

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle at the National Bridge, between Gen. Cadwalader and the Mexicans.

Mexican Force 4000, Americans, 1000—The Mexicans Defeated—One Hundred of the Enemy Killed, and Fifteen of the Americans—Santa Anna again Offered his Resignation—Pronouncement on the Capital—30,000 Mexican Troops at the Capital?

From the N. O. Delta, June 20.

The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieut. Floyd and Mr. Williams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers who came over in the steamship Galveston this morning.

ATTACK OF GUERRILLAS ON CAPT. BAINBRIDGE.

On the 8th, a small reconnoitering party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men and 20 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of the 3d artillery.

On leaving Jalapa, and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chapparal along the pass.

Previous to this, the officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chapparal—at the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy—arrived at the bridge that evening whilst they were bivouacking on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge.

A guard was then stationed between the bridge and the encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen. Before daylight the scouting party was sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition.

The main body of the party then passed over the bridge, every thing appearing to be safe, all danger being past.

Lieut. Williams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were entering the bridge a party of twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the bridge and fired several volleys on them. The wagonmaster and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five killed, and the wagon was captured, which, however, was of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge, and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Capt. Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, wheeled their horses and galloped off. Bainbridge pursued his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 foot lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanked for four or five miles, but at a respectful distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way, until it arrived where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had attacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching with the greatest boldness very near to our sentinels.

On the next day Capt. Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Captain Dupere's U. S. dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses.

The company, with its gallant captain, had behaved very handsomely at the attack on McIntosh's camp. Indeed it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Dupere's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety.

In the mean time Dupere's party having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off, and the drivers were taken prisoners.

Capt. Dupere arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

GENERAL CADWALADER'S BATTLE.—On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp, Gen. Cadwalader had arrived with a force of eight hundred men, and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about sixteen hundred men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwalader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.—Gen. C. occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, when he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans posted on the ridges and chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours; the Mexicans losing more than one hundred men, and Gen. Cadwalader losing some fifteen killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

The Mexicans were repulsed, and the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwalader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

Since the above was written we have learned that in the affair between Gen. Cadwalader and the Mexicans at the National Bridge, the company of Lieut. Bliskey, of the newly raised Volunteers, with two howitzers, charged the barricades and swept them with a few charges from the howitzers. On passing through, however, Lieutenant Bliskey received a heavy fire from the enemy on the ridge, which commands the road, by which he sustained a loss of one killed and four wounded—the Lieutenant himself being wounded in the leg. They also lost several horses. The heights were then charged on the right and left of the road, and gallantly carried—the enemy flying from before them in great confusion. When Gen. Cadwalader had passed the bridge, he was attacked by a large

party of guerrillas, who kept up a continual fire on his men for a long distance. At Cerro Gordo, it was thought, from reports of hearing firing, that the enemy had made a stand in great numbers, though no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Gen. Cadwalader's command, which was moving in a bold and steady manner, the only way to deal with the Mexicans. Capt. Gates' company of third dragoons being sent by Gen. Cadwalader to the rear to reinforce the guards of the train, who were attacked by a large force of lancers, which they repulsed with considerable loss.

There is much sickness in Vera Cruz, but very little in the Capital.

Gen. Cadwalader is much praised for the energy and promptness of his movements to the rescue of McIntosh, and for the bravery and skill with which he scattered the swarms of guerrillas, grown confident by the success of their previous enterprises.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about \$4000. For miles the road is strewn with empty boxes and bacon sides which had been captured by the enemy.

There is a great deal of dissention in the army respecting the command which had charge of the train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed.

General Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent in preference to the old road. The success of the attack on McIntosh's command has given great confidence to the guerrillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large and small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Captain Bennett, the Paymaster, that the specie wagons in charge of the party were saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

There are about 1000 men encamped at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed and of miserable material.

There was a small pronouncement at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamante. It was got up by factions of the populace party, and of Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was, down with Santa Anna, but the President ad interim still maintained his power and influence.

We have about 6000 men at Puebla under the command of Worth and Quitman.

Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until he is reinforced.

