

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New York sun has received advice from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and the city of Mexico to the 5th of February. The church had effectually resisted the seizure of its property, and Santa Anna, convinced of the unpopularity of the confiscation act, had written to the Congress, urging its modification or repeal. A bill was thereupon submitted, repealing the obnoxious law, and authorizing the government to receive a loan from the clergy of \$450,000 per month, which it was understood, they would consent to advance till peace was secured. Santa Anna had seized ninety-eight bars of silver belonging to merchants of San Luis, for which he had given his personal guaranty. The country around had been subjected to a requisition for supplies without prospect of remuneration. Up to the 7th ult. great activity was manifested at Vera Cruz, in preparation to resist an attack. The Sun says:

Santa Anna had forwarded a despatching letter to the Government. He replies to the charge of spathy made against him, paints the horrible devastation of his focus, reiterates his and their protestations of valor and patriotism, and declares his readiness to retire into private life, or to go again into foreign exile, if Congress think best. If they wish him to remain at the head of the army, they know his firm resolution, which is to meet the enemy and to win imperishable glory for his country by death or victory.

He adds that he is about to meet the enemy. The capture of the American detachments had roused some enthusiasm. The letter was dated 26th of January. Active preparations for defence were making at Vera Cruz as late as the 7th. The national bridge and Point Chiquihuite are receiving formidable additions to their strength. An act passed the State Legislature, conferring all necessary power upon the Governor in fortifying the city. We remark, however, that the rumored evacuation of Vera Cruz, announced at Tampico, may have been founded upon orders issued since the 7th ult. Gen. Rejon, the new Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is favorably spoken of. He is to be the principal manager of negotiations with the United States.

We have a rumor from Havana that Santa Anna, during hostilities, was to be declared "Protector of Mexican liberty," with full power to bring the war to a speedy termination—but it is only a rumor.

FROM SANTA FE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Santa Fe on the 6th of January, says:

Major M. Lewis Clarke leaves this morning, with six pieces of artillery and one hundred and twenty men, to march to the support of Col. Doniphan. He will probably be able to reach El Paso by the 22d inst, which may possibly be too late to aid in the taking of the place. What Col. D's future movements are to be, we are not positively informed.

When joined by Major Clarke, his force will consist of about a thousand men, with which force it would seem to be an act of temerity to march on Chihuahua, though it is rumored that such is Col. D's intention.

We regret to lose from our city Capt. Weightman's company of artillery, which leaves this morning. The whole battalion of Major Clark, officers and men, are decided favorites of the community here, in consequence of their strict discipline, and invariably gentlemanly conduct. I consider them as efficient a corps as can be found in the army.

The little excitement created by the news of the affair at Braceto having subsided, and the threatened rebellion suppressed, all is again quiet in New Mexico, and will, I hope, remain so.

The Independence Exposition gives the following additional confirmation, derived from traders:—

We learn by letters received from Santa Fe that the men who went with Speyer, the trader who was arrested in Chihuahua, and held as prisoner of war. They succeeded, however, in effecting their escape from custody, and attempted to make their way to the United States in the direction of Texas. It seems, however, that a company of Mexicans from Chihuahua went in pursuit, and found, as they said, their guns and mules, but could not find the men. It is thought that the Mexicans killed every man they found, and fabricated the story that they could not find the men.

The following is the list of the men who it is supposed are dead, or were murdered by the Mexicans: S. Reid, S. Clark, M. Leonard, Parrill, J. Cox, Creed Robinson, W. Ross, Colman, W. Shorls and J. Rogers. A part of those, it seems, who made their escape from Chihuahua, returned in the course of a few days in safety, and as much interest felt in by their friends to know who are left and who are saved we publish the names of those who made their way back to Chihuahua. The following is the list:—D. McCoy, J. Holl, Robt. Jones, McDowell, F. M. Duncan, S. Keller, J. Martin, A. Mason, A. Morris, D. Marsh and G. Glasgow.

