

may, there are certainly indications that the Mexicans are determined on making another struggle, although it must again result in their utter discomfiture. After the successful storming of Cerro Gordo by Col. Harney, from which he drove a well fortified force of more than double his own number, there is nothing the American arms cannot do.

Some fears are manifested that an expression from Gen. Worth has been cut off by the rascally guerillas. He most certainly would have despatched a messenger; unless he had received direct orders to the contrary; yet no person has arrived. The first thing the guerillas know, a lot of them will be strung up one of these mornings.

There are occasional deaths among our wounded men, but the worst of those injured at Cerro Gordo are doing well.—Speaking of wounded men, I will relate one little incident. When Gen. Shields was brought out from the spot where he was wounded, to a place where several others had been taken, I happened to be present. After the wound of the gallant general had been dressed, the hurts of the others—perhaps there were some ten or fifteen of them—were attended to. Among them was one stout Illinois man, named Ford, the half of whose head at least appeared to have been carried away by a heavy cannon ball. One of our best surgeons, Dr. Wright, went up to the poor fellow when his time came, and to my astonishment commenced clipping the shattered portions of his face, jaw, and ear which still hung to him, and afterwards dressed the wound as well as circumstances would admit. I say wound; it was worse than a wound, and a description of it would be too horrible. The battle was now over, and every moment they were bringing in some fresh victim of the result of the recent strife. It seemed to me that others needed the services of the good surgeon more than did the unfortunate individual in question—his case was certainly hopeless. There were arms and legs to amputate, balls to extract, and the writhings of the wounded showed how much they needed the surgeons' offices; yet he continued with the Illinois man until he had patched his shattered head and bound it up as well as he was able. This was on the 18th of April.

Two or three days since, when nearly a month had passed away, I met Doctor Wright here in the streets of Jalapa, and asked him long the man in question lived. If I was ever astonished in my life, it was when he told me that he was still alive, and what was more, that he was well and hearty! A portion of his face, his jaws on one side, and his ear are gone, but the man will soon be strong enough to shoulder his musket again, and is said to be more anxious than ever to have another turn with the Mexicans.

Four men belonging to the army are to undergo most severe punishment this afternoon; they are to receive thirty-nine lashes each, in the plaza, and to have their heads shaved, and after the word 'robber' is pasted on each of their backs they are to be drummed out of camp. This thing of publicly whipping a man is most degrading; but their crime was the premeditated robbery of the house of a Mexican, and under circumstances deserving of the most severe punishment. Three of them belonged to the 4th Artillery, and one to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment.

May 20.—We are still without further positive news of Gen. Worth, and it is now almost certain that his despatches are cut off. He would hardly enter so rich and populous a city as Puebla without sending an official account of it to Gen. Scott—at least such is the impression.

The Mexicans here have news from the city of Mexico which we cannot get hold of, their own couriers doubtless running regularly. One of them told me last night that fifteen battalions of the National Guard have been thoroughly organized at the capital, that fortifications are already in process of construction at or near Rio Frio, that the bells have been run up into cannon, and that the owners of an iron foundry at the city of Mexico, Englishmen, have been compelled to cast balls on the promise of remuneration hereafter.—Understand, distinctly, that I get all this from a Mexican, and that it must be taken with allowances; but that there is now a prospect of another fight, and a hard one, is considered certain by many. To my thinking it will depend much upon the result of the election of President, news of which has not as yet reached the Americans here. If Herrera has been chosen, and there certainly was a party in his favor, it may be put down as a guaranty that peace measures will prevail. On the other hand, if Santa Anna has been elected, or a friend of his, the struggle may be protracted and another stand made this side of the capital. It is now certain that Santa Anna was not at the city of Mexico to control the late election in person, although his approach with an armed force may have had some effect upon the States of Puebla and Mexico.

The four individuals I spoke of yesterday as having been guilty of robbery, received a portion of their sentence last evening, and the rest this morning. A most disgraceful figure did they cut, marching through the streets with their heads shaved, the word 'robber' pinned upon their backs, and a band of music playing the 'Rogue's March' immediately in their rear. Their names were Henry Reed, Hugh Duane, and Benj. Potter, of the 4th Artillery, and D. F. Revalon, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter was found guilty of horse-stealing; the three former of breaking twice into the house of the same Mexican, and with

threats and violence, robbing him of every thing he possessed. Hard and degrading as was their punishment, every one says it was deserved.

