

From the New Orleans Picayune—extra, Nov. 22.

### Later from Vera Cruz.

The propeller Edith, Capt. Couillard, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brazos. She left Vera Cruz on the 8th—three days later than our former advices.

There appears to have been no later arrival from the city of Mexico, and we are left in uncertainty as to what time the train left the city of Mexico.

The *Arco Iris* of the 8th publishes a letter from its correspondent at Jalapa. We translate a portion of it:

I have a letter from Queretaro of the 25th of October, from which I learn that there were seventy-one deputies then in the city, although some of them were ill. But it is known that several others were on their way thither; and it is believed that there would very shortly be a sufficient number there to open the session.

The first business would be the election of provisional President of the republic, for which post the following gentlemen were candidates: Sr. Pena y Pena, Gen. Herrera, and Gen. Almonte. They write me that news has reached them of designs formed in the city of Mexico, by the stock-jobbers, those bloodsuckers of the nation, who perceiving that they cannot now introduce a monarchy into Mexico, for there is nobody who would be willing to purchase the war, and govern the nation without its sympathies—propose to form two great States, and to annex them to the American Union. But as this design of these vipers is only to enable them to enjoy in peace the fruits of their rapine, the nation will look with indignation upon these schemes, and will rather be at once annihilated than voluntarily consent to the loss of its independence.

The *Arco Iris* gives the statement of the forces which the Mexicans now have in the field, at different points, at \$1,000.

The following paragraph is from the *Arco Iris*:

Gen. Rea, who has acquired so great celebrity by his attack upon the garrison of Puebla, is a Spaniard by birth. During the war of independence he was an officer of the Spanish army. Having been taken prisoner by General Bravo at a time when no quarters were given by either army, the old General generously spared his life, and soon after gave him his own sister in marriage.

At the same time Rea forswore his native land, and until now he has remained always in the Mexican ranks.

The saving of Rea's life by Bravo, recalls to our mind a deed of that General which should never be forgotten. Rea was one of the 300 Spanish prisoners who were so nobly liberated by Bravo on the very day that he received the news of his own father having been shot by orders of the viceroy.

The following letter, addressed to our correspondent in Vera Cruz, gives the latest news we have of General Patterson's train, and we add to it a letter of the latest date from Vera Cruz:

**PUNTE NACIONAL, Oct. 4, 1847.**  
Agreeably to promise, I send—or rather write, for there is no knowing when it will reach you—a few lines informing you of our whereabouts, the progress of Gen. Patterson's division, &c. We reached Santa Fe on the evening of the first day, without one occurrence of any incident of importance; and things being somewhat in disorder, as you are aware is always the case at the commencement of a march, we got under motion at rather a late hour next morning. The column moved on in good order during the day, nothing happening, except the occasional loss of a mule or horse, to the next encampment, San Juan, about two leagues short of this place, where we encamped for the night at an early hour, it being considered imprudent, at least by the commanding general, to press the troops, most of them new in the service. At the commencement of the march, especially as the day was sultry, as had been the preceding one, one man, who had fallen in the rear of the column, I am informed, was shot; but who he was, or how he came to lag, I cannot state. Early this morning the train proceeded towards this point, and had not proceeded far when we were met by a number of soldiers, who informed us they had left Puebla with a train for Vera Cruz, which we found at the bridge, and which will have reached you long ere this letter does. Before reaching here, and about 3 miles back, information reached General Patterson, who was in advance, that a large party of guerrillas were about to make descent upon the train. A halt was ordered, and Col. Jack Hays ascended a tree to reconnoitre with a glass, reported no enemy in sight—train still advancing; which report accepted, we moved on to the bridge, where we arrived about 10 o'clock. General Patterson and staff occupying General Santa Anna's residence as headquarters. Here we found Colonel Hughes's command, composed of the Baltimore battalion and the 13th Infantry.

To-day, about 1 o'clock, a commissioner from Padre Jarauta, named Don Gonzales Cuito, who reports himself a Veracruzano, and the son of a somewhat distinguished citizen of your place, paid General P. a visit with peace propositions in his mouth, if not in his pocket; and informed the Gen. that the padre was tired of the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' and wished to come under the protection of the United States government, and return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, & wished Gen. P.'s safeguard therefor.

