

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 10, 1846.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

How Mr. Wilcox.—A letter from Washington City, gives us the unvarnished intelligence, that Hon. David Wilcox, the Representative from this Congressional District is again suffering from that painful affection—Rheumatism. We announced last week, that he was recovering and would soon be able to take his seat in Congress, but this late attack will necessarily prevent him for some time from so doing. His correspondents, meanwhile, while they sympathize with him, will not be disappointed if their favors are unanswered.

Letter from the Army.

The following letter from a son of the "Emerald Isle," to his brother in this County, has been kindly furnished us for publication. The author was formerly a citizen of our country, but "flung" about one year since, and is now fighting the battles of his adopted country, with a brave and cool, which might put some of our "Natives" to shame.

CAMP SAN MATEO.

Dear Brothers:—We marched from Point Isabel on the 7th of May, with about 1800 men, and 2000 teams, and on the 8th, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we came in sight of the enemy. They composed a line of battle three miles in length, with lancers, dragoons, artillery and infantry; we were within 2000 yards of our foe; there was a pond there, and we got water, and then advanced towards the enemy. They opened their fire on us with their artillery, with a blank cartridge, and the next was in reality. Three shots came, without a return from us; but then we commenced with eight six pounders, and two eighteen pounders, and gave them a Yankee play "until dark." During the battle, several charges were made by their Cavalry, which were manfully resisted by forming squares.

You never saw a fellow that was burned so bad as the battle ground, for the grass was three feet in length and caught fire. We lay on the field all night, with a keen eye on the enemy. All was quiet, save the cries of the wounded, and on the morning of the 9th, we prepared for action. The enemy formed their lines, we advanced on them, and they retreated into the chapparal, (that is, thick brush). There we gathered the dead, and buried them, who were many in number. They left a great deal of ammunition and arms on the field. The loss of our army was 46 dead and 20 wounded; theirs from 4 to 500. I was not hurt, but I had my foot on my comrade's soldier, and his face was shot off by a cannon ball. You may say that was close work. We then advanced towards the fort, and all things in readiness as they thought, to cut us in pieces. I must tell you that the army that fought against us was from ten to twelve thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery; then they opened on us again. We were now in number; they 8 to 1; it was live or die with us. There was one battery of our artillery played on them with grape and canister; then our dragoons charged on them and were cut to pieces. The 8th and 5th Infantry came up on a full run, and put them to the point of the bayonet, which they could not stand, and we took their 9 pieces of artillery. One got took as the man was in the act of touching it off; and we forced it about and fired it at them.

The battle commenced about the same time as the day before, and lasted 2 hours and a half, in which the bayonet was used almost all the time. Their loss is about 3000; ours about 400. The property taken by us amounted to over \$500,000, and we took General La Vega prisoner with several hundred more, and we exchanged and got our dragoons. They threw 600 bomb shells into the fort, and only killed 2 men. We have now our own guns and ammunition to shoot at them again. In the whole we were guided by the hand of Providence, thanks and praise be to the Ruler of the Universe for our great deliverance.

Riot in Cincinnati.—A formidable riot occurred in Cincinnati, on Monday, 27th ult., in consequence of abusive language used by an Englishman named Butler, towards this country, the people and the government. The mob commenced in the morning by pelting him out of the City Market (where he had a stand at which he sold cheese) with rotten eggs; and in the evening, in defiance of the local police, they proceeded to his cellar and took out his stock of cheese, which they destroyed, having previously burnt his wagon in the public street. The disgraceful outrage was carried no further. Mr. Hull, a City Marshal, while endeavoring to preserve the peace, was seriously injured by the mob. Butler fled from the city.

Boundary of Texas.—The first Congress that assembled in the Republic of Texas, after the adoption of the Constitution, adopted the following "act to define the boundaries of Texas."

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this Republic, be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain to the beginning.

Approved, Dec. 19, 1835.

The License Question in New York.—Mr. Stryker, the Mayor of Brooklyn, has issued his proclamation, declaring that all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or wines, by retail, have expired, and that no license for the sale of such liquors, or wines, can now be granted. The Brooklyn Eagle says that the retailers of spirits and other intoxicating drinks are determined to proceed in selling them as they have hitherto done, and to contest the proceedings against them in a court of law. In other towns, where the people have voted against the license, the same determination has been expressed.

