

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

The Guerilla War Commenced—Cavalry Instructions—Letter from the American Prisoners—Battle of Cerro Gordo, by a Mexican.

New Orleans papers of the 14th and 15th ult., bring later intelligence from Mexico. The following letter we take from the New Orleans Times.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—A letter has been received in this city from the city of Mexico, dated as late as the 30th of April. It is from an influential source. All that we can learn of its contents is that there is a large number of citizens of the capital, men of worth and substance, who are decided advocates of peace. But their influence is utterly overborne by the voices of the noisier populace, the military and political parties, whose cry is war. No one openly advocates peace, though many yearn for it.—N. O. P., 16th.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The schooner Oella, Capt. Ham, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left early on the morning of the 5th inst.—the James L Day left on the 5th inst. We have scarcely a word of news by this arrival—nothing in fact that might not have been brought by the Day. The report which is made to us of the health of Vera Cruz is less favorable than we had hoped to have. There is a good deal of sickness there and it is increasing. Some cases of fever have occurred, but all this was to be expected at this season, in so low a latitude.

The report still prevailed, when the Oella left that a despatch had been sent down to Gen. Scott to offer him possession of the capital, but Capt. Ham has no more definite information on the subject than was brought by the Day.

TAMPICO, Mexico, May 8, 1847.

Gentlemen—A mail was received here yesterday from the city of Mexico. I have not seen any of the papers, but have learned from a reliable source that the Mexicans in the interior, since the fall of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, have become fully aroused at their situation. They are flying to arms in every direction, and are determined to dispute with us every inch of ground. The present Government of Mexico is straining every nerve to carry on the war with renewed vigor; among other movements it is making, is the granting of a Captain's commission to any person who may raise a company of twenty-five mounted men, who, besides their regular pay, are entitled to all the plunder they can take from the Americans.

If the above statements be correct, and you will bear in mind that I obtained them from a Mexican, then that the guerilla warfare commenced in earnest. They may annoy us for a while, but ultimately the whole of this fine country shall be ours—ours by right of conquest.

The new Custom House regulations for the Mexican ports went into operation here on the 1st instant. Mr. Chase, husband of the celebrated Mrs. Ann Chase, has been appointed Collector; Major Dashiell, Receiver of Moneys, and Captain Carr, Storekeeper. There is a great field open here and in other Mexican ports, now in possession of the Americans, for office seekers and I think that President Polk has no fine opportunity to rid himself of some of those who hang about the White House.

Another arrest was made here a few days ago, in the Alcalde line. The Alcalde and Councilmen of the town of Altamira, situated on the San Luis Potosi road, about twenty-one miles from this place, have been engaged for some time past, in preventing traders and cattle from coming into this place. These facts were laid before Colonel Gates, who immediately dispatched Captain Wyse with a detachment of troops to arrest him. The Captain caught the gentleman and brought him, with four Councilmen, to town, where they are now in confinement.

If some of the persons connected with the army do not return to the United States richer than when they left it then it is not because they are not well paid—for instance: the Commandant of this place receives, in addition to his regular pay as Colonel, \$200 per month; the Chief of Police, who is a Major in the regular service, \$100, and some dozen of other minor officers in like proportion. Now, I do not pretend to find fault with this, for I believe they are justly entitled to it and earn it, but give it to you as an item of news. In some future letter I will give you an account of the courts of justice, city revenue, &c.

Canales and the Guerilla War.

Canales has sent the following to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards:

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY, Camp in San Augustin, April 4, 1847.

I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions: I learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men and shot them. To repeat this class of warfare, which is not war but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation; and in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the understanding that eight days after the publication of the same every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarters to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms. You are also directed to publish this to all the towns in this State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; but

none should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to make war upon them. You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any other, even against me, for any infraction of this order—the only mode of salvation left. The enemy wages war against us and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even these they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them. The only alternative left us, under these circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect, attach yourselves to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude.

