



**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, August 7, 1847.

**W. H. P. B. M. M., Esq., at his New State and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at No. 111 & No. 150, Nassau Street, New York, S. B. Currier, Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 Main Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all notices due this office, for subscription or advertising.**  
**E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sus. 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.  
  
WIFE NOMINATIONS.  
For Governor,  
**GEN. JAMES IRVIN.**  
For Canal Commissioner,  
**JOSEPH W. PATTON.**

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

HOVER'S INK.—A fresh supply of Hoyer's celebrated ink in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Masser's store.

OUR COURT, which continues but one week, has been taken up almost exclusively with criminal and session business. This is rather unusual, and something of a disappointment to those who had civil causes for trial.

TALL CORN.—We think we never saw finer corn than that growing on the West Branch, between Northumberland and Milton. We observed a number of fields in which the corn stalks would measure from ten to twelve feet high. Oats and potatoes also look remarkably fine.

COAL AND IRON.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who writes from Danville, endavors to create the impression, that no coal is so well adapted to the manufacture of iron, as the coal from Wyoming. The writer is no doubt interested in saying so; but had he inquired into the facts, he might have learned that the coal on the Locust Mountain is second to none, and most probably superior to any other in Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of iron, and that by completing the Portville and Danville rail road it could be delivered at Danville at a less expense than from Wyoming.

**Funeral of Gen. Hammond.**

The remains of Gen. Hammond having been brought home on Friday week last, preparations were made for their interment on Monday following, with military and masonic honors. On Monday forenoon, crowds of persons were coming into Milton from every direction. The Military from Northumberland, Union and Lycoming counties, under the command of Gen. Green, assisted by Col. Watson and Capt. Lawson, together with the masonic brethren and citizens, formed the largest funeral procession that ever was witnessed in this section of the State. We presume the number of persons in attendance, to witness the funeral, was not much less than 4,000. His remains had been brought from New Orleans in a zinc coffin, which was encased in a wooden one. The deceased was highly esteemed for his generous and manly qualities, and the last tribute of respect by such a vast concourse of his friends and fellow citizens must have been grateful to his afflicted widow and family. The death of Gen. Hammond was not, as had been stated, occasioned by any disease contracted in Mexico, but by a disease of the heart, to which he was subject, but which probably had been aggravated by exposure and the Mexican climate, and terminated his life suddenly when on his return home.

We have been anxiously waiting, every day for a week past, for news of some authentic or definite character from Mexico. We learn from Washington that there is now a strong probability that a peace will be negotiated, and that Mr. Buchanan will probably be on the spot himself, for that purpose.

PEACE.—There is now some prospect of peace, as the Mexicans have at last consented to enter into negotiations, by appointing Commissioners to meet Mr. Tzist, the first clerk in the state Department, who was sent to Mexico for that purpose. Gen. Scott has in consequence delayed marching to Mexico; but should our proposal be rejected, he will at once take possession of the Halls of the Montezumas.

The price of grain has again slightly declined in Europe, in consequence of the favorable weather and the prospects of a good crop. There must be, nevertheless, a great deficiency in Europe during the next year, as the old stock has been entirely consumed. Prices, therefore, will necessarily rise higher than in ordinary years, but will not soon again reach the extravagant prices paid a few months since.

John Haggerty was executed at Lancaster on Friday week, for the murder of the Fordes family.

The Rothschilds pay taxes on one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1847.

No news from the South—at least none from that point has been made public. There was considerable stir, however, in the Departments, and a meeting of the different Secretaries at the President's; but it was not a cab net meeting—*defense expresse de l'appeler comme cela!*—Whatever may happen, I am firm in my belief that we shall have immediate peace, though the Mexican people will cherish a strong disposition to break it afterwards. But that is comparatively of little consequence, if we recollect that Mexico vowed the annihilation of Texas eight years in succession, without doing anything that deserves even the name of an invasion. Besides, there is a way of arranging the matter by keeping our troops sufficiently long in the country to assure the existence of the government that may treat with us; but this will hardly be necessary, should Santa Anna be the man who treats with us as the Chief of the Mexican Republic. He will always be able to manage the mob (provided he does not lose another battle within their own seeing and hearing) and as Herrera, the President elect, is at heart even more favorable to peace than Santa Anna, there is nothing to fear even from a change of administration. Were Herrera to conclude a treaty with us, Santa Anna, if still in the country, might, on the withdrawal of our forces, attempt a counter revolution by proclaiming war against the United States; but the peace being concluded by himself, Satan cannot drive out Devils.

