, and the siege was conducted by sundry other generals with continuous and severe firing. A large additional force arrived on the 8th, and in the afternoon a closer demonstration was made.

As usual they were driven back. On the 10th hostilities were suspended, and our annoyance was confined to scattered shots until the night of the 11th. On the morning of the 12th the enemy began to retire from their positions, and by your orders I moved down the main street towards the Plaza with two companies for the purpose of silencing a fire maintained at the 4th corner from the breastworks. At our approach a body of Lancers fled from the corner. I ordered Capt. Heron to move around the square with his company, and if possible cut off their retreat, while I attacked in front. They did not wait for the attack, and I halted at the point you directed me to occupy. Capt. Heron did not join me as I expected and in a short time sharp firing was heard a few streets above. I immediately hastened with the other company, (Capt. Hill's, 1st Penn. Vols.) to the spot and found Capt. Heron enveloped by the enemy; not less than five hundred Lancers had charged from different streets & completely surrounded the company whom we found fighting with the utmost desperation. Our arrival was fortunate, and I think saved the gallant company from being entirely cut to pieces. The enemy suffered severely, and in a short time were scattered. I regret to say our loss was great, both in numbers and value. Thirteen men of Co. K. fell in the unequal contest, besides several wounded, whom we were able to save. I may be allowed to say that braver or better men never died a soldier's death.

I respectfully transmit to you Captain Small's report of his operations on the night of the 2d and 3d inst. It is manifest that he conducted every thing in the most skillful manner. The enemy's breastworks on our west side were completely demolished, which stopped their firing from that quarter. For his admirable services on this occasion, and many others, I desire to express my warmest acknowledgments. I also enclose Capt. Heron's report of his labors in removing the large wall and brick shed at the Tivoli, from which, for many days, the enemy had been pouring a constant and annoying fire. That gallant officer speaks with characteristic modesty of the important and dangerous services himself and his company so well performed.

On the 28th of September, Adjutant Waelder, with 15 men, in supporting our sentinels, under a heavy fire from the breastworks, received and resisted the fire of more than 200 of the enemy. Our loss was one man killed, (private Wm. Burick, 1st Pa. vols.) The enemy, in this affair, suffered heavily in both killed and wounded. I would do violence to my own feelings and to justice, if I refrained from making particular mention of the gallant and firm behavior of our sentinels in every attack, and throughout the entire siege. To all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, I regret that I have not words to show forth the excellence of their good conduct. When patient and cheerful submission to broken rest and every several sorrows of a long siege, shall meet their reward, these cannot now, nor will not be unremembered. And when, in bright let-

ters, the manly encounter of all dangers is published, the names of the living, and the memory of the dead will not be covered. To the brave and accomplished officers of the Cuartel my thanks are due for most faithful and uniform support.

The difficulty with me is not who to name, but who to leave unnamed. I must, however, say, that to Capt. J. H. Miller, co. A. 4th artillery, Capt. Ford, 3d dragoons, Capt. Denny, A. 1st Pa. vols. and his lieutenants, Capt. Dana, and his lieutenants, Capt. Small, and his lieutenants, Capt. Heron, and his lieutenants, and Lieut. Blakely of the volunteers, commanding a small detachment of his regiment, I feel indebted for the most faithful and valuable services. Every thing their country could expect or hope for, these gallant officers performed, and most worthy did they command the brave men to whom I have already referred. Lieut. Ladley, of the ordnance, who had charge of the howitzers, managed his pieces with the utmost coolness and skill. In the hour of danger, I had never to ask a second time if Mr. Ladley was at his post. Lieut. Ehringer, to whom was confided the management of two pieces employed them with good effect against the enemy.

To Dr. Bunting, surgeon of the Pa. battalion, I feel deeply indebted for his kindness and attention to the sick and wounded. Wherever his services were needed they were promptly given in the midst of every danger.

To Capt. Hill, his officers and men, who were engaged during part of the siege near the Cuartel, many thanks are due for most efficient and gallant services. Lieut. Woods, of co. A. and Lieut. Carroll, of co. D. 1st Pa. vols., are entitled to especial notice for gallantry in maintaining, with a small force, an important outpost at the Tivoli.

Capt. Denny, of co. A. and Capt. Dana, of co. I. were sent out on the morning of the 12th, on important and dangerous expeditions. Each was in command of his own company, and was entirely successful.

Mr. Waelder, my adjutant, with the arduous duties of his office doubled, rendered constant and essential service. I beg to give him my admiration and gratitude. The behavior of the troops has been so manly, I think it is not wrong to say, that the good name of our country has not suffered in the long and difficult defence of San Jose.

