

ments. They will read them. When we send to them English documents, they distrust—they have no confidence—they will not read, because they are never sure but it may contain some fresh Yankee recommendation of pills, nostrums, or other humbuggery; some device to draw money out of their pockets, and take them in. Hence the little regard paid to your English tracts. But give them the report in good, honest Dutch, and they will read, carefully read, and ponder. The persons to whom far the greatest share of the documents (printed at great expense to this State and the nation) are sent, never read them at all; no, never. They are used for wrapping paper, and to wipe the razor upon, but not for instruction. Not so with my German constituency. They read and take care of these German public documents, laying them by for reference, just what we publish them for. Yes, sir, I have seen them, with a string-loop in the corner, hung up under the glass, with the almanac.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 7.

### Later from Mexico.

The schooner Eleanor, Capt. Jones, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 29th ult. She was in company with the barque St. Mary and the schooner Robert Mills, both for this port. The United States transport steamer Washington was to sail on the same day.

From the Free American we learn that Captain Fairchild, of the Louisiana mounted volunteers, returned from the city of Mexico on the 26th ult., having left the capital on the 18th, four days later than our previous advices. We extract freely from the Free American's selections from the papers brought down by Capt. Fairchild: we have not received any letters by this arrival.

The following orders, by Gen. Scott, require no explanation from us:

### GENERAL ORDERS, No. 376.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, December, 15, 1847.

1. This army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the republic of Mexico, until the latter shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the government of the United States.

2. On the occupation of the principal point or points in any State, the payment to the federal government of this republic of all taxes or dues, of whatever name or kind, heretofore—say in the year 1844—payable to or collected by that government, is absolutely prohibited, as all such taxes or dues will be demanded of the proper civil authorities for the support of the army of occupation.

3. The State and federal district of Mexico being already so occupied, as well as the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Tamaulipas, the usual taxes or dues, heretofore contributed by the same to the federal government, will be considered as due and payable to this army, from the beginning of the present month, & will early be demanded of the civil authorities of the said States and district, under rules and penalties which shall be duly announced and enforced.

4. Other States of the republic, as the California, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, &c., &c., already occupied by the forces of the United States, though not under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief, will conform to the prescriptions of this order, except in such State or States where a different system has been adopted with the sanction of the government at Washington.

5. The internal taxes or dues referred to are: 1, direct taxes; 2, duties on the production of gold and silver; 3, melting and assaying dues; 4, the tobacco rent; 5, the rent of stamped paper; 6, the rent on the manufacture of playing cards; and 7, the rent of post offices.

6. The rent of national lotteries is abolished—lotteries being hereby prohibited.

7. Import and export duties at the ports of the republic will remain as fixed by the government of the United States, except that the exportation of gold and silver in bars or ingots (*plata y oro en pasta*) is prohibited until the further instructions of the government on the subject.

8. All imported articles, goods, or commodities, which have once paid, or given sufficient security for the payment of duties to the United States at any port of entry of the republic, shall not again be burdened with any tax or duty in any part of this republic occupied by the forces of the United States.

9. The levying of duties on the transit of animals, goods, or commodities, whether of foreign or domestic growth, from one State of this republic to another, or on entering or leaving the gate of any city within the republic, will, from and after the beginning of the ensuing year, be prohibited as far as the United States forces may have the power to enforce the prohibition. Other and equitable means, to a moderate extent, must be resorted to by the State and city authorities for the necessary support of their respective governments.

10. The tobacco, playing-card, & stamped paper rents, will be placed for three, six, or twelve months, under contract with the highest bidders, respectively, for the several States; the State and federal district of Mexico being considered as one. Accordingly offers or bids for those rents within each State, or any one of them, are invited. They will be sent in as early as possible, sealed, to the headquarters of commanders of departments, except for the federal district and State of Mexico. For the two latter, the offers or bids will be addressed to the general-in-chief.

11. Further details for the execution of the foregoing system of government and revenue will soon be given in general orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,  
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

The following letter from "Mustang," the New Orleans *Delta's* correspondent, contains the very latest advices from the city of Mexico—being dated at the city of Mexico, on the 27th of December.