Neither will the dislike and hatred of our men by the Mexicans remain as strong as they are now, after the withdrawal of our troops, and the actual cessation of hostilities. California and New Mexico are thinly settled, and the Government of Mexico in those provinces, especially in California, has been severely more than nominal. We govern those provinces now in perfect peace, and will a fortiori do so after the treaty with Mexico, and acquiring a right to them by purchase.

One thing you may look upon as certain, and that is the determination of the administration to pursue the war with the utmost vigor and the last limit, if Mexico should again refuse to accept our terms. There will be no arrears of peace on our part after this, and that very properly, for it can hardly be doubted that Mexico was rendered more obstinate and overweening in its conceit, by the manifest desire of our government to conclude the war, and to satisfy the clamor of the opposition.

The British Post-office has put a damper on our transatlantic steam enterprise, by charging a shilling extra on each of our ship letters destined for Great Britain or Ireland. This has led to a correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and Lord Palmerston, and to reprisals on the part of our Government as far as regards the carrying of the British mail from Boston to Canada, which has hitherto been done for nothing though the law of Congress allows the Postmaster to charge 6 cents per letter.

The proper retaliation, however, will be a proposition made to Congress to charge 25 cents for each British ship letter directed to the United States, if England should not, in the meantime, resolve to act more generously and become a great nation in the premises.

OBSERVER.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says—“We have just seen a letter introducing the Hon. V. S. TRUMBULL, of Michigan, to the Irish Relief Committee, who comes charged to hand over to it, in behalf of that State, something like 2340 bbls. of provisions and packages of clothing. In this quantity are about 2290 bbls. of superior flour. Is not this a magnificent contribution from the Peninsular States—and is not the whole spectacle of American relief to Irish destitution, one which men and angels may rejoice in?”

HOLLOW WARE.—The following graphic account of the Texas flying artillery used in the battle of San Jacinto, we find in an exchange paper. It beats Ringgold's all hollow:—“Sam Houston's flying artillery, used at the battle of San Jacinto, was one four pounder, lashed with a piece of raw hide to the back of a jacksaw. When the piece was discharged, it would throw him forward on his face with such force as to detain him in that position until the piece was re-loaded, and as he rose and brought it within range of the Mexicans, the match was applied, and away went the animal on his face and knees, and away went thunder and flame and death-dealing balls, and away went the Mexicans helter and skelter. This was the memorable hollow ware furnished by the Texas ‘sympathizers’ of Cincinnati, at the suggestion of Gen. R. T. LYTLE. ‘Mr. Chairman,’ said the General, ‘I am conscious that it would be a violation of neutrality for us to send munitions of war to Texas. But, sir, we can send them hollow ware.’ The yell of delight which followed the suggestion still rings in my ears. The hollow ware was sent, and a young man to serve it. That piece of flying artillery won the battle of San Jacinto. The battle of San Jacinto achieved the independence of Texas.—Texas independence led to Texas annexation, and Texas annexation to war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico may make Zachary Taylor President of the United States. That single phrase ‘hollow ware,’ accomplished all this, besides other and more distant results yet in the words of the future. What magic dwells in a single word, at times?”

Somebody thinks that if nature had designed man to be a drunkard, he would have been constructed like a churn, so that the more he drank the firmer he would stand.

L'ASCOTT, THE HISTORIAN, is nearly blind.—He has the use of but one eye on an average about an hour each day. His last work, “The Conquest of Peru,” was written at a time when he could not see at all. He had to employ a secretary to read his foreign letters, and gradually accustom himself in this way to the sound of foreign tongues, so as to comprehend the reading. He wrote with writing materials such as the blind use. Under these great difficulties he has composed a work which will do honor to the literature of the country, as well as add to his own well acquired fame as a historian.

The Fourth of July at Monterey, Mexico.

From the Picayune we extract the following account of the celebration of our National Independence, on the 4th.

MONTEFRAY, Mexico, July 6, 1847.