Signed, very respectfully,  
SAML. W. BLACK,  
Lt. Col. commanding San Jose.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 20th, November.

On the 22d ult., the Custom-house officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American flour, in which was found concealed a large quantity of cavendish tobacco.

Mr. Cobden has recently been able to purchase the paternal property of his family at Sussex, which is considerable, and which had passed into other hands.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has offered a prize of 300 rubles for the best "history of Cholera."

The beggars of the metropolis number 60,000, and the alms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year to each beggar, which is as high an average as that of the income of the working clergy in Wales.

A Calcutta paper notices that the past has been rendered memorable in the annals of Indian trade, by the circumstances that the exportation of cotton goods to England has entirely ceased, and not a single yard of Indian piece goods was shipped.

During the last year no fewer than 2164 new dividend accounts have been opened at the Bank of England. The entire number of persons entitled to receive dividends on the 10th of October was 154,004, and the average amount of stock held by each person very little exceeded the sum of £5000.

There are nearly 12,000 factory hands in the borough of Manchester without the means of employment. In Ashton under Lyne 8377 hands have struck work; whilst the unemployed in that town and Lancaster, Preston and Bolton, amount to 4679. Besides the above, in nine towns in the district, there are no fewer than 14,500 hands unemployed, besides those which have struck, which amount to 249.

An encounter has taken place between the British sloop of war Hound, and the French brig of war Abielle, on the coast of Africa. Commodore Wood of the Hound, fired at the Abielle, in consequence of the French brig not showing her colors properly; a second shot was then exchanged, after which, the vessel being ascertained to be French, an officer went on board with an apology, and the matter terminated in the most courteous and amicable manner.

The Cholera.

In our paper of October 5th we announced that the cholera had reached Europe. It has since committed fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages have been nearly swept away. Cases have been observed at Orel, Touls, and in the village of Penas, which is situated only 50 leagues from Moscow, and where four peasants have been attacked. In the province of Astracan, which contains 31,300 inhabitants, there have been 5915 cases & 3131 deaths. The epidemic reigns with great intensity at Tscharno Jarak and its environs. At Saratov, capital of the province of the same name, 2500 persons have been attacked and 1991 died. In

the country of the Don Cossacks there have been 12,651 cases, of which 7017 have proved fatal. At Charcow 53 persons have died of the disease; & at Kursk there were, on the 15th September, 580 sick. At Woronish, a city containing upwards of 4,400 inhabitants, the cholera appeared on the 4th of September, and since there have been 420 cases per day, and 150 deaths.

On the 16th there were in the hospital 1019 cholera patients, of whom 418 had been attacked the same day; the number of deaths on that day had been 152. Without counting Georgia, Caucasus, and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, it already reigns in sixteen governments. On the 17th October it broke out at Warsaw, and on the 30th at Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th, it had not visited Constantinople. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th October says:—"The cholera is advancing from the east to the west, but as yet it has not reached a more westerly point than Kertsch, on the sea of Azoff. The winter will impede its progress, but not change the direction it has taken."

From the Seat of War.

The Steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th. She brings highly important and interesting news from the seat of war.

From Puebla, we learn that Gen. Lane, who went up with a heavy Commissary's train, was quartered in that city. General Lane had with him about 2000 troops—among them were the Ohio and Indiana regiments of volunteers, four companies belonging to the first Pennsylvania regiment, and Capt. Walker's formidable company of Texan Rangers, who joined the train at Perote. On the 1st inst., a large number of Mexicans who had been hovering around Puebla, watching Gen. Lane's movements, made an attack on his forces, with the intention of driving them out of the city. A warm engagement ensued, and after an hour's hard fighting, the enemy were repulsed with a heavy loss. The Rangers pursued them for some distance, and harassed their rear—which made their retreat somewhat precipitate. Gen. Lane lost fifteen men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

The Puebla Flag of Freedom publishes a long and graphic account of the battle of Huamantla. Capt. Walker's whole force did not exceed 195. Besides the brave commander, 19 others were either killed or wounded.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times states that just as the steamer was getting under way, news reached Vera Cruz from Tampico, announcing the astounding fact of the embarkation of Santa Anna at Tampico, on board a British steamer, and had thus escaped out of Mexico. Col. Gates, on ascertaining that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, took every precaution to prevent his escape, but they were unsuccessful. The news is discredited at Vera Cruz, but was generally believed at Tampico.

