

quest had been made by him and Colonel Fremont, and as an incident to it, the right of forming a civil government belonged to him; and that Gen. Kearny's orders were now obsolete, because the business for which he had come, had been anticipated by others.

The Commodore, therefore, appointed, as before remarked, Col. Fremont as Governor, and myself as Secretary of State, and ordered the convocation of a Legislative assembly, which is to meet on the 1st day of March.

This is truly, in many respects a fair land. We are now luxuriating in oranges, grapes and pears, crops of the last year.

I do not know when I shall certainly return. If allowed to remain in my present position, I cannot leave here this year. If ordered to leave it, I may reach home some time in the course of the year.

I am, with much respect,
Your old friend, W. H. R.

Later from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the steamship Mary Kingston, Capt. Davis, from New Orleans on the 18th, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 13th, the *Picayune* has a few items of news, in addition to that embraced in our telegraphic despatches yesterday.—*Penn'an.*

The M. K. brought over seven companies of the 3d Illinois Volunteers. The other three companies of this regiment sailed from Vera Cruz on the Brig *Billow* the morning of the 13th.

The news from the army above is no later by this arrival than we have already received; from Vera Cruz we have gathered a few items of interest.

The arrival of the Mary Kingland at Vera Cruz, with Capt. Walker's command on board, excited great pleasure. The volunteers are leaving so rapidly that it was grateful to the Americans in Vera Cruz to see the tide turning. Captain Walker's horses, over one hundred in number, suffered nothing from the voyage, and were ready for service immediately upon landing.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna and his predatory designs still continue the main topic of conversation, and are a principal theme of the letters we receive.

In regard to the health of Vera Cruz, a trustworthy correspondent writes us that there is occasionally a case of sickness which is pronounced *vomito*, but it does not appear to be on the increase.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

JALAPA, May 11, 1847.

The 1st Pennsylvania, New York and South Carolina regiments have left for Perote, the 2d Pennsylvania regiment remaining in Jalapa, for the purpose of garrisoning the place. A portion of Twigg's division is still here, the 3d and 7th Infantry and the Howitzer battery having been sent back to the National Bridge; the former to remain there, and the two latter to return with a train of 250 wagons, daily expected from Vera Cruz. Two companies of Dragoons, besides a large detachment of other troops, have also been sent to escort the train, which brings, I am told, one million of dollars in specie, to be appropriated in paying off the troops, who are badly off for funds. After the arrival of the train, Gen. Twigg will move forward with his division, as will also the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott and staff. Some portion of the artillery is to remain in garrison with the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, a 6 gun battery having been planted commanding the whole town.

The general Hospital is filled with the wounded and sick, many of whom are dying daily. The South Carolina regiment has the largest numbers—155—the New Yorkers being next. There were 66 discharged yesterday as "fit for duty," thirty of whom belonged to the 5th Infantry.

The sick generally, are kept upon the lowest diet possible, while the wounded suffer much from the effects of their journey from plan del Rio. I fear many of the latter will yet die. A private in company B, 1st Artillery named Feischer, was stabbed on Sunday evening, by some Mexicans, in the lower part of the town, while drunk. I regret to state that a number of the soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, behave very imprudently towards the peaceable citizens; and in so doing, they must expect similar treatment in return.

The next number of the *American Star* will probably be issued from Puebla. Of Santa Anna and his movements nothing definite appears to be known. There are various rumors constantly afloat, but I place no reliance in any of them. *We shall have no more fighting*; but the difficulties between the two countries may continue for several months. L. S. B.

From the City of Mexico.

From the N. O. *Picayune* of May 19. By the way of Vera Cruz, we are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst., three days later than those previously received.

Upon the most cursory perusal of our files, the impression made confirms all that we have before said of the wide-spread and deep-seated hostility of the Mexican people, embittered immeasurably by the loss of the battle of Cerro Gordo. We can only discover that there is any peace party whatever, by the fierce denunciations of all who talk of peace made by the organs of the other parties. Peace has no organ in Mexico.

