

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

Money lost—Lost on Monday, the 18th May, on the road leading from Towanda to the Steam Mill in Burlington township, a Green Memorandum book containing about thirty-three dollars in money, several receipts, orders, &c. A reward of ten dollars will be given to any person returning the book and money, or five dollars for the book alone, to Edward Overton, Esq., in this Borough.

Engraving—In the article upon our first page on the "Forest trees and flowering shrubs of Bradford county," several provoking errors escaped our notice, until too late for correction.

Military Arrangements.

The Washington Union, in speaking of the military arrangements made for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, gives us the following information:

"During the week the most active preparations have been made to give effect to the measures of Congress for a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico. We do not doubt that the large discretion given to the President will be found to be in safe hands. While the public may rest assured that the most care will be used to consult economy, and to secure a force competent to the protection of the national honor, and to a speedy termination of the war, we do not apprehend that half the authorized number of troops will be immediately mustered into service. True economy and a due regard to the highest national interests, however, make it indispensable that a force shall be at once put into active service, extraordinary for us in point of numbers, and so large that officers of the highest rank will of necessity be in command. From the mixed character of the corps—partly of regular troops, and more largely of volunteers—it seems natural that the general-in-chief of the army, should take the field—and we presume that General Scott will, as a matter of course, assume the command.

We understand that the volunteer troops to be immediately called into service will be taken from the States nearest to the scene of operation, and for them the necessary orders have been issued. Measures have also been taken to have the residue of the authorized force organized, to be called into the service of their country at the shortest notice, if the public exigencies require.—We understand that portions will be called for from each State and Territory, so that an opportunity will be afforded to all her gallant sons to participate in the defence of their country.

Clarke's Ferry Bridge Destroyed.

On the 14th instant, the remaining portion of the Bridge at Clarke's Ferry, was destroyed by fire. A correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian gives the following particulars:

"To-day, about a quarter before two o'clock, the bridge was discovered to be on fire; in eight minutes the whole was one sheet of flame, and in ten minutes past two, in the short space of twenty-five minutes, not a vestige of the bridge remained. Thus the only remaining bridge across the Susquehanna, spanned by the late flood, has been destroyed. The fire originated from sparks from the steamboat that is used in towing boats across that point—twice before to-day, the bridge was on fire, which was with difficulty extinguished. A very strong south wind was blowing at the time, or perhaps it might have been averted. The river being very high, the persons employed were compelled to keep near the bridge than they otherwise would have done—they apprehended danger, but could not delay the boats now at the ferry, upwards of an hundred being upon each side of the river. This is one of the greatest misfortunes that could have befallen the Public Works, two spans of the bridge had been carried away by the flood, these were about being replaced, the material for which had nearly been got out, and in the course of two months would have been put up, and the bridge in complete order for traveling. The bridge cost originally between \$60,000 and \$90,000. A building on the island was also consumed."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston, last week, with fifteen days later intelligence.

The news is not important in any respect. The money market was easier. Cotton had undergone no change in price.

The Overland mail arrived on the 1st inst., and brings intelligence of the general tranquillity of India.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of that country must be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

In Parliament, the Corcoran Bill had passed first reading, by a majority of 149 votes. The Corn Law Bill remained in statu quo, but it was believed that in a short time action would be had upon it, and that it would pass.

A meeting of ladies, over which the Countess of Norbury presided, was held in London a few days back, to devise means for alleviating the distressed condition of the London needle-women. A ball for that purpose was held on the 21th ult.

DEPARTURE OF LIKESNESS.—Mr. G. L. Fisher, who spent some time in our village last summer taking duplicates of the "human face divine," is again in town, and ready to attend to the calls of his friends. We believe Mr. F. gave very general satisfaction in his previous visit, and we notice some high commendations of specimens of his skill in our exchanges. Those of our citizens who stand in need of an extra "pliz," either of themselves or their friends, will do well to call. His rooms are over Pratt's grocery, in Betts & Montague's building. We understand that his stay is limited, and advise people to be in a hurry.

