

Latest from Mexico.

We received yesterday (says the 'New Orleans Picayune' of December 10) papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of November—fully two weeks later than our previous advices from the capital.

One of the first things we notice in the papers is a correspondence between General Taylor and Santa Anna in relation to the termination of the armistice. Out of this correspondence proceeded the release of seven American prisoners who were with the Mexican army at San Luis. This correspondence is interesting and important. It will be found below, together with the names of the prisoners released. Santa Anna's letter breathes war so long as the Mexican soil be polluted by the foot of a single American in arms. Such, too, is the tone of the papers before us, though we think their denunciations are somewhat less violent than they were a short while ago.

Attention is very much engrossed by the preparations for the meeting of the Congress, which has, ere this, assembled in the capital. About forty deputies were in the city on the 17th ult., and we note a request from the Secretary of State that they should enroll their names, &c., that they might be summoned for the preparatory meetings so soon as a quorum should be present.

The papers are filled with amendments to the constitution of 1824, proposed by the assemblies of the different States; and these subjects form prominent topics of discussion for the press. The official journal says the Executive is anxious for the assembling of Congress even before the day fixed by law, in consequence of the urgent nature of the subjects to be brought before it. As first in importance are enumerated: the events of the war with the United States of the North; the necessity of great resources to sustain it, and to some other points relative to this important business. This is the nearest allusion which we see to the offers of our government to negotiate for peace. In the same *Diario del Gobierno* in which we see this, is inserted the article from the *Vera Cruz Indica*, which mentioned the receipt of despatches from our government early in November. The *Indica*'s article is copied without comment, from which it may be presumed that such despatches were received.

We find in the Mexican papers official communications from the authorities of the different States assuring the government that the dissensions, and threats of dissensions, which appeared in the capital in October last have not availed to disturb tranquility in the States.

We see no indications that General Almonte will leave the War Department, as reported at the north. We find a great variety of orders emanating from him. One re-establishes the active battalion of Celaya, its ranks to be filled from the auxiliaries of Allende; another provides for the organization of the lanciers of Puebla, as a squadron of active militia to operate in that State; and another, more important, is to the following effect: That in consequence of the necessity of strengthening the permanent artillery at certain points which may be attacked by the United States, or at points which may be attacked by the United States, or at points contiguous to those threatened, the President decrees that while the war lasts, two additional companies of artillery shall be raised—one for the State of Tabasco, the other for the fortress of Perote. There are other military provisions of Almonte, all indicating the utmost activity in the discharge of the duties of his office.

A letter is published from General Santa Anna communicating the order of a retired officer of militia, Colonel Rafael Aguirre, to raise and support ten foot soldiers at his own expense during the continuance of the war. The general accepted the offer, with his thanks in the name of the nation.

In an urgent appeal to the new Congress, made from San Luis, the deputies are entreated to intrust Santa Anna with dictatorial powers for the prosecution of the war. Above all, they are solicited not to barter away the rights of their posterity to secure present relief, but the rather—if they succumb they must, like ancient Rome, to the power of the invasion of the barbarians of the north—to bequeath their inalienable rights to another generation, which, like the handful of heroes who took refuge in the mountains of the Asturias, may some day succeed in exterminating their unjust invaders.

We see nothing definite in relation to the army concentrated at San Luis; nor do we find any mention whatever of the dissensions which are reported by way of Tampico to exist in Santa Anna's ranks. But we find the following paragraph in general terms in regard to their troops:

MEXICAN ARMY.—From every part of the republic are arriving, to incorporate themselves with our army, bodies of troops of all arms; and we believe that within a few days we shall be able to see a considerable number of troops, which will serve for the defence of this city. In truth, also, the general-in-chief has directed that it be fortified with energy, and at this day the defensive works are in an advanced state in the town of Tlascala, as an advanced point towards the north of this capital.

From the position of this paragraph in the *Diario*, we supposed it had reference to the city of San Luis; but from the context, and the situation of Tlascala, it may possibly have reference to the defence of the city of Mexico itself from any invasion by the route of Vera Cruz. We know of but one town of Tlascala—once an important town within the limits of the

territory of Puebla. Possibly there is some village of the same name north of San Luis, which would resolve our difficulty.

We find a paragraph indicating that the American army under General Taylor might be expected from the north by way of Saltillo about the 21st of November, threatening San Luis. It will receive a terrible thrashing, says the editor, as the reward of its temerity.