In addition to the news from the army of the west, which we publish to-day, we will state upon information which may be relied upon that, as soon as the battle of Braceto was fought, Col. Doniphan with his regiment, marched immediately for El Paso, and took possession of this important post without opposition. This was the point at which the Mexicans intended making a defence against our army, it being the point most susceptible of being fortified, that our army would have to encounter on their route to Chihuahua. Col. Doniphan being in possession

of this important post, now has the door open to Chihuahua, and nothing could prevent him from taking the city, but a lack of numbers, which we fear is too small to carry through this important enterprise. It seems that the routed Mexican army, and Col. Doniphan's regiment were both on the march for El Paso, at the same time, but our boys got there first and secured the position.

We hope in a short time to hear more of their operations, and the result of the anticipated march of Col. Doniphan upon Chihuahua. We must say that we have our fears about the result. From information received, the Mexicans were making vigorous preparations to give our little army a warm reception when they reached Chihuahua; even if our troops should not be checked sooner. We are satisfied that our troops are brave enough and their officers skillful enough to do any thing that any other troops of the same number could do, no matter where they should come from. But here is the difficulty. There are not men enough to accomplish what they have undertaken, in our humble opinion, and the result will be, that Chihuahua will not be taken, until more troops are sent from this direction, or a detachment sent from the South to co-operate with our forces in New Mexico. In all this, however, we may be mistaken, and Col. Doniphan, with the daring spirit under his command may take Chihuahua. We hope we may, and as another company is expected in a few days, from Santa Fe, we shall wait quietly and see what the result will be.

The Island of Lobos.

The Island of Lobos where our troops are concentrating is somewhat noted. A letter in a New Orleans paper says:

"It was at this Island Com. Porter, in 1818, first hoisted the tri-colored flag of Mexico, and sided her, with his little fleet, in her revolt against Spain. This Island was the rendezvous of the French squadron in 1837, when they battered down the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa; and lastly, it was there that Com. Moore, of the Texan Navy, watered and recruited the health of his men for six weeks in 1842, after harassing and terrifying the Mexicans along the coast for thirteen months. A well dug by Com. Moore is still to be seen in the centre of the Island. This Island is sixty miles from Tampico 180 from Vera Cruz, 25 from Tuspan and six from the main land."

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.—The remedy.—The outrages lately perpetrated in Illinois by the lawless gangs styling themselves "Regulators," induced the Legislature, at its late session, to pass a law, which is very comprehensive in its provisions, and will be sufficient to include nearly every supposable connection with the acts or doings of rioters, or disturbers of the public peace. Governor French is said to have issued his proclamation to Judge Scates of the circuit in which Mason county is situated, directing him to hold a District Court under this new law, for the trial of those who have recently been engaged in disturbances in that and the adjoining counties. It is expected that the Court will be held as early a day as it can be convened and organized. It is understood that the Legislature have also passed a law making it a highly penal offence, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of years, for any person to participate, aid or abet, in any way, exciting a mob, or taking any part in it.

FROM HAVANA.—The Charleston Courier is in possession of a copy of the Fern Industrial de la Habana, of the 4th instant, which gives some particulars of the wreck of the English steamer Tweed, on her voyage from Havana to Vera Cruz. The wreck occurred on the rocks of Alacranes, on the 12th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning, three days after her sailing from Havana. She had on board 58 passengers and a crew of 91, 29 of the former and 42 of the latter having been lost. The remainder were saved by the timely succor of the Spanish brig Emilio, Captain Camp, which arrived at Havana on the 3d instant, in 6 days from Santa Fe, with the passengers and crew of the Tweed. The total loss is considered to amount to one million of dollars.

The Emilio brought neither papers nor other news from Yucatan, but having on board as a passenger General D. Miguel Barbachano, Ex-Governor of that Peninsula.

MUTINY ON BOARD A WHALER.—In the New Bedford Mercury is an account of a mutiny on board ship Meteor, of Mystic. The captain, let and 24 mates, fearing a mutiny, went below for arms, and were shot down by the crew, where they remained three days, and were finally rescued by the ship Midea, after having agreed not to prosecute the crew; upon their arrival at Oahu, however, the U. S. Consular Agent investigated the affair, and sent Wm. Taylor, John Stanley, Robert Clayton, and Abraham B. Sweet, to the United States to take their trial.