Gold from Santa Fe.—Two companies of traders—Skillman and Alger from Chihuahua, 25th March, and Santa Fe 16th April; and Gentry & Co. from Santa Fe—arrived at St. Louis on the 19th ultimo, the former bringing \$75,000 in gold and silver, and the latter \$60,000. They are to return, satisfied that the people of New Mexico will receive them favorably, notwithstanding the war. Trade was brisk. Mr. Gentry is coming to New York and Philadelphia for supplies.

Great Flood in the Alleghenies.—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.—The Pittsburgh Morning Post of Thursday says there was a rise in the Allegheny of between five and six feet. The destruction of property is said to have been greater than ever before. A large number of rafts broke loose from their moorings and were swept away. The amount of loss sustained is not known. During the afternoon a great number of persons were engaged in catching drift, and three lads, thus employed, were drowned above the upper bridge.

Virginia Election.—The returns are all in, and the following is a summary of the result:

Whig.	Dem.
House of Delegates.	60 74
Democratic Majority.	14

In the Senate, 20 Democrats, 12 Whigs. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 32.

Experimental Lectures.—A. B. Fender, Esq., will lecture this evening, at the Court House, upon the science of Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto and Thermo Electricity. Admittance 12c. Doors open at 7. Tickets to be had at the door.

Another Revolution in Mexico.—As soon as the news, says the Pennsylvania, of the annihilating defeat of the Mexican forces on the 8th and 9th of June reached the capital of that distressed nation, we may expect another revolution. What new chieftain is to be elected in the tumult, it is hard to predict; but there is no doubt that the result of the battles referred to, and the cowardly conduct of Arista and Ampudia, will be used as a convenient pretext for unseating Paredes and his party.

Gen. Taylor.—The citizens of New Orleans were to assemble in a public meeting on the 25th May, to adopt resolutions expressive of the admiration of Gen. Taylor, and for the brilliant and heroic services rendered to our country by the gallant General and the officers and soldiers under his command, forming the army in Texas on the Rio Grande. The call for the meeting had been signed by a very large number of the most eminent citizens.

Illustrated Botany.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this work. Subscriptions may be paid to O. D. Davis, general agent, whose residence is at East Green, Chatham Co., N. Y., and who is authorized to receive subscriptions and payment for various periodicals and literary works.

Re-nominated.—He is President has re-nominated Mr. Henry Horn for the post of Collector of Philadelphia.

Important from Havana and Yucatan.

More Annexation to the United States.—Independence settled.—New Government chosen.

The schooner F. A. Brown, Capt. Westbrook, arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday last, after a passage of four days and a half from Havana, being, we believe, the shortest passage on record. We are indebted to Capt. Westbrook for sending on our files and letters, which extend to the 26th of May.

The most important news is from Yucatan, which we annex. Mexican merchant vessels were constantly coming into Havana and other ports of Cuba, in order to escape the American squadron. Santa Anna and Almonte were still at Havana. The latter (a correspondent says) will probably return by the next steamer, to Mexico.—Doubtful. The Havana papers are filled with articles upon lighting of this city with gas. The pipes are now being laid. The papers also contain long accounts of our hostilities with Mexico.

Late from Yucatan.

