

FROM MEXICO.

From Gen. Scott's Army.

Gen. Worth about to enter Puebla—rumored advance of Santa Anna on Vera Cruz—death of the volunteer—Mexican preparations for resistance—The threatened attack by Santa Anna on the American troops.

Our unrivaled team of ponies have again brought us our "overland express" package, in six days from New Orleans, and we have the pleasure of being able to lay before the readers of the "Sun," this morning, important intelligence from the seat of war.

We have received, by our express, a copy of the New Orleans Delta, of the 13th inst., and copies slips from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune. The news is of a most interesting character, and will cause further intelligence to be looked for with the greatest anxiety.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 13th inst., of the steamer Fashion, Capt. Van Tyng, and a large number of volunteers, we have received intelligence from Mexico. The accounts are from Jalapa, the 11th inst.

The fashion brought over General Patterson, and several officers who were wounded at Cerro Gordo; also Captain Moore, Pickens, Jones, and Coleman, of the Alabama volunteers. She also brought over many of the troops of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz, such as cannon, spoils 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 Picoayune: General Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th inst. No resistance was anticipated at that. There was some expectation that the army would march upon the city, 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 guerrillas 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 General Shields is improving rapidly, and that his recovery is almost certain.

The following series of letters are from the correspondents of the Delta:

JALAPA, Mexico, May 5, 1847.
Elliott's Delta. This morning a train will leave here for Vera Cruz, and it will doubtless be the last one that will go down for some time. The recent attack on Bell's train of wagons will show that the guerrilla system has been commenced by the enemy, and the heavy force of four or five hundred men, who are ordered to protect the train, do not seem pretty conclusively to meet this new mode of warfare now with the usual success. It may not be so much this, as the fact that on the return of the train more than half a million of specie will be sent up.

On Tuesday, General Quitman's brigade will leave here, on Wednesday, Col. Campbell's (late of the 1st of May), Col. Taylor's, and on Friday, General Scott's, will be the last. These commands, moving within twenty-four hours of each other, will continue until they reach Puebla, at which place they will doubtless rest a day or two before entering the city of Mexico.

The enemy have evacuated Puebla. Not a soldier is to be found on the side of that place, and very few between there and Mexico. Bravo left Puebla, and marched to the city with his garrison; and Canalizo was also moving in with a few disaffected troops.

If the clergy and wealthy men of Mexico have anything to say, they will not enter the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna is still in the mountains, and a bid to go home. He has about 3,000 men with him, and will either go to work upon the trains, or else try to make his way to the capital. In this latter he will probably be opposed by several prominent men; and one man here argues that the first fight "to come off" will be between Santa Anna and his own people.

In advancing into the interior, Gen. Scott believes that he can subvert his army mostly by men of intelligence, whom he has employed to travel over the country. In six weeks or two months the new crop will be in; and there will be no scarcity, if economy is used, of other forage, bread, &c. or meat.

to Orizaba, where Santa Anna was. Gallaghi speaks Spanish well, and by some means got off. He says that Santa Anna has about 4,000 men with him, and that the number was daily increasing.

Santa Anna says publicly that he intends to oppose the advance of our troops upon Puebla, but it is well known that his object is to prey upon our rear. He is aware that a train will leave here to-day taking nearly a million of dollars to Jalapa, and he is determined to make an effort to capture it.

For this purpose, he has men stationed upon every high overlooking the road, to give notice of its approach. But he will have warm work if he gets this train. In addition to the strong guard that accompanied it down, I passed yesterday, on the road near Encero, the 3d, 7th, and 2d Infantry, with mounted howitzers, all under the command of Col. Riley. They will reach Puebla National to-morrow. They will reach Puebla National to-morrow. They will reach Puebla National to-morrow.

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There is another company of riflemen following up Capt. Walker, but I regret that I do not know by whom it is commanded. I am assured by an eye-witness that he saw four dead Mexicans on the ground when Capt. V. was the enemy. It is generally supposed that this company of the enemy are more for the purpose of making small parties and stealing horses than anything else.

We annex some extracts from a very interesting letter from Mr. Kendall, of the Picoayune, the most acceptable portion of which announces that Majors Borland and Gaines, Capt. Clay, and the other officers taken in the North, together with Passed, Midshipman Rogers, and all liberty in the city of Mexico. The next step is to insist upon the immediate release of the men who were taken with Major Gaines. Mr. Kendall's remarks upon a peace party in Mexico, will attract attention. He has facilities for forming an opinion on the subject which the newspapers do not afford.