The advent of the American troops in any part of this country gives the population and distinct frights: the first is when they hear of the approach of 'los Yankees,' for such have been the reports circulated by the Government that they honestly believe that their houses are to be robbed, their wives and daughters violated, and every species of outrage committed; the second fright is when they hear that the Americans are to leave them, for they soon learn that their trade is better, that they have greater protection, and that the laws of the strangers are more wholesome, liberal, and give greater safety than they have ever enjoyed under their own. They have been buying and selling, too, have been trafficking with the Americans, contrary to the express injunctions of their rulers, and now it is their own people, their own lawless and half-fed soldiery, that they really fear the worst. A day of sorrow will that be for Mexico when the Americans leave it, although, for one, I believe that that day is far distant. As long as the military hold supremacy in the country, our armies certainly cannot evacuate it.

The train which started up under escort of Capt. Walker and Ruff arrived yesterday, and it is now said that an onward movement to-morrow has been decided upon. A great excitement has been caused here on its being ascertained that not less than 12 loads of sutler's stores had been found scattered thro' the train, to the great detriment of the service. Arrests are talked of, and I suppose that several will take place. Many essentials for the use of the army were absolutely left behind to make room for the goods and baggage of private individuals.

Yours, &c. G. W. K. P. S.—11 o'clock, A. M.—The stage is just in from Puebla, but I have little time to collect and write off the news.—All was quiet at Puebla, and the people appeared to be well enough satisfied under Gen. Worth.

Santa Anna, it is said, did not stop at San Martin, but kept on towards the capital after his lancers had been defeated this side of Puebla by Gen. Worth. There is a report that Gen. Valencia, with 14,000 men, is to meet our army this side of Mexico, but there are so many reports, that we can make little out of them.

### FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA. The mail of this morning brings us full files of English papers by this arrival up to the 19th ult. From these, and from the New York journals, we make out our summary of foreign intelligence.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the news to the commercial classes is particularly important. The smallness of the stocks of grain all over Europe, and the consequent scarcity of provisions, became more and more felt, and high as prices were previously, a further and important advance had taken place in the value of breadstuffs, as well in this country as in many of the near continental ports, within the fortnight ending on the 18th.

The supply in the kingdom to carry them on to next harvest, and the doubt generally entertained, whether enough will reach England from foreign countries to make up for the home deficiency, were the causes of the late advances; and we must admit that the shortness of the supplies from the growers—the rapid diminution of the stock in the granaries at the different maritime ports, and the general tone of the advices from abroad, have afforded ample grounds for apprehension.

Wheat had, however, reached so high a point, as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes. A greatly contracted consumption would therefore follow, and this would perhaps be the means of staying any further immediate rise on the present value of wheat.

It was stated in the French Chamber of Peers, on the 10th ult., by the minister of commerce and agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. Notwithstanding this prospect, the markets continue to rise in various parts of France.

The account of an investment by the Emperor of Russia in the English funds had produced a great sensation in Paris.—It deprived the recent investment in the French funds of its character of exclusive friendship to the French Government.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—We regret to find that the number of hands thrown out of employment in Manchester, by the closing of the mills, is on the increase—(2,000 more being out of work on the 10th than there were on the 1st inst.)—and that, consequently, distress is extending more widely amongst our working population. The very high and still advancing price of provisions of course aggravates the pressure, and increases the privation and suffering; while the continued, though at last, we hope, somewhat abating torrent of Irish immigration, has brought with it the consequences which we have, from the first, anticipated—overcrowding of lodging-houses, and consequent disease.—Manchester Guardian.

### Ireland and Europe.

The picture of the state of suffering in Ireland, and also on the continent, which we annex, is most appalling. In this instance, it is not a single country, but all the nations of Europe have, to a certain extent, taken the alarm. The laws of specie

pend, so intense is the hunger of the inhabitants, and like beasts of prey they seize upon food wherever they can find it. In other places the vigor and energy of the inhabitants have wasted away, and the starving crowds, unable to make an effort, sink into the grasp of death.

Dublin, May 15.—There are again very unfavorable reports of the ravages of pestilence, especially in the northern province. In Monaghan the pestilence is very destructive. "Fever," says the Monaghan Standard, "is rapidly compassing its about. The fever hospital has triple its number of patients, and the town is infested with crowds of mendicant vagrants from every quarter of the island, yet, in this position of danger, it is found impracticable to establish a board of health, although the government has expressly provided an act of Parliament for the purpose."