By the brig Young Gregory, at Havana, six days from Sisal, we have received advices from Merida, the Capital of Yucatan, which reach to the 10th ultimo. We translate as follows: "The old Legislature (Assembly) has been dissolved, and a new and extraordinary Congress was in session. It was opened with the greatest solemnity, by Miguel Barbachano, who was appointed Governor interim, by the Assembly, and has since been elected Governor of Yucatan, by the Congress. The names of the other Government officers are also given. The first operation of the new Congress was to settle the question of Independence. This being done, they proceeded to the management and regulation of all the other matters necessary to the establishment of a new Government. Three persons have been appointed on a secret foreign mission, via the United States! Although the Government did not openly declare that these officers were to visit Washington for the purpose of enquiring into the steps necessary to procure annexation, yet this was well known to be the object. This step has found great favor with the people, and although the mission was via the United States to some other country, yet it was well understood.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.—The New Orleans Delta of the 23d ult., on the authority of Gen. Moore, of Natchitoches, who left that town three days before, on the Gova, states that previously to the starting of the boat, a Mr. Gardner, from the town of Sabine, in Texas, arrived there. He stated that before he left Sabine, an express arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms, or from whom at least, hostilities were anticipated. The express rider informed Mr. Gardner that he left a similar order—an order for another company of mounted men—with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine as he passed there. There was excitement along the Indian frontier. Mr. Morse says that he himself conferred with Mr. Gardner, and has implicit confidence in his veracity.

It appears that a part of the Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from a New York land company, a tract of land in the far northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. It appears also that the government of Texas was always opposed to their settling there, and that a full and unreserved friendship was never established between the parties. On the breaking out of hostilities at the Rio Grande, the Cherokees—or that portion of them on the northern frontier of Texas—offered their services to Governor Henderson; not having full confidence in their fealty, he refused to accept their services; and now it is believed that they take advantage of the existing state of things—whether the Mexicans have intrigued and tampered with them is not known—to assume towards the people of Texas a hostile attitude.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS BY THE MEXICANS.—Capt. Hardee, who was taken prisoner in the capture of Thornton's company, states, in a letter a friend in Savannah, that they were treated with the greatest consideration and kindness. Gen. Arista received the prisoners in the most gracious manner, and said that his nation had been regarded as barbarous, and he wished to prove to them the contrary. Capt. Hardee says: "Lieutenant Kane and myself are living with Gen. Ampudia, lodges in his hotel, and sit at his table. We are not on parole, but in company with one of the General's aids—two pretty much where and when we please. Two of his aids speak excellent English, and the General himself speaks French, so that we are admirably off in this respect. Every one around us use their utmost endeavors to make our time pass pleasantly, and if anything could make us forget our captivity it would be the frank manners and generous hospitality of Gen. Ampudia. He and General Arista are both men of high tone and character." These facts are highly honorable to the Mexicans.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—Charles James Fankler, Esq., of Berkeley county, Va., has offered 150 acres of Texas land to every volunteer from that county, who shall serve for twelve months in the war against Mexico. About fifty have accepted the offer.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia!

The steamer Hibernia reached Boston on Monday evening, and her news was conveyed partly by her New York Telegraph, and from thence to this city also by Telegraph. The news is not particularly important. Cotton, we are glad to see, is maintaining its prices firmly, but the grain trade, both in London and Liverpool, since the departure of the Great Britain, has been exceedingly depressed, owing to the discouraging account received from all the markets held on the 8th and 9th inst.

The money market has improved in tone and the news from the United States relative to the action of Congress on the Oregon question was almost imperceptible on the funds.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the circulation.

In the House of Commons, the Corn Bill has passed its third reading by a majority of 98.

It is now considered safe, and there appears to be little doubt that it will pass the House of Lords.

The news which reached England of the first action of the United States Senate and House, on the notice of the bill, was the subject of a great many discussions in the press and eminent circles, but seems to produce no fears of a collision.

The belief gains ground that all apprehensions of war are at an end; and that Mr. Polk has implicit confidence in the continuance of peace as he has made no preparations for a conflict.

It would appear by the following that the British Government are not willing to trust to appearances, but continue to take precautionary measures. It is reported that 20 gunners, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 2 bombardiers, under the command of Capt. Blackwood, are to be despatched by the British Government, on their War Steamer Terrible, to Oregon, carry next month.

The vessel is to take an adequate supply of guns and stores, and 3000 Excavators are to be sent to the same destination, with all possible speed. This force and these men are professional-ly sent to the Hudson Bay Company's Territory.

The London Times of the 14th ult. says the packet which will sail in a few days will convey to the United States the real impression produced here by the late intelligence.

If the resolution was intended as a threat, or a hostile measure, it totally failed to have any effect, except that it is probably Mr. Packenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue.