Lieut. Sears, a bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott, came passenger in the Day. He arrived at Vera Cruz from the capital under the escort of a Spy Company employed by the General in Chief, which will, it is believed, prove of great use in keeping the communication open. Gen. Lane was in possession of Puebla and quartered in the heart of the city. His garrison there is to be 2000 strong. The battalion of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, heretofore stationed there, had been ordered to escort a detachment of 750 men a part of the way to the National Bridge, which place the latter are to fortify and garrison. This will form a depot, and also prove an efficient check to the offensive movements of the guerrillas.

The old feud between the celebrated guerrilla leaders, Father Jirauta and Zenobia, has broken out afresh, and the men under their respective command have caught the savage character of their leaders. An emence occurred between them, which was very sanguinary. The Jarauta party finally proved victorious, leaving thirty of their opponents dead upon the spot. The "field of Mars" seems more pleasing to the Padre than the "Monkish cowl," which we were recently told he had again taken up.

The body of the gallant and lamented Capt. Walker has been recovered. It was found after having remained unburied two days. His remains were at the Castle of Perote, and would be forwarded to the United States.

Colonel Wynkoop was to return to the Castle of Perote with his force. Four companies of his regiment were engaged at the battle of Huamantla. An interesting struggle took place between the Indians and the detachment of the first Pennsylvania regiment, which should be the first to plant the American flag upon the walls of the town. Lieut. Beany and private Stebbis of the Pennsylvanians, proved successful.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th has a few particulars of Mexican intelligence received by the arrival of the Senator, from Vera Cruz, the dates being up to the 7th Nov. The National paper published at Atlixco, dated the 27th, contradicts the reported difficulty at Atlixco, and states that the people there are determined to persist in the continuance of the war.

A letter from Chihuahua states that accounts receive from New Mexico render it certain that 400 Americans destined for that place, with their property, had determined to enter peaceably or by force. The letter farther says that they are less prepared to receive them now than before, but should there be 1,000, the inhabitants

were determined they should not enter with their former success. General Lane returned to Puebla on the evening of the 23d from the expedition to Atlixco and points beyond, where he inflicted severe lessons upon the Guerrillas. He pushed the expedition 15 miles beyond Cholula to a place where he learned the Mexicans had recently cast pieces of artillery. No guns were, however, found, but a number of gun carriages were destroyed.

The United States Finances.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the Washington Union, it appears that the receipts in the Treasury during the quarter ending on the 30th of September, from customs, lands, the loans of 1846 and '47, &c., has been \$17,174,130, and the expenses of Government during the same period was \$14,700,189,80. The Union, in connection with this official report, says:—

It appears by the statement of the Treasurer, which we publish to-day, that the net balance in cash in the Treasury, is \$4,835,000. Upon enquiry, it appears that the amount of the loan and the treasury notes yet to be paid is near \$5,000,000—making in all, of cash that could be used before the meeting of Congress, nearly ten millions of dollars. But to this should be added, probably, \$4,000,000 of accruing revenues up to that date from customs, lands, Mexican tariff, &c., and we have the sum of \$14,000,000 applicable to the expenditures for the month preceding the approaching session of Congress; thus proving that we shall not be out of funds at that date.

We also call attention to the official statement, published above, of the receipts and expenditures for the last quarter.—This is the first quarter of the first fiscal year under the tariff of 1846. The receipts from all sources during this quarter, it will be seen, are \$17,174,130, and the total expenditures for the same quarter, was \$14,700,189,80—thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures for that quarter, of \$2,473,940. If, however, we deduct the proceeds (as well as payments) from loans and treasury notes from each column respectively, it will leave the receipts for the quarter \$11,918,450 and the expenditures were \$14,075,950; thus showing an excess of expenditures for the quarter over receipts of \$2,157,500. It is estimated, however, that the receipts from the Mexican tariff in addition, during the last quarter, exceed \$500,000; which (excluding the avails of loans and treasury notes) would make the excess of expenditures over revenue for the quarter about \$1,657,000.

But as to the new tariff, the net revenue from customs under it, actually paid into the Treasury for the first quarter of its year—namely, from the 30th of June, '46, to 30th September, '47—we see is \$11,070,000. Now, on reference to the same net revenue from customs for the same quarter under the tariff of 1842 preceding—namely, from 30th of June, 1846 to 30th September, 1846—we find that the revenue was only \$6,125,000—or but little more than one half the revenue from customs for the same quarter under the new tariff.

Awful Steamboat Accidents.—Bursting of a Boiler.—Collision of Two Boats.—A telegraphic despatch from Louisville, dated the 22d inst., says:—

A letter published in the Courier states that the steamboat Carolinian, from Pittsburgh bound to Pearl River, burst her boilers on Friday last when near Shawneetown. Mr. Peacock, of Pittsburgh, who was a passenger on board, was instantly killed, and four of the deck hands were badly scalded, one of whom died subsequently. The boilers are said to have been defective.

