From Gen. Scott's Army.

Battle of the National Bridge.

Communications re-opened with General Scott—Gen. Cadwalader's Dispersion of the Guerillas—Jalapa to be abandoned and Depot to be transferred to Perote—No Defences at Rio Frio—Abortive attempt at a Revolution in Mexico—Gen. Scott and the Clergy, &c.

The Picayune and the Delta, extra, of Sunday morning, 20th instant, contain the annexed intelligence, the most important that has been received since the battle of Cerro Gordo. The following summary is from the Delta:

"The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and McWilliams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over on the steamship Galveston on Sunday morning, June 20, at 6 o'clock.

On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of 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 was about 4000 Mexicans in the chaparral along the pass. Previous to this, two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chaparral. 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 bivouacked 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 sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda—a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then 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 then to be safe, and all danger being passed, Lieut. McWilliams and Mr. Frazier 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 about twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several vollies on them. The wagon-master and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, 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, they wheeled their horses and gallopped off.

Captain Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by 4000 or 5000 of the lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in this little party pursued its way until it arrived at the pass of La Voilta, 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 for 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 Capt. Duperu's Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses. This company, with its gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. Its gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu'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 taken prisoners. Capt. Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp, Gen. Cadwalader arrived, with a force of 800 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwalader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

On approaching the bridge, General Cadwalader occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chaparral, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than 100 men, and Gen. Cadwalader losing some 15 killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwalader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about $40,000. For miles the road is strewed with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, respecting the conduct of the command which had charge of this train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up by order of General Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. 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 engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on McIntosh's command, has given great confidence to the guerillas, 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 Maj. Bennett, the paymaster, that the specie wagons in McIntosh's party were saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to hear that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col. Harney was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great that they even *lariated* a woman who was in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some hard fighting.

There are about 1,000 men in camp 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 in 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 clad, and of miserable material. There was a small *pronunciamento* at the city of Mexico, that was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by factions of the peace party and of Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was "down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence.—Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 6,000 men at Puebla, under 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.

Santa Anna has published quite a flaming account of the affair between him & General Worth at Amozoque. The truth is that he had a large force of cavalry, which was attacked by Col. Duncan's battery and Major Bonneville of the 6th infantry. He did not wait to receive more than one volley, from which, however, he sustained a heavy loss, and then fled in the wildest disorder to the Capital.

Rejon, and five other generals, whose names are not given, had been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

The gallant Captain Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerillas. On the morning of the 8th instant, he started with his command from Perote on an expedition some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing nineteen guerillas and an Alcalde—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

There is still a great deal of sickness in Vera Cruz, but *there is very little in the Castle of San Juan.* There has not been a case of yellow fever there, and only two deaths since Captain Blanchard's company left. In the town there is much fever, and the deaths average nine or ten a day. It is confined mostly to laborers and foreigners (not American.) We make this statement on undoubted authority.

We also have an extra of the New Orleans Picayune, of Sunday morning, June 20, by our express from which we extract the following correspondence:

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]

PUEBLA, MEXICO, May 28, 1847.

General Scott arrived here this afternoon with an escort of some 200 dragoons and 50 rifles under Col. Harney. He left Arajete this morning at half past 7 o'clock, and from all the information received there it was almost certain that the small command would be attacked by a body of 2 or 3000 Mexican cavalry under General Canalizo, but not one was seen. Gen. S. came into the city at 3 o'clock, and has taken up his quarters at the palace.

At last accounts it is asserted that the Mexican army is at El Penou, a few miles this side the capital, and that it is under command of Generals Bravo, Valencia, Leon, Costazar and Alvarez, the latter having several thousand Indians from the South. Reports are rife that they are fortifying El Penou, and also near the city.

In the affair at Amozoque, where Gen. Worth was advancing upon Puebla, 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 was thought, was endeavoring to get between the commands of Gens. Worth and Quitman, with the intention of having a brush with the latter, but, if this was his intention, he was most signally foiled.

The command here has been annoyed by continued rumors of an attack by troops from Mexico, aided by a rising of the inhabitants of the city; but the most active measures have been taken to guard against surprise. I enclose a proclamation issued by Gen. Worth to day.

PUEBLA, May 30, 1847.