THE COMMON MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS are to run monthly from Charleston, S. C. to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine, Key West and Havana; the mail will then be conveyed by land carriage, across the isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, where it will be received by steamers for Acapulco, or the mouth of the Colombia River, touching at Monterey, San Francisco and other places. The cost is not to exceed \$100,000 per annum. U. S. Postmasters are to be appointed and other points on the Pacific. Postage on a single letter to Chagres 90 cents, Havana 150 cts.; Panama 30 cts., and to the Pacific coast 30 cts.

OFF TO MEXICO.—All the North Carolina volunteers for Mexico, garrisoned at Fort Johnson, have called for the seat of war.



THE AMERICAN.

Published every day, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Y. B. PALMER, Prop., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his office a No. 180 Nassau Street, New York, & B. Corner Baltimore and Chestnut Sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receive for all notices due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Swa Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Of Allegheny County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—George C. Walker, to be an Associate Judge for Northumberland county. Judge Walker has hitherto been the most entire satisfaction, and will, no doubt, continue to do so.

FIRE.—An alarming fire occurred in this place, on Wednesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, by which the tannery occupied by Francis Bucher, together with the stable and blacksmith shop of Henry Bardaber, adjoining, were entirely consumed. Mr. Bucher lost a large number of his hides, and about 30 cords of bark. His books and tools, as well as a number of his hides, were saved by the activity and exertion of the firemen. The tannery was on the lot occupied by ourself, and we take this occasion to tender our thanks to the different fire companies, as well as citizens, for their successful and untiring exertions in saving our stables and other property from the flames. The fire, no doubt, originated in the blacksmith shop, in which they had been working late at night. Mr. Bucher's loss is about \$300 and no insurance.

We regret that our letter from Harrisburg, giving an account of the proceedings of the Whig convention, &c., was not received, on account of the delay of the mails, until too late for publication in our last week's paper.

It behooves the democrats to be on their guard, and use every exertion to secure the election of our candidate, Gov. Shunk. The two candidates now stand before the people on the principles which they profess, as the private character of both, we are glad to say, is beyond reproach. Whatever may have been the opinion of those who were in favor of a new man, they now feel themselves bound to give their support to Gov. Shunk, against whose private and public life nothing can be said. The integrity of Gov. Shunk has never been questioned. During his long career of public life, he has had ample means to help himself, had he been so disposed; and as he possesses but little of this world's goods, there can be no doubt that his course of conduct has been pure and patriotic.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, M. The last few days of the session were somewhat turbulent, and attended with a good deal of confusion. On Saturday afternoon the House consumed the whole time in an attempt to pass the bill authorizing the sale of the public works, and after fighting the whole afternoon, the friends of the bill passed the first section by calling the previous question. On Monday no attempt was made to call up the bill. The Senate, on Saturday morning, also had a quarrel on the bill authorizing the city of Philadelphia to subscribe to the stock of the Pennsylvania Rail Road. This bill was, however, defeated in the House of Representatives. Mr. Gibbon's speech against the bill, in the Senate, was the ablest that was delivered during the session. He stated that the city 5 per cent stock which one year ago sold at \$106, was now selling at \$91, on account of this subscription of the city council.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The bill in the legislature, allowing certain townships and counties to decide by vote whether any license to sell wines or liquors should be granted, did not become a law. The bill had a large number of amendments attached to it by both Houses. A committee of conference was appointed by the House and Senate, which committee submitted their report to the House on Tuesday, about five minutes before the adjournment, and as it was impossible to transcribe and compare the bill for the Governor's signature before the hour for the final adjournment had arrived, it fell and became a dead letter. In the report, Philadelphia city and county, and Harrisburg had been stricken out. Sanbury, Northumberland, Milton and Chillisque, in this county, were retained in the bill when it fell.

The bill to suppress gambling has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Gambling is declared a misdemeanor, and punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Daily Intelligencer, of the 13th inst. says: We are happy to be able to state, that Dr. J. Wagoner, the esteemed and worthy Senator from Union county, arrived in town some days ago, and is now at Herr's Hotel, doing well. His health is gradually improving.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and organized temporarily by calling SAMUEL BELL, Esq. of Berks, to the Chair. After appointing the usual Committees, the Convention adjourned until afternoon, when it was permanently organized, with NICK MIDDLEBURY, Esq. of Union, as President, and 24 Vice Presidents, and 6 Secretaries. On motion, the Convention then went into a ballot, to nominate a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

Gen. James Irvin had 90 votes
Hon. James Cooper had 31
P. S. Michler 3
Hon. Walter Forward 6
Whereupon Gen. JAMES IRVIN was declared to be the regularly nominated Whig candidate for Governor, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the vote of the Convention.