The recent reverses of the Mexicans have exasperated to a frightful extent the animosities existing between the old parties. El Republicano quotes freely from a journal in Puebla in the interest of the

clergy. From its language no one would suspect that it was the organ of a Christian sect. Its denunciations of the *purros* for the party of Gomez Farias, can only be paralleled in atrocity by the maniac ravings of Marat during the revolutionary horrors of France. The populace are urged to every excess against the traitors as they are called. "Let their blood wash out the disgraces of the nation," cries the representative of the church; "then let us prepare for a universal insurrection, which, like the lightning, shall consume and devour the Yankees." The church party will not allow the partisans of Farias to surpass the denunciations of the Yankees; and the *moderados*, who are endeavoring to calm the resentments of these extreme parties, are equally desirous for war.

It would not be profitable to translate more of the documents before us to show the spirit by which the whole nation appears to be animated; our columns have already borne ample testimony on the subject, but we cannot forbear mentioning the address of the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico to the inhabitants, after the battle of Cerro Gordo. Such a passage as the following occurs:—"War and war only. War to the death. War as it was waged by the Meroles, the Galenas, the Matamoros. Let us die rather than negotiate. He is a traitor who seeks to divide us. He is a traitor who speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce." And again:—"Mexicans! we are all one, and Mexicans only. Let us be unanimous; let there be but one cry, and let that cry be war. Perish the Anglo-Saxon! Perish the Yankees!"

Great numbers of families have left Puebla, and a great number of robberies have been committed both within and without the city. It is also said that Gen. Bravo had prohibited the admission of provisions into the town under the severest penalties. This order is censured as cruel to the helpless poor of the town, adding famine to the other ills that may be anticipated from the presence of hostile troops.

A letter from Durango repeats the story that 500 Americans had left Chihuahua with fourteen pieces of artillery to march on Durango. It says nothing of their having returned to Chihuahua upon the receipt of news from New Mexico.

The Americans have occupied the mining town of Guadalupe Calvo, upon which Kirker was said to have a design. It is in the southern part of Chihuahua, and where the Government was to have taken refuge when driven from Paria.

On the 1st of May, President Anaya declared the city of Mexico in a state of siege—equivalent to declaring martial law. The reason assigned in the preamble of the decree, is the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital and the common defence of the nation by restraining the progress of the enemy.

We have come across a decree of Anaya of an older date, giving a cross of honor to those officers who distinguished themselves in the actions of the 22d and 23d February, to be inscribed, "Battle of the Angostura. Approved valor." The same decree authorized a decoration to be worn upon the left arm by those privates who distinguished themselves in the same action.

Letters have been received from California announcing that on the 1st of April, the U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth arrived off the port of San Jose, and after demanding the surrender of the town, landed 150 Yankees, who planted there the American flag. The Portsmouth then sailed to take possession of the ports of San Lucas, La Paz and Loreto. These are all small posts in the peninsula of Lower California. The Mexicans express the belief that it will not be long before the Californians will turn upon their unworthy invaders and expel them.

The diligences continue to be robbed in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico. One was robbed seven times in one day, and yet the most respectable people have to travel in them. We think it safe to say that the respectable classes in the country and small villages dread the organization of guerrilla more than we have any occasion to.

The city of Mexico is overrun with disorganized soldiery. They consist in part of those who fled from Cerro Gordo, and in part of those who surrendered at Vera Cruz. They make such reports of American prowess in the capital, that the Government, for this avowed reason, has ordered them all out of the city.

