

FROM MEXICO.

Very late from the City of Mexico.

By the way of Tampico, we are placed in possession of a file of El Republicano from the City of Mexico down to and including the 19th of May—seven days later than our previous advices.

The election of President for Mexico was to have taken place on the 15th of May. As the election was made by the legislatures of the different States, it is even yet quite too soon to know the result, which is likely to disappoint all expectations. In the State of Mexico, Angel Flores, the governor of Chiapas, received the vote. Upon the first ballot Trias received 9 votes; General Alvarez 7; General Almonte 3; and Senator D. Melchor Ocampo 1. Upon proceeding to elect between Trias and Alvarez, the former received 10 votes and the latter 9.

In the State of Queretaro there was a tie between Senor Almonte and Senor D. J. Joaquin Herrera. Lots were cast between the two, and the chances favored Senor Herrera, who thus secured the vote of that State. If we recollect aright, this is not the ex-President.

The State of Puebla gave its vote to Senor D. Melchor Ocampo. The particulars of the voting are not given. Some time will elapse before we shall have the result of the election.

The Republicano of the 19th announces that Gen. Santa Anna had left the command of the army of the east, to assume the duties of President of the republic. He was to make his entry into the capital the evening of the 19th. He had issued a manifesto to the nation; but we regret that we have no copy of it. It was to be published in the Republicano of the 20th, which is a day later than we have received.

We have two letters from the valiant general giving an account of his military operations. The first is dated May 9, and in it he tells the Secretary of War, that since his arrival at Orizaba, he had been organizing guerrilla parties, he had sent to the vicinity of Orizaba, of Colofora and Vera Cruz; that he had collected the scattered remnants of his Cerro Gordo forces; improved the brigades from Oajaca, under Gen. Leon; reinforced and remounted a cavalry force, which he had stationed at San Andres; and lastly, fitted for service seven pieces of artillery, which are at Orizaba and Cordova. The result of all these labors is, according to his report, that guerrilla parties are already at work between Jalapa and Vera Cruz; three battalions, organized with 1,470 men, three dispersed at Cerro Gordo; more than 200 horses collected; a quantity of infantry equipments prepared; and finally 4,500 men, with seven pieces of artillery, put in movement, who would enter Puebla on the 13th May.

He tells the Secretary of War, he had left in command in the Sierra Caliente Colonel Cuervo; in the district of Cordova, D. Thomas Marin; who commanded at Alvarado when Commodore Comerford attacked it; in Huastuca, General Hernandez; and in Orizaba, General Teran. He announces that he himself was on his march to Puebla, compelled to that course by his present destination. He only had 235,000 men, and thinks he could easily have ten or twelve thousand men under arms, if the government would give him means.

El Republicano of the 19th announces that General Bravo has proposed to the supreme government that the American prisoners should be set free, and that the American soldiers of the 19th should be released, inasmuch as Mexican prisoners taken at the Angostura and Cerro Gordo had been released without condition. This is the first mention of those prisoners.

The Republicano is again endeavoring to arouse the fears of the Mexicans against the machinations of a monarchial party. It copies, with this view, a long letter from Paris published in a Madrid journal, indicating that monarchy is the only safe government for Mexico. The Republicano intimates that the agents of such a party are still secretly at work in Mexico, and that some traces of their operations have lately been discovered in Puebla.

The same number of this paper announces that Congress had completed its work of forming a constitution, and congratulates the country upon the completion of the great work. The constitution is described as not so much a novelty and an innovation as a modification and improvement of the old constitution of 1824.

In the same paper of the 18th, it is announced that a new appropriation was about to fall on their unhappy country, in consequence of a resolution of Congress, which seems extreme parties are endeavoring to have determined to force on Congress was compelled to adjourn on the 17th, for want of a quorum; four members, having purposely withdrawn to bring about this result. There were twelve deputies pledged, according to the Republicano, to pursue a like course, to prevent there being a sufficient number of members present of the new constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority. Rather than submit to the indignity of being thus rendered powerless, it was said that the majority of Congress had resolved to dissolve, and publish a manifesto to the nation. How this affair was settled the papers do not tell us; but the disagreeable discussion in the chief legislative assembly of the nation shows the country in no state to resist a foreign foe.