In France, the news of the vote of Congress on the Oregon question, attracts some attention. Its effects have been entertained that war would not take place between the United States and England, and the funds rose in consequence.

The state of affairs between this country and Mexico excites much interest in Paris.

The London Economist states on what is considered high unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. O'Brien continues in custody for a contempt, and evidently courts the notoriety of a martyr.

The news from the continent is not important, all is quiet even in Spain and Portugal.

The Caledonia arrived on May 13, in 12 days.

Rumors prevail that Sir Robert Peel will retire from office when the measures upon which he has based his character have passed.

The Corn Bill is regarded as safe, and the people are looking forward to the result of the Sugar debates.

The impudent proposition of the Mexican Government to their English creditors, has formed the subject of angry articles in the newspapers, and has added to the disgust which capitalists are beginning to entertain for every species of foreign investment. A stormy meeting of the bond holders in London, a proposition was made by the representatives of General Paredes, of demanding two millions of money as a new loan, and consolidating the deferred debt at a discount of sixty per cent.

It is calculated that 30,000 persons will have emigrated from Ireland to the United States in the present year.

The seed of the potato crop is, in a majority of cases, coming up in a flourishing condition.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The news which came to hand last week, as a Wilmer's Times—first, that the House of Representatives had rejected the amendment of the Senate, and substituted a less amicable one of their own relative to the twelve month's notice; and secondly, that in a conference between the two Houses, the more precise views of the Senate prevailed, caused a good deal of discussion in the press and in commercial circles, but produced no fears of a collision.

It is needless to say that the Senate is held in higher estimation by the English people than the more democratic branch of Congress, and comparisons respecting the talent and the attainments of each House are always made in favor of the Upper one. The more discreet way in which the Senate conducts its debates, and the superior class of men upon whom the dignity is conferred, are among the causes which give it a greater claim to the respect of our fastidious countrymen. The feeling of respect which we allude has been increased since the sailing of the last steamer, by the circumstances arising out of the Oregon notice.

If it should untidily ensue, it will not be laid at the door of the fine spirits, who have in terposed the weight of their legislative authority to strip the notice of everything offensive or degrading.

Incidentally, the state of our relations with America was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on the evening of Friday, Lord John Russell made a pointed allusion to the subject, and, in doing so, delivered himself in the following graceful and happy terms:

"Looking at one of the greatest Nations of the Globe, I am happy to find there are symptoms of returning feelings of amity and good-will. When I read the speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and others, I forget all the idle menace wafted from the other side of the Atlantic. I trust her Majesty's Government will be able to fix finally the limits which divide the dominions of her Majesty from those of the United States; and I trust the convention or treaty which shall settle this boundary will be the prelude of a more intimate connection between us and the vast commonwealth of a free people; that we shall carry on together our manufactures and our agriculture, vieing with each other, if you will, to make our productions more and more perfect, striving in the neutral markets of the world, for pre-eminence; striving, also, in our respective branches of production, that we may clothe them and they may feed us, but hoping that there never shall be occasion to cross the bayonets of Britain and America on any bloody

field whatever. (Loud cheers.) Sir, with this wish that such may be the prelude of this bill, to which I trust the other House of Parliament, should it pass by a great majority here, will give their assent, I shall give my hearty support to the motion for the third reading. (Great cheering.)

Toward the close of his speech on the Corn question, the same evening, Sir Robert Peel, determined not to be outdone in politeness by the leader of the opposition, spoke as follows:

"The noble lord (J. Russell) says he hopes that the discussions which have threatened the maintenance of amicable relations with United States will be brought to a fortunate close.—Sir, I think I can appeal to the course which we have pursued, against some obloquy, some misrepresentation, that we were abandoning the honor of this country—I think I can appeal to the past experience of this Government, that it has been our earnest desire, by every effort consistently with the national honor to maintain friendly relations with every country on the face of the globe.

This principle, so long as we are intrusted with the management of public affairs, will continue to influence us in respect to our unfortunate differences with the United States.—(Cheers.)

This, taken in connection with the resolution of the Senate, gives us every reason to believe that we are at the end of our difference, and that a short time only can elapse before the possibility of a misunderstanding between England and America will be removed.