All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military, citizens nor other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely as authority of the town one of the members who is over the age of sixty years; at the same time, if all of the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to not some one who is incapable of military service. You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commander of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and every thing which your patriotism may prompt. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO CANALES
The Picayune of the 15th has a letter from Lieut. Mejia, aid to Gen. La Vega, in which he justifies the conduct of that officer towards American prisoners, and says one of the last acts he did was to write to the Governor of Puebla, requesting the release of young Rogers. The Picayune, commenting upon the letter says: "This is all true beyond question; but it must be remembered that when this last act was done Gen. La Vega was again a prisoner in the hands of the Americans. We have never heard of his doing any thing for this 'young gentleman' whilst he was free and in command of a Mexican army. When a prisoner, yes—He would write a whole folio now in behalf of Majora Gaines and Borland and the rest. But when general in Mexico he could not for the life of him raise a hand for their relief, and turned a deaf ear to their petitions—nay, he declined to reply to their appeals to his generosity and gratitude."

Late from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, May 17th, 1847.
Lieut. Peck has reached this place from Santa Fe, which he left on the 9th of April.

Col. Price was still at Santa Fe. All was quiet apparently, but it seems evident that the volcano of discontent is but slumbering, as the general opinion is that it only requires some new, energetic and competent leader to fan up the flames of discontent, and stimulate a new rebellion among the Mexicans.

Judge Beaubien was still proceeding with the trial of the insurgents.

At Taos, the Court which had been constituted to try the insurgents had condemned a large number of them. Eleven had been hung and a great many whipped. Six were hung the day Lieut. Talbot passed through Taos.

These summary proceedings and the execution of their fellow countrymen had greatly exasperated the large body of the Mexicans, and there were efforts making to raise volunteers for another revolutionary movement. The Alcalde and some men of property and influence were opposed to such a movement, which, with the severity of punishment meted to former delinquents, may have the effect of checking them.

On the 25th February, Col. Fremont was at Ciudad de Angeles, where he was acting Governor, having been appointed by Com. Stockton, who was on board his ship, and had left that part of the coast.

Wm. H. Russell was acting as Secretary of the Territory.

Gen Kearney was joined at San Diego on the 6th February by Lieut. Col. Cook, of the Mormon Battalion, the officers and men of which were all in splendid condition and health. Gen. K. then proceeded to Monterey, where he was joined by the two Baltimore Artillery Companies.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Stevenson and his New York Regiment of California Volunteers.

SANTA ANNA'S MONEY.—A letter from Jalapa, speaking of the capture of Santa Anna's carriage and money, says, the writer helped to carry the bags of silver to Gen. Scott's quarters. One of the bags burst on setting it down, and the Mexican dollars rilled about the place.—The "boys" commenced a regular scramble for them; the sergeant of the guard ordered a charge upon them, but Gen. Scott interfered, and said, "let the boys alone; don't hurt them; they have behaved well to day, and deserve to be rewarded." The dollars were speedily pocketed, but the bags containing the gold would not burst, notwithstanding they were pierced by many an anxious eye.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is u-o-u-e-e-t-i-o-a-a-b-y.

From the Phila. Ledger, of the 26th inst. LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen Worth's Division to enter Puebla on the 17th.—Mexican Preparations for War.—Loans to the Government.—The Advance upon the Capital.—The Guerilla Warfare.—Santa Anna Preparing to Harass our Forces.

By the arrival of the steamship Fashion, at New Orleans, we have later advices from Vera Cruz. The accounts are from Jalapa to the 11th inst.

The Fashion brought over Gen. Patterson and several officers who were wounded at Cerro Gordo; also, Captains Moore, Pickens, Jones and Coleman of the Alabama volunteers. She also brought over many of the trophies of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz, such as cannon, stands of arms, standards, &c.

Several regiments of volunteers whose time of service had expired were at Vera Cruz on their way home.

We copy below from the Picayune: Gen Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th instant. No resistance was anticipated at that place. There was some expectation that the army would march upon the capital, but with diminished numbers. The losses sustained in the army by the return of volunteers, and the necessary detachments to guard the cities of Jalapa, Perote and Puebla would leave Gen. Scott a force amounting to scarce six thousand to advance upon the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna's whereabouts was yet veiled in mystery. The camp was full of rumors, as is always the case, of the purposes of the Mexicans and the movements of political and military parties.