At Jalapa, Mexico, May 11, 6 o'clock P. M. Since the diligence went out at noon to-day for Vera Cruz, another diligence has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news not a little important.

Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the 1st of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

All the passengers confirm what I wrote you this morning.

They say that at the capital there was no government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anya was still President pro tem, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth chief magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months.

The lads—guerrillas I suppose they should be called now—were busy at work upon the roads. The same passengers were robbed the other day no less than seven times in one stage.

So impressed with this idea was the late lamented Felix Grundy McConnell, member of Congress from Alabama, that he had the rules of the House suspended in order to introduce a resolution to this effect: to wit: "Resolved that this is a great country and daily becoming more so." Poor Mac was ruled "out of order" then, and his resolution was chucked out, but we are satisfied that although Mac was wrong, his resolution was right. Is not this a great country? who doubts it? Ask the farmer, who is getting one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel for his wheat, when he thinks about the country; and won't he tell you it is "great!" Ask the shipper, who gets nine cents from this to Buffalo and the Canal, and gets 25 more for putting it through to Albany, and he will tell you it is "great!" Ask the dealer, the man who shuffling the cards and "playing it alone" about these days, making "four times" as often as they deal, what reason there can be for not "suspending the rules" and allowing the resolution to "pass." Alas! dead a Prophet. He foresaw that a good time was coming, and that the world was soon to be astonished not only at the extent, but at the boundless resources of this western country.

But in a more candid prosa, the movements in produce in the West, and especially in Northern Ohio, are truly astonishing. It is estimated that on Saturday last, there arrived in this city by rail and canal, wheat also, and thirty thousand bushels of grain. (This estimate includes the flour reduced to bushels.) A letter from Massillon says: "going to Canton the other day, I met in traveling four miles, 87 wheat teams, most of them carrying about 100 bushels. Friday last there came to this city by rail and canal, wheat also, and we have had many such days of late. Yesterday 160 wheat teams passed through Canton before breakfast, and by noon 500 had passed through. What comes here from within four miles from Mansfield. Half a million bushels of wheat have been cleared off the collector's office within one month. Reports are made that on Saturday, 315,000, half the amount of my former year." At nearly all the points on the canal, we hear of similar movements. Little Milan, up the Lake, boasts of a train of teams three miles long pouring the wheat into the town. As yet there is no abatement. The cry is "still it comes!" The warehouses are every where overflowing. Cattle and hogs are also crowded to their utmost capacity. Buffalo is so over run that her Forwarders refused to receive more, and have sent a request to this port not to send it forward. The avenue and not the market is glutted. Notwithstanding the N. Y. Canal employs 3,500 registered canal boats (occupying 53 miles in a combination) and 100,000 tons of cargo, yet produce accumulates. At nearly all the points on the canal, we hear of similar movements. Little Milan, up the Lake, boasts of a train of teams three miles long pouring the wheat into the town. As yet there is no abatement. The cry is "still it comes!" The warehouses are every where overflowing. Cattle and hogs are also crowded to their utmost capacity. Buffalo is so over run that her Forwarders refused to receive more, and have sent a request to this port not to send it forward. The avenue and not the market is glutted. Notwithstanding the N. Y. Canal employs 3,500 registered canal boats (occupying 53 miles in a combination) and 100,000 tons of cargo, yet produce accumulates.

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lake in Matamoros was accidentally killed by a Maas. Volunteer, who was shooting fowl.—The woman was full four hundred yard distant from him when he discharged the musket.—The ball skipped upon the water, and hit the woman.

STILL LATER.—New Orleans dates the 23d instant received by the Southern mail this evening, have later advices both from the Brazos and Vera Cruz.

The most important item received from Brazos is a report that Col. Doniphan has had an encounter with a large force of Mexicans from Durango, and had suffered a defeat, with the loss of a considerable number of Americans killed, and all his artillery.

There was also another report that he had found himself compelled to return to Chihuahua, and it was hoped, that from this circumstance had arisen the report—which was Mexican of a disastrous defeat.

It was about moving toward San Luis Potosi.

The advices from Vera Cruz to the 15th instant, but they included nothing later from Gen. Scott.

The Mexicans had taken Heredia, who fought at Sacramento, to Durango as a prisoner, charged with treason, and with being too fond of American gold.

The Brazilian Minister a Buenos Ayres has been murdered, through the instrumentality of Rosas, who feared the Minister would reveal some of his secrets.