Gen. P. very coolly informed his commissioner, that if he (the padre) wished to return to Vera Cruz, as a good citizen, to immediately disperse his command and proceed instantly to the city of the

True Cross, and no one would molest him; and added, by way of incentive, that he should certainly hang every guerrilla he caught. The Don then very prudently asked the General's safeguard for himself alone, which was not granted, and he straightway departed, no doubt pleased with the result of his mission. He said Jarauta was at a point some thirty leagues from here.

Active preparation is being made for the departure of the command early tomorrow morning. The Baltimore battalion accompany us; and the 13th Infantry, and a few other troops, are left to garrison this point. There are perhaps some fifty sick here, but the health of the command is generally good.

I will write you again the first opportunity.

From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 24.

### Latest News from Mexico.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived last night, direct from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the evening of the 18th inst. To the politeness of Captain Windle we are indebted for the prompt transmission of our packages of letters and papers.

Among the passengers by the Alabama, we notice the names of Maj. Gen. Quitman, Brig. Gen. Shields, Major Boardman, and Capt. C. M. Clay, of the Encarnacion prisoners.

The news is not important. Our letters from our correspondent "Mustang," at the capital, are to the 8th inst. Congress was still in session at Queretaro at the latest dates. A rumor was prevalent that the members were about to quit Queretaro, and assemble in the city of Morelia.

Santa Anna had at last accounts arrived at Orizaba with a force of about 1,500 ragged soldiers. In alluding to the order of Pena y Pena, in depriving Santa Anna of his command, the *Arco Iris* says: "If the President, Pena y Pena, meant by the order that he sent him to Huamantla, that this chief should be deprived of all command in the army, he must have been greatly disappointed, for General Santa Anna has yet a brigade under his orders."

From the same paper of the 18th, we hastily glean the following items:

The road to Mexico, according to the persons who came down with the last train, presents every where the most complete scene of waste and desolation. At the approach of the Americans, the inhabitants of the villages abandon their houses and run away to conceal themselves in the woods. The churches have been converted into hospitals or stables by the troops of both armies, and the whole way is strewn with the skeletons of horses, shreds of uniforms, broken wagons, &c.

It is rumored that the Mexicans are gathering all their forces to attack the train on its return to the capital; but if Santa Anna puts a finger in the pie, it will turn out all talk and no cider.

The same night in which the American train halted at Tejuapalco, Gen. Rea was encamped at Ojo de Agua, a place on the road, which is about twenty miles from Perote; but Rea did not dare to attack the Americans, although he had been reinforced with all the cavalry of Gen. Alvarez.

Of the social intercourse between the Mexicans and Americans at the capital, the *American Star* of the 8th inst. says:

"We have taken repeated occasions to express our gratification at the evidences, which every day presents, that the Mexican people are fast learning to entertain a more just appreciation of the American character. They evince a disposition to do justice to those who have been calumniated, and to extend to them the courtesies of life. We are speaking rather of the intelligent and cultivated portion of the citizens, than of those who give no tone to society, and exert no influence upon it."

Intercourse between the former and educated Americans is fast increasing. Whether at the theatre or in the streets, it is getting to be no uncommon thing to see an American gentleman by the side of a Mexican or Spanish lady, showing her that attention and courtesy which are the characteristics of the intercourse between the ladies and gentlemen in every part of the United States. We say, we rejoice at those evidences of kindly and friendly feelings on the part of the intelligent people of the city."

The governors of the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca recognize the authority of Pena y Pena as constitutional, and pledge their efforts to sustain it. The bishop of Guadalajara also recognizes the new government, and avows his determination to co-operate with it in saving the country.

**EXCHANGE OF VISITS.**—Day before yesterday, General Scott and suite, in full dress, visited the Archbishop, and yesterday that dignitary returned the compliment, and remained in the General's quarters some time.