On Wednesday morning, after six ballots, JOSEPH W. PATTON, of Cumberland county, received the nomination for Canal Commissioner, and at 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

From a list of 181 company officers, appointed by the President since the adjournment of Congress, in pursuance of the law authorizing ten extra Regiments, we select the following, from Pennsylvania:
J. V. S. Haviland, to be second lieutenant of dragoons.
Lewis Carr, to be captain of infantry.
William J. Martin, (of this borough), Charles Wells, Mitchell Stever, Washington Meade, R. H. L. Johnston, Andrew Ross, Buyers Kuhn, W. G. Mary, A. H. Tippin, Henry K. Ramsey, to be second lieutenants of infantry.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.—The late intelligence from Santa Fe gives an account of a horrible massacre and insurrection at Taos, a small town 60 miles north of Santa Fe.

Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Seal, and twenty Americans, were killed and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was killed. This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection had made formidable head, and the disaffection was rapidly spreading. The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every argument the incite to Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

The Americans at Santa Fe, had only about 500 effective men, the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation, they could not send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block houses are completed. Gen. Scott had arrived at Tampico, and left on the 21st of February for Lobos, with 2000 troops. The next news will be a fight at Vera Cruz.

THE CANALS.—We learn that the first boats for Philadelphia left Lewistown on the 12th inst. The ground, however, was covered with snow, and navigation on the Canal might, it was feared, again be retarded. There are 8 or 10,000 barrels flour and from 12 to 15,000 bushels of different kinds of grain, (principally wheat), with any quantity of pig iron, &c., now loaded in boats or in store ready for shipment.

Both Regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers were, at the last accounts, encamped on the island of Lobos, in the Gulf of Mexico; all the officers and men in good health and excellent spirits. The Island is described as a lovely little spot, formed entirely of coral, about two miles in circumference, about sixty miles from Tampico, and some 180 from Vera Cruz.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—From the returns given it appears that the Whigs have elected two members of Congress, and two of the five Councillors. The Democrats have carried their Governor, a majority of State Senators, and a majority in the House of Representatives.

The New York Express says that the stock of Flour now on sale in that city is under thirty thousand barrels. Large contracts are making there for Flour and Corn, to be delivered in May and June, at \$6 for the former, and 70 a 74 cents for the latter.

RELIEF TO IRELAND FROM PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE READING RAILROAD.—A meeting was held at Reading on the 5th inst., composed of men employed on the Reading Railroad, to take into consideration the raising of a fund for the aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, and within a week thereafter a few active men had succeeded in collecting the very handsome sum of \$3,131 34, which the contributors have resolved to invest in kiln-dried Corn meal, purchased in the neighborhood, the Railway company having generously offered to deliver it in Philadelphia free of charge. By pursuing this determination the largest amount of food will be procured, at a saving to the extent of inland freights, and with more certainty of its being good than if the city market had been entered to procure it. This is well done on the part of this company and their men, and one of the most liberal donations that has yet come under public notice.

THE CANAL AND ANBY RAILROAD and the New Jersey Railroad Companies have allowed all the corn meal purchased at Easton for the Jersey ship for Ireland to be carried from Bordentown to Newark free of charge. This is equal to a donation from those companies of \$1000 to \$2000.

A NEW STATE.—Among the bills passed at the late session of Congress there is one admitting Wisconsin into the Union as a State.—The Thirtieth Congress, when it meets, will exhibit a representation from thirty States.

New Post Office Bill.

The new Post Office Bill, which was passed at the late session of Congress, makes important changes in the Postage laws. The franking privilege is restored as before the last law went into operation, and \$200,000 is appropriated to pay the postage of the two Houses of Congress. The franking privilege extends to the recess as well as to the terms of Congress.

It is made illegal to deposit two letters in the same envelope or package directed to different persons. The penalty is \$10, one half to the informer. There is, however, a proviso that the law shall not apply to packages sent to foreign countries.

