

have it that commissioners have gone on to Washington, &c. &c.; and thus we have it up and down every day—peace and war alternately. Believe nothing you hear from this city at the present time on this subject, for I assure you no one, unless it is Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, knows anything more about it than "the man in the moon"; and these gentlemen are exceedingly cautious in everything relating to the movements in the army, and everything connected with it. The nearest that I can come to the present state of affairs, is from my correspondent at Queretaro, who informs me that there has been no treaty concluded, but he adds: "The whole subject rests with the United States—the government of Mexico is willing to make a treaty, and are prepared, and are strong enough to sustain it." Many of the most influential men in the republic, who have heretofore been violently opposed to making a treaty, are now advocating it strongly. Those persons who formerly belonged to the army and have been discarded by the government, are perfectly prostrate; their influence is nothing on either side of the scale. The Congress had not yet met at Queretaro at the latest dates, but it was expected there would be a full meeting by the 15th or 20th.

The brigade of Colonel Riley is still at Tacubaya, and the brigade of Gen. Cushing at San Angel. No movement of troops for San Luis can take place before the 1st of February, even if Gen. Scott most ardently desired it. The command, before it starts from here, must be fully appointed for five or six months, as it will take that time at least before they would be able to make a road from San Luis to Tampico, by which they would be enabled to bring supplies from the latter place. At present, they are without one of the most necessary articles, clothing, for such an expedition. Gen. Scott has twice sent to Vera Cruz for it, and both times has received a very meagre supply; therefore he has had to resort to one of the poorest means of procuring it—having it made here. Capt. McKinstry, of the quartermaster's department, has now about 1,000 men and women engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and I understand they will be at least until the 1st of February before a sufficient quantity will be ready. It is a very easy matter to move armies on paper, but more difficult in the field.

P. S.—11 o'clock. Col. Jack Hays has returned; he routed Padre Jarauta from one of his dens—killing some 10 or 12 of his men and wounding about 15 others. One of the men shot at the Padre—whether they killed him I am not informed; they brought his horse, saddle, and bridle, and cloak, and other trinkets belonging to the Rev. Father.

We have received the intelligence of the attack on Col. Miles's train, and are sorry to learn that the fine company of mounted rifles has been cut up. We suppose it to be Captain Ruff, as we do not know of any company of mounted rifles down there except his. The gallantry of Captain Ruff and his company in several of the most important battles in this country, has been severely tested, and always highly distinguished themselves. If the Mexicans did, as we are informed, "cut him up," you may rest assured they had a dear bargain of it. No men in the service use all their arms better than this company.

Yesterday the police guard discovered about a wagon load of muskets concealed in a convent in this city.

Mr. Trist does not go home with the train going down to-morrow.

The gallant Capt. Walker, of 6th Infantry, so severely wounded at El Molino del Rey, will be sent down. He goes in a litter—still being too weak to travel otherwise.

**MUSTANG.**

Postscript of a letter to the Delta dated, VERA CRUZ, Jan. 20, 1848.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I had a conversation with Capt. Char. of whom I speak above. He gave me some important details about the capture of Valencia.

Col. H. M. Wynkoop, of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, having learned by a Mexican friend that Padre Jarauta and Gen. Rea were at Tlalnepanla, about 5 leagues from the city of Mexico, applied to Gen. Scott for permission to take twenty men and capture them. Permission being granted, the Colonel set off on the 1st, with 88 Texan rangers, under command of Lieuts. Daggert, Burkes, and Jones. Upon arriving at and charging Tlalnepanla, and finding no one there, they learned that Rea and Jarauta had left for Toluca a few hours previous to their arrival. Col. Wynkoop here learned that Gen. Valencia and his staff were at a hacienda some six leagues distant. He immediately set off with his party, and arrived at the hacienda, which they surrounded. Admittance into the house was demanded by the gallant little party, but it was for a time refused, when Col. Siles a wounded Mexican officer on parole, opened the door and assured Col. Wynkoop that Gen. Valencia had departed that day for Toluca; but this was not credited, and lights were demanded to search the building. Col. Siles then proposed to deliver Gen. Valencia the next day, if the party would leave. To this the Colonel would not assent, and proposed to send his men and eight men with him to await the return. This proposition completely displeased Col. Siles, and convinced Col. W. that Valencia was really in the house. Search was accordingly made, and nothing could be found at him. Col. W. declared that he would not leave the hacienda without him, and that if Valencia would give himself up, he would be perfectly safe, but if he attempted to escape, he would not answer for his life.