Gen. Bravo is in command of the army at the capital.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla at the last accounts. The editors of El Arco Iris had received reports from the capital 2d of June. Santa Anna had a second time sent in his resignation of the Presidency; Congress had not, however, up to that time, accepted it; he had also made a formal resignation of his office, as commander-in-chief of the army, which, like his resignation of the presidency, remained in abeyance, Congress not having acted upon either. Rejon and five other Generals, whose names are not given, have been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerrillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he started with his command from Perote, on an expedition of some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing 19 guerrillas and an Alcade. He has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

A letter has been received in Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. previous to the sailing of the Galveston, direct from the head-quarters of Gen. Scott, stating that Gen. Scott had issued orders for the removal of the Government stores from Vera Cruz to Tuxpan. This change was said to be in part owing to the sickness in Vera Cruz, and because communications could be more easily kept up between Tuxpan and Puebla than between the latter place and Vera Cruz.

COLD SUMMER OF 1816.—In looking over the prices of grain, &c. in former times we find that in the winter following the cold June of 1816, the price of corn was from \$1 90 to \$2 10 per bushel. Rye \$1 75 to \$2, butter 21 cents. Hay \$25, Flour \$16, &c.

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that in this town we had a slight fall of snow on the 8th of June. It also snowed in Boston, and several inches fell in Bangor. There was a frost almost every night of the first week in June. In the interior of the State, at that time, icicles were seen pending from the trees, and the foliage was blasted. At Portland in fifteen hours, the thermometer descended from 84 to 34 degrees. In Hallowell, it snowed on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of June, and on the 10th, ice was formed of a fourth of an inch in thickness—birds were so benumbed, as to be taken by the hand. At Montpelier, Vermont, on the 6th snow was more than a foot deep. In Cabot, Vt. the snow was eighteen inches deep.

An account from Vermont, dated August 21st. of that same year, says—"The mountains are covered with snow, and the atmosphere unusually cold." It snowed in New England on every month that year except July.—*Portland Jour.*

Later from Mexico.

Gen. Scott at Rio Frio—Deputation from the Capital—Proposals for Peace Refused by General Scott.

The steamer Jas. L. Day arrived at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, on Monday morning, the 21st ult.

The main interest excited by this arrival, says our slip, centres in the report communicated to the James L. Day by Mr. Clifton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, off that city.

He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 12th inst., a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico, to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement and to suppress it, it attempted, called out the troops who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th inst., a party of Mexican Lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico, and drove the sentinels into the city.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by the arrival, is the flattering prospect of peace.

Capt. Wood, of the Jas. L. Day informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that General Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with proposals of peace.

The exact tenor of the proposition was not known. They were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital, and from the deep anxiety felt by the new Government (if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico) to stay the march of our forces on the Capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

A LETTER FROM GEN. WORTH, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK OF AMOQUEQUE.—The Washington Union of Monday has the following letter from Gen. Worth, giving an account of the attack at Amoqueque, in which Santa Anna figured:

HEAD-QUARTERS, PUEBLA, May 15, 1847.

Sir.—I have the honor to report, for information of the general-in-chief, that the forces under my command, including the brigade of Major Gen. Quitman, took military possession of the city at 10 o'clock to-day. Halting yesterday at Amoqueque, to wait the junction of Gen. Quitman, (for which purpose I had shortened the marches of the leading brigades the two previous days,) I found my position suddenly menaced, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by a large body of cavalry. This force approached somewhat stealthily by a road on our right unknown to us. A rapid examination, as it unmasked itself, exhibited, as was supposed, some 2,000, but, from accurate information obtained here, 3,000 cavalry of the line, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, and moving a mile on our right, and toward the rear, led to the conclusion that it was a ruse to attract the attention in that quarter, while the real attack was to be looked for on the high road in front, or a movement on Gen. Quitman, who might have been supposed the usual day's march in the rear. It was presently reported that a heavy column was actually approaching on the main road. Thus it became necessary, while detaching a portion of the force against the visible enemy, to guard our large train, reserve ammunition, &c., packed in the square, against the invisible.

The 2d artillery, with a section of Duncan's battery under the brigade commander, Col. Garland, the 6th infantry under Major Bonnevillie, with Steeple's battery, was promptly moved, and so directed as to take the enemy in flank.—The head of his column having now reached a point opposite the centre of the town, and distant about half a mile, the batteries soon opened a rapid and effective fire. After some twenty-five rounds, the entire column broke without attempting a charge or firing a shot, and hastily fled up the sides of the convenient hills. Only one company of infantry (of the 6th) was enabled, from distance, to deliver its fire. The broken column was seen to retrace and resume its march in the direction of Gen. Quitman's approach.—The 2d artillery and 8th infantry, with two sections of the light batteries, were put in its track, when the enemy again swerved to the left, and disappeared in the hills. Two miles distant Gen. Quitman was met by the last named detachment. He had already discovered the enemy, of whose proximity the firing had admonished him, and promptly taken his order of battle.