COL. J. W. FOSTER.—We notice with great pleasure that Col. Foster has associated himself with Mr. Hamilton in the publication of the Pennsylvaniaian, at Philadelphia. Col. F. is a most brilliant, energetic and forcible political writer, fearless in defence of our principles; by his industry and talent he made the Lancaster Intelligencer the most prominent Democratic paper in the State, and we shall now have in Philadelphia a bold, staunch, uncompromising Democratic sheet; a desideratum long wanted.

ACCIDENT.—The late trial of John Johnson, at Bioghton, resulted in his acquittal. The evidence elicited, failed in fixing suspicion upon him as the murderer of Mrs. Bolt. The whole matter from beginning to end, is worthy of the times of Salem Witchcraft; and we only wonder the celebrated committee did not forthwith proceed to the usual auditory proceedings to ascertain his guilt or innocence.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Marine Insurance Companies of New York commenced on Monday the insertion of a war clause in their policies, in consequence of the hostilities with Mexico.

THE ARMY.—It is rumored in Washington that Gen. Scott is to take command of the South-western Army.

License Question.

The question of granting licenses, was debated on the 19th inst., in the State of New York, by ballot. The result is a tremendous expression of the people against the licensing of the selling of intoxicating drinks.

We subjoin the returns from the several counties adjacent to this county, every town voted against licenses, as will be seen by the following:

Table with columns for County, Majority for NO LICENSE, and Majority for LICENSE. Includes entries for Oswego, Lewis, Madison, Hamilton, etc.

MAJORITY, BROOME COUNTY.

Table with columns for No License and License. Includes entries for Cheango, Union, Vestal, Conklin, Leoni, Triangle, etc.

In addition to the above we have to add Syracuse 9000 no license majority; Utica 500 do; Madison, Hamilton, in Madison County, do; Sherburne, Norwich, Pharsalia, Covert and German, in Cheango County, do.

PATRIOTIC.—The New Orleans Courier of the 5th inst. says:

"About fifty printers had volunteered for the Rio Grande; the whole number in the city being less than 200. Those who have volunteered are without exception men of exemplary character and good workmen—they have abandoned eligible situations, and signing their names to the muster rolls, refuse the bounty offered by the Governor, which, in our opinion, is an excess of foolishness. The bounty is part of the compensation for their services, and with equal propriety they might decline the rations and resolve to find their own food. If not in want of the bounty, give it to a fellow citizen who is less fortunate. We see no reason why they should decline any advance of cash offered by the Governor, any more than that they should refuse to receive pay from an employer for work done in a printing office. No—no—touch the bounty, and carry it with you to Texas in hard silver—the time may come when it may serve a good turn."

GEN. TAYLOR.—The question is frequently asked, who is General Taylor, in command of our army in Texas, and where is he from? The following particulars, derived from an authentic source, will satisfy public curiosity in relation to these interesting points of inquiry:

Gen. Taylor was born in Virginia, and raised in the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky. He entered the army, as a Lieutenant in 1808; was a Captain, and greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Fort Harrison, in the war of 1812, which post he commanded when it was attacked by a greatly superior force, of British and Indians. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he was made a brevet major, being the first brevet that was conferred in that war. Gen. T. was in Florida during a part of the late Seminole war, and commanded in person at the battle of Ocochubee, on the 25th of December, 1837. His gallantry and skill on that occasion won for him the rank of brevet brigadier general."

THE LATE FAENRY.—The heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday week, caused one of the most destructive freshets in the Schuylkill county ever witnessed. In the borough of Pottsville, large quantities of goods, &c., were destroyed, by the cells filling with water. Every bridge between Minersville and Schuylkill Haven was carried away, and only two left standing on the West Branch. We regret to state that two lives were lost, one Mr. Thomas Grey, who fell off a plank in attempting to cross the Norwegian, and was drowned; the other William Branagan, in attempting to rescue some property, was carried off by the force of the water. The former has left a wife and five children.

IMPORTANT OFFER.—We understand, from good authority, that one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, now in Washington, has offered to the President the services of two thousand picked warriors, should they be required in the conflict with Mexico. This is a most praiseworthy movement, and we have no doubt will be made use of effectively if occasion requires.

