

## FROM MEXICO.

*Extraordinary Session of the Mexican Congress—Offer of Mediation by the British Minister—Rumored arrival of Gen. Taylor at San Luis—Reported Revolution in the City of Mexico against Santa Anna.*

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 13.

I transmit the following additional Mexican intelligence contained in the New Orleans papers of the 6th inst.

Upon the receipt of the news of the defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session, at which a decree was passed, dictating to all Mexicans the importance of carrying on the war, and defending the nationality of the republic. It also prohibits the Executive from making peace with the United States, or concluding negotiations with foreign powers disposing of any part of the territories.

The decree pronounces all to be traitors, whether private persons or public functionaries, who make any treaty with the United States, and declares such treaty to be null and void.

A permanent committee is to be installed, should Congress find it impossible to continue its sessions. On this committee is to devolve the whole duties of the government counsel, and appoint, in case of vacancy, a temporary Executive.

The power of the committee to cease at the conclusion of the war.

There were more than eighty members of Congress present at this extraordinary meeting, and great unanimity prevailed.

The Picayue has a letters from Jalapa, dated 25th, 26th and 28th April, Vera Cruz of the 29th.

Gen. Worth was still at Perote, with 2500 men. He had advanced one brigade with its battery, to enlarge the circuit of supplies.

The arrival of the diligence at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, on the 28th, brought the intelligence that Mr. Rankhead, the British Minister, had offered mediation, and Congress was acting upon the position.

It was reported that a strong party in favor of peace had formed at the capital.

A few light breastworks had been thrown up in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, but nothing like a regular defense had been undertaken. The citizens seemed to be stupefied by the successive defeats of their troops.

Santa Anna had written to the Government from Orizaba, that he had 1500 men, and wanted reinforcements and money. His demands were, however, nerved, and the government and people appear to have lost all confidence in him.

The Puebla paper of the 24th declares that a party of Mexicans headed by Rejon and Gomez Farias, had determined to sell the Republic to the American vandals.

By an express arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 29th, information had been received that Lieut. Dixon, in command of a detachment of 102 convalescent soldiers, on their way to Jalapa, had been attacked by 300 Mexicans.

A wagon train has also been captured, and fears are entertained for another.

It was rumored that Gen. Taylor had arrived at San Luis, but not that he had taken that city.

It was also reported that the Mexicans intended leaving the roads entirely free from Jalapa to Puebla, but entombing themselves in the latter place.

A revolution is said to have broken out in the city of Mexico against Santa Anna.

The Mexican accounts of the battle of Cerro Gordo says that Santa Anna sustained himself with 6000 against 14,000 and finally being entirely surrounded, cut his way through the Yankees with a column of the fourth infantry.

The Mexicans admit that two of their Generals were killed, but Gen. Scott's loss is put down at four thousand, killed two thousand, and as many wounded.

General Salas has issued a proclamation, declaring that he was empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls on all good Mexicans to join his standard.

### FROM MONTEREY.

Gen. Taylor—Assassination of 24 Mexicans Endeavor to ascertain the guilty.

The Schooner Heroine arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, from the Brazos. The Delta contains a letter dated Monterey, April 4th, from which we make the following extracts:

"Three days ago the Alcade and Priest of a small town some twenty miles distant, on the road to China, came in and reported to Gen. Taylor the murder of twenty-four Mexicans, at Guadalupe, a small rancho, about six miles from Ramus. The murder was committed, they say, by a party of Americans numbering about twenty, and was done in the night. The murdered were first made prisoners, tied, and afterwards all shot through their heads. The murderer is said to have been committed on the 28th of March. On that night a train of loaded wagons, escorted by two hundred infantry and about the same number of horse, under command of Col. Mitchell, of the first Ohio Regiment, encamped at Marin, which is about 5 miles from the scene of the murder. The mounted men were composed of United States Dragoons and Texas Rangers, under the command of Capt. Graham, of the 2d Dragoons. Suspicion rests on some

part of this corps; though no clue as yet has been found to discover the guilty. The officers in command—gentlemen, and rigid disciplinarians—are using every means in their power to investigate the matter.