FRANCE.—The state of affairs between the United States and Mexico excites considerable interest here; but little is said therein, either in conversation or by the newspapers. The latter, however, carefully translate all intelligence they can find in the American or English papers bearing upon the subject.

Experiments have lately been made at Vincennes with a cannon, consisting entirely of steel, sent by the United States government as a present to France.

Lecomta, the wretch who fired at Louis Philippe, has not yet been brought to trial.

SPAIN.—The insurrection in Galicia was not suppressed quite so soon as had been expected, as it was not got under without very great difficulty. On the 23d ult. Gen. Concha vanquished the insurgents and subsequently obtained possession of Lugo and St. Jago.

Great numbers of rebels were made prisoners, and 19 of them (officers in the army) were shot in that cool off-hand manner for which Spanish generals are remarkable. Very many other persons were signalled out for death, and would certainly have been executed had not the government, in deference to public opinion and the representations of its best friends, acceded to their lives.

Since then a royal decree has been issued, ordering very many of the persons arrested to be set at liberty, and directing the ringleaders of the revolt to be brought to justice. Not a few, however, of the more active participants in this outbreak continued to make their escape, after helping themselves to all they could find in the bank. The insurrection, it appears, was set on foot by the partisans of Espartero.

A FLARE-UP BETWEEN THE FRENCH MAR OF WAR STEAMER TONNERY, AND THE SCOT. CATHERINE OF NEW YORK.—The Schir. Catherine, Capt. Scott, arrived this morning from St. Jago de Cuba on the morning of sailing, (19th May,) when within gunshot of the Moro Castle, the C. was near the French war steamer Tonnery, from St. Domingo, bound in. She passed, at first, considerably out of hailing distance, and not much nearer than she was to five or six other vessels, which had come out in company. After the steamer had run in about a mile, and received a pilot, being close to the Moro, she was observed to back round and manoeuvre some time, and at intervals fired two guns. She stood for the sea, came near, and hailed in the following words: "You—rascal, hoist your flag!"

The answer was, that orders given in such insulting language would not be obeyed. Other abusive phrases followed, and threats were repeatedly made that the steamer would fire into her, unless it was immediately done. A boat with a Lieutenant, was twice sent on board, with a message that unless the schooner sent her flag, all the force the steamer commanded would be used to make her do it; that her commander had the power to sink the schooner.

An answer in writing, as follows, was sent to the Commander of the steamer:

"Sir.—At the first salutation you call me a—rascal; and until you apologise for such insulting language, I will not hoist my flag."

"Yours, respectfully, A. SCOTT."

"Master of Schooner Catherine, of N. York." Off the Moro, May 19th, 1846.

No. 2 About one hour was thus passed, during which time the steamer was heard across the schooner's bow, and got foul, doing herself some damage, her Commander insisting on an unconditional obedience to his orders; and the officers and crew of the schooner upholding their Captain in his decision.

The wind was very light from the Eastward. The Schooner was on her course, going out or two knots. After mutual explanations, the obnoxious words were recalled and apology given. The two vessels then parted.—*Journal of Com.*

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The National Fair at Washington has been visited by a vast body of people, attracted thither from every quarter of the Union, by the splendid and varied display of American manufactures. It is agreed on all hands that such an exhibition of the products of the skill and ingenuity of our country has never before been made, and it would suffer nothing by a comparison with any similar exhibition of an nation in the world. The fair was visited by the President and his cabinet, all of whom expressed astonishment and delight. When it is remembered that forty years ago we were dependent on other countries for almost every manufactured article of necessity, this fair will serve to show how rapid has been our subsequent advance in national prosperity and in real substantial independence.—*Jefferson Dem.*

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MAINE.—The Senate of Maine on Friday last chose on their part Hugh J. Anderson, now Governor of the State, as United States Senator for six years from March next, in place of Mr. Evans. Gov. Anderson had 27 votes. Mr. Evans had 3, and Luther Serrance 1. On the part of the House, Honorable Hamlin, now representative from the Penobscot district, was chosen by 82 votes, against 56 for Mr. Evans, 4 for Samuel Freudenstein, and 4 scattering. Wednesday (this day) was fixed upon for a second balloting.