Intelligence was received yesterday from the city up to the day before the 28th. Santa Anna on that day submitted to the Congress a formal resignation of his office as president *ad interimo*, and the members of both houses went at once into session, to deliberate upon the matter.

The result of the new election for President is not yet known, but the opinion gains ground that Herrera will be the successful candidate.

There are no troops between this and the city of Mexico, nor are there any fortifications in process of construction either at Rio Frio or El Penou. What with the National Guard, the Indians under Alvarez, the Guanajuato troops under Cortazar, and the odds and ends under Valencia and other generals, there may be some 25,000 badly armed and equipped at the capital All was doubt, hesitation and confusion among the officers, and no one knew what to do.—This is the latest and most reliable intelligence. In haste, G. W. K.

PUEBLA, June 3. 1847.

SAD NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—*Capture of a Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters.*—A gentleman arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 21st inst., from Westport, who informs the editors of the Reville, that just before his departure, a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacomi, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity. He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated.

His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites. He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about 1,000 men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—The New Orleans Times of the 22d ultimo says: "Letters were received in town yesterday from the city of Mexico, under date of the 2d instant, mentioning that Santa Anna had withdrawn his letter of resignation, *under the apprehension that it would be accepted.* This only goes to show the extent to which sincerity forms a portion of the character of this redoubted hero, who is continually boasting of his *amor de la patria*, and of his readiness to lay down his life and immolate his life as a victim for his country's welfare. The capital is represented as being in a state of complete confusion and anarchy; and, as the letters do not mention that any steps have been taken to fortify the city against the approach of our troops, we presume that Gen. Scott will find the Halls of the Montezumas an easy conquest."

A GAME AT ROMPS.—It is a pet amusement of the little children of our Locofoco aristocracy to play a game called "Vera Cruz." A dozen or two of the mirthful little ones form into a hollow square to represent the Castle San Juan de Ulua, and others stand outside the group to represent the ships of the blockading fleet. One of the little dears then calls himself, herself, or itself, "POLK;" and walks deliberately up to one of the ships, and, with a staid and demure look, commences singing,

"Open the gates as high as the sky
"To let Santa Anna and suite pass by!"

Papa and Mamma enjoy the game inordinately, except when a son or brother has been killed by war or sickness in Mexico, and then it produces a compression of the lip, and sometimes a gush of tears.—*North American.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILE, MD.

SATURDAY, :::::::::: JULY 3, 1847.

Whig Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

☞ We are pleased to find that the Whigs in every County of the State, approve the selection by the Convention, of WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester, as their candidate for Governor, & are organizing with commendable spirit and zeal, for the election. As the nomination is equally well received and popular in our county, let us manifest our approbation of the selection of the *Farmer* of Dorset, by organizing at once; let meetings be called forthwith, and let our friends young and old, turn out every where. Though we have no reason to doubt the triumphant election of our candidate, it is our duty to act, as if the result were doubtful. Our opponents are at work. Every artifice, every manœuvre will be resorted to, to defeat us. Let us, then, Whigs of Montgomery, lose not a moment. The time for action is at hand. Our friends, everywhere, are setting us a laudable example. They are moving like men true to their principles, and determined to conquer. Let us respond as becomes Whigs—meet and confer together. We are certainly as much interested in the matter, as our neighbors. Where is the Whig, in old Montgomery, who is willing to fold his arms in security, and leave the work for others to do? Where is the Whig, who will not strive to be foremost in the fight? If ever there was a time for Whigs to be true to their cause, surely, that time is now. Look at the condition in which Locofocoism has placed the country, against the oft repeated warnings of Whig statesmen, and say if you are willing to see its influence extend. Say, are you willing that, by your act, the voice of Montgomery shall proclaim that the Tariff of '46, the Sub-Treasury, the Mexican War, with all the abominations of the party now governing the country, are right and proper? If you are not prepared for this, we entreat you, Whigs, arouse yourselves at once—meet in your districts—organize and appoint delegates to a general Convention, to meet in Rockville, at an early day to nominate a Ticket for the Legislature. After this is done, let all wrangling and discord cease, and who can doubt the result.