At this moment a person stepped up and said, "I am Valencia." He then said that it was against the usages of civilized warfare to attack a man in the peace and quiet of his family; in the dead hour of the night. The Colonel answered that it was the only way he could be captured—Col. Arretes was also captured in the same hacienda on that night. Yours, ULUA.

**ITALY.**

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, in his letter of the 14th of January, remarks—

From Rome the accounts are very interesting. The march of civilization and liberalism is taking its firm but measured steps through the land of the Cæsars; and the liberal party is gaining ground, while the whole world is looking forward to the time when this nation, so long cramped and fettered, shall be able again to rank amongst the free kingdoms of the earth.

The new edict published by the Pope for the organization of the ministry appears to have been hailed with the most lively satisfaction. For the future the administration of the Holy See is to consist of nine departments, viz: Public Works, War and Police, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Instruction, Grace and Justice, Finance and commerce, Fine Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture.

The council of ministers is to be composed of the chiefs of these departments. State affairs are not to be brought before that council until the *Consulta*, (or Deputies) have examined them and given their opinions thereon. Subaltern officers are to be accountable for the execution of the orders they receive, and ministers responsible for the acts of their respective administrations. The council to appoint all public functionaries and officers, the Consuls General, the Governors & the Councillors of the government, the Professors of the University and Colleges, the Military Commanders and Officers. The Pope reserves to himself only the nominations of Cardinals and Nuncios.

The Councils of ministers is to meet every week, the Secretary of State being the President of the Council. The Secretary to be a Cardinal—his deputy a Prelate; but the others may be clergy or laymen. Twenty-four auditors are attached to the council of ministers—12 clergy men and 12 laymen. On the 27th, (St. John's day) which is the feast of the Pope, a grand demonstration took place in his honor. More than 30,000 persons proceeded with lighted torches to the Quirinal, to salute the Pontiff, when Pius IX. appeared at the balcony and gave his blessing to the assembled multitude who dispersed in an orderly and quiet manner. Some little time ago his holiness gave a private audience to the English Vice Admiral Parker and General Adam. They expressed to him sentiments of admiration and respect, in terms of the greatest sincerity; and his reply was to the effect "that he was proud of the sympathy his government had met with in Great Britain." This, joined to the love of his people, and to the loyal sincere co-operation of all good citizens, would, he trusted give him strength to overcome all the obstacles in his way to accomplish the great task he had commenced. He added, "I walk with God, and I shall therefore succeed."

A Paris letter in the Courier has the following paragraph:

As a proof of the feeling generally inspired in Austria, by the liberal measures of the Pope, it is stated in a Trent journal, that an officer seeing a hawk in the streets selling images of the Papal Sovereign, drew his sword and cut off their heads, exclaiming—"Scoundrel, the Pope is a revolutionist, and that is what he merits." A crowd soon assembled, and the officer would have been roughly handled had he not been rescued by a patrol which came up at the time.

**MEXICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.**

We are pleased to have been so fortunate as to place our hands on the article alluded to in the letter of our correspondent, which, with great pleasure, we lay before our readers, thus showing very conclusively that some of the measures for which the administration have been most condemned, were in fact recommended by Whig Generals.—*Demo. Union.*

"The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitted in compliance with a resolution of the 20th January, asking whether the general order, No. 376, was issued under instructions from the War Department, &c.