THE PRINTERS.—The Louisville Daily Inquirer, a penny paper, conducted by an association of practical printers, was discontinued on Friday, every one of its proprietors having volunteered to serve their country in Texas.

Matamoros taken without Resistance!

The steamship Telegraph is just in. By the following synopsis of latest news from the seat of war, it will be seen that the Robinson, or Rio Grande, has been crossed by the advance division of our gallant army, and that the enemy fled before them leaving the possession of the place permitting them to fall into the hands of the American army without a defensive shot.

The glorious and well fought battles of the 8th and 9th have struck terror into the enemy, and decided, it would appear, the fate of the campaign. This is not what our brave soldiers wanted. They would like to meet foemen worthy of their steel—not playthings.

[From the Galveston News, Extra, May 21.]
MATAMOROS TAKEN!—The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel.—Through the politeness of her obliging clerk we have been furnished with the following information:

He reports that on the 17th instant a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Barita and took possession of it, and established a military depot.

On the night of the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, announcing that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken possession of Matamoros without opposition, the Mexicans having fled from the city.

The Mexicans, from the last accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions. Two American regiments, with the exception of about 350 men, having marched a few days previous, were stationed at the Brazos Point, awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, as it was, thought they would leave on the 20th for Matamoros, via the old Barita road.

This is all the news of the latest importance by this arrival. The balance received is all relating to the previous battles of the 8th and 9th, before published.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 8TH & 9TH.

Col. McIntosh, Captain Page and all the others that were wounded in the action of the 8th and 9th, are at Point Isabel, and were recovering. The Telegraph is 26 hours from Point Isabel. Captain Auld, of the Telegraph, who has had opportunities of obtaining correct information, has given us some interesting particulars in relation to our army operations. We have now scarcely time to allude to them.

The escape of Captain Thornton at the time his company was so badly cut up, is most incredible. After carrying him safely over a high enclosure, into which he had been decoyed, his horse carried him safely over several very high fences and very deep ravines, swimming the Rio Grande above Matamoros, then passing down below the town on the opposite side.

In attempting to leap a broad ditch, he missed his footing, when both horse and rider were thrown. By the fall, Capt. Thornton was so stunned that he was soon after taken up by the Mexicans, perfectly unconscious of what had happened.

After the battle of the 9th, he was exchanged and restored to our army. Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 300, besides the wounded taken to St. Joseph.

There are now 40 at Point Isabel, too badly wounded to be removed. All but three it is thought will recover. There are three Mexican prisoners having but one leg between the ball.

After being shot in the arm, Col. McIntosh received a bayonet wound in the mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are hopes of his recovery.

The condition of the brave and esteemed Captain Page is melancholy indeed. The whole of his lower jaw, with part of his tongue and pallet are shot away by a grape shot. He however survives, though entirely incapable of speech.

He communicates his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty. He does not desire to live, but converses with cheerfulness and exultation upon the services of our arms.

All our accounts represent the Mexican as having fought on the 9th with courage and desperation that would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation.

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case they would secure the victory.

They met the charges of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was poured in upon them without giving way, until their works were encumbered with the dead and wounded.

Capt. Clayton found a Mexican a few days since in a thicket. As soon as he was discovered he threw away his arms, saying that he had been fighting a month with nothing but bread and water for provisions; that he now wished to surrender to the Americans, as he would fight no longer under the Mexican government, and that two thirds of the whole Mexican force wished to do the same.

[From the Picayune Extra, May 28.]
The Telegraph left the Brazos on the afternoon of the 19th, and reached Galveston on the 20th. She was detained there by a heavy eastern gale, which commenced there on the evening of the 22d ult., and which caused an overflow of water as high up as the Tremont House.

On the 23d, the Bremen barque Carlos Williams, with 180 emigrants, ran ashore and soon bilged. She was boarded the next day by a pilot boat, and one woman and two children taken off, but the boat capsized and they were drowned.

The rest of the crew and passengers were got off safe. The vessel was a total loss.—The schooner Marget, which left the preceding day, drifted ashore on the west side of Galveston, and all hands were lost.