Gen. Taylor has got his steam up on the subject, and is determined to have hung every one, who it can be proved, has taken any part in the murder. The town where these men were killed is but a few miles from the place where the large train was captured and so many wagoners massacred on the 22d Feb'y. Some fifteen or twenty of the wagoners who escaped from the massacre came up in the last train, yet there is no evidence that they were engaged in the Guadalupe murder.

I passed over the place of the massacre of the 22d February, a few days ago, and the scene is truly the most horrid and revolting that I ever witnessed. The remains of the murdered men, yet unburied, stripped of every particle of clothing, lay upon the plains, their flesh devoured by Mexican wolves and buzzards, and their bones bleached in the sun.

The train was a very large and valuable one, and stretched out from three to four miles in length. The attack was made upon the escort, who were in the advance, by a large body of Lancers.—The escort, forty men, under Lieut. Barber, of the Kentucky Legion, were all taken prisoners; and are now in possession of Urrea. The Lancers charged down the train, and lanced without mercy the wagoners as they ran for their lives in the chapparel. More than three-fourths of them, it is thought, were killed, and their bodies shockingly mutilated and disfigured.

Urrea, by last accounts, was at Linares, expecting reinforcements. It is rumored that he has four pieces of artillery with him. Marin, Ceralvo, Mier, and Chihuahua will be garrisoned by our troops, which will reinforce our communications with Camargo entirely safe. The troops here are in excellent health and condition.

The number of regiments whose year will expire in May or June, now in Gen. Taylor's column, is thirteen. How their places are to be filled I cannot devise—perhaps you can inform us."

### ADVANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

#### INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY.

#### JALAPA AND PEROTE IN THE POSSESSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

By the Baltimore papers of Friday, we have the important intelligence of the rapid advance of Gen. Scott towards the city of Mexico. This great Captain pushes on without stop or falter; the destructive storm of Cerro Gordo delays not a day nor an hour his onward march; with boldness and energy; and a masterly activity beyond all parallel, he has passed through the considerable town of Jalapa, traversed the dangerous and difficult road thirty miles beyond, and appears with the old vanguard of the army, under the gallant Worth, before the far-famed castle of Perote.

Both these places surrendered at the first summons, and without the firing of a single gun—Jalapa on the 20th and Perote on the 22d of April. Perote is 36 miles beyond Jalapa, 108 from Vera Cruz, and 170 from the city of Mexico.

Gen. Twigg's followed the retreating Mexicans, on the 19th, from the Cerro Gordo to within a few miles of Jalapa, when all traces of them, as a body, disappeared, and he encamped for the night, within three miles of the town that evening, and entered and took possession of it early the next morning.

Santa Anna did not pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejón, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the "nine mile pass," which was being fortified, but which on second consideration, it was deemed prudent to evacuate.

The latest accounts left the Mexican General at Grizaba, a little town at the foot of the mountain of that name, with about 6,000 men of the fugitive from Cerro Gordo. It is said that the feeling against him, excited by the disastrous issue of the battle of the 19th, is so strong that he will not dare to return to the city until success shall crown his efforts to redeem his thousand promises to his deluded countrymen. On the day before the battle he boasted very much in Jalapa that he would not only whip the Americans, but that he would never call off his men from the pursuit until he had driven them into the sea. Cerro Gordo, he said, was intended by nature as a defence against all those who attempted to overrun the republic, and if the Americans were not beaten back from that point, it would be useless to oppose further obstacles to their advance.

Gen. Worth, with the advance of the army, appeared before Perote at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d, and found it evacuated by the enemy, who had left an officer behind to surrender it in form. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition were taken possession of.

It was Scott's intention to push on towards Puebla, where, it was thought, the enemy would make another stand.

Immediately after the battle of the 19th, the Mexican prisoners, who were paroled, commenced wending their way to their different homes. From the foot

of Cerro Gordo to Santa Anna's hacienda, the roadside was lined with the dead Mexicans and horses, who lay scattered in all directions.