The discomfited enemy reached Puebla late at night, and evacuated the place at 4 in the morning. We took some prisoners and found a few dead. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 80 killed and wounded. Gen. Santa Anna conducted the enterprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH.

Brevet Major General Commanding
Capt. Scott, A. A. G., head-quarters of the army, Jalapa.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The fruit crop promises to be so abundant in the central part of New York, that agricultural correspondents to the newspapers are writing communications to instruct the farmers how to preserve their trees against the evil effects of too great bearing.—One writer in the Nyracoe Journal, says that he has trees transplanted only a year ago, and which are at the present time not more than two or two and a half inches through at the ground, which show from six hundred to one thousand peaches, nearly the size of pigeon's eggs, and these are by no means rare instances.

V. B. F. L. WEBER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.
E. W. CARL, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF Montgomery County.
WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

SEED WHEAT.—A small quantity of excellent Buckwheat for sale. Enquire at this office.

WE REFER OUR READERS TO THE ADVERTISEMENT OF DICKSON & CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, ONE OF THE BEST ESTABLISHED HOMES IN THE CITY. THE NUMEROUS ARTICLES KEPT BY THEM, ARE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT WILL ALWAYS ENABLE PURCHASERS TO BUY WITH GREAT ADVANTAGE.

NEWS.—We are indebted to the Philadelphia Ledger, for news from the seat of war, by express, 24 hours in advance of the mail. The proprietors of the Ledger spare no expense or trouble in getting the earliest intelligence.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW GERMAN Reformed church was laid on Sunday last, with the usual ceremony. The day, though warm, brought together a large number of persons to witness the proceedings.

RAIN.—We have had a number of refreshing showers during the past week. Vegetation looks well, and of fruit there will be an abundance. Summer crops generally look well, and, with the exception of the wheat crop, there will be a good harvest.

THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE Northern district will convene at this place, on Monday next, to continue four weeks. There are a large number of cases for trial, as will be seen by the list published in another column.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—The public mind is so much absorbed at present with the progress of our armies in Mexico, that readers of newspapers will hardly deign to look at any thing else. The time is, however, approaching when our nominations for county officers will be made, which will have a tendency to stir up a little excitement. As yet but a few candidates have been announced in the papers, although we understand they are as abundant as ever. For the Assembly we have heard mentioned quite a number, viz: Samuel T. Brown, David B. Montgomery, Wm. Follmer, Stephen Wilson, Wm. Forsythe, Wm. Wilson, Geo. A. Frick and Jesse C. Horton, all in the Forks. Alexander Jordan, Wm. L. Dewart, Jacob Gearhart, Wm. D. Gearhart, and Silas H. Engle, on this side. Who the candidates for the other offices are, we cannot say until they first announce themselves. There will, no doubt, be considerable rivalry, and probably difficulty, in nominating a candidate for the legislature, unless Mr. Jordan should be selected, whose nomination would, we are informed, do much to tranquilize the party.

REMAINS OF GEN. HAMMOND.—On Monday week last, Oscar Hammond, son of the deceased, and Robert M. Frick, of Milton, left for New Orleans, to bring home the remains of the late Gen. Hammond, who died on his passage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. His disease was an affection of the heart, which he was apprehensive for several years past would some day suddenly prove fatal to him. He died without a struggle, and his remains were deposited in the Cemetery at New Orleans. A meeting was held at Milton to raise funds to bring home his remains, and also at Lewistown, at which Gen. Green presided. Gen. Green, Wm. Cameron, Esq., H. S. Graham, and Capt. Jno. Waller were appointed a committee to address a letter of condolence to Mrs. Hammond.

NEWSPAPER PORTAGE.—The Post Master General has concluded not to exact prepayment on newspapers sent from the office of publication, in any case. This is well, so far, and we think he will find the late law in restoring postage on newspapers within 30 miles,—a law enacted exclusively to break down the Country Press, for the benefit of the larger city establishments,—to be as odious and more unpopular than the other.

TAYLOR MEETING AT HARRISBURG.—A large and respectable meeting was held at Harrisburg, a few days since, in favor of Gen. Taylor as our next candidate for the Presidency.—Judge Dock, of Harrisburg, presided at the meeting. The Hon. Simon Cameron introduced to the audience John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner. The meeting was composed almost exclusively of democrats, and some of them the most distinguished democrats of the state.