A paper of the 20th ult., announces the arrival of an express from Santa Anna, in which he announces that his troops are daily increasing. He announces, moreover, his unshaken resolution to continue the war to the last gasp, and for this purpose he demands means and the efficient co-operation of all Mexicans.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Mexico.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania. Report of Col. Doniphan's defeat—Gen. Cadwalader and command ordered to Vera Cruz—Activity in Gen. Taylor's camp.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. May 30. By the Propeller Trumbull, arrived at New Orleans, Brazos dates to the 19th instant have been received. The *Picayune* publishes a letter dated Walnut Springs, 3d inst., which gives a report that Col. Doniphan's force had been attacked at a pass called Sierra Gordon, about half way between Saltillo and Chihuahua, by a Mexican force from Durango, under Gen. Rieze. The battle resulted in the defeat of Col. Doniphan, with a severe loss and all his artillery captured.

An English gentleman, who arrived at Saltillo on the 3d instant, says that Col. Doniphan started from Chihuahua on the 1st of April, via San Jos del Parral. The Saltillo paper expresses the opinion that his command must be within a few days' march of that place.

Gen. Cadwalader and staff, Col. Ramsey, Major Morgan, Captains Syberg, Butler, Bernard, Biddle, and others, were at Palo Alto.

Gen. Cadwalader was to proceed with his command, except the Dragoons, forthwith to Vera Cruz to reinforce General Scott.

The result of the Court Martial, to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Lane and Col. Bowles is given. That of the former is fully approved, and his personal courage commended, but not the capacity of the latter.

The latest *Monterey Pioneer* thinks that a movement against San Luis, is designed by Gen. Taylor. Unusual activity pervades in every department of his army.

Gen. Ureca has issued a proclamation for men and contributions of money, and the *Matamoros Flag* of the 15th, states that he has left for the city of Mexico.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the evening of the 15th, but they furnish nothing later from Gen. Scott.

MORE TROOPS.

While the Federalists are complaining that Gen. Taylor is left without troops, and that Gen. Scott finds his operations arrested by the same cause, thousands of volunteers and regulars are arriving at Vera Cruz and the Brazos. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* alludes to the matter in the following paragraph:

"The fighting is all over," is one of the commonest phrases which I meet with. I can see no good reason for giving in to this opinion. The government here does not act upon the assumption. More troops are called for almost every day. The recruiting service has been every where most successful within the past month. Even in cold New England, where industry is thriving, and where the war is generally unpopular—where public opinion, indeed, derides and contemns it, a regiment has been filled with the noblest materials of which a gallant and effective soldiery can consist. The old army must have been nearly swelled to the limit of its increased complement of 16,000 rank and file. The new ten regiments must be nearly full, and three fourths of this last force are probably now on the way to Mexico. And notwithstanding this, the President has called for a supplementary volunteer force of about ten thousand men, under authority, as I suppose, of the act of May last, permitting the levy of 50,000 of this class of troops. All these are to be hurried forward with the greatest practicable speed, and they will be all needed in bringing the war to a close.

New England Toryism.

Who could believe that even in the metropolis of old Federal Massachusetts, a newspaper could be tolerated in the utterance of such anti-patriotic, anti-American sentiments, as those which follow, from the *Boston Daily Chronotype*, a paper of the *Tribune* school? In speaking of the late victory of our army at Cerro Gordo, and of our brave soldiers engaged in that glorious achievement, that paper says:—"On the bull-dogs march—up to their eyes in blood—proud to do their savage work." Again, that paper has the following most atrocious & infamous sentiments:—"If there is in the United States a heart worthy of American liberty, its impulse is to JOIN THE MEXICANS and build down upon the base, slavish, mercenary invaders, who, born in a Republic, go to play over the accused game of the Hessians, on the tops of these Mexican volcanoes. It would be a sad and awful joy, but a joy nevertheless, to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were, every man of them, swept into the next world. What business has an invading army in this?"

Here we are told that "if there is in the United States a heart worthy of American liberty, its impulse is, to join the Mexicans and fight against his own country, and that it would be a joy, nevertheless, to hear that the hordes (meaning our brave soldiers) under Scott and Taylor, were, every man of them, swept into the next world." And the writer impudently asks, "what business have they in this world?"