It also falls to my task to narrate a still more dreadful accident than the above.—Early on Thursday morning last, the steamboat Tempest, bound down the river, and the Talisman, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, came in collision about 10 miles below Cape Girardeau, on the upper Mississippi, by which the Talisman was so much injured that she sank immediately in deep water. The total number of passengers that were carried down with the sinking boat is estimated at forty, but some say the loss is still greater.

The ladies and the other passengers rescued lost everything, escaping in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Capet Gerardeau on board the Tempest.

The License Law.

The Supreme Court has pronounced the license law, passed last session, unconstitutional. Justices Coulter and Burnside, dissenting. Justice Coulter delivered the opinion of the majority. Justice Bell that of the minority. Both, as might be expected, are able, and when Supreme Judges differ, it is not for editors to give any opinion. The decision of the majority of the Court rules, and is, if not the law—the best evidence of it, until, if such a thing should happen, one of that majority changes his mind.—We should like to publish both opinions for the benefit of the public, and may when we can find room.

Apalachian.

THE RICHEST MEN.

Louis Philippe, the King of the French, is reputed to be worth one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Notwithstanding all his wealth, there is not a young man in the country of sound sense who would exchange conditions with him. John Jacob Astor, worth twenty-five millions, is now in his second childhood. In the house he is played with like a child, and amused with toys and painted dolls.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING AGENCY.

The undersigned having located themselves at Mile-burg, at the head of the Bald Eagle Canal Navigation, intend conducting the Forwarding and Commission Business, and solicit the friendship of the Farmers, Merchants, and others having produce to forward from the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, and other parts, and the patronage of Merchants who may want storage on their goods purchased in the cities.

From thirty years' experience in the Commission and Packet Business in the city of Baltimore, they hope to be able by strict attention, to render satisfaction to those employing them. They will be provided with store house room for Grain and Goods, and yard room for storing Plaster, Coal, Lumber, Iron, &c. Grain and Lumber will be forwarded to a branch of their house in Baltimore, or to Philadelphia, to an experienced house there, whichever market may offer the best inducements, having quotations three times a week from each city.

Assuring those who favor them with their business, that no effort shall be wanting to give satisfaction, and that they may depend on quick sales, and returns of funds promptly made.

ELY BALDERSTON & CO. Agents. Corner of the Canal and Turnpike, Millersburg, PENNSYLVANIA. REFERENCES—VALENTINE & THOMAS, Gen. JAMES IRVIN, ROTHROCK & LEIB. Freight and storage to be paid on delivery of Goods. sep. 25—6m.

ROBERT WALLACE, | W. A. WALLACE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. | CLEARFIELD, PA.

R. & W. A. WALLACE.

Attorneys at Law. Will practice in the several courts of Clearfield, Blair & Elk counties. Business entrusted to either of the partners, will receive the care and attention of both. sep. 16, '47.

NEW JEW STORE.

SELIGSBERGER & BLOOM.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, Ready made Clothing, Shirts, &c., Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars, Clocks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, China, Queensware, &c. They will sell first quality Syrup Molasses, for 87 1/2 cents per gallon, and other kinds in proportion.

They will dispose of their goods very low for cash—almost at cost and carriage. Country produce taken in exchange, and the highest price paid for Timber and Sawn Lumber, Furs and Clover Seed—part Cash. Also Horses and Cattle. Curwensville, Nov. 4th, 1847.

Curwensville, Nov. 4th, 1847.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOHN PATTON, jr. having just returned from Philadelphia, is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Saddlery, Books & Stationary, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars, Umbrellas, Carpets, carpet-chain, cotton-yarn, Confectionaries, Oils, Paints, Clocks, Sole-leather, Nails and Glass, Stoves and Stove-pipe, Ropes, &c.

In a word, every article usually kept in a country store, which will be sold LOWER than ever offered in Clearfield county. Country produce, LUMBER and FURS of all kinds, taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he invites the public to call and examine for themselves, both as to quality and price. His stock is unusually large, and ALL FRESH—no old goods on hand. Curwensville, Oct. 4, 1847.

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

BIGLER & Co. are just now receiving at their old stand in the borough of Clearfield, a large, extensive and carefully selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

And although the cost of transportation is greater, they will dispose of their stock at as reasonable rates as they have done in time past.

Their stock consists of the usual varieties of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c.; but their assortment of WINTER HATS and CAPS—BONNETS—BOOTS and SHOES, Deserve particular attention. nov. 4th, '47.

G. W. HECKER, Attorney at Law, CLEARFIELD, PENN. July 20, '47.