The celebration is over, and without any accident, a rare thing for a Fourth of July, and every thing went off pleasantly and agreeably to all concerned. The morning of the 5th was cloudy, and portended rain, but the bright sun soon dispelled the heavy mist that clung to the mountain's side, and ere noon the heavens were as clear and bright as a lovely woman's smile. Early in the forenoon the American ensign was displayed from the Governor's quarters, and the Spanish flag from the residence of the Spanish consul, nearly opposite. The five companies of Massachusetts volunteers were assembled, all but the guard, with the colors of the regiment presented them by the Governor of their State, a little after nine o'clock. An American flag, borne by a citizen, was carried near the regimental colors. Col. Wright, and the members of the regimental staff, and others, preceded the regiment, and on the road received the marching salute. At Camp Taylor all was ready; under the wide-spreading awning in front of General Taylor's tent were the brave old General and the members of his staff, and the officers attached to the forces stationed at camp. On the right of the awning the soldiers of Major Bragg's light artillery were drawn up in line, on the left the second dragoons, and in front the Massachusetts regiment. As soon as the latter had formed into line, Gen. Cushing made his appearance and General Taylor and his officers all rose. Gen. Cushing then proceeded to address him, as follows:

General.—The veteran officers and soldiers whom you have so many times led on to victory and to fame; those yet untried in the field, who ardently long for the day when your voice shall bid them also, tread triumphantly in the same noble path of honor and of duty—and others of your fellow citizens present, who, though not called to fight the battles of the country, are not the less animated with the same devoted love towards her which we feel—have desired on this anniversary of our separate existence a sovereign people to present their respectful salutations to you, as an official representative here of the power and authority of the United States.

Men who have but superficially studied the history of the United States are accustomed to speak of this day as the anniversary of our emancipation from bondage, and vague ideas of that august of all things, called liberty, are attached to the very name of national independence. But the people of the United States were never in a state of bondage. The war of the revolution was not a war for liberty. On the contrary, it was but a struggle in arms to determine whether the two great subdivisions of the British race, one inhabiting Europe and the other inhabiting America, and both equally free, should continue to constitute a single empire, or whether they should be reconstituted separately into two independent empires. The God of Battles decided that we, the American Colonies, were as competent for independent self-government as the mother country; and England, with that practical good sense which distinguished her from other nations, manfully acquiesced in the decision which split her power asunder, and gave to us separate dominion in America.

And the mysterious order of Providence seems to have predestinated the American to surpass the European subdivision of the original empire, for, of that high-minded, bold-hearted and strong-handed British race, which, wheresoever it appears, but to command the more numerous part will ere long be found in America; and the British Isles have already reached that fatal term in the history of nations when their native land can no longer feed its sons: while the people of the United States are still expanding with a rapidity and strength of possession which defies calculation, over the rich virgin soils of the New World.

But we, assembled in this grander than all human temples, the outspread sky of our bright firmament of heaven, treading with our own feet the conquered savannas of New Leon, surrounded by that lofty Sierra, which rises on either hand, as though placed by nature to be the boundary of empires, we, I say, can best appreciate, with the sober but strong conviction of the palpable reality, how vast are the strides which the United States have made in greatness since the day, not yet remote, when we were humble colonies, scattered in a narrow line along the shores of the Atlantic, until now, when we have advanced across the great central valley of the continent, have struck over the shores of the Pacific, and embarrassed by the burden of a foreign war, which has already given to us the possession of two thirds of Mexico, are yet able, from the superabundance of our overflowing prosperity, to nourish at will the starving nations of the Old World.

Gen. Taylor who had listened with great attention to the remarks of Gen. C. and evidently powerfully affected by the mention of his name, briefly but feelingly responded as follows:

General.—In reply to your eloquent and complimentary allusions to the services of the army under my command, I can only briefly express my thanks and those of the brave men of my command, to whose exertions and gallantry alone our success are due. For myself, I can claim no merit beyond that of sharing and encountering danger with them. You have traced out and depicted in most faithful colors the rapid progress of our country from the commencement to its present condition of greatness and prosperity—occupying the front rank in the nations of the world. The existing war may show the world that in great national enterprises and interests we are firm united—and that the slower of your country, without distinction of party, is always ready to vindicate the national honor on the battle-field. Should it be our lot to resume offensive operations on this line, I shall move with every confidence in the gallantry and success of the forces. I have but little doubt

published in this quarter, and will prove interesting, as our own citizens are concerned:

PEROTE, Mexico, June 23, 1847.