A GREAT MEETING.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Philadelphia, assembled at the State House yard on Wednesday afternoon, to deliberate upon the steps proper to be taken relative to our Mexican difficulties. It was addressed with much eloquence and effect by Messrs. Swift, Browne, Randall and others.

EXPENSIVE FURNITURE.—The United States Gazette says a Philadelphia has sent to the National Fair at Washington, the furniture of a bed-chamber, valued at thirty thousand dollars. The material is rosewood, and the workmanship the perfection of cabinet making at the present day.

THE STATE OF THE NEWS.—On the first page will be found the news from the seat of war, as received yesterday. It is considerably different from that of the day previous, and less gratifying to our national feelings. As was expected, it proves that the reports by the way of New Orleans were greatly exaggerated. The National Intelligencer thus sums up the official report:

"It is true that General Taylor had marched to Point Isabel, with the chief part of his forces, (including Major Ringgold's Flying Artillery,) which post he had reached unopposed, and intended to remain there until the arrival of reinforcements from home.

There had been no attack on the camp of Gen. Taylor, left under the command of Major Brown, except that from the Mexican batteries on the opposite side of the river. The fire from the Mexican batteries had been returned by Major Brown, and the Mexican batteries silenced, but the town of Matamoras had not been burnt or materially damaged, as far as was known.—Major B. had not attempted to destroy it.—One man was killed on the American side, but whether any or how many on the other, was not known. No Mexican troops had appeared recently on the eastern side of the river, and it was not known what number, if any were on that side. Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, remained prisoners to the Mexicans. Captain T. had not escaped, as was represented by previous accounts."

DANVILLE BRIDGE.—A number of respectable and highly respectable persons were in attendance at this place on Saturday last, and put in proposals for rebuilding our river bridge. Of the numerous proposals presented, those of David N. Kownover, of Danville, and Chester B. Evans, of Elmira, N. Y. were accepted by the Company, and those gentlemen have undertaken to have the bridge ready for crossing in January next. They are both active and experienced men, and good mechanics; and the prospect now is that we shall have a substantial and beautiful bridge up, and ready for use next winter—the cost, under the proposals as accepted, is estimated at about \$25,000.—Danville Intelligencer.

Glorious News—Victory! Victory!

Point Isabel Victorious—Matamoras Reclaimed—A Dishes!—The American Army Triumphant!—700 Mexicans killed!—One American killed!—A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports Ordered!

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.) WASHINGTON, May 18, 5 P. M.

Messrs. A. S. Abell & Co., The fame of the American Army has been signally vindicated with an inferiority of forces so disproportionate, as to have caused the deepest anxiety for Gen. Taylor and his gallant band. They have gained a great, a glorious, a noble, a triumphant VICTORY!

The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 7th inst., at P. M., from the entrenchments opposite Matamoras. An engagement had taken place between the United States and Mexican troops. Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d inst., left the entrenchments with a detachment of United States troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchments.

On the morning of the 4th inst., the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at daybreak opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the United States troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemy's batteries, reducing the city of Matamoras to ashes.

On the morning of the 6th the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED lay dead on the field of battle, and the number of houses left in Matamoras was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

Accounts say that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras, was estimated at ten thousand men, and reinforcements daily expected.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th inst., with a detachment of troops, determined to open communication between Point Isabel and the army opposite Matamoras, which has for some days been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the GALLANT WALKER, whose horse was shot from under him, and the loss of six men.

Meister and Ritchie are two among the six men of Capt Walker's party killed, whilst forcing their way through the Mexicans to the United States camp.

Our troops are in fine spirits. The main body of the troops are probably on this side of the river. ONLY ONE AMERICAN KILLED, and he by a shell. The works were so well constructed that the Mexican shot could not injure them.

In the battle, MAJOR RINGGOLD, of the Artillery, COMMANDED THE AMERICAN CAMP, opposite Matamoras, during the engagement.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the New York, a heavy cannonading was heard, supposed to be another attack of the Mexicans on the United States troops opposite Matamoras.

[From the Galveston News of the 6th instant.]

When General Taylor left Point Isabel, there was not the slightest doubt he would have cut his way to the entrenchments, through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassible thicket to chapparel on the road, with a determination to cut him off.