☞ TO-MORROW (Sunday) being the 4th of July, the anniversary will be celebrated generally to-day and Monday. The military of our town will join, by invitation, the Triadelphia Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the celebration to-day. We anticipate much pleasure and enjoyment.

☞ Mr. WALTER JOHNS, of this place, who went to Mexico in Captain Waters' company, of the Baltimore Battalion, arrived here on Monday last. Walter was in the Battle of Monterey; and having seen the "Elephant," is satisfied. He looks well; and though pretty sick a spell at Camargo, says that, with that exception, he never enjoyed better health than when in Mexico. He served out his time of enlistment, and received an honorable discharge.

☞ Our farmers commenced their harvest, generally, the early part of this week. The wheat turns out finely. We have just been shown several heads, by a friend, which, as an average, cannot be beaten in the State.

The fine rains that fell on Monday and Tuesday, have improved the corn wonderfully, and hopes are entertained of a fair yield. Oats, though indifferent, have also been improved.

☞ PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS is the Locofoco-Free-Trade-Subtreasury-Mexican War candidate for Governor. Frank Thomas must be a favorite name with the Locofocos of Maryland. We will nail him to the counter; Polk can't *pass* him.

The accounts of the growing crops, throughout the State of Texas, of cotton, corn and sugar, continue to be highly encouraging.

☞ The Locofocos are forming corresponding committees in the several counties of the State. Let the Whigs be not backward in attending to the same duty, and let them go to the work forthwith—establish such committees in every election district, and have a committee appointed whose especial duty it should be to circulate information among the people, to communicate with the County and State Central Committees, and to distribute papers and documents upon the various important subjects now agitating the country. The battle is to be fought mainly with the power of the press, and it behooves every one having the honor, dignity and welfare of the State at heart, to buckle on his armor forthwith. It is to be no child's play this fall; the locofocos have a greedy eye to the "spoils" which are placed before them, in the offices at the disposal of the Executive, and will not be sparing of their exertions, nor particular as to the means, to secure the prize.

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle, a paper published in Dorchester County, in which WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH resides, in announcing the nomination of that gentleman as the Whig candidate for Governor, remarks:

"Against the nominee not a word of objection can be uttered. With a judgment refined and matured by long experience in the councils of the State—a moral character pure and unsullied—an open, generous and benevolent heart, he unites in himself the admiration of his friends and the respect of his political opponents. There is nothing in his character, nothing in his history, upon which the veriest slave of faction can fix to injure him in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His life presents a series of acts of kind benevolence to the poor, generous hospitality to his friends, and ardent devotion to the welfare of the State."

Though the journals of the State generally, speak in the highest terms of commendation of this excellent man, we consider the above, from the press of his own county, where he has always resided, and where the influence of his goodness and benevolence has been long felt, as affording the most reliable testimony of his worth and usefulness. It is generally a good sign to see a man popular at home.

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.—The Worcester Shield cordially responds to the nomination of Wm. T. Goldsborough, and says:

"In Mr. Goldsborough we have a candidate worthy of the fullest confidence, and one who will get a hearty support from every unprejudiced man in the State. No objections can be urged against him; his judgment and experience as a legislator—his high moral character—his frank, generous nature—his free hospitality, open-handed liberality to the poor of his neighborhood—and his firm, enthusiastic devotion to the success of his party and to the interests of his State, render his election certain—an absolute fixed fact."

The nomination of Mr. Goldsborough, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, seems to give great satisfaction in that state; and the prospect is every way favorable to his success. We hope the Whigs of Maryland will be active in the canvass, and once more show the country what they can do when they choose to exert their strength.—*Alex. Gazette.*

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Whig delegates of Maryland met at Cambridge on Wednesday the 16th of June, and nominated Hon. WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester county, for Governor. Mr. G. is represented as one of the very best of men.—*York (Pa.) Ad.*

MARYLAND.—We learn by the Telegraph that the Whig State Convention has nominated WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH of Dorchester county, as a candidate for Governor. He is a citizen eminent for ability and worth, and a sound reliable Whig.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LOCOFOCO NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The State Convention met at Annapolis on Thursday the 24th ult., and nominated P. FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., of Talbott, as the candidate of the Locofoco party for Governor of Maryland. He was nominated on the first ballot—The vote stood for Thomas, 56; for Stewart, 37; for Humphries, 7; E. Lloyd, 3.