Yesterday, about noon, the entire force that was at Jalapa succeeded in reaching here, in safety, and without any loss whatever to the train. The march was conducted under the immediate command of Brigadier General Cadwalader, who, although slow in his movements, is generally sure and safe. We were part of four days in making a distance of 35 miles, owing to the unyieldingness of the train and the annoyance the guerrillas gave us. They had posted themselves along the heights of La Hoya nearly two miles and were about a thousand strong. The pass of La Hoya is much longer than that of the Cerro Gordo, though not so formidable, in my judgment; and in the hands of any thing like a war-like people it would have been very difficult to have got the train through without immense loss.

On the 20th we encountered the guerrillas, and after some six hours' skirmishing, in which we took eighteen prisoners, and killed between seventy and eighty of them, they were completely and effectually routed. We threw out, in the first instance, large flanking parties, and then scaled every height, both with our infantry and cavalry. Two caves were discovered, in which were stowed large quantities of provisions, some ammunition, and a few fire-arms—Among the former were American hams, sugar, and hard bread. After occupying the heights with our forces, so as to effectually command the pass its entire distance, the train was passed through and halted at the village of Las Vigas, a short distance of the La Hoyas.

The evening previous to our attempting to force our way through the pass in the mountains, Colonel Wynkoop, who is in command at this place and the Castle of Perote, hearing of the number of the enemy that had posted themselves at La Hoya with a view of cutting off the train, left at 8 o'clock in the evening with the greater part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment and Captain Walker's company of mounted riflemen. They were engaged with the guerrillas, on this side of the pass, from 11 o'clock that night up to the time we got through the next morning, and did most excellent service. They drove the enemy for several miles back from the road, and burnt every rancho in their route, leaving desolate the whole country over which they passed. On our reaching Las Vigas, a pretty and flourishing little town, it was found that the dwellings were entirely deserted by the Mexicans, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that they had identified themselves with the guerrillas.

With the consent of the commanding General the torch was applied to the buildings, and in a few moments the entire town was a universal scene of conflagration. Every building in it, numbering between eighty and one hundred, was destroyed by fire—the only one that was spared being the neat little Catholic church that adorned the town. Its solitary appearance among the smouldering ruins of the town created sensations better imagined than described; and the example set in this instance, it is greatly to be hoped, will have the effect of training the enemy in future in their murderous course of warfare. Our loss was, comparatively speaking, nothing.

Interesting from Vera Cruz.

The Washington Union has sent a letter from “Vera Cruz,” dated the 16th July, addressed to that city. It states that General Pierce would leave Vera Cruz on that evening. A foreign merchant had informed the writer, that an express had just arrived, but had lost every letter on the way, with the exception of a small one from Puebla, dated the 7th instant, which states that Gen. Scott has now 11,000 men with him; that Tormel is at San Martin; and that Gen. Scott is on his way to the city, but Mr. Tzist is disposed to wait until he has seen the commissioners. About 300 troops of Louisiana volunteers came into the city on the evening of the 15th, from the camp, to remain; which makes about 500 effective men, but we daily hope (says the writer,) to receive more. The city is not near as rickety as it was, and it is thought we shall have but little more this season. The collector has paid over for the train, between \$50,000 and \$70,000 in cash, and eight drafts on Puebla from his department.

GEN. TAYLOR AND GEN. SCOTT.—The N. O. Times, states, that the difference between the popularity of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott may be clearly illustrated in the feelings expressed by the volunteers. If you abuse Gen. Scott, they will argue in his defence—if you abuse Gen. Taylor, they will turn and whip you.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CORRUPTION.—The steamer *Hibernia* has brought the result of the trials concerning ministerial corruption to a close. M. Teste will have to refund the \$5,000 francs, be imprisoned three years, pay a fine of 94,000 francs, and forfeit his peerage, offices and civil rights. Gen. Cabiocres forfeits a fine of 10,000 francs, his peerage, his military honors, and civil rights. Parmentier forfeits his civil rights and a fine of 10,000 francs.

RELIEF TO IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The following is an estimate of the amount of contributions sent by this country for the relief of the Irish and Scotch, from the 1st of January last to the 31st July:

Thro' the New York Relief Committee,	\$200,000
Thro' other committees in other cities,	250,000
Remittances by the Irish and Scotch,	600,000
Total in seven months,	\$1,050,000

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Peace Commissioners—Their Appointment Under Order.