In Durango there has been every symptom of a revolution, but it was not consummated on the 7th of May. It had grown out of dissensions between the civil and military authorities of the State. Senor Ellorago, at the head of the national guard, had declared his intention of going out to fight against the Yankees, approaching from Chihuahua, who were known to have advanced as far as San Bartolome, a town a few miles north of Parral. Col. Donalphan was about to come as far, south as Parral, before striking off for Parral and Saltillo. The Mexicans supposed him on his march against Durango. The arrival of General Flores, who had been recalled upon to put an end to the disturbances in that city.

A Most Thrilling Picture.

The night of the 23d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth, says a correspondent of the Washington Union, was everywhere throughout the United States celebrated with rejoicings. In the assembly, at the hall, mingled the gay and the grave. The gray-haired sire, with spirits made buoyant by the occasion, joined with the young and beautiful in the festivities of the night. Around the hearth of the independent farmer, in the log cabin of the west, in those houses where rests the art of our political salvation, the venerable patriarch, like Jacob of old, gathered around him his children and grand children, that once more they might receive a blessing. The fire of his youth had gone out; but the spirit of patriotism still burned brightly in his bosom.

To the listening crowd, he recounted the virtues and exploits of the chief, whose army, sustained by Omnipotent power, rolled back the great stones, which for ages had sealed the sepulchre of human rights, and burst the fetters which had bound the genius of liberty. All over this was republic, it was a night of joy. How different was the scene in another quarter! At Buena Vista on the cold and black Sierra Madre, lay a little band of patriotic Americans, who were their brethren in the distant valley looking like one vast flower garden, and the rays of the morning sun were reflected back by the thousand polished bayonets which were fixed to their rifles. The details of that glorious achievement have been recorded by other and abler pens. It was a day that shed lustre upon our arms, and added renown to American prowess. From early dawn, until the curtain of night dropped upon the scene, five thousand Americans, arm to arm were engaged in a deadly conflict with the overgrown number of the British, who were in the midst of their march upon the American continent, was a battle fought against fearful odds, and never was a result more glorious. Although we are called upon to mourn the loss of many a gallant spirit, it only proves that our army was made of men who for their country, nobly died.

They were fearless, whose bosoms beat American hearts. When a foe for a moment invaded their soil, American blood had been shed, with characteristic zeal and patriotism they rushed to their country's standard, determined to sustain the nation's honor, or perish in the last effort. They exchanged the peaceful fields, the comforts of home, and domestic felicity, for the tented field, and the life of arms. They were fathers, husbands, parents, wives, children and friends, many of them never to return again. Along the lonely banks of the Rio Grande, or on the mountain heights of the Sierra Madre, they sleep. Peace to their ashes!

Whist these brave men were fighting our battles, and pouring out their life's blood for their country, they were in the midst of their representation in Congress assembled were doing for them. In the Senate, at the very hour of the fiercest strife, GEORGE EVANS the Federal Senator from Maine, was giving moral aid and comfort to our enemies, by making a furious and denunciatory speech against his country, extolling Mexican justice and Mexican patriotism, while the very miscreants who had murdered our brave patriots, as they were dying for their country's cause, think that, at that very moment, an American Senator, in the national Senate chamber, was denouncing the deed, and caused for which they were dying, as unjust; and that their enemies were waging a just and righteous war.

But they breathed out their spirits; and the cold, unfeeling, anti-American words fell not upon their leaden ears. In the other end of the Capitol, when the immediate representatives of the people were assembled, the scene was being enacted; the army appropriation bill was under consideration. The debate opened with an able and patriotic speech from Mr. NOMIS, of New Hampshire, a worthy representative of a noble State. In succession followed the Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of New York, a Federalist. He made the most liberal speech on that side of the House; and, his patriotic allusion to his brother Federalists, to raise themselves above all party considerations, and help to prosecute the war in such a way as would reflect honor and glory upon their country; did credit to his distinguished relative of "Carrollton."