Here is another extract:—"As to the so-called Democrats who, justifying this war, march to humble Mexico at our feet, we honor their bravery as much as we do that of the wolf who scales the sheepfold at the peril of his scalp. And as to the Whigs who condemn and despise this war, and yet fight its infernal battles, they are as honorable in our eyes as sheep killing dogs. To call them mere murderers is too tame. *Ninety-nine murderers in every hundred who swing on the light rope, are more excusable and more worthy of honor in every point of view.*—Your United States Army in Mexico, we defy an archangel to prove the contrary, is a band of slaves murdering to extend slavery. . . . Were it the last word the *Chronotype* should ever utter, and its editor, with his wife and little ones, were to suffer for it the magnificent retribution of Christian warfare, as did the women and children at Vera Cruz, it should brand Pulk, Scott, Taylor, and all their subordinate butchers, as less fit to live in this green and flowery world, than any wretch that ever swung out of it on-hemp. The only reasonable conclusion that can be arrived at, is, that the writer of the

above is a fugitive from an insane hospital, and is thus giving vent to the ravings of his addled intellect. No man of sane mind, unless he be a scamp of the deepest die, could give utterance to such abominable sentiments.—*N. Y. Globe.*

A Comedy in Real Life.

The residents of Sixth Avenue near 32d street were, a day or two ago, treated to a very effective comedy by a couple of amateur performers, who went through their parts so well that it is generally believed that they have had considerable practice in the same line. The main incidents of the piece were as follows:—A gentleman went home to his dinner, and having suffered a trifling loss from a fall in stocks, was disposed to make up for it by venting his disappointment upon the unoffending members of his family. This is a very old practice among married gentlemen, and wives ought by this time to be used to it, as lobsters are to being boiled alive. But the wife of this gentleman didn't exactly understand her mission; and when he remarked that there was too much pepper in the pot-pie, and that the dinner generally was not fit for a hog, she replied that if she had known it was to be eaten by a hog she would have made it fit for him. This of course led to a spirited reply; and the lady, at last, forgetting the humility so becoming in a wife, jumped up in a passion and dashed her plate on the floor. "Oh!" exclaimed the husband, "if you are going to play that game I will be up with you!" So he seized a tureen and smashed it against the crimson sofa. The lady, not to be outdone, upset the table, and so smashed all the crockery at one blow, and then dared her husband to go on. To show that he was as full of spirit as his wife, the gentleman flung a water goblet at the French clock on the mantle-piece, overturns his wife upon the floor, and darts the chair in which she was sitting through the window into the street—tosses the mirror which hung in the room after it. Having finished the work of destruction inside, he rushed into the street and began to demolish the chair and the mains of the mirror. While engaged in this work, a body of Police officers, who had been sent for, made their appearance, and took the spirited gentleman into custody. He asserted his right to destroy his own property, and remonstrated with the officers on their impertinent interference. The officers of the law admitted his right to destroy his property, but denied the lawfulness of his doing in the street; and for that offence they took him off to the station house—where we lost sight of him, and remain in profound ignorance of the winding up of the comedy.

N. Y. Mirror.

Gen. Taylor's Politics.—A correspondent of the *Galena Gazette*, says: Gen. Taylor, from his earliest youth, has been a warm admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and on his marriage, vowed that if blessed with children, his first born should be named after the sage of Monticello. He had children, but it happened, somewhat unfortunately, that his first was a girl. Determined, however, to execute his purpose, he called her Thomas Jefferson! She became the wife of Col. Jefferson Davis, commander of the 1st regiment of Mississippi infantry, in General Taylor's army.

The Hon. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, in a lecture which he delivered at Valley Green, before the Union Grays, the 17th February, 1847, made use of the following language:

Gentlemen, I am a man of peace, BUT RATHER THAN SEE THE RIGHTS OF MY COUNTRY LONGER TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT—HER TERRIBLES SEIZED BY FRAUD AND KEPT BY FORCE, I WOULD SAY TO ENGLAND, WELCOME WAR, PERSISTENCE, AND FAMINE.