General Othon, governor of the state of San Luis, in view of the immediate approach of our army, and in order that when the Mexicans leave that city to meet us the city may not be undefended, calls upon the alcaldes of the different neighboring towns that they bring with them the villagers to assist in strengthening the fortifications of the city. This call is dated the 24th October, and only demands a week's work of them with shovel, pick-axe, &c. It is to be presumed, we think, that the defences of the town have been very much strengthened by this time.

It may not be out of place to suggest here that were these dissensions among Santa Anna's troops, the official journals, which are all we have, are not very likely to record them.

Of the advance of our troops upon Tampico the Mexicans entertained no doubt as far back as the 1st of November, nor are any measures suggested for retaking it.

We find several notices of vessels of our squadron in the gulf, but the facts alleged are often erroneous, and our advices direct from the squadron are much later. A letter from Mazatlan, dated October 28th, says that the *Cyane* was still blockading that port. We have no other news from the Pacific squadron by this arrival.

Senor Villamil has been appointed minister of finance, and took the oath of office on the 17th ult.

One of the measures urged upon the new Congress in the official journal, is a new territorial division of Mexico, more just than that which existed upon the overthrow of Spanish domination. This appears to us like a radical measure, tending to centralism.

Deplorable accounts are again received from Durango, of the ravages of the Indians in that State and Chihuahua. In one paper we find a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners made by the savages in a fight near the end of October. The miserable country appears quite unable to protect itself from those Indians.

The *Diario* of the 14th is authorized to contradict an impression created by the *Monitor Republicano*, of the 12th, that Senor Echeverria had proposed a loan to the government half in cash and half in old bonds; and this not being accepted, had suggested that a forced loan should be decreed.

On the 10th of November General Santa Anna transmitted to the Secretary of War, from San Luis Potosi, his correspondence with General Taylor relating to the termination of the armistice. The first letter is from the governor of Coahuila, covering Gen. Taylor's letter forwarded by the hands of Major Graham. We should not do such injustice to Gen. Taylor's letter as to translate it from the Spanish, into which we find it rendered, were it not necessary to render intelligible and more pointed the reply of Santa Anna:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846.

SIR: In the convention agreed upon the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government. In conformity therewith, I have the honor of apprising you that my government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities; and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 13th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men, and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers. At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request, and to the dictates of humanity, towards the American prisoners who, I am told, are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your headquarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy; and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. of the army of the U. S. To Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-chief.

LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY, San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846.

SENOR GENERAL: At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst., I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your government, of breaking the convention a-

greed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, and passing, on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I had taken no step which should tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you deemed imposed upon you by the orders of your government, I confine myself by replying that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to, whom the commissary of this army will supply with \$70 for their sustenance upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Laying out of the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all ideas of peace while a single North American in arms treads upon the territory of this republic, and there remains in front of its reports the squadrons which make war upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital towards the end of the present year, and this august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and the interests of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at my quarters. Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor of offering you the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty.

A. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Senor Major Gen. Taylor, General-in-chief of the army of the United States of the north.

The following is a list of the prisoners whom Sergeant Mariano Hernandez conducted to San Luis Potosi, and who have been set at liberty by General Santa Anna: Charles W. Tufts, John Harrison, Edward F. Fecny, Henry P. Lyon, Jas. Q. Read, Elisha Puetz, and Thomas Gillespie.

It is probable that there may be some slight inaccuracy in the above names. Two of the men thus saved were Texans, who, it was supposed at Monterey among their comrades, were dead.

The readers of the above correspondence may be curious to know how the Mexicans regard the resumption of hostilities. We translate the leader of the official journal of the 13th ult., which is by no means so arrogant and self-confident as is usual with Mexican editors:

By the communications which we this day insert, our readers will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to recommence hostilities upon the republic.

The moment has arrived—the result is close at hand of a terrible conflict which is to decide the future lot of the nation.

The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to fall or triumph; and we trust it will know how to avenge with honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoros and Monterey.

The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our republic, whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been as audaciously and as perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the north. If the republic rises with the emergency—if, by the elastic impulse of all its citizens, it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that day forth the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it insures its independence, its respectability abroad, and its liberty at home.

Mexicans! this is not a question of party—it concerns our political existence. Let us, then, assist by every means in our power in the national defence; let us sacrifice ourselves, if it be necessary; but in succumbing, let our last words be: "independence and liberty!"

The Penna Regiment.

ELECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18, 1846

The election for Field Officers was held to-day, and resulted as follows: Colonel—Francis M. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, 310 Wm. F. Small, of Philadelphia, 306 A. L. Rounfort, do 293 E. Troville, Pittsburgh, 16 Lt. Col.—Samuel W. Black, Pittsburgh, 452 R. K. Scott, Philadelphia, 144 Turner C. Moreland, do 491 T. C. Bowman, Luzerne, 432 J. C. Brown, Jr. Phila. Light Guards, 334 Geo. C. McClelland, Pittsburgh, 23 John C. Gilchrist, Westmoreland, 20 A. W. Foster, Pittsburgh, 1

You will observe that Philadelphia, with her six companies, is without a Field Officer. This is the result of want of harmony in those companies.

The candidates were very zealous, and in proportion to their zeal is their disappointment. Many of the Philadelphia officers were not at all quiet in their expressions of disapprobation, in relation to the first office. They thought they were entitled to it. The regiment will leave here

on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Our people, as a matter of course, are delighted with our gallant friend Black's success. He had honorable and gallant competitors in Captains Scott and Morehead. Gen. Bowman informs me that it is expected that the second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers will be organized and ready to leave here by the first of January next, at farthest. Two companies of our city have this day made offers for acceptance in the new Regiment, and a meeting is to be held by a third one to-morrow night, in relation to the same subject. We have two in the first Regiment—pretty good for our town. The excess in the first offer, among which are the companies of Captains Murray and Geary, of Cambria; Capt. Johnson, of Westmoreland; Capt. Wilson, of Columbia county; Capt. Loesser of Berks; and Capt. Seyberg, of Philadelphia, and Naylor's will no doubt be preferred, if their offers are renewed forthwith.

PATRIOTIC OLD BERKS.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian. READING, 21st Dec. 1846.

Old Berks has nobly responded to the call for the second Regiment. Within four days of the receipt of the order two companies have been filled, and both tendered to the Governor—one has already been accepted. The citizens, in the true spirit of their patriotic sires, assembled on Saturday evening in the large room of our new Court House, filling every corner of it. Patriotic speeches were made, and resolutions passed unanimously, appropriating FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS to their use, and pledging the town to take care of the families of married volunteers. Two thousand dollars of the above sum is to be paid out of the Borough Treasury, and the other two out of the County Treasury. Yours, J. G. J.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post, 17th inst.

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—About 11 o'clock last night scenes occurred in this city which we hope never to witness again. No lives were lost, nor limbs broken, so far as we heard, yet the broil for a while threatened to result seriously. Some of the Philadelphians who pride in the cognomen of "bouncers and killers," created a disturbance in the pit of the Theatre, which the officers undertook to quell, and in which they succeeded for a time. When the performance closed, the "rats and hyenas" began to hurl defiance at the Philadelphians, by yelling "hurra for Pittsburg." The two parties became organized, when on Fifth street the "bouncers and killers" armed themselves with brick-bats, and the "rats and hyenas" scattered. The police interfered to restore order, but their efforts availed but little. One of the watchmen was seized and his mace taken from him. A number of the rowdies were arrested, but the main body moved off to their quarters after they found they could not get up a genuine Philadelphia riot. A number of inoffensive persons were knocked down in the street. It is due to the Philadelphia volunteers to say that the "detachment" composed of fighters are but a small proportion of the number now in this city—not more than fifty out of the whole Regiment.

By the communications which we this day insert, our readers will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to recommence hostilities upon the republic. The moment has arrived—the result is close at hand of a terrible conflict which is to decide the future lot of the nation. The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to fall or triumph; and we trust it will know how to avenge with honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoros and Monterey. The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our republic, whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been as audaciously and as perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the north. If the republic rises with the emergency—if, by the elastic impulse of all its citizens, it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that day forth the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it insures its independence, its respectability abroad, and its liberty at home. Mexicans! this is not a question of party—it concerns our political existence. Let us, then, assist by every means in our power in the national defence; let us sacrifice ourselves, if it be necessary; but in succumbing, let our last words be: "independence and liberty!"

ITEMS from Pittsburg Papers of 19th.

The military election ground yesterday afternoon presented an animated scene. We never knew an election to excite more general interest. All went on quietly for a considerable time, but in the latter part of the day the pugnacious propensities of many, became so excited as to break over all control, and a succession of melees and fights were the consequence. Some of the men were so full of fight that they seemed to be absolutely relieved after having a round. We would back them against double or treble their number of Mexicans, in a fair set-to, without other than nature's weapons. We regret to hear that one of the Philadelphia volunteers, was severely beaten and cut with a knife, in a fight with some one belonging to this city. His mouth was horribly smashed, and several stabs inflicted on his body, but we believe his wounds are not dangerous.