The prospects for negotiating a peace increases daily, and, in fact, we have every reason to believe the Mexicans will conclude it during the next month, if our Government will accede to the terms they offered during the armistice. An entirely different opinion exists in the councils of the Mexican government, and with a large majority of the people. My correspondent at Queretaro writes me, under date of the 20th inst., that about thirty of the new deputies had already arrived, and that by the 5th or 10th of January, there would not only be a quorum, but nearly, if not the whole of the Congress present; that there is no opposition to the negotiation of a peace, except among the deputies from the States of San Luis Potosi and Jalisco. The new President Herrera, is known to be in favor of immediate negotiations. The present Government has succeeded in destroying the old army, and has organized a new one, composed of the National Guard, the organization of which I send you. This new army will enable the government to keep down the old one, and also will be its support in any measures it determines upon.

I informed you in a former letter, that there would be no movement from this place upon San Luis and Zacatecas or Queretaro before the middle of January, and I now repeat it, although the city is full of rumors every day about the march of a large column upon those places.

The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have been received here. If these gentlemen want to aid and assist the enemy, why do they not go into their ranks at once. If they had Mexican muskets on their shoulders, they could not assist the Mexicans as much, or do as much harm, as they have done by their speeches. In the name of God, will the politicians of our country never cease gambling for the Presidency upon the blood of our countrymen? Our army dreads not danger, nor do they fear to die in defence of their country, but they do dislike to be sacrificed to the unholly ambition of aspiring politicians and political knaves. Is there no way by which our friends at home can put a stop to the unpatriotic conduct of politicians, who would sacrifice the whole army in order to give tone to the next Presidential election? The army will defend and fight the battles of the country; then let their friends at home defend them from the injuries arising from such speeches as these, or the conduct of such men.

From the Washington Union, January 25.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Our express has arrived, bringing dates from New Orleans to the 18th inst. The news will be found unimportant.

The ship Tahmaroo has arrived at New Orleans, having left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., and consequently bringing four days later news. A part of the train which left last for the capital had been attacked by guerrillas near Santa Fe. Some accounts say that the guerrilla force numbered 400; another 250. The guerrillas took 300 pack mules, and \$100,000 in property. The Americans lost 10 men out of the 30 engaged. Lieut. Walker had gone in pursuit of the guerrillas, with reinforcements.

By an arrival at N. Orleans from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th, we learn the total destruction of the city of Chagres by fire. The custom-house, which contained much valuable property, was also destroyed. Major General Lambert, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the island of Jamaica, died at Kingston on the 14th, at the age of 66. He was buried the same day with military honors.

### The Army Troubles.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states as a fact, which may be implicitly relied on:

1st. That all the differences between Generals Scott and Worth will be submitted to a Court of Inquiry, to be held in Mexico. Both officers will be relieved from command and duty for this purpose.

2d. General Pillow and Colonel Duncan will be brought before a Court-Martial. These are facts.

It may be, that General Taylor will be put over Mexico, as commander-in-chief of the army, and having civil powers conferred to his judgment.

The New York Post's Washington writer gives the following as the gist of the controversy between the two Generals—Scott and Worth. We have reason to believe that it is correct:

"The difficulty is believed to have arisen out of the issue, by the commanding general, of the general order against letter writing. It appeared to be the general impression of the officers of the army in Mexico, that General Worth was alluded to as one of the 'vain, conceited and envious heroes.' Gen. Worth addressed a very respectful note to Gen. Scott, asking a frank avowal from him, whether he must consider himself obnoxious to the reproach conveyed in that order. Gen. Scott evaded a direct reply, but answered the note. Gen. Worth respectfully repeated the request. To this second note Gen. Scott declined giving a more specific answer, &

informed his correspondent that he could not hold himself responsible for the inferences it might please the officers to draw from his phraseology. Gen. Worth thereupon drew up a statement of the entire correspondence between the commander-in-chief and himself, and addressed it to the Secretary of War, with remarks of his own as to the injustice with which he had been treated, and assuring the Secretary that but for his regard to the public service, he should file charges against General Scott. This statement, directed as an appeal to the Secretary of War, he sent unsealed to Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott refused to forward it, at the request of Gen. Worth, but forthwith put Gen. W. under arrest, and reported him to the War department for insolence to his superior officer, &c., and to sustain the charges, transmits the statement drawn up by General Worth."