The guerillas do not give our troops as much trouble as was anticipated. They are probably doing their office of robbery and massacre upon the Mexicans themselves.

We notice with sincere pleasure that Gen. Shields is improving apace, and that his recovery is almost certain.

We submit a letter from Mr. Kendall of the latest dates:

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]

Jalapa, Mexico, May 11, 1847.

Intelligent Spaniards here, men who have ample means of information, tell me that matters at the city of Mexico are daily getting worse and worse—all is anarchy and confusion. It cannot well be otherwise. Confidence is all gone, money is all gone, hope has vanished, and in their place poverty and despair reign supreme.

The only chance left of opposing the Americans is to raise a frenzy or enthusiasm—call it which you will—similar to that planted in the early revolutionists by Hidalgo, and it is to be doubted whether there is even virtue enough left in the country to bring about such a consummation. At the celebrated battle of Las Cruces, fought near the city of Mexico, it may be recollected that Morelos and Hidalgo had an immense rabble to contend against the few royalists under Trujillo, and that such was the frenzy of the former that in many instances, during the hottest of the fight, they ran up and stuffed their hats into the very mouths of the Spanish cannon. They cannot get up such a feeling now.

Gen. Worth will probably enter the rich and populous city of Puebla on Friday next, Gen. Quitman accompanying him. No one anticipates opposition, but on the contrary it is said that the larger and better portion of the inhabitants are growing more and more anxious for the entrance of the Americans for the protection they will afford them against the hordes of banditti and leprosy which have always infested that city. We hear nothing of the guerillas of late—they are probably confining themselves to robbing their own countrymen.

The reports in relation to Santa Anna are still contradictory, but all agree that he is at or near Orizaba. He has certainly threatened an attack upon Vera Cruz, and also upon this place, and there are those who think, judging from his threats and actions, that he has become mad since his recent reverses. The probability is, that he keeps his force about him partly for his own protection, and partly to be ready to strike a blow should a favorable opportunity offer.

Gen. Scott will probably leave, with Gen. Twiggs, in the course of a few days, for Puebla. His next movements will depend upon circumstances.

Gen. Quitman's appointment as Major General meets with the full approval of the army.—The wound of Gen. Shields, which every one at first thought would prove mortal beyond doubt, continues to improve, and the hopes of his recovery are stronger than ever.

I forward this by the diligence. It is considered a very unsafe conveyance, and for fear my letters may be overhauled by the Mexicans, I cannot say half I otherwise should.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

A train left Vera Cruz on the 8th of May, consisting of about 400 wagons loaded with supplies of all kinds, including over \$500,000, and a large number of pack mules. Some fears were entertained for the safety of the arrival of this train.

A number of deaths are reported at Vera Cruz. The vomito, it is said, has appeared, and has produced considerable excitement.

COL. MAY.—This gallant officer partook of a public dinner last week, tendered him by some of the members of the Louisiana Legislature. The Delta publishes a report of the dinner. The following was among the toasts:

By Mr. Smith—The health of one yet in the May of life, Charles May—Last May he died with him as Captain May—this May he dines with us as Colonel May. May we dine with him next May as General May.

Late from the City of Mexico. By the Picayune we have news from the city of Mexico, up to 29th April.

We look first for news from Santa Anna, and we find him engaged, with the utmost diligence, at Orizaba, raising troops. He shows, as the letters well say, incredible energy in repairing the losses he has sustained, and ere this is no doubt at the head of an army very considerable in numbers, however inferior in discipline. He is, moreover, according to the papers, granting permits to guerilla bands.