The news that another requisition had been made upon Pennsylvania by the President, was received last night, and had a most exhilarating effect upon the volunteers, who see in this that Pennsylvania is to be well represented. The Irish Greens, and three German companies, will immediately tender their services to the Governor.

One of Capt. Hill's company, who was stabbed in Fifth street on the night of the riot, is considered in a dangerous situation. There was a rumor last evening that he was dead, which upon enquiry, we found to be untrue. The man who was struck with a brick-bat is "doing well."

There was a meeting of volunteer and resident printers at the Exchange Hotel last night, for the mutual interchange of kind feelings, and another is called for to-morrow, at which master printers are invited to attend.

The Craft Represented.—We believe that, as a general thing, no body of men under Heaven are more enthusiastic and patriotic than the printers—and none more willing to shoulder the musket and march in defence of their country than they.—The Pennsylvania Regiment will have at least fifty printers. In every company they were strongly represented—among the Wyoming Artillerists alone there were no less than fifteen, many of them personal friends and acquaintances. Should an opportunity offer, they will render a good account of themselves.

Holidaysburg Standard.

ACADEMY ELECTION.

THE stockholders of the Clearfield Academy are informed that an election will be held at said Academy on Monday the 4th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing nine Trustees and three Auditors for said Academy, for the ensuing year.

R. WALLACE, Sec'y. P. S. For the purpose of ascertaining properly, who are stockholders in said Academy, it is required by a resolution of the board of Trustees, that all transfers of stock shall be filed with the Secretary, and entered of record. Every person therefore, claiming to be a stockholder, by virtue of any transfer, is required to file the same with the Secretary, preceding said election.

Dec. 17, 1846. The subscriber returns his thanks to the stockholders of the Clearfield Academy for the confidence reposed in him by electing him one of the trustees of said institution for the last nine successive years, and he now informs them that he humbly declines being re-elected for the coming year. He also returns his thanks to the citizens of the borough of Clearfield, for the confidence they have reposed in him by electing him as one of the Town council, successively for the last five years; and he now informs them also, that he humbly declines being re-elected.

ROBERT WALLACE. Dec. 17, 1846.

A Card.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the stockholders of the Clearfield Academy for the confidence reposed in him by electing him one of the trustees of said institution for the last nine successive years, and he now informs them that he humbly declines being re-elected for the coming year. He also returns his thanks to the citizens of the borough of Clearfield, for the confidence they have reposed in him by electing him as one of the Town council, successively for the last five years; and he now informs them also, that he humbly declines being re-elected.

ROBERT WALLACE. Dec. 17, 1846.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the School Directors of the borough of Clearfield, until the 1st day of January next, for building a School house in said Borough, two stories high, built of frame, finished off complete and painted, to be 46 feet by 40 feet. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of Barrett & Gordon, where any information desired will be given. G. R. BARRETT, Prs't. of Board of S. Directors. Dec. 10, 1846.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that a charter of incorporation has been granted to the "First Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant," by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and the same will be presented to the next Court of Common Pleas for confirmation, to be held on the first Monday of Feb'y next. WM. C. WELCH, Prody. Dec. 10, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Lamborn, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment without delay, and those having demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH W. LAMBORN, SAM'L K. HEGARTY, Administrators. Dec. 10, 1846.

TO COLLECTORS.

THE Collectors of the several townships in the county of Clearfield, for years preceding 1846, are hereby informed that in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 29th day of April, 1844, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged on the several balances due by them for State tax from and after the 2nd Tuesday of January last. The collectors for 1846 are also notified that interest at the same rate will be charged on any balance of State tax that may remain unpaid by them from and after the 2nd Tuesday of January, 1847. They will therefore see the necessity of immediately paying off their duplicates.

By order of the Commissioners, H. P. THOMPSON, Ck. Comrs Office, Clearfield, 14th Nov. 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons indebted to the estate of John Hegarty, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, either by notes or bonds, that their accounts are left in the hands of John W. Wright, Esq., for collection, and that they are required to pay the same on or before the first day of February next. Those neglecting this notice will be issued against without respect to persons. HENRY HEGARTY, Ex'rs. WM. MULLEN, Nov. 25, 1846.

TINWARE. A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made. KRATZER & BARRETT'S. July 29.

WAGON & TIMBER WHEELS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have on hand one TWO HORSE WAGON, and a good set of TIMBER WHEELS, 4 inch tyre—for sale or trade. KRATZER & BARRETT'S, Dec. 10, 1846.