Newspapers not sent from the office of publication, are to be charged with three cents postage. So also all hand bills and circulars. The rates of Postage remain, otherwise, as they were.

Upon letters of packages sent by steamboats and vessels, not carrying the mail, two cents will be charged under general regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

The commissions and compensation of Postmasters have been altered, and somewhat increased. Those who received \$300 and under, have the franking privilege restored to them.

The Postmaster General is authorized to establish branch Post Offices in any city where the convenience of the inhabitants may make it desirable, and that without any increase of the present rates of postage. He is also authorized to sell stamps to the country Postmasters, and which are by them to be furnished to those wishing to purchase.

The Post routes are extended to Oregon and to Mexico, with return mails. During the war and for three months after, the officers and soldiers of the Army are to receive their letters and newspapers free of postage.

Gov. FIELD of Michigan, has resigned his gubernatorial office to accept that of U. S. Senator, to which he has been elected.

DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned on Friday, having previously decided in the famous License Case, that the States have a right to regulate the trade in, and sale of ardent spirits. Thus the law of New Hampshire, which controls the power over license generally, and the law of Massachusetts, which forbids the sale of any smaller quantity of liquor than twenty-eight gallons, and the law of Rhode Island limiting the sale to ten gallons, are all affirmed by the Court. This decision is important in view of the recent action of some of the States whereby the traffic is greatly restricted.

THIRTY THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The Adjutant General of the United States Army, offers in the National Police Gazette, a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars, for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the United States Army. The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

THE MAJOR GENERALSHIP.—The Alexandria Gazette says, it is rumored at Washington that Gen. Worth (now Major General by brevet) will receive the appointment of Major General, vice the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, declined. It is also said that the appointment was tendered to Senator Dix, and declined. These however, are mere rumors, and must be taken for what they are worth.

ANOTHER MAJOR GENERALSHIP DECLINED.—Col. Cushing, the Savannah Republican says, has declined accepting the appointment of Major General, conferred on him by the President. This presents the singular phenomenon of two high offices of this kind being declined in one week.

COMMODORE CORNER, it is said, on his return from the Gulf Squadron, whither Commodore Perry has gone to relieve him, will demand a Court of Inquiry during which he will seek to show that his inaction has been caused by the mistakes of the Administration, and its neglect to furnish him with supplies and with small vessels.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald says that the new sloop of war Germantown, built in this city and ordered to that station to be fitted for sea, dropped down on Wednesday from the Navy Yard to the anchorage, in tow of the U. S. steamer Engineer. The Germantown is under the command of that accomplished officer, Commander Franklin Buchanan, (late Superintendent of the Naval School at Annapolis), and will sail in a few days for the Pacific.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. bark Etna sailed from Boston on Saturday for the Gulf. Numerous and urgent orders had been received to get her off as soon as possible. She carries the big gun, for the arrival of which it is understood the attack on the castle of San Juan has been delayed. This, with the necessary ammunition, is no small load, but the Etna will report herself to the squadron as soon as possible.

THE FORCE AGAINST ST. JEAN D'ULLOA.—The whole number of guns that our naval force presents against this formidable Castle, is stated to be 425. But our guns can throw shell half a mile farther than any guns can in the Castle. The Castle cost forty millions of dollars to erect. Its walls are from 12 to 20 feet thick. It contains seven cisterns, supplying 98,767 cubic feet of water. In 1835, it was defended by 177 pieces of different calibre. It is intended for 575.

A COLporteur makes the following disclosure:—"In one cave in the Alleghany mountains, settled in 1808, containing over 80 souls, they never saw the face of a preacher till 1856. There was neither bible, spelling book, nor a page of reading in the settlement; the children had never seen a preacher."

Acceptance of Judge Longstreth.

We publish below the correspondence between the committee of the 4th of March convention and Morris Longstreth. We commend it to the careful perusal of every democrat, as it shows the convention was not mistaken in their man. Harrisburg, March 6, 1847.

To the Hon. Morris Longstreth:

Dear Sir—The undersigned committee, appointed by the Dem. State Convention recently assembled in Harrisburg, have the honor to inform you that you have been put in nomination by that body as their candidate for canal commissioner, at the next October election. Your nomination was made by a large majority, subsequently ratified by the unanimous vote of the convention. This expression of the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, cannot be otherwise than gratifying to your feelings; especially when it is well known, that the office was not only unsolicited by you, but that you had even declined to be a candidate.

