

Latest News from the Army.

N. O. Commercial Times Office, May 9—2 o'clock, A. M. SEVENTY MEN CUT TO PIECES BY A LARGE FORCE OF MEXICANS!

The schooner Mary Clare has just arrived from Brazos Santiago, having left on the 29th ult. Capt. Griffin of the Mary Clare, and passengers report that Capt. Walker, with 75 men of the Texas Rangers were nearly all killed and taken prisoners on the 28th ult., about 20 miles above Point Isabel, by a superior force of Mexican troops, amounting to some 1500 men.

Captain Walker succeeded in reaching Point Isabel at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 28th, with THREE MEN ONLY! He appealed to Major Thomas for four men, and announced his determination to proceed to Gen. Taylor's Camp, or DIE IN THE ATTEMPT! His object being to communicate the full particulars of this attack, without delay, to his commanding officer.

From the N. O. Bulletin, Extra. By the arrival of the schooner Ellen & Clara, Captain Griffin, from the Brazos St. Iago, accounts from Point Isabel to the morning of the 29th ultimo, had been received.

The fact, however, that communication had not been had for three days between Point Isabel and the camp of Gen. Taylor, is alone sufficient to keep anxiety on tip-toe.

We learn from Captain G. and Dr. Briggs, a passenger, who has been several months with the army, and Captain Walker, formerly of the Texas revenue service, who has been stationed between Point Isabel and General Taylor's camp with a company of seventy four Texas Rangers, found several of the teams which had started from the Point for the camp were returning and reported that the Mexicans were on the road.

He started from his camp on the 28th with his whole force to reconnoitre; and if possible open a communication with Gen. Taylor. He had proceeded as far as about mid-way between Point Isabel and the camp, when an overwhelming Mexican force appeared very suddenly. A portion of his troops were raw recruits. He instructed them to keep on the right, and gave orders to the whole to retire under cover of a chuparra in view. But his raw troops, panic stricken, scattered in confusion.

The Mexicans advancing with overwhelming numbers, he was compelled to retire. He was followed until within a mile of Point Isabel, where he arrived with only two of his men. Six others subsequently came on.

Capt. W. estimates the number of Mexicans he encountered at 1500, and he supposes that at least thirty fell during the 15 minutes he engaged them.

This force is supposed to be a portion of that which had at last accounts crossed the Rio Grande some 20 or 25 miles above Matamoros, and which is estimated at 3000 men. It is believed that they had taken a circuitous route on the eastern side of Gen. Taylor's camp.

The post is very strongly defended, thanks to the exertions of Major Monroe and Saunders. With 500 men to defend the post, it is believed it can be made good against 3,000 Mexicans. There are now about 3,000 Mexicans on the American side of the Rio Grande. One half above, and one-half below Gen. Taylor's camp.

From the N. O. Proprie—Extra—May 9. MORE PARTICULARS.

11 o'clock. A gentleman passenger in the Ellen, & Clara, informs us that General Taylor on the 29th, had only six day's provisions. The Mexicans chased Capt. Walker and three men within a mile of Point Isabel.

The probabilities are that Point Isabel has fallen into the enemy's hands. Major Monroe has distinguished himself by his prompt manner in making such defences as were in his power.

The Mexicans can by placing ten pieces of cannon at Brazos bar, command the entrance at Point Isabel. The Augusta was met going out with troops.—The Cage and Florida were left at Point Isabel loaded with goods. The night previous to the Ellen and Clara leaving, an attack was expected on Point Isabel. It was expected that General Taylor would cut his way through and come to the relief of Point Isabel.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The brig Virginia, Capt. Hood, left Pensacola on Wednesday morning last, the 6th inst., for Brazos Santiago, with a body of 94 United States troops. The following officers commanded them: Captains Webster and Taylor; Lieutenants, Donaldson and Bowen; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Moore; Lieut. Hooker, Adjutant of the Regiment.

The marines previously stationed at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, were, on Wednesday, transferred by order of Captain Estimer, to Fort Pickens.

VERA CRUZ.

Persons who left Vera Cruz in the latter part of last month represent the people of that city as quite prepared for a war with the United States. The military force of the place was daily increasing.—The grand castle of San Juan d'Ulloa was in admirable order of defence, well mounted, well provisioned, the guns manned with French and English Gunners, and the whole force amounting to about 3000 men. The stores of shot and ammunition of all kinds, though large, was still from time to time added to, every thing betokening preparation for a siege.—If all these statements be true it would seem that the Mexicans are determined

to make one place at least worth the trouble of taking it.—N. O. Bee.

THE PROPOSED DRAFT.