The number of Mexicans is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. It seems reasonable to suppose that a decisive and glorious battle was fought yesterday, and we wait with painful anxiety to hear the result.

[From the Extra of the Galveston Citizen.]

The steamship New York arrived from the Brazos St. Jago on Thursday evening, bringing news that the Mexicans having succeeded in interrupting the communication between the army opposite Matamoras and Point Isabel.—Gen Taylor proceeded with the main body of the army, in order to secure Point Isabel, which was menaced, and open the communication, leaving only 700 or 800 men in the camp opposite Matamoras.

The army proceeded without interruption, but the Mexicans thought the diminished force in camp offered a favorable opportunity for its capture—attacked it and were repulsed with severe loss—some say seven hundred!

The loss on our side not stated, but very insignificant. Our batteries were opened on Matamoras, and reduced the place to ruins, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d, and the fighting continued until night. Walker, the well known Texas Soldier and spy, then took forty men to carry the news to Point Isabel, during the night. He lost six men on the way, and had his horse shot under him, but got on.

The New York had this news from the Cincinnati, which came out over the bar to take off the troops carried down. Firing was heard when the New York left.

The main force of the Mexicans is probably on this side of the river. The Texan schooner Santa Anna has been despatched from Brazos St. Jago with communications from General Taylor for the American squadrons at Vera Cruz.

The only information we have from the seat of war, comes from Capt. Symptom, late of the revenue service of Texas, now in the employ of Gen. Taylor. It is dated May 4. Capt. S. says—"The news was brought to Point Isabel by our friend Walker, of Major Hay's command. The Mexicans made the attack on our works after Gen. Taylor came down here.

The fight continued the whole day. The U. S. batteries knocked down Matamoras, killing two or three hundred Mexicans—they killing only one of our men, by the explosion of a shell. The works were so well completed that the Mexican shot could not injure them.

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE MEXICANS.

The following contains a list of the persons belonging to the army of occupation who were killed, wounded and made prisoners in the ambulance that Captain Thornton fell into.—Several of the killed, it will be seen, are Philadelphians:

CAMP 2d REG. DRAGOONS, U. S. A. Near Matamoras, April 28, 1846. DEAR SIR—I send you below a copy of the official list of the killed and wounded, of the detachment under the command of Captain Thornton and Hardee, who were cut off by a party of 2,000 of the enemy, (2,000 against 75.)

KILLED.—Capt. Thornton, (yet doubtful); Lieut. Kane, Privates—Benjamin Russell, Henry Rower, Ezra Sands; William Ryan, formerly kept a tavern in Water street, Philadelphia; John Sidford, Philadelphia; William Stewart, James Curtis, Richard Pryor—has a father at No. 132 Buttonwood street, Philadelphia; George T. Styles, of New Orleans; Peter K. Stevenson, Theophilus Whiteman, David Whiteman—father is a grocer, at corner of George and Eleventh streets, Philadelphia; George Shippen. Total, 13.

Wounded.—Privates—St. Clair Shipley, slightly; John Perkins, do; William S. Huff, mortally; George Jenkins, since died; Patrick McLanglin, slightly; Henry Wilk, slightly, by a lance in leg. Total 6.

Prisoners.—Capt. Hardee, Privates—John Ogborn and J. Ogborn, brothers; Wilkum Van Horn, Solomon Brewer, George K. Curtis, William McGinn, George D. Barker, Patrick Linn, Henry V. Vanstuter, Stephen Black, Dennis O'Neil, George Clark, James West, Barker O'Ryan, Samuel G. Smith, Peter O'Raletty, John Peters, P. James, Niles Ryan, James Peters, musician; Lemuel Pierce, Geo. Bassome, Wm. Early, Ephraim Bagg, James Leeds, Frank Bowers, Wm. Cunningham, John Seyfion, James Wright, Thomas, James Gibbons, Joseph Russell, Chas. Burke, Frederick Myers, Thomas Jenks, Patrick Warf, John Frazer, James Hielen, Edward Shaw, Charles Wood, Thomas Hickman, Charles Charles J. Smith. Total 46.