### From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1848.

It is a startling fact, well known to many of those who accompanied our triumphal army to the city of Mexico, that among the the array of curious documents which were brought to light, on examining the archives of the government, there were found, neatly bound together, all the Whig speeches that have been made in the Congress of the United States, since the war commenced. Those passages most remarkable for bitter animosity towards the President, and evincing the strongest symptoms of sympathy with the foes of our common country, were carefully underlined, as having afforded subject matter to many a Mexican orator in his harangues against the justice of our cause. Copious marginal notes, commenting with great acrimony of feeling upon the conduct of our Government, for waging a war of aggression and of conquest, afforded melancholy proof of the truth so frequently dwelt upon by the patriotic conductors of the Press, that the bigotted and unprincipled opposition of Whig legislators at home, has given 'aid and comfort' to the enemy. In short, it was throughout evident, from the character of the remarks appended to these interesting reminiscences of American apostasy to American rights, that an impression had gained upon the Mexican mind, that as soon as Mr. Polk's administration had passed away, our armies would be recalled, our dearly bought advantages bawly surrendered, and every title of claim to the country already conquered, as well as all pretensions to indemnity for loss, cowardly and miserably abandoned. This is a sad and mortifying reflection for an American to indulge in, but the fact is nevertheless incontrovertible, that the misinterpretation of public sentiment, which is the distinguishing trait of all Whig speeches on the subject of the war, has induced those who control public opinion in Mexico, to jump at conclusions as fatal to themselves, as they are likely to prove troublesome to us. The same disgraceful game is still carried on, with no likelihood of its abatement.

To-day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, having obtained the floor while the House was in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the President's annual message, frittered away his hour in a fruitless attempt to heap ridicule upon the administration. His arguments were the most pointless and disingenuous, that ever disgraced a mere school-boy's essay, while the extreme vehemence of his manners and utter absence of dignity, both in his deportment and language, gave him more the appearance of a Chinese Mandarin in a towering passion, than any thing belonging to a civilized nation. And yet these are brazen idols, whom a misguided people are called upon to worship for true gods! These are the creatures who contrive to prolong the war with Mexico, by the promulgation of slanders upon the country that gave them birth, and the institutions which give them consequence! As an offset to this melancholy exhibition of impotent wrath and Federal blustering, the attention of the Senate was enchaind for nearly three hours, by a mastery address from the junior Senator from Mississippi, who most ably and eloquently vindicated the honor of our country in the war, so justly and unavoidably undertaken against treacherous Mexico. Mr. Foote went at once into the merits of the question, with the determination of one who had well and dispassionately examined the subject, and amply did he repay his auditory for the undivided attention with which he was listened to.

You have no doubt been made acquainted before this, with the fact of General Scott's recall. General Towson took out the despatches himself, & will wait for the Commander-in-Chief at Puebla, where the Court-Martial is to convene, instead of Perote, as previously determined. The motives for Gen. Scott's recall, however, have been erroneously stated. I have the highest authority for asserting that his presence here is deemed indispensable to a proper understanding of the mode in which the war is to be hereafter pursued. This, and none other, is the cause of his recall. But, of course, the Whigs will not let so glorious an opportunity for getting up a little artificial excitement, slip through their fingers. It has also been stated that Gen. Towson's presence as a member of the Court-Martial about to assemble at Puebla, would lead to difficulties, because he was a civilian. This is egregiously wrong again. Gen. Towson is a Brigadier General by brevet, and served with distinction in the late war with Great Britain.

Generals Quitman and Shields, who

have been almost smothered with kindness since their advent in the metropolis, start to-morrow for Richmond, where they will be entertained for a few days as the guests of the legislature. Gen. Shields has lately been sojourning at Mr. Secretary Buchanan's, but on his return, will take up his quarters at Mr. Seal's the popular Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate.