The draft in order to raise troops for Mexico, will be acted upon forthwith.—Our opinion is, that the actual number of volunteers now at the Barracks should be shipped without delay. From previous reports of the position of Capt. Taylor, it behoves the Governor to send forward, without delay, the troops already mustered.—Ibid.

THE GULF SQUADRON.

We announced yesterday that the sloop of war St. Mary's and the steam frigate Mississippi were to leave Pensacola on Monday the 4th inst.—the former for Brazos Santiago, the latter for Vera Cruz. A letter to the Mobile Herald a few hours later than our own, says that the St. Mary's was then beating out of the harbor, and that the Mississippi would leave at the appointed hour. The St. Mary's is a fast sailer, and would probably reach her destination by to-morrow or next day.—Ibid.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

The brig Apalachicola, and the schooners Enterprise, Harriet Smith and southern cleared yesterday from this port for Brazos Santiago, loaded with Government stores for the use of the army.—Ibid.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Grand Revolutionary Movement in the South!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM YUCATAN.

By a vessel at this port, which sailed from Havana on the first inst., we have private letters from intelligent persons in Meridia, Yucatan, to the close of March, with private advices from other parts of Southern Mexico to the Middle of April, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of the patriotic example of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in union with the Congress of Yucatan, then in session, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military despots of the centre.

The Congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any propositions from Paredes, and a courier, whom he had sent to Meridia, to request only three hundred troops, narrowly escaped with his life. We translate a few of the principal political views of our Mexican correspondents, remarking that we place confidence in them.

"Having nothing to hope from Paredes but a monarchy in its worst shape, or a central power usurping the independence of the Departments and of the people, we again unfurl the banner of liberty, inscribing upon its folds—no compromise with the chieftain of Monarchy! History bears witness to our struggles for liberty. We have perilled our lives in its defence, as have brethren of Texas and of the other gallant States of the great Northern Union.

"Men of America, brethren by the holy ties of human liberty, we shall rise in a few days in these Southern Departments, hoping to rescue our beautiful Mexico from the hands of Europe's minions. Brethren of the North! we respect you for your noble example of self-government, which shines upon the nations. In return we ask your sympathy. You have our confidence—give us yours.—We know we can not have your co-operation. But if the Central Junta, incited by another power, should war against you for receiving and protecting our sister Texas, you shall find us prepared to greet you in the Halls of Montezuma!

These noble sentiments are much more beautiful in the original Spanish of our correspondents. We give their spirit.—Such patriotism demands, and will receive a cordial response from the freemen of America. The revolution had, as we already know, commenced in the south of the department of Mexico, which was not known to our correspondents, although expected at the time of writing. The Congress of Yucatan consists of twenty-three members, representing five departments.—[N. Y. Sun. Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig Josephine, captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 26th ult., three days after the Orleans, which brought our latest previous advices. The sloop of war John Adams, was the only vessel of the United States lying at Sacrificion when the Josephine left, the squadron not then having returned to its anchorage. The royal mail steamer Tweed arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico on the 24th ult., but the papers say not a word as to the state of things in the latter city.

The latest advices received at Vera Cruz from Matamoros were to the 15th ult.—Immediately after the arrival of Gen. Ampudia: His notice to Gen. Taylor to retire behind the Nueces was known, and the Vera Cruzans expected next to hear that hostilities had commenced. We have heard it reported that the British Consul saw the letter from Ampudia to Gen. Taylor before it was sent, and that he approved of the same. The Mexican papers say nothing of this, but they received their information from Matamoros by the Tweed. It was reported at Vera Cruz that the American Consul and other American citizens at Matamoros had been compelled by Ampudia—"of free oil memory," as he is designated in a private letter—to retire into the interior, and that they had proceeded to Ciudad Victoria.

Private letters make further mention of

the declaration of Gen. Alvarez in the South, against the administration and in favor of Federalism. The last previous arrival first apprised us of his movements. The scope of his design appears to be to invest supreme power in a triumvirate composed of Gen. Santa Anna, Herrera and Rincon, until such time as a free election of a President can be held. The demonstration of Alvarez does not appear to be regarded by the press as formidable, but it is clearly indicative of the unsettled and even turbulent state of the country.

The position of the Department of Vera Cruz is one approaching nearest to actual hostility to the Administration.—The most determined opposition is there manifested to the convocatoria, or summons of a Constituent Congress by Paredes, and the assembly of the Department has unanimously recommended to the Provisional President to call together a Congress upon entirely different bases, to form for the notion a Constitution upon a Republican plan. [The representation to the Congress summoned by Paredes is so distributed, that the influence of the Executive will be almost absolute therein; and it is grievously feared by the Republicans, that Paredes will lend his power to the enemies of free institutions, and attempt to saddle upon Mexico a European monarchy. Hence the sturdy opposition to the summons by Paredes.] There is nothing in the proceedings of the assembly threatening absolute violence; they do not call for the overthrow of the present Government; but they demand that it should change its system, and yield to the clearly expressed will of the nation.