An extract of a letter from his headquarters at Orizaba, to the El Republicano, dated 22d April, is given below:

"It appears that the enemy, improving his triumph, and the astonishment in which he finds the people, designs to march upon the capital; but I am taking measures to organize here a respectable force, in addition to that at present under the command of Gen. D. Antonio Leon, and I can assure the President Substitute, that with some aid from the neighboring States or the Supreme Government itself, I shall be able to harass the rear guard of the enemy with effect until his destruction is achieved. I have already despatched orders to Gen. Canal so that he protect with his cavalry the fortress of Perote, and to Gen. Gago that he place it in the best state of defence until I can relieve him.

I cannot omit to express to your Excellency my astonishment at the apathy and selfishness of our citizens in the present critical circumstances; and I now deem it necessary, to save the country, that the Supreme Powers of the nation should dictate severe and effective measures to enforce compliance on the part of every one with those duties which society and the laws impose upon him. If this is not done, if the nation does not rise en masse to defend its most sacred rights, unjustly and barbarously trampled upon, infamy and scorn, with the loss of our nationality, will be the results. For my part I shall spare no sacrifice in behalf of the country; my life and my blood, my repose and my fortune, are entirely consecrated to it.

For the present I have established my headquarters here, where I shall receive the orders which the supreme government may have occasion to transmit. Accept assurance, &c. God and Liberty! ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

Notwithstanding all the reverses which Santa Anna has met, and the evident dissatisfaction which prevails against him by his countrymen, his government has confirmed him in the command of the army by express orders; and he still shows a determination to resist the progress of our army.

Some of the papers were calling for a court martial on Canales for his dastardly conduct at Cerro Gordo.

Each step in the march of General Scott was chronicled in the papers of the capital, and the excesses of his troops were greatly magnified and denounced.

The press is loud in its denunciation of the proprietors of haciendas who are selling grain to Gen. Scott, from which we infer that he does not lack supplies.

The press of the city denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than a war, a long war.

In Toluca the casting of cannon was immediately to be commenced, the prelates of San Francisco and La Mercede having offered the bells necessary for the construction of cannon.

D. Miguel Orbe, the curate of Huauclanango, is raising a company of guerillas, and upon the following terms:

HUAUCLANANGO, April 23, 1847.

He who subscribes this, pledges himself to the five following articles:

- 1st. To die defending and avenging Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the Catholic, Apostolical, Roman religion which he professes.
- 2d. To defend the integrity and independence of his nation.
- 3d. To pursue with death the Anglo-Americans, their followers, defenders or allies, whoever it may be.
- 4th. To abjure and detest the personal party of whoever have destroyed their country.
- 5th. To respect all legitimate authority, whatever it may be, in every thing not repugnant to the preceding articles.

These five articles shall be the fundamental rule of their guerilla, and shall be denominated:—*Lu Insurgente Guadalupeana.*

(Signed,) MIGUEL ORBE.

The owners of the mine, La Luz, have presented or loaned the government of Mexico \$55,000 for the expenses of the war.

Letters had been received in the capital from San Luis Potosi, announcing that the government of the state had promulgated a decree that every citizen should take up arms, and that the enthusiasm to defend themselves was very great.

There were about four thousand troops of the army of the north then in the city. Gen. Taylor, they supposed, was to move upon them from Saltillo about the 1st of May.

REINFORCEMENT FOR GENERAL SCOTT.—We learn that a large portion of the new levies that were intended for Gen. Taylor have been ordered to join General Scott, and that only three infantry regiments, (one of which is the 16th), and the 3d dragoons, will be sent to General Taylor. That portion of the 10th infantry under Lieut. Col. Webb, now encamped at Carrollton, will embark to-day for the Rio Grande. They are a fine body of men, principally from Illinois, are already in an excellent state of drill and discipline, and exemplary in their conduct. As one of them said, they will show them in Mexico that they have more of the same kind of stuff in Illinois, similar to that which was at Buena Vista.—N. O. Bulletin.



Saturday, May 29, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chancery Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office, No. 100 Nassau Street, New York, R. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

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

Democratic Nominations.

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

Whig Nominations.

For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN. For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

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

The absence from home of the editor, will account for our lack of editorial this week.

The packet of papers for Northumberland has been accidentally delayed several times, which we shall endeavor to remedy hereafter.