Your reputation, well known and established throughout the state, as a patriot, and a firm supporter of principles, with the love of your country at heart, was a sufficient guaranty to that body that, however personally inconvenient it might be, you would be the last man to refuse to answer the call of the Democracy of your native state. Entertaining these views, they have acted with signal unanimity, and now anxiously await your reply: hoping that you will at your earliest convenience, authorize us to announce your acceptance through the public press.

We remain your truly,
J. GLANCY JONES,
SAMUEL JONES,
JOSHUA W. EVANS,
DANIEL BARR,
SAMUEL B. LOWRY.

Valley Green, Mont. Co., March 9, 1847.

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of the 6th inst., in which you inform me that the Democratic state convention recently assembled at Harrisburg, has done me the honor to place me in nomination as the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner. You state truly, that the honor thus conferred, was unsolicited on my part. I was conscious that a number of names would be submitted to the convention, all of them good men, and upon any one of whom the Democracy of Pennsylvania could rally, and hence, I was anxious not to disturb the deliberations of that body by pressing any claims of my own. You do me nothing more than justice, however, when you state, that such an expression of the Democracy as that manifested in my nomination, could not by me be disregarded. I should think myself recreant to my principles, long professed, if, under all the circumstances, I should decline to accept a nomination conferred as this has been.—Allow me to assure you, that I appreciate, with great sensibility, the honor thus conferred on me by the Democratic state convention, and should this nomination be sanctioned by the vote of the people, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and with fidelity to the interests of this great Commonwealth. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

To Messrs J. Glancy Jones, Samuel Jones, Joshua W. Evans, Daniel Barr, Samuel B. Lowry, Committee of the Democratic State Convention.

Destructive Fire at Towanda.

TWENTY HOUSES DESTROYED.—One of the most awful and destructive conflagrations occurred in Towanda, Bradford county, on the 12th inst., that ever visited a town of equal extent and population. More than twenty buildings are laid waste, in the fairest and most business portions of the town. The fire originated in the roof of a building occupied as a store by N. N. Betts, and in a very few moments communicated with the contiguous buildings on either side. The large three story store owned and occupied by the Messrs. Montaynes—the Claremont House and adjacent buildings, and the Court House, were soon enveloped in one sheet of flames. In less than two hours more than twenty buildings were consumed by the insatiate element.

Every building on the south side of the public square, and east side of Main street as far down as M. C. Arnold's Brick house, was destroyed. The beautiful Brick Block on the west side of Main street was several times on fire, but ultimately saved through the almost superhuman exertion of our citizens. The Bridge was at one time considered in the most imminent danger, the roof being on fire in several places. The wind blew from the Northwest, which threw the force of the blaze partly toward the river, and was a fortunate circumstance, for had the fire crossed Main street, Heaven only knows where it could have stopped.

We will not pretend to estimate the loss; but it cannot be less than \$50 or \$80,000. More than twenty-five families have by this calamity, been left homeless, and many have lost all they possessed.

We attach a list of the sufferers, without pretending to place any estimate upon the amount of individual losses:
Montaynes & Co's store; J. Kinbury, Jr's do; N N Betts' do; Montaynes & Fox's do; H S & M C Mercer's do; Miles Carter, grocery store and dwelling; Miss Lewis, milliner; Henry Mercer, hat store and dwelling; L. Bachelder, tailor shop; Powell & Penepacker, do; Ulysses Mercer, law office; Sons of Temperance Hall; Mrs Kipp, tailors; C Pratt, grocery store; A Moody, meat market; D C Hall, tin and stove store; Solomon Cooper, barber shop and dwelling; J M Gillison, Grocery; The Claremont House; N Tuttle, boot and shoe store; S Rowin dwelling house; Montaynes' storehouse; The Court House; Wm Trout, blacksmith shop; Mrs Spalding, dwelling house; John S Ford, do; M C Arnold, harness shop.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—The Postmaster General announces that letters written to those employed in the Army, and endorsed "belonging to the Army," will be sent free of postage.