Our loss at Cerro Gordo is now stated to be about 350 in killed and wounded. Gen. Shields was still living on the 22d, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Active preparations were being made in the Capital to oppose the progress of our arms. Resolutions had passed Congress on all capable of bearing arms to enrol themselves without delay. The "Guerrilla" system had been determined on, and the most prominent persons in the city had already commenced forming bodies of men for that species of warfare. It was also proposed to remove the sessions of Congress to some more secure city.

Rumors were prevalent at Jalapa and Perote that the command of the Mexican forces had been taken from Santa Anna, and given to Canalizo.—Doubtful.

#### An American Naval Victory.

#### CAPTURE OF TUSPAN.

The U. S. transport schooner, Gen. Patterson, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d of May, with later news from the seat of war. The transport left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult.

The New Orleans Delta gives the gratifying intelligence of still another glorious victory achieved by the American arms in Mexico, and of the capture of Tuspan by the gallant squadron under Commodore Perry.

The Gen. Patterson fell in with Com. Perry's squadron on its return from the Tuspan expedition on the 24th ult.—twenty-five miles north of Vera Cruz.—She was boarded by an officer from the United States steamer Scorpion, who placed letters in the hands of Captain Jackson; and informed him that on the 19th ult., Tuspan had been taken, after a fierce and determined opposition on the part of the Mexican troops:

The Mexicans, after a desperate struggle, finding that, notwithstanding their most strenuous exertions, all resistance would be vain; spiked all the guns, razed the defence of the place; and then abandoned it.

In the engagement four men were killed, and fourteen wounded on our side, among them were four officers, viz.: Capt. Tatnall, slightly; Lieut. Parker, severely; Lieut. Hartstein and Passed Midshipman Lowndes, both slightly.

From a Whig Paper.

Most Thought-Worthy Joke.

The barque Spartan, Capt. J. Miller, recently arrived at New London from a whaling and sealing expedition to the North Pacific, after an absence of about three years, and was boarded off Montauk by a pilot-boat. It seems that the Captain is a stiff Democrat, and having sailed from home in September, 1844, and not having heard a word since, he was eager to learn the news, particularly the result of the then pending Presidential election. The commander of the pilot-boat, being somewhat of a wag, replied, "Well, Cldy was elected by a bare majority."

"The mischief he was!" cried the sea-captain, "I am sorry for that. Of twenty-three men and boys on board; we have but two Whigs, and if I'd known their pesky politics they might have staid at home. But, do tell—how do things go on?"

"O, first rate; the Tariff of 1842 is repealed, and another made which just suits England."

"There, boys! I didn't tell you, that the Whigs was the British party! Do you not remember their flags and banners, 'Clay and the Tariff of 1842'!—O the cussed, lieing British Whigs!"

"But, we have annexed Texas to the Union, and it is now a State in full communion."

"You don't say so! But slavery is excluded of course."

"Not so—the 'blessed institution' exists in all its enlightening and beneficial influences."

"Didn't I always say that the Whigs is opposed to Liberty? Tolerate Slavery! The — they do! I knowed the — Whigs couldn't get into power without bringing some calamity on the country. What next?"

"President Clay (without consulting Congress, then in session) ordered the army to advance to the def Norte; the utmost limit claimed (in dispute) as a part of Texas—collisions ensued—blood was shed—battles followed—and we are now in the midst of a hot, bloody war with Mexico."

"Horror! You don't say so?"

"Congress has just adjourned, after warranting a National Debt of thirty millions, in addition to thirty millions before incurred, and placing at Clay's disposal near seventy thousand men. The appropriations of this session are nearly sixty millions of dollars!"

"Furious! You stick daggers in me. O liberty! O justice! All this comes of Whig domination. What a mountain of woes has the success of that party rolled upon my country. Loose all sail, boys! If the democracy had succeeded, all would have been in peace and prosperity. Crowd every stitch of canvas!"

Immediately after the battle of the 19th, the Mexican prisoners, who were paroled, commenced wending their way to their different homes. From the foot

country from this stupendous course of fraud, and stupidity leading to ruin!"