Next was heard the deep-toned voice of Virginia, the heroic and patriotic DEMAS. His defence of the administration, the justice of the war, and the necessity of its vigorous prosecution, were logical, eloquent, and conclusive. It was admitted by all who heard him, to be one of the most brilliant efforts of the season. The hour of 3 o'clock arrived, and the House proceeded to vote upon the bill. It was a great measure of the country. Upon its fate depended the success of our arms, the honor and glory of our nation. Our army needed provisions; the weary soldier needed a new coat to cover his shivering limbs from the peltings of the mountain storm; he wanted shoes to guard his feet from the flinty rocks over which he cheerfully marched. Shall he have them? They vote upon the bill, and the result is a decided success. What a goal for the credit of our country, that I could say the vote was unanimous in the affirmative. But with confusion and shame will the future historian who writes the events of this brilliant campaign, be compelled to record the names of 28 members of Congress, who at the very moment our glorious little army on the far off mountains of Mexico were contending in deadly strife with the British, were absent; their robes refused to give them the necessary supplies. To the brave general in command, and to his veteran companions in arms, they would say in the hour of victory, "Sound the bugle to retreat. Let that glorious flag that has so often waved in triumph over the battle field, be trailed in the dust, and blackened with disgrace and dishonor, be the stars and stripes that have hitherto been the pride of every American citizen. Leave upon the battle-field the sacred and mutilated bodies of your McKees, your Clays, your Hardins, your Yells, and your Lincolns. Save your honor, and fly from the field of battle; you are engaged in an unrighteous cause; your enemies are in the right. Let them march on, and let them bog your poor soldiers, naked and barefooted, to bog your way to your homes. Not one dollar will we vote to give you relief." Can it be believed that twenty-eight Representatives of the people could be found, who, in such a crisis, would refuse to vote food and clothing to the war-worn soldier? Yet the record books are true, and what is still further true, most of these very members were willing to vote half a million of dollars as a donation to the subjects of the British Crown. Let these names be published in glaring capitals. They were, AMOS ABBOTT, GEORGE ANDRUS, JOSEPH GRINNELL, ARTEMUS HALE, CHARLES HEDSON, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts; LUTHER SWANBERG, of Maine; JOHN C. BAKER, of Vermont; JOHN W. BROWN, of New York; JAMES W. SMITH, of Connecticut; ANDREW LEWIS, of New York; ABRAHAM McLEANS, of Pennsylvania; COLLEMBUS DELANO, of New York; JAMES M. ROBERT, of New York; DANIEL R. TRUDEN, of New York; and DANIEL R. TRUDEN, of New York.

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The Country Press Again. We give place in another column to a well written communication on the "Country Press," and bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who feel an interest in the subject—and who does not? The writer is perhaps as well acquainted with the difficulties and embarrassments under which the conductors of the "Country Press" are compelled to labor, as any other man, not connected with the newspaper business, in the State. What he says, therefore, carries with it peculiar force, and we are rejoiced to place this edition on record that the efforts of those who labor more hours in the twenty-four for the public benefit than any other class, and receive the least remuneration, therefore, is beginning to be duly appreciated by the thinking and reading community. We, of the Country Press, have a duty to perform which we owe to ourselves, and which we fear we have been too long neglectful. It is to ask and insist upon our rights—to tell Congress that we must and will be placed on an equality with the favored publications of the large cities.—We do not ask to be protected—except so far as just and equal laws will do so. Neither the present, or any former post office law, is just or equal. They have all discriminated in favor of wealth and monopoly in cities, and against industry, enterprise and usefulness in the country. But we hold in our hands the power to right ourselves—to place the country press in the position its influence, usefulness and adaptation to the wants of the community justly entitle it. Shall we not use that power? Duty to the community and to ourselves—justice and right—demand that we should. We have only to act in concert, and our demands will be complied with. Then let us do it. At the opening of the coming Congress, let us unite as one man, demand a tariff of postage based on size and the distance carried. The mass of both houses, of Congress are the representatives of the country, and we ought and must have influence with them. They are men, we are bound to believe, of discernment and intelligence—and if so, they cannot but see that when they strengthen the country press—when they render it more efficient for good, more influential and more elevated, as it must undoubtedly become when better supported—they also strengthen their own influence, and through them the influence of their constituents. They must also see that if the country press is annihilated, political organization will also be annihilated, and they become dependent on the beck and nod of the Beech's, the Greeley's, the Seaton's and the Ritchie's of the metropolitan press. Will our brethren think of these things? Will they not cry aloud and spare not!

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Such is the fact, and the most clear-headed of our foreign community have their apprehensions that, in view of the proceedings of our Government in California, and in view also of the settlement of the Oregon question on terms which will preclude the British Government from establishing a military station on that coast, they will take occasion of the want of good faith and capacity on the part of those in authority here, to assert at least the right of a paramount court, if not of absolute jurisdiction, in the Island.