**PAEDES.**—The movements of this individual appear to be watched with a great deal of interest by a large portion of the Mexicans. His sudden passage from Cuba to Vera Cruz was somewhat inexplicable, and his escape from the latter city still more so. The next we hear of him is, in the vicinity of this city, and said to be seriously indisposed. This again is contradicted, and now we find him addressing his countrymen in regard to the present state of affairs and the future prospect of the republic. His known monarchical principles make him an object of suspicion among all friends of the republic, and we are not surprised to find the leading journals in Mexico loud in his condemnation. For instance, *El Meridiano* of Sunday last, in announcing that he has issued an address to his fellow citizens, in which he

gives, at some length, the reasons which induced him to return to the republic, speaks of him in somewhat severe terms. It says that "a general, who ought to have been engaged in defending his country from foreign invasion, has turned his back and his arms upon her, its unworthy of being employed by any administration."

What security can such a man promise to the nation, he himself being the main cause of her present troubles? None. Because he who has failed to do his duty once, will fail a hundred times? This is severe language, and may be merited. Certain it is, there is a strong feeling manifested against Paredes by the prominent journals of the republic. His monarchical prejudices are probably the ground of this, and we doubt whether such a man is destined to bring order and regularity out of the chaos and confusion which surround the republic.

He will hardly have the power, in the present position of parties in the republic, even if he had the inclination. We hope some master-spirit may yet arise, who, looking to the best interests of the Mexican republic, will exert the energies of his mind to restore her to the position she once occupied in the eyes of the world. This can only be done by her doing ample justice; in the first place, to the people of the United States, whose government, while its army has been everywhere victorious, has yet, with a spirit of great magnanimity, made honorable propositions of peace. But this is not a subject upon which we propose to enlarge at this time.

*American Star, Nov. 7.*

**THE WOUNDED.**—We are pleased to see so many officers and soldiers getting out into the street, having sufficiently recovered from their wounds to do so. It is strange, indeed, that some who were slightly wounded in the leg or arm, died from the effects of the wound, whilst others shot through the body and in the head survived, and are fast recovering. There is something about it which we cannot understand. Capt. Scantland, an old friend of ours, who left the first Tennessee regiment to take command of a company in the new levy, was shot through the head, the ball entering near one eye and coming out at the opposite temple. None thought he would live a day, and now we understand he is not only alive, but has made his appearance in the streets on foot.—*Id.*

(Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.)  
**CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8, 1847.**

We are all at a perfect stand and anxiously awaiting the disposition of our Government. The city is much more quiet than it has been for many years; indeed, it is as well regulated as any city in any country. The only difficulties occurring are caused by an occasional drunken soldier falling in with the lepers at night, which usually result in the assassination of the soldier. Many of the families who left during the siege are now returning to their homes. The wounded are recovering, and the general health of the army is good. Day before yesterday the Archbishop paid a visit to Gen. Scott. His Holiness was received with marked distinction by the General-in-chief, and I should not be surprised if the General's affability and easy style of conversation somewhat pleased him, at least for the moment.

It is absolutely impossible to conjecture what course the politics of this country will take. The discordant factions are jarring, each jealous lest the other should conclude a peace and be left in power.

The democrats (puros) have been endeavoring for many years to break down the privileged establishments of the church & military, and are now striving to accomplish their object through us. For that reason they are striving to prolong the war and prevent, by sowing the seeds of discord and anarchy, the present party in power from taking any measures that may lead to a peace. Senor D. Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Relations, has called a meeting of the Governors of the several States, for the purpose of saying whether they are in favor of prolonging the war, and if they are, that they shall pledge themselves to furnish the necessary men and supplies to prosecute it. The meeting was intended to have taken place some time this month, but in anticipation of it, some of the Governors of different States have visited the Government at Queretaro, and returned to their homes, taking active measures in support of the present Government, who are evidently desirous of concluding a peace. *El Progreso*, the State paper of Guanajuato, of Oct. 31, says "it has been assured that the Governor intends making a peregrination to the different towns of the State, for the purpose of making speeches to the people, in order to excite a spirit of peace, which his Excellency says, has already commenced to revive." The Bishop of Guadalajara also recognizes the Government of Pena y Pena, and avows his determination to give it his earnest support. The States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca have also made a similar determination. With this additional support, one would be led to believe the present party in power would be enabled to pursue whatever policy they might please; but there is so little confidence to be placed in anything that the Mexicans say, that there is always room for doubt. A last they have been enabled to get a meeting of Congress at Queretaro, which assembled on the 2d of this month, and are already beginning to make demonstrations towards a revolution, which seems to be the universal means taken by the weaker party to overthrow the stronger. The Pena y Pena Government, it appears, will have to contend with the friends of Santa Anna and the Puros. The former is endeavoring to rally the old army in his favor, & the latter exerting themselves to prevent the Government from doing anything at all.