A regiment of foot was despatched from the city of Mexico on the 19th ult. for Vera Cruz, and another was shortly to follow it. This increase of force at that point is made, we have no doubt, with a view to overpower any attempt of Santa Anna's friends at a revolution, rather than to resist American aggression as is alleged. Capt. Robinson, however, states that the greatest efforts are making to put the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa in a complete state of defence; that munitions of all kinds are carried in abundantly, and that the number of troops from the interior was daily swelling the garrison.

The administration is pursuing measures of increasing severity against the press. A new decree was promulgated on the 19th ult., dated the day previous, prohibiting authors, editors or printers from directly or indirectly advocating the views of any invader of the Republic whatever, or from promoting any change in the present established order of things, or from attacking calumniously the supreme powers of the Nation or the Departments. Other sections invests the Governments of the Departments with most arbitrary power to determine what shall constitute a violation of the above prohibition and are guilty of it, and what measure of punishment shall be inflicted upon offenders.

By this decree former decrees on the same subject are abrogated, and the present one is to continue in force until the Constituent Congress shall act on the subject. Another provision sets at large those who had previously been arrested for abusing the liberty of the press. It is conjectured by some that this last provision was the real motive of the whole decree, as the editor of El Tiempo had already been proceeded against, and it would have been grossly invidious to have released him save under a general law. But whatever the motive of the proceeding, the decree itself is as tyrannical as any that could have been dictated by Narvaez.

Gorostiza, the Minister of Finance who had just been installed into office, threw up his portfolio to mark the dissent from it. Until the vacancy be filled Castillo Lanzas, the Secretary of State, was to discharge the duties of the station. The press was bitter in its denunciation of the decree.

The Locomotor, of Vera Cruz, says that no circumstances can justify its provisions; that it is hostile to the interests of the country and the Government; and that it is so necessary to conciliate popular favor.

A private letter received by a commercial house here, states that the editor and proprietor of the Monitor have been arrested under the decree, and on the 20th ult. sentenced to imprisonment at San Blas. Queen Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

The Vera Cruz papers contain a strong representation made by leading commercial houses of that city to the President, setting forth the onerous nature of the duty enforced upon the exportation of specie. The communication is a very long one, and it is supported by a vigorous article in the "Locomotor;" but as the subject is one of local interest—at least until the Government repeals the duty complained against—we do not enter into the abundant details connected with it.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Camp 2d Reg. Dragoons, U. S. A. } Near Matamoros, April 26, 1846. }

Dear sir: I send you below, a copy of the official list of killed and wounded, of the detachment under the command of Captains Thornton and Hardee, who were cut off by a party of 2000 of the enemy. (2000 against 75!) Some of the killed belonged to Philadelphia.

KILLED.—Captain Thornton, Lieut. Kane. Privates—Benjamin Russell, Henry Ruwer, Ezra Sands, William Ryan, formerly kept a tavern in water street Philadelphia; John Siefert, Philadelphia; William Stewart, James Curtis, Richard Pryor, who has a father at No. 32 Bittenwood street, Philadelphia; Geo. T. Styles, of New Orleans; Peter K. Stevenson, Theophilus Whiteman, David Whitman—father is a grocer, at corner

of George and Eleventh streets, Philadelphia, George Shispen. Total 13.

WOUNDED.—Privates: St. Clair Shipley, slightly; John Perkins, do: Wm. S. Muff, mortally; George Jenkins, since died; Patrick McLaughlin, slightly; Henry Wilk, slightly, by a lance in leg. Total 6.

PRISONERS.—Cap. Hardee. Privates—John Ogborn, and Jas. Ogborn, brothers; Wilkum Van Horn, Solomon Brewer, Geo. K. Curtis, Wm. McGinn, Geo. D. Barker, Patrick Linn, Henry V. Vanstiert, Shepherd Black, Dennis O'Neil, Geo. Slack, Jas. West, Barker O'Ryan, Samuel G. Smith, Peter O'Rafferty, John Peters, Jas. Cass, Jonathan Smith, John Offerman, P. James, Niles Ryan, James Peters, musician; Lemuel Pierce, Geo. Bassome, Wm. Early, Ephraim Baggs, Jas. Leeds, Frank Bowers, Wm. Cunningham, John Sefton, Jas. Wright, Thos. Richardson, Wm. Thomas, Joseph Russell, Chas. Burke, Frederick Meyers, Thos. Jenks, Patrick Ward, John Frazer, Jas. Hielgent, Edward Shaw, Charles Wood, Thos. Hickman, Chas. J. Smith. Total 46.