THE TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who seems to be well informed on all subjects on which he writes, maintains his opinion that a treaty of peace will soon be concluded. In regard to the terms of the treaty he says:

"Now, although I am not officially informed, I told you repeatedly, Mr. Trist carried with him in his pocket. We shall ask for nothing but Upper California and New Mexico, and offer to pay for them liberally. And we will immediately, on concluding such a treaty, and on the ratification of it by the Mexican Congress, be ready to evacuate the rest of the conquered territory. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec will not be forgotten, but a friendly promise to treat for the right of way will probably be taken instead of an express stipulation to do so."

If we do not annex any portion south of the 36th degree of north latitude, the Wilnot proviso will be got rid of without a fight, and our own country as much pacified as Mexico herself."

VICTOR E. FIOLETT, of Bradford county, has been appointed paymaster in the Army, in place of Gen. Hammond, deceased.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.—On Thursday last the 1st of July, the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the suppression of gaming within the Commonwealth, went into effect. Its provisions are of the most stringent nature, and though we have published the law in full, a reference to its provisions now may be useful as showing the liabilities which are incurred by a violation of them. Persons who keep any apartment for gambling purposes, or knowingly suffer it to be used for gambling, are liable, upon conviction, to a fine of from \$50 to \$600. Any person exhibiting the implements of gaming, or engaged in gaming for livelihood, is liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years and a fine of \$500. Any one inviting or persuading another to visit a place used for gaming purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such persuasion or invitation, and fined from \$50 to \$500. Summary power is given to police officers to break open doors and make arrests where there is any suspicion that gambling is carried on, and it is the duty of all sheriffs, constables and prosecuting attorneys, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under a penalty of \$50 to \$500.

CAPT. R. K. SCOTT, of Company H. of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has arrived at New Orleans from Mexico, and will be in Philadelphia in a few days for the purpose of recruiting. The following non-commissioned officers are in the party, viz:—Messrs. Crosson, Farnum, Hambricht, Glenn, Rose, Blitz, Shearman and Luff.

One of the Westmoreland, Pa., volunteers lately returned from Mexico with a trophy of victory in the shape of a live Mexican wife, with black eyes, long flowing black hair, &c.

THE BALTIMORE BATTALION returned from Mexico, have arrived at their homes in Baltimore.

AN APPLICANT.—It is said that a man has applied to the President for the office of turnkey to the halls of Montezuma. He offers to divide the fees with the government, and thinks he could get rich at that.

DONATION.—Harmer Denny, of Pittsburg, has given 11 acres of land, said to be worth, in the market, full \$10,000, as a site for the erection of a public hospital.

SANTA ANNA AND GENERAL WORTH.—It appears that Gen. Worth on his way to Puebla, had a brush with the renowned Santa Anna, who as usual, ran. The affair took place at Amoqueque. Santa Anna commanded his cavalry, supposed to be near 3000 in number—in person.—Col. Duncan gave them something like seventy round shot from his battery; and Major Bonneville, with a detachment, was enabled to reach a position from which he gave them a severe fire of musketry. Near 70 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the scampering of the rest is represented as amusing in the extreme. Santa Anna, it is thought, was endeavoring to get between the commands of Gen. Worth and Quitman, with the intention of having a brush with the latter, but, if this was his intention, he was most signally foiled. He has since published a flaming account of the affair, as usual boasting of his success.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PORTRAIT.—Mr. Atwood, the artist, who repaired to the head quarters of Gen. Taylor a short time since to procure a likeness of the old hero for citizens of Philadelphia, has arrived at New Orleans with a portrait that has thrown the good people of that city into ecstasies. The New Orleans National says: Upon careful examination of Gen. Taylor's portrait, there will be found marked upon it all the peculiarities which, we presume, in the physical, to be characteristic of the mind. The very high and rather narrow forehead, which in Gen. Taylor even more than in the portrait, strongly resembles Walter Scott's suggests the greatest facility of thought and expression. The reflective faculties are large, and the heavy brow denotes a kind disposition and a love for quiet humor. The eye is the prominent point; small and set deeply in the head, you see mirrored in it all the virtues and amenities of life. You see there the spirit that prompts Gen. Taylor to bear the humblest soldier's wrongs, and personally attend to their redress; that makes him loved as a neighbor and a friend, that so markedly speaks the honest man. But as you look, you can discover in the depths of the mind that are thus but imperfectly displayed, that latent fire that you can imagine must be exhibited in the excitement of the battlefield, and gave to that calm and patriotic face a sternness of purpose as unyielding as the foundations of the earth.

WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.—On the 1st ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Day, wife of George W. Day, of Bucks county, Pa., was safely delivered of four children, three girls and a boy.