I will write again the first opportunity.—You may make any use of this you think proper. I remain yours, &c.

JAMES CARLETT, 2d Reg. U. S. Dragoons.

P. S.—The army are in excellent spirits. We hope soon to avenge the deaths of these brave fellows, who have fallen in the glorious cause of their country. The American flag, we flatter ourselves, will ere long, float over the city of Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Tropic, May 6.]

MEXICAN STEAMERS MONTEZUMA AND GUADALOUPE—IMPORTANT.

We noticed some two weeks since that we believed the announcement of the sale of the two Mexican War-steamers, a shani, and that they would appear, in case of hostilities with Mexico as privatees. We are still of this opinion, and we have a fear, that the harbor of Havana will contain our worst enemies. A United States 74 should be stationed off the mouth of the harbor, to watch with great care, what comes out of it.

It will be recollected that in 1836, the Mexican armed brig Montezuma lay off the Sabine and captured the American schooner Julius Cesar, and others, filled with emigrants bound for Texas, and carried them into Matamoras. The vessel conveying soldiers from our city to the seat of war, should be provided with two or three pieces of heavy artillery. They might be intercepted by the way.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Great Revolutionary Movement in the South—Glorious News from Yucatan.—By a vessel at this port, which sailed from Havana on the first inst., we have private letters from intelligent persons in Merida, Yucatan, to the close of March, with private advices from other parts of Southern Mexico to the middle of April, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of the patriotic example of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in union with the Congress of Yucatan, then in session, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military despotism of the centre.

The congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any propositions from Paredes, and a courier, whom he had sent to Merida, to request only three hundred troops, narrowly escaped with his life. We translate a few of the principal political views of our Mexican correspondents, remarking that we place confidence in them.

"Having nothing to hope from Paredes but a monarchy in its worst shape, or a central power usurping the independence of the Departments and of the people, we again unfold the banner of liberty, inscribing upon its folds—no compromise with the chieftains of Monarchy! History bears witness to our struggles for liberty. We have perilled our lives in defence, as have our brethren of Texas and of the other gallant States of the great Northern Union.

"Men of America, brethren by the holy ties of human liberty, we shall rise in a few days in these Southern Departments, hoping to rescue our beautiful Mexico from the hands of Europe's minions. Brethren of the North! we respect you for your noble example of self-government, which shines upon the nations.—In return we ask your sympathy. You have our confidence—give us yours. We know not that we can have your co-operation. But if the Central Junta, incited by another power, should war against you for receiving and protecting our sister Texas, you shall find us prepared to greet you in the Halls of the Montezumas!"

These noble sentiments are much more beautiful in the original Spanish of our correspondents. We give their spirit. Such patriotic demands, and will receive a cordial response from the freemen of America. The revolution had, as we already know, commenced in the south of the department of Mexico, which was not known to our correspondents, although expected, at the time of writing. The Congress of Yucatan consists of twenty three members, representing five departments.—[N. Y. Sun, correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 13th instant, has announced that by the acts of the Republic of Mexico, a State of war exists between that Government and the United States.

AND WHEREAS, It is our first duty to acknowledge our dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe—I do therefore, invoke the aid of the people of the Commonwealth, by their religion and their patriotism, to submit as freemen should, to this dispensation of Providence, and humbly ask of Him, who alone can give counsel and strength, to sustain us in the last resort of injured Nations.

AND WHEREAS, The President has been authorized by Congress, to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteer soldiers, to protect and maintain the honor and security of the Union.

AND WHEREAS, All the force that may be required promptly and efficiently to conduct the War, and bring it to a speedy and successful termination, should be in readiness to meet every contingency that may occur in its progress.

AND WHEREAS, The union of the states binds together the separate Sovereignities, and secures one common feeling and interest, in which the people of Pennsylvania largely participate.

War with Mexico.