The Evening Post says: "There are still many districts where nothing practical has been done, or—what is equally bad and more disgraceful—relief committees are resorting to tricks and pretences to delay the adoption of relief for the destitute."

Dublin, May 16.—The Limerick papers, received this morning, contain detailed accounts of the conflict between the police and an armed body of the peasantry, near Rathkeale, in that county.

Dreadful riots in Limerick and Clare.—Conflicts with the Police.—Further accounts of riotous proceedings have been received from Ennistymon, county of Clare, and Rathkeale, county of Limerick. In the former place an attack was made on a soup kitchen; the police fired and two women were wounded. In Rathkeale, an armed party of peasants, at 3 o'clock in the morning, fired on the police, one of whom was wounded; the police returned the fire, and killed one of the party. The only accounts received are the following, which appear in the Dublin Evening Post:

ENNISTYMON, May 13.—At 5 o'clock, p. m., a crowd of people attempted to force their way into the courthouse, where the soup boiler had been established, but had been repulsed by the police. The people pelted the police with stones, one of which cut the resident magistrate (Mr. Bell) on the head. The police fired by his orders, when two women were slightly wounded. The mob then fled in all directions.

RATHKEALE, May 14.—A strong constabulary patrol, at 3 o'clock, a. m., came up at Lisheent with a party of fifteen armed men, whom they at once challenged. The party immediately fired on the constabulary—one policeman was wounded in the finger. The police returned the fire, when the party ran away, but one of them fired again upon the police, who returned the shot with fatal effect.

The Cork Register, of yesterday, contains the following account of the riotous proceedings in that county:

"SERIOUS RIOTS AT CASTLEMARTYR.—The town of Castlemartyr was thrown into the greatest state of excitement and alarm on Thursday last, in consequence of the entrance of a large number of laborers from the neighborhood of Ballymacoda, within a mile and a half of that place, who marched into the town to the number of several hundreds, and demanded assistance and relief.

Rumors were rife on Saturday, thro' the country, that it was the intention of the peasantry to assemble in large masses on Monday, and attack and sack the mills at Killeagh; in consequence of which, two companies of infantry were marched on Sunday for their protection; but up to the writing of this paragraph, no account of any riot having taken place there has been received.

Cloyne was also the scene of similar riots, and a threat was held out that if they did not get work or bread, they would return on Monday and destroy the town; but the timely arrival of the soldiery, who at present are stationed there, frustrated the intentions of the rioters, and at present all remains tranquil."

DEATH IN GERMANY.—Prague May 2.—Private letters state that there have been riots in Commotun, and also in Eger and Leitmeritz, directed against foreign corn dealers. They were pursued out of Eger with showers of stones as far as Waldsassen, and in Leitmeritz a speculator in corn had both his ears cut off! Disturbances were almost apprehended at Aussig. In the Riessengeberge the people mix flour with wheat straw, and where this cannot be obtained, they are compelled to use hay ground to powder, which they mix with rye flour and oatmeal.

From the Harrisburg, Democratic Union.

### Who are the Friends of the People?

Who are the friends of the people and the tax-payers, the Democratic party or the mongrel Federal Whig party? This is a question demanding the serious attention of every reflecting citizen of the State. During the last session of the Legislature a bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote, to give the public works of Pennsylvania to a company, for the paltry sum of about seven millions of dollars. The Whigs of that body, led on by the distinguished Senator from the county of Allegheny, the Hon. George Darsie, voted for this destructive measure to a man, and carried the bill through and sent it to the House of Representatives.

Near the close of the session, the Whig members of the House (attempted to force it through that body, under the operation of the previous question, without amendment and without debate.

In this effort they were defeated by the indomitable courage and determination of the Democratic members, for which they were denounced in the most unmeasured

terms by the leading organs of Federal Whiggery.

We wish the whole people of Pennsylvania could have witnessed this legislative exhibition, and have seen the determination of the Federal Whigs on the one side, to surrender the property of the State to an irresponsible corporation for a mere nominal sum, and the patriotic energy of the Democratic members, on the other side, to prevent the consummation of one of the most vile and destructive schemes to the interests of the State, that has been originated since the days that the Whigs and traitors incorporated the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. This nefarious attempt ought alone to destroy the confidence of the people in any party that will sustain men who are so reckless of the public good—men who, when they obtain a little temporary power by accident, seem maddened with ambition to excel each other in the invention of schemes to destroy the liberties and interests of the people.