A ship of 700 tons was thrown on her beam ends. The steamship James L. Cage and Home left Galveston six hours previous to the gale.

[From the Galveston News, 22d May.]
INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—The sloop Olive Branch, Capt. Underhill, arrived yesterday, 24 hours from Indian Point, near Port Lavaca.

Capt. U. says that a report reached Victoria last Friday, that 100 Germans, escorting 100 wagons from New Brancifela to the new settlement on the San Saba, some 70 miles above, were suddenly attacked by a large body of Comanches, the emigrants abandoned their wagons to seek security for their lives.

JOHN TYLER, Esq., Ex-President of the U. S., is now in Washington. He came, says the Union, upon the summons of the select committee who have been appointed to investigate the disbursements of the secret service fund under his administration.

War Movement.

PUBLIC MOVEMENTS IN SAVANNAH.—A numerous meeting of the citizens of Savannah was held on Tuesday last. About one half of the amount of money required to complete the equipment of the Irish Jasper Greens was raised on the occasion.

In reference to this spirited company the Republican remarks:—Yesterday the Irish Jasper Greens had a tent pitched in Monument Square, and we were informed, during the afternoon, that more than the requisite number of volunteers had offered their services. Our friends of the Pic are informed that the road to the Rio Grande is not only open, but big as it is to be somewhat travel-torn.

INDIANA has been called on for three regiments. In a few hours after the requisition reached Indianapolis, thirty-five names were enrolled.

A VOICE FROM THE FIRST BATTLE-GROUND OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—At the annual inspection, May 27, the Lexington Artillery company voted unanimously to authorize their officers to tender the services of the company to the Governor, as volunteers for the U. S. Army, to go to Mexico, or wherever their services may be required.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The sloop-of-war Dale has received her sailing orders, it is determined, to join the Pacific squadron, and will drop down from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday, preparatory to sailing on Wednesday next. At present, she is engaged in taking in her stores. Her officers are all present at the yard, and among them are the following: Commander, Wm. W. McKean; 1st Lieutenant, Edward M. Yard; Purser, C. O. Handy; Surgeon, Daniel S. Green; Master, Nathaniel C. Bryant. Her crew, amounting to some one hundred and thirty men, are shipped.

The repairs on the sloop-of-war Preble, are nearly completed, and will be in complete sailing trim by next Wednesday. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring enough seamen for her. This vessel was expected to have been ready ere this, but while rigging her some defect was discovered in her foremast, which was found necessary to replace; and this retarded her completion for some days.

The sloop-of-war Albany, is in full progress of being finished. We understand that she will be launched in about two weeks. The splendid picture, presented by the Albanians in honor of her name, has arrived, and will shortly occupy a conspicuous place in her cabin. A North River sloop was engaged on Saturday in landing some eight or ten Parhan guns from the West Point foundry, probably intended for the Albany.

Workmen are likewise engaged in making ready the store ship Relief and the sloop-of-war Boston. Nothing is said about preparing the frigate Macedonian, Lexington, or the frigate Sabine, the latter of which is on the stocks.

There are now employed some eight hundred additional hands of all kinds, who have been placed in employment since the arrival of recent orders for fitting out the government vessels. The navy yard, consequently, presents a very animated and bustling scene. All the works are in full blast, while the air resounds with the deafening noise of the hammer, and the atmosphere is filled with the dense smoke of the forges—the whole presenting a striking contrast to the peaceful looking green lawns which here and there ornament the yard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Express Robbery.

The "Police Gazette" publishes the following "development" in relation to the robbery of Livingston & Wells' Express, at Rochester last fall, the subsequent arrests, &c.

About a year ago, a gang of old English thieves who had for years resided and held their head quarters in Philadelphia, projected or "put up" the robbery of Livingston and Wells' Express, which runs between this city and Rochester. The main man was John Whitehouse, alias "Old Duke" then followed George Williams, alias "Shap"; next came Dr. Mitchell, (since deceased,) and lastly followed George Howell, an American pick-pocket. Several attempts were made by these men, but each resulting in a failure, the rogues began to get discouraged with the business, and the consent