The Secretary of War says that "no particular instructions have been given to General Scott for issuing the order referred to, but it is presumed that he has taken that step in consequence of the general instructions given to him on the subject of levying contributions, and of making the resources of the enemy's country available as far as may be within the rules of civilized warfare, for the maintenance of our troops in Mexico and defraying the expenses incident to the present state of hostilities."

The Secretary gives an extract from Gen. Scott's despatch dated 18th September, 1847, wherein the commanding General submits certain suggestions to the Government, which are in effect as follows:

"Premising that he has no official information as to the number of troops ordered since the march of Gen. Pierce's detachment, but assuming the force en route at 6,500, and that 2,000 are soon to follow, the General suggests that he can hold the capital, garrisoned by 7,500 men, against any external attack or combined

with an internal insurrection, and have an ample surplus force to occupy Puebla, Perote, Jalapa, the National Bridge, the Paso de Obajas, Santa Fe, and Vera Cruz.

As a modification of this plan, it is added that, with a total of 30,000, the principal mining district of the country may also be occupied, and a secure transit given to gold and silver bullion, which, paying the customary duties, would cover a considerable part of the expenses of occupation.

Gen. Scott further suggests that, to augment the army to 50,000, would enable it to occupy all the State capitals and principal cities, to drive guerrillas and robbing parties from the great highways of trade, to seize into our hands all the revenues of the country, and to keep the Central Government in constant motion and alarm until constrained to sue for peace.

To withdraw the army from the interior of the country, and occupy the strong points within the boundaries which the United States intend to hold permanently, and, in the act of retiring, to blow up the Citadel in the capital, the fortress of Chalpultepec, Perote, San Juan de Ulua, and the walls of Vera Cruz, (unless it be preferred to garrison the last two), destroy all iron guns captured, and carry off all made of brass, with all ordinance stores of value, (the only cannon foundry in the republic we have already destroyed,) and a strict blockade of the ports not garrisoned by our troops, would of course be essential in the conquest of a peace."

From the Washington Union.

**Who is Responsible?**

The Whigs are responsible at the bar of public opinion for the continuation of this war. If they had acted promptly and energetically during the present Congress; we should have had an early peace. This rests upon the opinions of some of the most distinguished officers in the army.—But instead of co-operating in the vigorous prosecution of the war, they have displayed the most reckless opposition. Letter after letter, article after article, has been poured from the press against it.—Speech follows speech in both houses of Congress. Near ten weeks have passed, and not a new regiment has been authorized to be raised. The earnest recommendation of the Secretary of War has been disregarded. No money has been raised; but difficulties have been thrown in the way of raising loans. The money can be obtained on the best terms, upon the Secretary's plan. But the whigs have set their faces against it. Speeches are now going forth to raise a panic in the market. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is attempting to prove that we shall want twice as much money as the Secretary estimates, and the effect will be to enhance the difficulty of getting it. Authorize a duty on tea and coffee, and permit treasury notes to be issued, or let one of these measures be adopted, and the money can be obtained on excellent terms, as the Secretary wants it. There can be no doubt about all this; and yet a stumbling block is continually thrown in the way of the loans.

For these political transgressions the day of reckoning will come, and dearly will the whigs rue their opposition to the honor of their country at the next Presidential election. They are now sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind; but, in the mean time, this 'moral treason' is calculated to produce its worst effect upon the enemy. As soon as they see the dilatory course of the whigs, and suspect that they will not vote the supplies, the Mexicans will not only abandon all thoughts of negotiation, but they will begin to rally their scattered forces and attempt to cut off some wing or detachment or detachment of our army. When we took their city, they persevered in raising troops, and annoying us with their guerrillas, because the road to Vera Cruz was cut off, and they were told that no more reinforcements were going to our army. As soon as they discovered that these calculations were visionary; and that our troops were pushing in, and the road opened, they began to flag in their efforts, and to talk of peace.