What happened when the good Capt. Miller arrived at New London—got his eyes open, and learned that it was his Bull gored our Ox, the New London Spectator has yet to inform us.

The Albany Evening Journal says that General Scott gave Santa Anna a "hasty plate of soup" at Cerro Gordo; and if he had not been served with fleet horses he would also have honored him with a "fire in the rear!"

A MEXICAN CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral at Puebla, Mexico, is magnificently ornamented. The chandeliers and latrines which adorn it, are of massive gold and silver. The building was completed in 1808, and is said to have cost \$6,000,000. There are ten chapels attached to it—all richly decorated. Besides this, there are several churches of magnitude and great wealth."

The three companies of Pennsylvania volunteers which were detained at Lobos on account of the small pox, have arrived at Vera Cruz. No deaths had occurred; and the men were quite well; the small pox having disappeared.

SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, we learn that a lad by the name of Burtis, was picking up bits of boards below the Falls, for the purpose of making a hen coop: As he was walking along with a piece of siding, half an inch thick, upon his head; some boy on the bank; more than a hundred feet above him, threw a small stone, a mere pebble, which in its downward course struck the board on the lad's head, splitting it and fracturing his skull. Our informant tells us that it is expected the lad will recover:—*Cleveland Herald*.

#### The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1847.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices since Tuesday have varied but little and the sales for export have been to the extent of 10,000 bushels at \$7.87½ a bushel, and extra at \$8 a \$12½, nearly all at \$8. The market closes quiet at \$8 to-day, and but little for sale. Rye Flour is scarce and in request; sales at \$5.25 per bushel. Corn Meal sells very freely at \$5 per bushel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in brisk demand and prices continue advancing; sales of 20,000 bushels at \$1.77 a bushel for good Penn's red, and \$1.83 a bushel for white. Rye—Sales at \$1 to 1.03 per bushel. Corn—Sales 10,000 bushels Penn's yellow at \$1.03 to 1.05, by weight. Oats are wanted at \$5 a bushel for Southern.

#### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst.; by the Rev. J. A. Gear; Mr. THOMAS McCORD of Mifflin county, to Miss MARY ANN DECKER of this place.

#### PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the undersigned, on behalf of the borough of Huntingdon, between this time and the first day of June, for the making of a close board fence (the materials to be furnished) on both sides of a public alley to be opened from Smith to Charles street, in said borough. The said fence to be five feet high, made with good Locust posts, and good white pine boards; the whole fence to be, in length, about 200 rods. The materials to be all ready before the 1st of October. Proposals may be for making the fence in a single square, or for the whole.

More particular information may be had by application to the undersigned, any time before the 1st day of June, on which day the work will be let to the lowest and best bidder or bidders:

JOHN BUMBAUGH,  
Chief Burgess.  
DAVID SNARE,  
DAVID BLACK,  
Assistant Burgesses.

may 19-61.

#### CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber, of the late firm of Buck & Moore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has bought out the interest of S. L. Buck, at the old established CLOTHING STAND, No. 254, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING, at prices which cannot but secure to him the patronage of all who desire to purchase cheap clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, from \$5.50 to \$8; Vests, from \$2 1/2 cents to \$4; suit of summer clothing for \$2.25. Also, all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at extremely low prices.

Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well to call at the store of JOSEPH H. MOORE, 254 Market street, Philadelphia.

may 19-61.

#### HAYDEN & COALE,

Flour, Produce and General Commission Merchants,

No. 116, Smith's Wharf, BALTIMORE,

OFFER their services to the Merchants and Farmers of the Susquehanna and Juniata valleys for the sale of Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, in the Baltimore Market, and f'm their extensive acquaintance among purchasers and shippers, can safely warrant satisfactory sales.

Correspondents will be kept constantly advised of the state of the Markets &c.

Refer to Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Sons, Isaac Reynolds & Son, Davidson & Saunders, Reynolds & Smith, and Messrs. Tingley, Caldwell & English, Philadelphia.

[Baltimore] [Lewistown]

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