The Southern is in, but brings nothing later from the army, though there are few more particulars. Scott was said to be at Puebla, and there were some doubts about the defeat of Doniphan.

THIS IS A GREAT COUNTRY.

So impressed with this idea was the late lamented Felix Grundy McConnell, member of Congress from Alabama, that he had the rules of the House suspended in order to introduce a resolution to this effect: to wit: "Resolved that this is a great country and daily becoming more so." Poor Mac was ruled "out of order" then, and his resolution was chucked out, but we are satisfied that although Mac was wrong, his resolution was right. Is not this a great country? who doubts it? Ask the farmer, who is getting one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel for his wheat, when he thinks about the country; and won't he tell you it is "great!" Ask the shipper, who gets nine cents from this to Buffalo and the Canal, and gets 25 more for putting it through to Albany, and he will tell you it is "great!" Ask the dealer, the man who shuffling the cards and "playing it alone" about these days, making "four times" as often as they deal, what reason there can be for not "suspending the rules" and allowing the resolution to "pass." Alas! dead a Prophet. He foresaw that a good time was coming, and that the world was soon to be astonished not only at the extent, but at the boundless resources of this western country.

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THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

FR. S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

We commence on our outside this week "Scenes from Mexican Life," translated for the Albany Argus from the "Franco American." We have part second on file, and will give it our next. Whether these adventures are real or not, the vivid pictures of life are evidently faithfully drawn, and as descriptive of the *teperos*, those who compose the guerrilla bands of Mexico, will, at this juncture, be read with interest.

Some one has stolen an original piece of poetry from our copy drawer. All our harm we wish the thief is that he may hunt for his dinner some day as long as we did for that same.

The first part of the week here we had almost any quantity of rain, and at times unusually cold weather. We believe, however, along the lake no frost has been seen. In the back townships, we have no doubt, there has been a good deal, but whether the truth has suffered any we cannot say.

Our friend, Col. Foster, of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, has brought out an entire new system of "Life Insurance," based on the principle of insuring life "at cost." We have not examined the system thoroughly, but from a hasty glance at its features, we should pronounce it admirably adapted to the purpose. We understand an application has been made to the Court of Allegheny county for a charter of a company, so that the system is in a fair way of being tested.

The schooner I. C. Dunn, commanded by Capt. L. Minor, from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. capsized during a squall on the evening of the 25th ult., off Copowau, and eight of the crew drowned. Three were saved.

The Greensburgh Argus announces the death of three members of that fine company, the Westmoreland Guards, now in Mexico. Their names are—Lieut. Andrew Ross, and Privates Jas. M. Harford and Lewis Myers.

The Gazette wants to know if our "city authorities" intend leaving the Town Clock remain dumb and motionless? Why man, didn't you know that the stoppage of the Town Clock is one of the first effects of the tariff of '46? It can't and won't budge an inch until the tariff of '42 is restored.

Santa Anna's Pass.

The Union sometimes pays too much attention to the whig press in contradicting a mere rumor which some hair-brained correspondent has set afloat for his own amusement. This in the case, in our opinion, as to the "pass," which has made "judges" of so many younglings for a few months back. Said "pass" was in the last Gazette, and has been in nearly every other whig paper, with Mr. Polk's name signed to it in proper form. Of course the Union says it is all a forgery, and any whig who supposed it was not, is too near an idiot to be worth arguing with.

The Consistency of the Gazette.

It will be recollected by the readers of the Gazette that its editor took us to task a couple of weeks since because the Democrats of the Louisiana Legislature voted against a resolution nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Well, in the very next article to the one referred to—not three lines below—the editor, in noticing the recommendation of John Sargeant for the Vice Presidency, by the Whig Executive Committee, says, "the propriety, however, of attempting to commit the Whig party on the question of Vice Presidency, at this early day, is doubted by many—very justly we think. There seems to be a prevalent disposition among some of our party friends to take time by the forelock—in other words, to act definitely before the proper period. Patience is a rare virtue." And in this week's number, to cap the climax of inconsistency, our neighbor gravely tells us, in speaking of the nomination of this identical Gen. Taylor, he is "not among those who have given countenance to the Taylor Presidential movement; we have thought, and still think, present agitation of the question premature and ill-advised." Our neighbor, as we said last week, is a very jewel of consistency. Two weeks since he condemned the Democrats of Louisiana for believing just as he now believes. He certainly is entitled to the hat.