The above words prove, conclusively and beyond successful controversy, two things, viz: That Morris Longstreth is not what the "Freeman" is endeavoring to make the people believe him to be—a peace party man—by quoting again and again the first seven words of the above paragraph; but that he, like every other good and true man, prefers peace to war. That Morris Longstreth, when war must come—when his country is involved in a war—is in favor of it—stands by his country.—*Perry Standard.*

SMALL POTATOES.—The Federal journals find great fault with Governor Shunk for having been in office a considerable length of time, and they assert that he has in the shape of official salary, drawn over \$70,000 from the public treasury. If this story were even true it would present a very good argument in favor of his re-election. It shows that the people of Pennsylvania know how to appreciate his valuable services. But the whole of the tale is not true. So far from Mr. Shunk receiving \$70,000 from the public purse, he never got the one-half of it. But suppose he had? Did he not earn every cent of it? And is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Mr. Shunk has devoted nearly his entire life to the interests and welfare of the State, and for every penny he received, the people received a full and fair equivalent in return. But is it not mean, for a man who receives his thousands yearly, from the people's pocket, in the shape of "protection," on his iron, to begrudge the mere pittance on an honest and efficient officer receives for his invaluable services. If Federalism could blush, it would surely change colour at such conduct. It is truly small potatoes—very small indeed. *Easton Argus.*

Notice & Caution.

CAUTION is hereby given to all persons against buying or selling, or in any way meddling with the following property, viz:—The interest of John Wallace in the wheat and oats now growing on the farm occupied by him, and the interest of the said Wallace in a lot of Rye on the farm of Joseph Jordan, and also one *Wind-Mill*, all in Lawrence township—as the said property was purchased by me at Constable's sale, and are only loaned to the said Wallace.

HUGH LEAVY.

May 27, 1847.

NEW FIRM.

Boot & Shoemaking.

CO-PARTNERSHIP having been entered into by the subscribers on the 21st day of April last, respectively announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by one of the above firm, adjoining George D. Larnich's hotel, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be glad to receive a liberal share of public patronage, pledging themselves to do all their work in the best manner, at reasonable prices, and at the shortest notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, and a reasonable credit allowed.

RICHARD MOSSOP.

JOHN H. HILBURN.

May 27, 1847.

CLEARFIELD BRIDGE WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE business at the above establishment will in future be conducted by James Forrest.

Particular attention will be given to the manufacture of *Cloth, Blankets, Baizes, &c. &c.*

Also—Carding and Felling. WOOL taken in exchange for Satinets, Flannels, &c.

All kinds of grain, and other country produce, delivered at the Factory, will be taken at the market price in payment for work done at this establishment.

April, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and general assortment of well selected spring and summer goods just received by the subscriber—consisting of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c.*, and everything else usually kept in a country store, all of which he will dispose of at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for lumber or country produce. Call and examine for yourselves.

F. P. HURXTAL.

May 20, 1847.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Ebenezer Magee, late of the borough of Clearfield, deceased—and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated.

MARY MAGEE, Adm'rx.

Clearfield, May 11, 1847.

CRANS & BROTHER,

AGENTS for the sale of *Dr. JAYNS Family Medicines*;

Dr. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Remedy—Painacea, Specific and Pill Remedy;

Dr. APPLETON'S Remedy for Deafness;

CANTRELL'S Compound Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla;

CANTRELL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder;

CANTRELL'S Alterative Pills;

SAND'S Sarsaparilla, &c., &c. &c. Have just received a fresh supply of the same.

Curwinstown, May 10.

Attend to this!

GEORGE RICHARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has located in this place, where he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

Which he intends carrying on in all its branches—pledging himself to do his work as well, as neat, and as CHEAP, as it can be done elsewhere in the county.

He occupies the shop on Front street, formerly occupied by M. A. Frank, and nearly opposite Hemphill's hotel, where he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He will receive regularly the Latest Fashions. April 12, '47.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Shimel, senior, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased—and that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated.

SAMUEL WARING, Executor.

Morris township, May 11, 1847.