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The Country Press Again. We give place in another column to a well written communication on the "Country Press," and bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who feel an interest in the subject—and who does not? The writer is perhaps as well acquainted with the difficulties and embarrassments under which the conductors of the "Country Press" are compelled to labor, as any other man, not connected with the newspaper business, in the State. What he says, therefore, carries with it peculiar force, and we are rejoiced to place this edition on record that the efforts of those who labor more hours in the twenty-four for the public benefit than any other class, and receive the least remuneration, therefore, is beginning to be duly appreciated by the thinking and reading community. We, of the Country Press, have a duty to perform which we owe to ourselves, and which we fear we have been too long neglectful. It is to ask and insist upon our rights—to tell Congress that we must and will be placed on an equality with the favored publications of the large cities.—We do not ask to be protected—except so far as just and equal laws will do so. Neither the present, or any former post office law, is just or equal. They have all discriminated in favor of wealth and monopoly in cities, and against industry, enterprise and usefulness in the country. But we hold in our hands the power to right ourselves—to place the country press in the position its influence, usefulness and adaptation to the wants of the community justly entitle it. Shall we not use that power? Duty to the community and to ourselves—justice and right—demand that we should. We have only to act in concert, and our demands will be complied with. Then let us do it. At the opening of the coming Congress, let us unite as one man, demand a tariff of postage based on size and the distance carried. The mass of both houses, of Congress are the representatives of the country, and we ought and must have influence with them. They are men, we are bound to believe, of discernment and intelligence—and if so, they cannot but see that when they strengthen the country press—when they render it more efficient for good, more influential and more elevated, as it must undoubtedly become when better supported—they also strengthen their own influence, and through them the influence of their constituents. They must also see that if the country press is annihilated, political organization will also be annihilated, and they become dependent on the beck and nod of the Beech's, the Greeley's, the Seaton's and the Ritchie's of the metropolitan press. Will our brethren think of these things? Will they not cry aloud and spare not!

The British in the Pacific.—The Boston Journal gives an extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to a friend in this city. It is dated Oahu, Sandwich Islands, October, 1846. The British frigate, is still lying here, and will probably remain at the disposition of General Miller for several months. A British store ship has just arrived from Valparaiso with full supplies for a frigate for a year.—The Government have kept up such an incessant quarrel with the decision of the British Government under which their sovereignty was restored, as to create the necessity of leaving a garrison on the spot, in order to aid the consul general to carry out any instructions he may receive from London.

Such is the fact, and the most clear-headed of our foreign community have their apprehensions that, in view of the proceedings of our Government in California, and in view also of the settlement of the Oregon question on terms which will preclude the British Government from establishing a military station on that coast, they will take occasion of the want of good faith and capacity on the part of those in authority here, to assert at least the right of a paramount court, if not of absolute jurisdiction, in the Island.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The truth of the following circumstance, strange as it may appear, is well established, and proof is in our hands. A cat, a short time since, made an addition to the feline population, and being out one day, (to receive the congratulations of her friends, probably,) found upon her return, that all the "little ones" had disappeared. The mother's feelings may be better imagined than described; and we shall therefore make no attempt at the pathetic depiction. A few days after this melancholy occurrence, a rat's nest was discovered, upon removing some rubbish in the house, and in the nest were the kittens, fat and playful! They had doubtless been suckled by the she rat. How the kittens got into the rat's nest is not known; but there they were! Such a union of antipodes, combining of such races as no parallel in history; and could it have been expected at the coming of millennial day, when the "lion and the lamb shall lay down together."—Cin. Com.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The Springfield Republican, in speaking of the work on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, relates the following singular occurrence. A car load of passengers would look well in such a scrape. "Between Bellfontaine and West Liberty, the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently a swampy ground. The contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when it suddenly appeared and twelve feet of water was found in its bed. Thirty years ago grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subterranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes! The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

THE TEXAS POISONING CASE.—Doctor A. C. DENSON (says the Galveston News of the 1st) directly from Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that an accident, which it suddenly happened, having occurred in place of salaratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c. Dr. James H. Starr, of Nacogdoches, was sent for, who has written a letter stating that seventeen out of the fifty four poisoned, had died about the 1st inst.—Our informant learns that six others have since died, and that fifteen or twenty more are confined in a very dangerous situation.

PATENT ELASTIC BABY JUMPERS, OR NURSES' ASSISTANTS, a new and improved article of the nature of which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block, June 19, 1847. T. W. MOORE.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block, June 19, 1847. T. W. MOORE.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kinds of Apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block, June 19, 1847. T. W. MOORE.

MATS.—Grass and Manila Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, June 19, 1847. T. W. MOORE.

TOWNSEND'S ARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Preparations. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block, June 19, 1847. J. H. BURTON & Co.

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