I will write again the first opportunity. You may make use of this as you think proper.

I remain yours, &c.

JAMES CATLET.

2d Reg. U. S. Dragoons.

P. S. The army are in excellent spirits. We hope soon to avenge the deaths of these brave fellows who have fallen in the glorious cause of their country. The American flag, we flatter ourselves, will ere long, float over the city of Mexico.

J. C.

[From the "Union" of Saturday Night.

OFFICIAL. Military Arrangements.

During the week the most active preparations have been made to give effect to the measures of Congress for a vigorous prosecution of war with Mexico. We do not doubt that the large discretion given to the President will be found to be in safe hands. While the public may rest assured that the utmost care will be used to consult economy, and to secure a force competent to the protection of the national honor and to a speedy termination of the war, we do not apprehend that half the authorized number of troops will be immediately mustered into service. True economy and a due regard to the highest national interests, however, make it indispensable that a force shall be at once put into active service, extraordinary for us in point of numbers, and so large that officers of the highest rank will of necessity be in demand. From the mixed character of the corps—partly of regular volunteers—it seems natural that the General-in-chief of the Army should take the field; and we presume that General Scott will, as a matter of course, assume the command.

We understand that the volunteer troops to be immediately called into service will be taken from the States nearest to the scene of operations, and for them the necessary orders have been issued.—Measures have also been taken to have the residue of the authorized force organized, to be called into the service of the country at the shortest notice, if the public exigencies require. We understand that portions will be called for from each State and Territory, so that an opportunity will be afforded to all her gallant sons to participate in the defence of their country.

CANNON BALLS.

Savery & Co., iron founders, Philadelphia have received an order from Washington, to supply at once one hundred tons of cannon balls. The order for these balls bears date on SUNDAY week, the very day the President and his Cabinet woke up, after hearing of the sad condition of our little army in Texas.

It is said that 60,000 strangers arrive at and leave Paris every two weeks.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1846.— Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Mitchell, guardian of Mary Jane Augustine, now, Mary Jane Welch.

And now to wit: April 22d 1846, W. H. Postlethwaite, Simon Gebhart and Isaac Hugus, Esqs., appointed auditors to settle and adjust the account and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at Isaac Hugus's Office, in Somerset on Friday the 10th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are notified to attend, if they see proper.

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, S. GEBHART, I. HUGUS, may 19 '46-61.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Peter Berkey and John Hamer, Administrators of the estate of Emanuel Perrod, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22nd, A. D. 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, appointed auditor, to marshal and distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper. may 19, '46 61. S. W. PEARSON.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries, which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock. ap 21 '46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd., to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd., at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846. WM. H. PICKING, Clerk. ap 21 '45.

Notice.

THE Poor House Commissioners of Somerset County, inform the public that they are desirous of purchasing Real Estate for the support of the Poor of said county; and hereby give notice that either of the Commissioners will receive sealed proposals from this date up to the 6th day of June next, for that purpose; therein giving the location and a full description of the property, together with the price and conditions thereof, and they will be duly received by

GEORGE WALKER, Brothersvalley. SAMUEL MILLER, Summit. JOHN HANNA, Addison. PETER PUTMAN, Milford. DAVID LAVAN, Somerset tp. JOHN HOFFMAN, Jenner. BENJ. KIMMEL, Stonycreek. G. CHORPENNING, Somerset boro. JOSEPH MILLER, Quemahoning. May 12, 1846-47.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE collectors of taxes, due from the several townships, in Somerset county, for the years prior to 1846, are hereby required to settle off their duplicates, on or before the 1st day of September next. There remains due on the State tax of 1845, a sum amounting to three thousand dollars: For this amount, interest is charged upon the county, and will accumulate until paid. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed for the payment of the State tax of 1846 if paid previous to the 1st day of August next. If this can be paid by that time it will add to the county funds the sum of \$350, if not paid, interest will be charged accordingly. The condition of the county treasury requires every exertion which can be made, in order to meet the demand upon it, and renders it necessary to increase the funds, by all honorable means. We expect this notice to meet with prompt attention, if not, we shall however, unpleasant it may be, make use of the only means to compel the speedy collection of outstanding debts.

F. WEIMER, J. R. KING, P. BERKEY, Comm'rs. R. L. STEWART, Clerk. may 19 '46.

Cumberland Market.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Butter, Beef, Veal, Chickens, Eggs, Stone Coal.

Pittsburgh Market.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Unit, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Apples, Potatoes, Seeds, Timothy, Flaxseed, Wool.