But a reaction will probably take place as soon as they hear of the proceedings of Congress; they will conceive new hopes of resistance. Their spirits will begin to rally, and new vigor will be infused into their operations. We to the whigs; if a single detachment of our army should be cut off. They will be held responsible for the loss. At all events, they will have to answer at the bar of their country for the prolongation of the war. They might have arrested the war by prompt and vigorous measures. Theirs is the responsibility; let the shame and disgrace be theirs.

**Justice to Gov. Dorr.**—Mr. John Whipple, an eminent lawyer and a Whig, who was counsel for the State in the late Rhode Island case at Washington, in the course of his able argument, paid the following compliment to Gov. Dorr, to whom he has been, and is now, strenuously opposed:—

"I do know Mr. Dorr, replied Mr. Whipple, emphatically. He was my student in law, and I have rarely found a man better read in history, and none more thoroughly acquainted with the institutions and principles of government, ancient and modern. He is a fine scholar and a gentleman. In my whole intercourse with him, I never knew him to disguise the truth or utter a falsehood. But his fault was that he gave himself up to theories. He always asked my advice and never followed it."

The Democrats of Montgomery county recommend the Hon. Wm. Steady, for Canal Commissioner.

Democratic Manifesto.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Feb. 19, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.**  
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

J. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

**THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.**

The Washingtonians of Clearfield county intend celebrating the 116th anniversary of the birth of Washington, on Tuesday next, by a supper, to be prepared by Mr. Flegal. The public generally, are invited to participate. By order of The President.

☞ We continue to have most delightful weather. No snow—no rain—but warm and calm.—This is all very pleasant—but very discouraging to lumbermen.

**A GOOD APPOINTMENT.**

Gov. SHUNK has appointed SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq., President Judge of the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Washington and Green.

☞ There is no news from Mexico later than is contained in the foregoing columns. A late letter from Monterey, however, gives a rumor that the Mexicans were again collecting a large force, preparatory to another attack on that division of our army. The Washington Union places no reliance in this rumor, but remarks that another gathering of the forces of the scattered Mexicans is generally anticipated as the natural consequence of the Federal opposition in Congress.

☞ Gov. SHUNK has sufficiently recovered from his late illness as to be able to attend to business.

☞ During the political campaign of 1846, to have accused the Federal party, or a Federal candidate, with opposition to the war, would have almost required you to stand a challenge according to the "code of honor." Why they were the war party. They actually stole our Democratic thunder, and thus carried the election by storm. They pointed the people to Mexico for proof, where many of the heroes then in the field were whigs, and to our own State, where hundreds of their party were ready to volunteer. In fact, they claimed more credit for the war than they were willing to concede to the Democrats. "We support the war for the honor and rights of our country," said they, "whilst the Democrats do so to sustain their President and party." This tone has long since changed. The "whig heroes" have nearly all turned Democrats. "Our country has no rights—no honor, to sustain in this war. All is wrong on our side, and the Mexicans are in the right—We had no right to go into the disputed territory, but Mexico had." It is, therefore, no longer offensive to say anti-war to a whig. They take it remarkably well.

But not all of them! No, no! Many—very many of the best and most intelligent whigs—men who rightly love their country, and who cannot be blinded to her honor and glory by party drill—are with the Democrats on the war. They have sympathy with those who oppose it; and in their hearts they loathe and despise those of their former leaders, who are prolonging the war by denouncing the cause of their own country.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—In the Senate, on the 8th instant, Mr. SMALL—late a Captain in our army in Mexico—called up his excellent resolutions, sustaining the administration in the measures recommended for the prosecution of the war, and addressed the Senate at length in their support. After which, several amendments were offered by whig Senators—all calculated to aid and comfort the enemy, when they were made the order of the day for Wednesday, (last.) Our Senator, Mr. JOHNSON, offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr. DARBY, which we read with much pleasure until we came to the last four or five lines, which lines render the whole perfectly impracticable, by requiring Congress to forbid the existence of slavery in any territory that we may get as indemnity from Mexico—thus rendering it "less free to the citizens of one portion of the Union than to those of the other."