### MACROBIUS.

The last winter in Oregon had been one of unusual severity. Much snow had fallen, and in consequence of the scarcity of food and bad weather, 6000 cattle had perished—a severe loss to the settlers. Flour was \$8 per barrel, by wholesale, & \$12 by retail. The statements of California papers relative to the starvation of emigrants and their eating human flesh in the mountains were greatly exaggerated.

### Receipts and Expenditures OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR 1847.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county in account with said county from the 8th day of January, A. D. 1847, up to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1848, inclusive.

To amount received on unseated lands	DR.
do from Collectors	\$1431 02
do road money turned to credit of county	4708 90
do from R. Luther on seal of Strays	42 55
do from same for S. Miller	2 20
do from George Ellinger's note in full	1 37
do from Sons of Temperance for rent of hall	19 03
do from Thomas Ross on pedlar fine	16 67
	25 00
	\$8246 54

### CR.

By amount paid Jurors	\$1155 94
do Election expenses	922 78
do Road views	134 00
do Constables' wages	183 20
do Assessors' wages	510 86
do Commrs' wages	183 43
do Auditors' wages	56 40
do Printing	105 68
do Clerk to Commrs	140 85
do 1 copy Purdon's Dig.	8 00
do Clerk to Auditors	13 00
do making Treasurer's Land Book	10 00
do Paid School districts	233 51
do Criminal prosecution costs	70 25
do R. Wallace balance due him as Treas'r	73 81
do Court Cryers	28 87
do Jurors on Inquisitions	5 00
do Scalp bounties	197 81
do Prothonotary fees	116 63
do Repairs in Prothonotary's office	35 00
do Justices' fees	10 50
do Supervisors' road tax used by county	452 37
do P. Mullen for damages	9 75
do Curwensville bridge	250 00
do State Roads	39 00
do Auditing Prothonotary's accounts	2 25
do Counsel to Commrs	21 09
do Dep. Attorney General's fees	30 75
do Sheriff's fees	13 75
do Boarding prisoners	35 29
do Fuel for Jail, court house, &c.	36 57
do Stationary, &c.	75 23
do Repairs, &c.	61 70
do J. W. Wright's costs selling lands	40 09
do New Jail	256 68
do Money borrowed from bridge	10 75
do Refunds	62 31
do Exonerations allowed Collectors	238 86
	\$5832 05
By per cent. of Treasurer on \$12,078.69 at 1 1/2	181 17
By balance due Treasurer at last settlement	101 93
Balance due county from Treas'r	151 39
	\$6246 54

### OUTSTANDING DEBTS due County from Unseated Lands and Collectors.

Unseated Lands	COUNTY.	STATE.
M Forcey Bradford	1837	6 54
A Goss, jr. Decatur	1839	7 51
G Wintemoyer Penn	1840	4 46
Wm Risher Brady	do	9 00
Thos Henry Ferguson	do	3 57
Ab'm Heas Boggs	1841	
Daniel Smith Gibson	do	2 26
S J Tuzar Chest	do	1 00
D Waln Penn	do	9 32
D McCracken Bell	do	41
G G Passmore Pike	do	1 13
S Jordan Jordan	1843	14 72
J Lamborn Chest	do	23 65
John Weaver Bell	do	4 06
T Overtoft Gibson	do	24 12
Geo Tubbs Ferguson	do	21 44
Isaac Loo Burnside	do	58 31
J McQuillan do	1843	
C Shoff Decatur	do	10 50
Otto Hoyt Huston	do	23 93
W M Smiley Beccaria	1844	6 27
C Neff do		86 05
Jae Woods Chest	do	38 63
F Peters Bradford	do	8 44
S Brilars Burnside	1845	49 09
D McGeehan Jordan	do	47 49
A Lacombe do		15 35
J H Soyler Brady	do	5 03
J W Lamborn Chest	do	19 09
J Bloom jr. Pike	do	14 60
A Irvin Borough	1846	38 35
		17 91