The New Orleans Picayune learns from a source entitled to all credit, that Pierce did not leave Vera Cruz on the 17th, but expected to start on the evening of the 18th. His health was completely re-established.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had received information that an attack would be made on the place as soon as General Pierce left, and he took the necessary precautions to repel it, if made.

The letters published in the Picayune say nothing in relation to the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose the march of our troops.

Letters from authentic sources at the Capital received at Vera Cruz, assert positively that Santa Anna was in favor of peace, and that he was only waiting till the peace party acquired an undisputed ascendancy before declaring himself.

It was unknown at Vera Cruz whether the Peace Commissioners were selected by Santa Anna or Congress, or whether Congress had assembled at all. It was understood that Congress had been summoned to assemble on the 7th.

The Commissioners named may be classified as follows: Tormel is a partisan of Paredes; Garotiza represents the moderate party, and Baranda is a creature of Santa Anna.

The Sun of Anahuac says that the Commissioners represent the views of Santa Anna, and therefore is decidedly of opinion that Santa Anna is favorable to peace.

The Arco Iris of the 13th says the Commissioners have accepted the appointment and departed to discharge their duties and that this course is approved by the majority of the men of influence, who in a great degree have contributed to the adoption of this measure.

One letter mentions as appointed on this commission Cuevar Corlino and Serra Lusa. Santa Anna continued in power, with no change in the ministry, and a majority of his cabinet were in favor of an adjustment.

The news establishes the arrival of General Pillow at Puebla on the 8th. Gen. Scott had not moved toward the Capital up to the 11th.

The following despatch, received subsequent to the above, again throws doubt upon the appointment of Peace Commissioners.

The Commercial Times states that a French gentleman arrived at Tampico, who left the Capital on the 6th, declares that Congress had not then assembled, and nothing was known as to the appointment of peace commissioners.

Authentic from General Cadwalader and Pillow.

We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin that the united columns of Generals Cadwalader and Pillow reached Puebla on the 8th instant. The following letter, describing the march, is from a highly intelligent and gallant officer with the detachment under Gen. Cadwalader:

Correspondence of N. O. Commercial Bulletin. PEROTE, July 2, 1847.

As you have been already informed, we left Vera Cruz on the 8th ult., suddenly, as it was reported that the train which had left a few days before, had been attacked, and that the escort required to be strengthened. It was a train of great value to Gen. Scott, for it was freighted with large sums of specie and great quantities of ammunition and medical stores, &c. I should not omit to remark, that on the morning the train left Vera Cruz, the editor of the *Eagle* unwittingly published, for the information of foes as well as friends, that it was laden with specie. Hence the excitement and constant attacks on the route. Up to this point, we have been under fire pretty much all the way, and expect that it will be continued until we reach Puebla. This the most serious resistance offered to us, was at the National Bridge, where we lost upwards of 35 men, killed and wounded. We attempted to force that strong hold just at sunset, and but for cover of the night, we would have lost a great many more in wrestling the enemy's positions from him. We lost a considerable number of our draft animals, which we found difficult in replacing.

The guerrillas made another formidable stand at the Pases de La Hoya, but they were cut up and vanquished before they had succeeded in lodging a shot into the train. Not a day passed that we were not fired upon by small parties, who would discharge their pieces under the cover of the chapparal, and fly before our troops could get their guns to bear on them. Of course, the march was one of uninterrupted excitement. Thus far the march has been eminently successful. We have lost but little life and little or no property; and, so far as the guerrillas are concerned, the treatment they have received from us will be likely to render that service unpopular forever. I doubt if they ever make any further organized attacks on our trains over the route we have passed.

General Pillow has just arrived with a small force, without opposition. Great praise is due General Cadwalader for the ability and conduct he has displayed throughout the march. Under any other officers the result would have been different from what it now is.

I must tell you of an incident at the Bridge the night of the fight; two soldiers, one from the ninth and the other from the fifteenth infantry, mistook one another in the fight, and shot at each other, with a deliberation deserving a better occasion—the shot of the former taking effect in the arm of the latter. They then fell to close quarters, and it was not until after a fistful fight of some minutes that they found out they belonged to the same party.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives a full account of the march, and the operations of Colonel Wynkoop to relieve Gen. Cadwalader—intelligence that has not yet been