The election for President has been postponed; when it comes on, Campido will likely be the candidate of the Puros and of the Moderates. I think it will lay between Pena y Pena, Godoy, and Hernandez. Almonte, who stood prominent a short time since, being, for the present, apparently dropped.

Santa Anna has written another address to the Mexicans at Tehuacan, & although he has been stripped of every vestige of power by the Constitutional Government, still he ranks himself as President *ad interim* and General in Chief of the Army. A few days since we had the news of the death of Gen. Herrera, but have since learned that his health is improving.

The remains of the Mexican army are scattered about in small bodies, where they can be most easily supported—not more than 500 at any one point.

The French population are making a good deal of disturbance, but to no effect, on account of Col. Harney having flung one of their countrymen. It appears the fellow had been flogging his wife, & 'kicking up a row' in general. After he was arrested, he continued to be uproarious, and the Colonel cooled the fire of his enthusiasm by administering a little of the oil of raw-hide, which 'served him right'; because, in the first place, 'he had no business to get drunk'; in the second place, 'he had no business to whip his wife'; in the third place, 'if he had no respect for himself or any body else, he ought to be taught it.' And I don't know if the method adopted is not the best, because he will be sure to recollect it.

**VERA CRUZ, Mexico Nov. 14th.**—The next train which is to go up in command of General Marshall, is rapidly augmenting by the numerous troops arriving almost daily from all points. Of it I shall have more to say hereafter. The principal matter now engrossing public attention—at least, that of our business men—is the rapid advance to this city of the "train" from the city of Mexico. It is in command of Col. Harney, who brings with him 2,000 men, 1200 of whom are reported to be on the sick list, together with 500 wagons for clothing—stores for the army above. The fact is fully appreciated here by the Mexican merchants, all or nearly all of whom are and have been busily employed packing goods for their respective agents in the city for weeks past. This activity in business, it must be borne in mind, is confined to the old resident merchants here, who are long established—the new comers seem scarcely to have commenced operations yet, and will not, it is supposed, until the sutlers come down, whose supplies have been exhausted in the late campaign. A fellow-citizen of yours, M. Duperu, who went up with General Scott, as sutler, some months ago, arrived here this morning. He, in company with four other persons left the city along with the train, but parted company with it at Puebla, from which point they started, on their own hook, 'came over the mountains, thereby shortening the journey considerably, and report that they did not see on the entire route which they travelled above a dozen guerrillas.

In fact, every one who has arrived here from above lately, reports the roads as being remarkably quiet. I conversed with a person, who, with his brother and two servants, travelled the entire distance from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, and he acknowledged that although apprehensive of danger when starting, that he was most agreeably surprised to find that the travelling all through had at length become perfectly safe. It must be remembered, though that the travellers were Mexicans—the one I spoke of, however, speaks English, having been educated in the United States. He speaks very warmly of the new state of affairs in the city, and seems to be of opinion that a new era is about to dawn on his unfortunate and much ill-used native country.

From the various accounts received here within the last few days, it is presumed that Gen. Patterson and his train are now at Jalapa.

**By Magnetic Telegraph.**

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.  
**A new Revolution in Mexico—Gen. Ampudia killed—The scheme of Paredes—Opposition to peace—Movements of the Mexican Congress.**

**LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.**  
The steamboat Pritona, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day, and having left that city on the 26th ultimo, brings later dates than you have received by mail.—The papers furnish additional items of Mexican intelligence received by the Alabama from Vera Cruz. The publication of the *Genius of Liberty* has been stopped, and the editor thrown into prison.