The news from the Army continues to occupy the greater portion of our columns.

We are requested to state, that the new Union Baptist Meeting House, near the Delaware Run, in Delaware township, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on the 5th day of June next. The Rev. E. Kinkaid will preach the opening sermon on Sunday, (the day following) other ministers will be present. All brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

A GLORIOUS RAIN.—The country had been suffering severely for the last four weeks, for the want of rain. Vegetation was almost parched up. The wheat and grass crops, in many places, have been much injured. On Saturday evening it commenced raining, and continued, with but little intermission, until Monday evening. On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, it commenced again, and continued until noon.

Letter from the Army.

We refer our readers to the following interesting letter from our young friend, Lieut. Wm. J. Martin, now in the army in Mexico, attached to Capt. Bernard's company of Voltigeurs. Lieut. Martin left here in March last, and took with him Weiser Ziegler, as a recruit, who he says is doing well. The Rio Grande cannot be a very comfortable residence at the present season. We would much prefer the latitude of Jalapa, or the city of Mexico, where we presume Gen. Scott is now quartered.

CAMP PALO ALTO, TEXAS, May 5th, 1847.

H. B. MARKER, Esq.—Dear Sir—We are encamped here near the first battle field, on the banks of the Rio Grande—a name implying something out of the common order; and in fact, it is a stream of such a wandering, winding course, that when a steam boat comes up, you think it is going down; and vice versa. This far famed stream is narrow—not more than 200 yards in width, but deep and rapid. Brazos Island, the place where we first encamped, is nothing but a sand beach! The sand is so very fine and drifting, that you sink ankle deep at each step. It reminded me of walking in the snow just after a fresh fall. Tho' there is some difference in the temperature.

Along the banks, or beach, is delightful bathing, which we luxuriated in; morning and evening the men were marched down by companies, and took the water. There was some little danger from sharks, but nothing could daunt either officers or men in this healthful enjoyment. We lay encamped at the Brazos one night without any tents to cover us. The men had their knapsacks and great coats, but many of the officers had come on shore without coats or cloaks—which was my case. I however got a blanket, and rolled myself in it, lay down on a slab, and slept very soundly. We did not get our tents on shore until next day, near night, and the broiling sun had a fair chance. And if you have a wish to get a perfect idea of the heat, just go into an oven when in order for baking bread. We lay at this place, suffering from want of water, six days. The water used here is shipped from the Rio Grande. Sometimes it gets scarce, and this happened to be one of the times. Many of the men suffered from the use of the brackish water found here. By digging down some two feet, plenty of that kind can be got.

We took our line of march on the 29th of April, for the mouth of the Rio Grande, some ten miles distant. We had a pleasant march on the beach, a fine sea breeze blowing all the time; and although we had made a late start in the day, yet we did not suffer so much from the heat as we had anticipated. We were encamped at the mouth one night, and the next day embarked on board of a steam boat, for this place. Coming up the river, we saw on the banks many beautiful horses, and any number of horned cattle. They are, I understand, sent from above to graze; and the water is also easier of access. Barita is situated on a bluff, near the bank of the

river, surrounded by a kind of breast work and ditch, made by the American troops, after its capture. We did not stop to look at and examine the spot, but the appearance it presents from the river, is by no means inviting. The buildings appear to be old and dilapidated, and not many of them look habitable. As we passed, an old Mexican came down to the river bank and made a very polite salutation, I can't say whether it was intended for us, or the boat. The banks are very bluff, and the country low—very similar in that respect to that of the Mississippi.

We are pleasantly encamped here. There is a fine breeze generally, but still the heat of the sun is excessive. We have plenty of fish, caught by the men, and venison can be got from the Mexicans, who bring into camp onions, eggs, homestead sugar, (something like our maple sugar,) and milk, and sometimes oranges. They ask 50 cts per dozen for onions, the same for eggs, and one dime for not quite a pint of goat's milk, and so on, in proportion. They are a set of rascals; and if I was in command of the camp, I would not allow them to come in, unless they sold their things at a reasonable price.