We saw yesterday at Mr. Stephen Shinn's warehouse, samples of both Red and White Wheat (new crop) which he has received from farms in the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, and which, for quality, cannot be surpassed. This grain, finding its market here, invites the attention of purchasers and shippers. From these samples we look for a fine show of wheat, generally, from the Potomac country.—*Alex. Gaz.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In our account of the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, we omitted mentioning that, on the second day of the meeting, A. B. DAVIS, Esq. announced to the Convention that HORACE WILSON, whose place had been supplied by the appointment of Mr. Worthington, had arrived, and was then present, and had signified his entire concurrence in what had been done by his colleagues, and in the choice of the nominee by the Convention. Dr. W. reached the city about 10 minutes after the steamboat left for Cambridge with the delegates, and was obliged to remain till next day.

In noticing our intention to publish the remarks of Mr. Bowie at the Convention, we inadvertently mentioned that he was of Prince George's Co., instead of Montgomery—we make this correction, and take the occasion to say, that that old Whig county may well be proud of her son. His was amongst the ablest and most eloquent speeches made, and we are informed that at the Whig convention which assembled in this city in 1844, the same gentleman electrified the assembly by his eloquence, and drew tears from many a stout heart present on the occasion. We regret our inability to give his remarks in this week's paper, but hope to present them to our readers next week.—*Rough and Ready.*

THE PLANTER AND FARMER.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, who is to be elected President of these United States in 1848, is, when at home, a plain, kind-hearted old *planter*, beloved as much by his neighbors and workmen, as he is idolized by the soldiers whom he commands in Mexico.

WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, our candidate for Governor, is an unassuming *farmer*, who, like "*Rough and Ready*," is cherished in the affections of all who know him—plain and courteous in his manners, and generous by nature, all his acts of benevolence proceed from the two-fold motive of love of virtue, and love of his kind. His neighbors love him in private life, because the necessitous worthy never approach him but to find the hand of friendship ready to sustain them; while those, who have served with him in public life, respect and venerate him, because they always found him open, candid, manly and true.

With "*Old Rough and Ready*" for President the entire interests of the country will be safe, prosperity will abound, and comfort will be the lot of the industrious:—While

MARYLAND, under the administration of *Farmer* GOLDSBOROUGH, will be sure to be protected in all that concerns the welfare and happiness of her people. ☞ So. success to the workingmen's Whig Candidates!—*Rough and Ready.*

The Annapolis Republican says, there was a good deal of "jarring, juggling and wrangling" in the Locofoco convention. It states that there was much *spirit* manifested, and adds: One of the delegates rolled up his sleeves, put himself in the posture of Yankee Sullivan, and loudly exclaimed:

"Gentlemen—let's stop quarrelling, let's go to work, make our nominee, and then take a drink."

The appeal was irresistible, and the convention immediately proceeded to nominate a candidate.

THE CANAL.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held a general meeting at the Exchange hotel, in Baltimore city, last week, and re elected Col. James M. Coale president; and the following directors: Dr. Smith, of Allegany; George Schley, of Washington; William Cost Johnson, of Frederick; John Pickell, of Baltimore; W. A. Bradley, of Washington city; and Henry Dangerfield, of Alexandria.

In his reply to the Reception speech made to him in New York, Mr. Polk said:—"I hope, Sir, wherever I go, to have the same pleasure which I now enjoy, the pleasure of meeting and receiving the greetings of my fellow-citizens without distinction of party; for, Sir, as President, I know no party, but the whole country and its best interests." We refrain from all comment on what has *passed*, if the President will only agree *for the future*, to let his *acts* correspond with his *words*. It is never too late to commence doing right.—*Alex. Gaz.*

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL AT POINT ISABEL.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 20th ult., contains a list of deaths which occurred in the Hostital at Point Isabel during the year past, from which it appears that 41 Volunteers and 40 Regulars, have died there during the time specified.

SODA COFFEE.—The flavor of coffee may be improved by adding forty to fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

DECLINES.—It is said, in the New Orleans papers, that Col. Jefferson Davis will decline receiving the commission of Brigadier General, recently tendered to him by Mr. Polk.