COL. DONIPHAN AND COL. XENOPHON.—The New York Post compares Col. Doniphan's expedition from Missouri through New Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande with the famous expedition of the five hundred Greeks under the renowned leader of nearly similar name, Col. Xenophon. The last has become classic because it was told in so charming a manner by Xenophon, and all Doniphan has to do is to write as perfect a history of his expedition to make it be read with admiration two thousand years hence. The Greeks were led from near Babylon through Armenia to the Black Sea, thence to Chrysopolis, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through an unknown, mountainous and hostile country, and in an inclement season, the Greeks losing every thing except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians travelled over six thousand miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplying themselves with powder and balls by capturing them from the enemy.—They fought three battles, in each of which they were victorious, over greatly superior numbers. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred.

ARISTA AND HIS GENERALS.—The following scene between Arista and his Generals actually took place; the description was derived from a gentleman high in the confidence and esteem of the chief actor, but whose name we are not permitted to mention.

After the battle of the 8th and 9th May, when the Mexican army in their retreat had reached Linares, Gen. Arista summoned Gens. Ampudia, Torrejon, Riquena, and Canales to his quarters, and thus addressed them:

"Gentlemen—I am about to resign the command of the Army of the North, and I have sent for you that you may know the reasons which have influenced me. They are simply these: I cannot command the army with honor to myself or country, as long as it numbers so many cowards, with high commands in its ranks.—You, Ampudia, are a lone coward; I trusted you with 3000 of my best troops; you betrayed your trust, proved recreant to the interests of your country, and, terror-stricken, trembling and dismayed, without being within half a league of a hostile gun.

"You, Torrejon, have some reputation as a cavalry officer; God knows how or where you obtained it; I am sorry to think that you should have the effrontery to pretend to command. You, Riquena, call yourself an artillery officer; you have been consistent through life, only in one thing, your cowardice; you are brave, like all gasconades, when dangers are at a distance; but when the hour of battle arrives, you are either not to be found or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious.

"And you, Canales, to be called General! what a satire! what bitter irony! General! laugh! a robber, a cow-driver, a vagabond skulker from rancho to rancho, a cowardly pauper, whose very presence is loathed by an honorable man, and whose claim to the title of General produces the most profound contempt. As for you, Colonel Carasco, begone and wash your breeches, you dirty dog!

"Gentlemen, I am done with you; our connection is at an end. Would that your connection with our unfortunate country was also at an end."—*Matamoras Fig.*

GALVANIZED IRON.—The price of this material, the New York Tribune says, is only about half that of copper, while in durability and freedom from corrosion it is superior. It is manufactured under three patents, but there is no monopoly in the use of it.

THE MORMON TEMPLE at the Warsaw Signal was sold for \$75,000 to the Catholics, to be appropriated to educational purposes connected with the church into whose hands it has passed. The Mormon had yet to ratify the act.

IMMIGRANT'S COMMITTEE MONEY.—The computation money received from immigrants who have arrived at New York since the 5th of May, amounts to \$14,222, in addition to \$5000 received for hospital money. Each immigrant on arriving pays \$1 to the former, and half a dollar to the latter fund.

Our Next Member.
MR. EDITOR.—The time is approaching when we should think about selecting a candidate for the Legislature. We have heard of a goodly number of persons who have been mentioned as candidates, and the claims of this person and that person, and of this side and that side of the river. Now we, who are not office hunters, think the local habitation of the candidate is of much less importance than his ability, his honesty and integrity. And as for the claims of any one to office, we look upon it as a humbug, as well as anti-republican. Offices were made for the people and not for the benefit of officeholders, who are, or at least ought to be, the servants of the people. If there are any claims or rights in these matters, they belong to the people, who have a right, and should exercise that right in selecting such persons who are best calculated to promote their interests, as well as the interests of the public. Such a man we think we find in the person of ALEXANDER JORDAN, Esq., of Sunbury, and as he has consented to serve if nominated and elected, let every good democrat and citizen put his shoulder to the wheel and insist upon his nomination. His election would follow of course, and would allay all excitement and division.
—**MANY OF OLD TURKEY.**

BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, June 28.
GRAIN.—No sales of Wheat, several parcels which reached the market to-day have been stored.
Sales of Maryland yellow Corn at 85 cents, and of white at 83 & 85 cents.
One or two parcels of Oats sold to-day at 56 & 57 cents.
WHISKEY.—Is very dull. There are sellers of blis. at 32 cts., but we hear of no transactions.