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. WALTERS presented a petition from citizens of Clearfield county, for the incorporation of the Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike road company—and another, from citizens of Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield counties, for a new county to be called Pine.

It is thought that an act providing for amending the Constitution, so as to give the election of Associate Judges to the people, will be passed at this session. Such a measure would be very acceptable to the people.

**The Revenue.**

The following is an extract from the letter of the Washington Union's New York Commercial correspondent, dated the 9th inst:

One of the most gratifying evidences of the health of the finances, are the receipts of the treasury. These for the six months ending December 31st, are as follows:

Quarter ending Sep 30. Quarter ending Dec 31		
Customs	\$6,188,826 11,808,887	\$6,465,965 5,337,847
Lands	662,702 832,760	399,545 908,965
Miscel.	35,011 13,870	16,000 48,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,886,539 12,655,517</b>	<b>\$7,071,510 6,295,619</b>

This is probably the largest sum of receipts, for the December quarter, that we have had in one year, and since the regular revenue for six months to \$18,980,198, against \$10,914,949 last year, in only one month of which the new tariff was in operation. Such results as this must make those who indulge the notion that high tariffs are necessary for large revenues, revise their data. The estimates

of the Secretary for June, 1848, were for 600,000. It will be thus amount \$18,330,000, leaving \$12,750,000 in the next six months, and the first week in 1848 has been realized 600 in the same time the remainder of the year would be realized. Six hundred thousand of the year would exceed those of last year as heretofore, the amount would be over \$36,000,000—estimated by \$5,000,000—thus will swell this at present \$41,000,000. The expansion of the currency must greatly tend to perpetuate to act favorably; and should the be by any means reducing debt, in the shape would rapidly be absorbed into stock, and the power of the government in twenty years. Therefore, that the present that to be authorized, meet the capacity of the no doubt, arises the frustration of the multitudinous press it.

☞ The John-Donkey will to good company, and not continue to perpetrate such as the following:

**A PROPER COURSE.**

The Senate rejected the famous KIR CANNON of Dragons; and this informed by the Philadelphia American, "on the ground verelauding three or four West Pointers, who themselves at Mexico." The attempt to people—an unwashed, unfished pioneer, to an assembled, deserved reprehended to see the claims of gained. We hope the those two or three sergeants commissions. The ranks is highly offensive of West Point, and should to. Private soldiers who go there to fight, not to sions; and any attempt is a species of insolence the most insolent and extraordinary administration.

**Capt. Charles.**

We print below an extract from this gentleman, once in the Second Pennsylvania at present Governor of the in the city of Mexico is known in this city as a member of the opposite party representative of the "Whigs" several years ago. His pointed and powerful; and by thank himself that he of the savage fellows at Federal press, who are paid to "pistol and coffee the patriotic qualities evidenced to them:—

"I believe that there I have always believed that such is confirmed by the every day. Let there be administration; and there be our decision in the army (Whigs are mad. I hang humiliation and shame who I have been a member of Webster's speech has been here, by the Mexicans, in form, as well as a Clay's; and they have foundation of appeals to the people, confirming them in their flattering their hopes that parties of our country will execution of the war, and put in, in my opinion, all profitable settlement of it, that the Whig leaders are worst kind of treason. I ed, here, that some one in has had access to all the country, has been in with the Mexican Secretary has transmitted to him all the American press, favoring and Mexican cause, possession nearly three hundred articles. Many of them were and republished here; and an article from the New York (an appeal to the Catholic States to oppose Mr. Polk, upon the ground that religious war—a crusade against the religion in Mexico); been published in the Mexican printed in hand-bills, and thousands at all the corners of Mexico. Who has of facts like these, how many that has been shed in this the action of such publications.

**TERRIBLE FLOOD AT CANEATA.**

Matauz's papers, up to 10 months, report a terrible flood in Mayar. The loss experienced districts is computed to amount to 200,000.

A hurricane commenced and continued till five o'clock of the 17th, doing immense damage to the tobacco crop, the corn, the cattle were mostly injured, the rivers, the loss given of loss of life. The