A revolution had broken out at Guadalajara, with the design of elevating Gomez Farias to the Presidency. A sanguinary conflict ensued between the troops and the mob opposed to him, headed by the priests. In the action General Ampudia and many others attached to the party of Farias, were killed, and in the end the church party triumphed.

Paredes was at Tulcingo and had openly pronounced in favor of his monarchical scheme, seconded by the garrisons at Mazatlan.

The Mexican population still exhibit an unquenchable hatred for the Americans, and express no desire for peace.

The Mexican Congress had moved from Queretaro to Morelia, to get rid of the military by which it was overawed.

Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Iruetula, intending to make an attempt upon the next train. Bustamante, who had gone to Queretaro,

has a force of 6000 men at his command near the city of Mexico.

Cannals had been encountered by a small American force, and defeated with some loss.

### COMMISSION & FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE undersigned having located themselves at Mile-burg, at the head of Bald Eagle Canal Navigation, intend conducting the Forwarding and Commission Business, and solicit the friendship of the Farmers, Merchants, and others having produce to forward from the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, and other parts, and the patronage of Merchants who may want storage on their goods purchased in the cities.

From thirty years' experience in the Commission and Packet Business in the city of Baltimore, they hope to be able by strict attention, to render satisfaction to those employing them. They will be provided with store-house room for Grain and Goods, and yard room for storing Plaster, Coal, Lumber, Iron, &c. Grain and Lumber will be forwarded to a branch of their house in Baltimore, or to Philadelphia, to an experienced house there, whichever market may offer the best inducements, having quotations three times a week from each city.

Assuring those who favor them with their business, that no effort shall be wanting to give satisfaction, and that they may depend on quick sales, and returns of funds promptly made.

ELY BALDERSTON & CO. Agents.  
Corner of the Canal and Turnpike, Mileburg.  
REFERENCES—VALENTINE & THOMAS, Gen. JAMES IRVIN, ROTHROCK & LEIB.

Freight and storage to be paid on delivery of Goods: sep. 25.—6m.

ROBERT WALLACE, W. A. WALLACE,  
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. CLEARFIELD, PA.

**R. & W. A. WALLACE.**  
Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the several courts of Clearfield, Blair & Elk counties. Business entrusted to either of the partners, will receive the care and attention of both. sep. 16 '47.

### NEW JEW STORE.

**SELIGSBERGER & BLOOM.**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, Ready made Clothing, Shirts, &c., Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars, Clocks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, China, Queensware, &c. They will sell first quality Syrup Molasses, for 87½ cents per gallon, and other kinds in proportion.

They will dispose of their goods very low for cash—almost at cost and carriage. Country produce taken in exchange, and the highest price paid for Timber and Sawed Lumber, Furs and Clover Seed—part Cash. Also Horses and Cattle. Curwensville, Nov. 4th, 1847.

**Fall and Winter GOODS.**

**JOHN PATTON, jr.** having just returned from Philadelphia, is now receiving a very large and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Saddlery, Books & Stationary, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars, Umbrellas, Carpets, carpet-chain, cotton-yarn, Confectionaries, Oils, Paints, Clocks, Sole-leather, Nails and Glass, Stoves and Stove-pipe, Ropes, &c.

In a word, every article usually kept in a country store, which will be sold LOWER than ever offered in Clearfield county. Country produce, LUMBER and FURS of all kinds, taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he invites the public to call and examine for themselves, both as to quality and price. His stock is unusually large, and ALL FRESH—no old goods on hand. Curwensville, Oct. 4, 1847.

**New Fall & Winter GOODS.**

**BIGLER & Co.** are just now receiving at their old stand in the borough of Clearfield, a large, extensive and carefully selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

And although the cost of transportation is greater, they will dispose of their stock at as reasonable rates as they have done in time past.

Their stock consists of the usual varieties of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c.; but their assortment of

WINTER HATS and CAPS—BONNETS—BOOTS and SHOES, Deserve particular attention.

nov. 4th, '47.

**BLANKS for sale at this office.**