Mexico has commenced offensive war by the invasion of our territory and the slaughter of a detachment of our regular army within our own borders. In less than thirty-three hours after the official announcement of the actual existence of war by the President to Congress, both legislative bodies, with unexampled unanimity, determined to prosecute it with the utmost vigor, and placed at the disposal of the Executive the militia, navy, and military forces of the United States, and fifty thousand volunteers, with an immediate appropriation of ten millions of dollars to meet this extraordinary emergency. Such patriotic despatch, supported as it is by the unanimous sanction of the whole people, is the best evidence to the world that we are on all questions of national honor a united nation; and that we will never lay down our arms in so righteous a cause until we receive full and ample reparation for the unprovoked invasion of the soil of our free and happy republic.

The only example to the civilized world of a regular and systematic form of republican government, it became us to bear with the insults and contumely of a neighboring people torn by intestine division and the prey of successive military despots, until the blow accompanied the word, and then forbearance ceased to be a virtue. No strong nation ever bore so much without a resort to the ultimo ratio gentium; and we can appeal with safety to the whole course of the administration towards Mexico, as showing that nothing but actual war and bloodshed could induce it finally to dissolve those ties of amity which we had solemnly contracted with our nominal sister republic.

"The whole has been the deliberate act of Mexico, and the United States stand blameless and innocent, and offering a bright example of the exercise of those Christian virtues which great communities so usually profess, and so seldom practise.

"This is not, on our part, a war of aggression; but to hasten its conclusion and to limit the loss of life and property, the territory of Mexico must be reached by an American army, so as to dictate those terms which will secure us from future injustice and injury. The temporary possession of the soil of Mexico must decide the fate of the country, and our views should therefore be turned not only to the chastisement of the army of Arista, and the blockade of her ports, but to the bold and speedy occupation her strongholds.

The Mexican population can offer but a slight resistance to the North American race—its moral character, and physical structure are the most indicative of defeat—for out of seven millions of souls four millions are Indians, and of the remaining three millions, but twelve hundred thousand are whites.

Which thus asserting our rights, and vigorously maintaining our treaty stipulations with Mexico, which survive the commencement of hostilities, we are bound to protect our citizens on the ocean, from the wanton grant of letters of marque and reprisals to foreigners and foreign vessels sailing under the Mexican flag.

Mexico has literally no commercial marine, and her navy is a merely nominal one. She has but two or three ports on the gulf, and no Mexican vessels which can be legitimately converted into privateers. The treaty with Spain itself, as was shown in the last evening's Union, treats all such vessels as piratical, and condemns the offending Spanish seamen to be hung up at the yard arm as pirates.

Mr. Berrien has shown the proper degree of vigilance, by moving yesterday a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to give effect to the 11th article of our treaty of 27th October 1795, between the U. States and Spain, (by which the subjects of Spain are prohibited from taking out letters-of-marque against the United States, under the penalty of being treated as pirates,) and that they report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Berrien explained the necessity of looking into the matter, in consequence of the passage of the bill recognizing the existence of a war with Mexico, and the probability that privateers might be fitted out in the island of Cuba."

Another consideration also deserves to be noted. A vessel purporting to sail under a Mexican flag, if it is actually blockaded. What then, will she do, with any prize she may make? She cannot carry the captured vessel into any other port for condemnation; and if she undertakes to condemn the prize at sea, without going into an admiralty court for adjudication, she acts like a pirate, and will be treated as such.

We regret deeply that our country has been actually forced into war by the unprovoked hostility of the Mexican military aristocracy, but we have unlimited confidence in the rectitude of our cause, and in the energy, patriotism, and valor of a brave, free, and virtuous people—Washington Union.

CLIMATE OF MATAMORAS.—The Washington Union of Saturday says: "We are informed by an intelligent physician, who has resided for several years to the west of the Rio Grande, who married a Mexican lady, who was an United States Consul, pruned physic several years in the vicinity of Matamoras, and intimately acquainted with the climate, as well as the habits of the Mexicans, that although at a certain season of the year it is unhealthy at Matamoras, and on the immediate borders of the river, yet that several miles from it the age and fever is unknown. The climate for several miles beyond, away of to the west, is remarkably healthy, and so humbug as to yellow fever, sickness, &c., ought to prevent the troops of the United States from visiting this interesting region of the earth."

MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A large meeting of volunteers for Texas, took place yesterday at the Centre of Market Hall. Safford G. Camp, Esq., the only surviving soldier who fought at the battle of Princeton, in the Revolutionary War, presided. He made an excellent speech—short but animated and much to the purpose. Several other patriotic speeches were made, when the meeting adjourned on Friday evening.

THE SNEWS OF WAR.—A military friend informs us that the President has issued a requisition on the Governor of this State, for six regiments of men, to be held in readiness for active service, in case of necessity. This is the quota of Pennsylvania at 6000 men. We have among us seven times that number of patriotic hearts, who would promptly respond to their country's call. Pennsylvania during the last war did not hesitate, when called upon. In the present crisis we are sure she will not.

PRIVATEERING.—As apprehensions have been expressed that our difficulties with Mexico will induce swarms of privateers from Havana under Mexican license, the following letter will be read with interest. It will be seen that, under treaty, any such attempt by Spanish subjects must be treated as piracy:

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1846. MY DEAR SIR:—In consequence of our conversation a few minutes since, I think it proper to inform you without delay that our treaty with Spain, of the 20th October, 1795, contains the following article still in force:

"ART. 14. No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with whom the said United States shall be at war.

"Nor shall any citizen, solely, or inhabitant of the said United States apply for, or take any commission, or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships, to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said King shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA TRUE TO THE COUNTRY.—The number of meetings that have already been held in this State in support of the course of the Administration in regard to Mexico, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, has been added to in another column. Among the "offers of service," on the part of our gallant volunteers, the following have met our eye:

The Patterson Guards, Capt. Stokes; the Native Guards, Capt. Small, and the Jefferson Guards, of Philadelphia, with others whose names we have not received. Fayette Guards, Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Jackson Rifle, and Feasibles, Lancaster. Harrisburg Rifle, Captain Seiler. Col. Wayne's first regiment Schuylkill volunteers.

The officers of the 3d Regiment, Pittsburgh, have determined to raise a rifle corps, to be placed at the disposal of the government. A volunteer company, Capt. Henry Latimer, in Shrewsbury, York county. Captain A. H. Reeder's fine company at Easton.

High Artilleryists, Capt. Wm. Fry. The 1st Regiment of volunteers in Pittsburgh. The Duquesne Guards, of the same city. There have been many other offers of companies, the names of which do not now occur to us. The enthusiasm in universal and all-prevailing.

WAR MOVEMENTS.—We were yesterday informed that by intelligence received from Mobile, 54 men belonging to the U. S. Army at Fort Wood, left that city on Monday for Point Isabel, on board of the steamboat Undine.

We also understood that 513 volunteers were to leave Mobile on Monday on board of the steamer James L. Day, direct for Point Isabel. The steamer Fashion, which arrived at the Lake Ead yesterday morning, brought over from Mobile 47 artillery men of the U. S. Army, and 93 volunteers, who await an opportunity to sail for the same point of destination. It will be thus seen that the war spirit is blazing in Mobile, and that the citizens of that city have acted with their wonted energy and patriotism. Our readers will find in another column a recapitulation of the war movement in Mobile, immediately after the receipt of the papers from this city, detailing the commencement of hostilities. We anxiously await arrivals of volunteers from the several points of the river.—N. O. Bee.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.—The New Orleans Tropic gives a description of Gen. Taylor's camp. It extends about four miles along the river bank, two miles above, and two below Matamoras. The entrenchment to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days. It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs, woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of four barrels filled with sand, seven feet thick, four tiers high, covered with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet.—Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoras. Five hundred men could defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present.

BARBARITY.—Some vandal thief, who visited the mansion of the venerated Washington at Mount Vernon, last week, was guilty of a shameful mutilation of an exquisitely sculptured marble mantlepiece which had been presented by Lafayette to Washington. The sculptured panel upon which the mutilation was made, represents an agricultural scene, with a small cottage in the front, a well, a girl pouring water into a tub, around which are cabbages radishes, &c., to be washed, and a little boy standing near the maid, who was represented as holding up a radish to his mouth. The whole arm of the boy, with its beautiful hand and radish, was broken off above the shoulder and carried away. We hope that seizer of curiosities will be caught and punished.

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The snows of War.—A military friend informs us that the President has issued a requisition on