The Mexicans here, are said to hate the upper Mexicans; yet the general impression is, that none are to be trusted. They have a cast of countenance something similar to Indians, tho' not so noble. They will steal all they can lay their hands on; and no doubt would murder all, if their own security did not depend upon the way in which they conduct themselves.

We have encamped here, 2 companies of dragoons, 4 companies of voltigeurs, and 6 companies of infantry, under command of Col. A. C. Ramsey, of the 11th Regt. of Infantry, and Majors Morgan and Talbot. The men are as fine a body of troops as ever were sent into this country; and as for the officers, generally speaking, a finer set of gentlemen I never met. They are a sociable and frank set of gallant men—which is the most suitable compliment I can pay them, at present. When I become more particularly acquainted with each individual, I can speak more pointedly.

We are within about 5 miles of the battle field of Palo Alto, and some 8 miles from that of Resaca de la Palma. I purpose visiting them if possible, in company with Lieut. Cochrane, who had a brother killed in the last named battle. We have found numbers of balls here, either lost in their cartridges or spent balls of the fight. In three days will be the anniversary of the two great battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Then I wish to visit those fields. Lieut. Cochrane wishes to find the place where his brother fell, and I wish to see the spot upon which was spilled the first drop of American blood, in a war with a nation not much better than negroes.

Night before last, a party of us went to a Fandango. There was present a large number of Mexicans, male and female. The men are dark, and the women dark and homely. The officers danced with them; some as old as the hills, and others young but by no means prepossessing. They play on a guitar, to which they dance.

They also have a game of cards, called monte, very much like the game of faro. They are excessively fond of gambling. While at the rancho at which this fandango came off, (which was given in honor of a bride who had just got married,) a report came, that a band of Canales' men were below, at a wood-yard about 1 1/2 miles below camp. The officers returned to camp, and some one or two were considerably scared, I think. They said the rancheros had surrounded the house, and that some were even inside. Scouts were sent off to ascertain where the rancheros were. I don't know what report they made. It is certainly necessary to be careful and prudent with these people, as I have no doubt they are all banded together, the same as we would be in case of an invasion into our country; but with this marked difference—we would fight a fair, manly, honorable kind of fighting, whilst they are sneaking, treacherous and cowardly.

PALO ALTO.

It is stated by the N. Y. Evening Mirror, that another secret mission to Mexico for peace has come to light. Mr. Beach, of the New York Sun, who has just returned from the city of Mexico, it is said was commissioned by the President to make a treaty of peace, and settle the affairs of the belligerent nations.

Late from Vera Cruz.

Illinois Volunteers arrived at New Orleans—Guerilla Attack upon Dragon Encampment—Seven Killed and Three Wounded—Captain Walker in Pursuit of the Marauders—The Vanito.

An arrival at New Orleans brings one day later intelligence from Vera Cruz. Seven companies of the Third Illinois regiment have reached New Orleans by this arrival.

There are no further accounts from the army advancing on the Capital.

The Picayune gathers a few items of interest from Major Count de Bongars, aid to Gen. Shields, who has arrived at New Orleans. He brings the information that on the night the vessel sailed from Vera Cruz, a small party of American dragoons were surprised at Santa Fe, a small village, fourteen miles from Vera Cruz, by a band of Mexican robbers or guerillas. There were eleven dragoons in the party, and all asleep but the sentinel. The Mexicans rushed upon him, when his piece missed fire and was unable to give the alarm. A scuffle ensued, in which the sentinel was killed. The guerillas then dashed upon the rest of the party, by this time issuing from their tent, six of whom were killed and three wounded; only one escaping unhurt.

As soon as the tidings of this affair reached Vera Cruz, Captain Walker, with his rifles, were ordered in pursuit of the marauders.

The apprehended attack upon Vera Cruz, by Santa Anna, has been entirely dispelled. An occasional case of the vomito was occurring, but there was no increase of the disease.

GEN. PILLOW left New Orleans on the 12th inst., for his home in Tennessee.