Thos Holt Bradford	do	56 14
John Stites* Boggs	do	46 60
David Wolly Brady	do	121 60
H Mignot Covington	do	30 35
S Williams Ferguson	do	44 54
Wm Wine Ferguson	do	51 42
John Rye Girard	do	6 47
Jesse Wilson Huston	do	7 34
J Irwin Lawrence	do	120 13
B F Stirling Pike	do	197 64
Wm Mullen Beccaria	1847	177 05
Wm Bell Bell	do	151 09
H Waple Boggs	do	141 88
T Homphill Burd	do	41 80
Jacob Hubler Bradford	do	179 36
D Labordo Brady	do	353 15
J Brickley Burnside	do	142 42
J Westover Chest	do	107 15
J B Barney Covington	do	88 12
T McCracken Ferguson	do	60 15
J Moorhead Fox	do	3 73
A Murray Girard	do	57 65
W M Hoyt Huston	do	16 01
J Rea jr. Jordan	do	203 21
J Schnars Karthaus	do	64 75
S Ardley Lawrence	do	257 56
Jar Hoover Morris	do	145 11
R Danver Penn	do	219 63
W Bloom sr. Pike	do	538 12
H Henderson Woodward	do	70 95

\$6551 52  
Amount of outstanding county orders \$2,500 00  
\* Since paid.

### Unseated Road Taxes.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the several townships in said county for Road money

To balance due townships at last settlement	DR.
To amount received from unseated Lands,	\$139 15
	1201 84
	\$1340 99

### CR.

By amount paid Beccaria tp, including percentage, \$34 54	
do Bell do	54 68
do Boggs do	25 96
do Bradford do	77 40
do Brady do	107 40
do Burnside do	30 76
do Chest do	91 53
do Covington do	17 16
do Decatur do	43 12
do Ferguson do	10 53
do Fox do	4 09
do Girard do	75 68
do Goshen do	34 14
do Huston do	131 91
do Jordan do	51 31
do Karthaus do	35 19
do Lawrence do	56 74
do Morris do	69 86
do Penn do	52
do Pike do	28 92
do Woodward do	37 50
Balance due townships	\$1022 43
	318 56
	\$1340 99

### School Fund.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the several School Districts in said county, for School money.

To balance due districts at last settlement	DR.
To amount received on unseated lands	\$122 70
	785 18
	\$907 88

### CR.

By amt paid Beccaria district, including percentage, \$6 79	
do Bell district	65
do Boggs do	46 48
do Bradford do	71 82
do Brady do	1 51
do Burnside do	42 07
do Chest do	62 33
do Covington do	5 47
do Decatur do	37
do Goshen do	28 15
do Girard do	44 43
do Huston do	69
do Jordan do	85 08
do Karthaus do	08
do Lawrence do	25 73
do Morris do	46 92
do Penn do	08
do Pike do	40
do Woodward do	33
Balance due districts	\$469 38
	438 50
	\$907 88

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of John W. Wright, Esq., Treasurer of said county for 1847, do find them as above stated; and the outstanding debts due the county amounting to six thousand five hundred and fifty-two cents. Witness our hands this sixth day of January, 1848.

A. KYLAR, } Commrs.  
J. A. REED, }  
JAS. ELDER, }  
Attest—H. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield county, having examined and revised the accounts of John W. Wright, Esq., Treasurer of said county for 1847, do Report, that we find them as above stated; and the outstanding debts due the county amounting to six thousand five hundred and fifty-two cents. Witness our hands this sixth day of January, 1848.

WM. T. THORP, } Auditor.  
JAMES M. SHAW, }  
ROBERT WRIGHT, Sr. }

Attest—H. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.

### Apprentice Wanted

To the Blacksmithing Business. AN Apprentice to the above business will be taken immediately by the subscriber, to whom a good chance will be given. A boy 16 or 17 years of age would be preferred.

JAMES HOLLENBACH.

Clearfield, Jan. 7, 1847.

BLANKS for sale at this office.