Yet to our utter astonishment, the Federal mongrels of Allegheny county, a county deeply interested in retaining the control of the public works in the hands of the State, have, regardless of the public interests, again presented George Darsie as a candidate for re-election, thereby fully identifying themselves as a party with the action of their representatives, in the attempt to give away our canals and railroads.

This very year, from present appearances, the net income from our canals and railroads will be about one million of dollars, sufficient to pay the interest upon twenty millions of the public debt.

### Federalism Rebuked.

We noticed a few days since, says the Pennsylvania, of Wednesday last, in the Pittsburg Journal, an infamous and insulting paragraph, in reference to the Wayne Guards of Millin co., Capt. CALDWELL, and the "Independent Greys" of Bedford county, Capt. TAYLOR, who had arrived in that city a few days previous, on their way to Mexico, strikingly illustrating the meanness of Federalism, and has subjected that party to a withering rebuke from one of its own members. So gross was the indignity offered to these companies, that Captains CALDWELL and TAYLOR felt called upon to reply in the most public manner possible, and issued a card to the public, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"The paragraph alluded to denominates many of the soldiers as mere 'striplings,' and gives this as evidence that the Administration has ceased to be very particular in the choice of men"—thus attempting to create the impression that these companies are made up of the refuse and offscouring of creation. Not satisfied with giving utterance to this wicked slander, the paragraph goes further, and says that the 'exigencies' of the war are too great to allow any great nicety in the selection of recruits; and winds up with the patriotic prophesy, that most of them will meet a premature grave! Such sentiments, if uttered by a real Mexican, would not surprise any one; but that the editor of a newspaper, professing to be an American, should thus attempt to disgrace a body of as fine young men as ever shouldered a musket is a mystery to us that we are unable to solve. The 'Guards,' and the 'Greys' are composed principally of the sons of the most respectable farmers in Bedford and Millin counties, and their courteous and upright conduct has endeared them to all whose good opinions are worth having.—Although the editor of the Journal may look upon them as 'striplings,' and sneer at the Government for having accepted them into the service, we would be sorry indeed if we did not believe that the very least 'stripling' in the ranks possessed a spirit of patriotism and love of country to which the editor of the Journal is an entire stranger.

"One of the undersigned (Capt. Caldwell) has always been, and is yet, a member of the Whig party; but he takes this occasion to say, that he looks upon the Commercial Journal as any thing else than a credit to the party; and, in taking leave of Pittsburg, he cannot but express his utter contempt for a man who, in attempting to give a backhanded thrust at the administration, inflicts gross injustice upon nearly 200 young men, who are at heart as good as himself in every respect. We trust our friends at home will not readily forget the insult offered to us by a print that is better calculated to be the organ of the Mexicans than of a portion of American citizens.

JAMES CALDWELL,  
On behalf of Wayne Guards.  
S. M. TAYLOR,  
On behalf of Independent Greys.

The Tunkhannock Patriot of the 2d says:—Francis Basler, convicted of the murder of Robert Atkinson, and who escaped from the Jail of this county in January 1845, has been recaptured at Buena Vista, Mexico. Basler was employed as teamster attached to the Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and was recognized by Mr. Luther Adkins, of the Ohio Volunteers, and formerly of this county. Sheriff Kelly received last week two letters, one from Gov. Shunk, and one from Buena Vista, notifying him of Basler's arrest—and, of what further we are uninformed, but it is expected that he is on his way back to his old quarters, strongly ironed, and well-guarded.

The Carlisle Democrat of the 2d says:—On Monday morning last, the mail carrier between this place and Centreville,

while proceeding with his charge to the latter place, was overtaken by a thunder shower, and when within a few miles of his destination, a body of the electric fluid descended, striking the chain which secures the bag, and completely capsize the horse and rider. We are pleased to learn, however, that no material injury was sustained by either the horse or rider, barring the loss of the rider's coat tail, which was completely torn into shreds!

### 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 Shimmel, 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.

### 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—Panacea, 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.

### 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 Fulling.  
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. HURXTHAL.  
May 20, 1847.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of J. V. E. Anderson, late of Jordan township, Clearfield county, dec'd.—and that all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated.

JOHN THOMPSON,  
BENJ. S. ROBERTS,  
Executors.  
Jordan tp. May 4, 1847.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas McCracken, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, dec'd.—therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated.

JAS. T. MCCracken, Adm'rx.  
Jordan tp. April 9, 1847.