

# MEXICAN WAR.

From the New Orleans Delta.  
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

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

The glorious and well fought battles of the 8th and 9th have struck terror in to 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.  
MATAMORAS 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 Barilita and took possession of it, and established a military depot.

On the night of the 9th an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, announcing that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken possession of Matamoras with out 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 Matamoras, via the old Buritia 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 Battles of the 8th and 9th.

Col. McIntosh, Captain Page and all others that were wounded in the actions of the 8th and 9th, are at Point Isabel, and were recovering. The Telegraph is 26 hours from Point Isabel. Captain Zula, of the Telegraph, who has had opportunities for 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 Capt. 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 Matamoras, 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 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. Zula thinks the whole number of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 300, besides the wounded taken to St. Josephs.

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 them all.

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 palate 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 Mexicans 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 charge 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. Symton 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 war 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 forces 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 20th. She was detained there by a heavy eastern gale, which commenced there on the evening of the 23d inst., and continued until the 23d, 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 got off safe. The vessel was a total loss. The schooner Margaret, 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. Coge 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, 100 wagons from New Bransfels to the new settlement on the San Sabá, some 70 miles above, were suddenly attacked by a large body of Comanches, the emigrants abandoned their wagons to seek security for their lives.

From the New Orleans Tropic, 20th ult.  
THE CAPTURE OF MATAMORAS.  
Steamer Galveston, Capt. Wright has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday, the 27th ult. the news brought by her is confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras; Mexicans were encamped about 20 miles up the river; both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected—the Mexicans left a large amount of ammunition in Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisition to General Taylor's supplies—the Mexicans, however, previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing shot into the river.

Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his army not to take the slightest article without paying for its actual value. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to go on with their business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Commodore Conner will leave with the squadron, and go to Pensacola, to recruit and reinforce for making an attack on Vera Cruz. Capt. Plaft and Ellmore's Company Volunteers, for safety, landed at Point Isabel, on the 26th inst.

The James L. Day, Captain Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later, a part of Col. Twigg's Regiment of dragoons, under the command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the 25th inst. to recruit their horses. The Mexican Army had retreated to Carmago, the Bulletin says a passenger on board the Galveston has furnished us with some interesting details connected with intelligence received by accounts of the 17th inst. a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing Gen. T. remained

at the fortifications with about 300 men, as the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side of the river to leave the encampment, they approached the Fort.

Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request that he wanted to communicate with his government. Gen. Taylor answered that he would give him until 8 o'clock next morning to evacuate the City of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge, the flag then returned. On the next day, the 18th, the army crossed on flats of their own construction, and bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about 4 miles above Fort Brown.

On arriving at the City, it was discovered that Arista had departed with his forces leaving only the mounted battery all the mortars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells. A party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoras, and overtook a portion of the Mexicans, who were retreating, 22 of whom were made prisoners. It is understood that Arista's headquarters are at P. San Fernando, about 90 miles from Matamoras.

On the passage of the Galveston to the Brasos, a man, named Mitchell, of the McElry Guards, on board, stabbed one of his comrades, giving him a mortal wound. He died on Monday morning.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 30th contains a letter from Point Isabel, dated the 26th ult. It gives some interesting items. The writer says that Fort Polk is now a complete museum, filled with Mexican prisoners, mules, ladies' saddles, curiously wrought leather pack saddles, huge saddles, muskets, drums, ordnance, copper cannon balls, grape shot, letters and all kinds of documents, picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. One of the officers who was in the two engagements of the 8th and 9th, says that the supper which the Mexicans, in their confidence, had prepared for themselves, and which they were obliged so suddenly to abandon, afforded a rich repast to our tired and hungry officers and men, who pronounced their liquors, chocolate, soup, roast beef, &c. to have been firesteak.

It is announced that Ampudia's plate, which was valuable, was promptly returned to him.

Most of the wounded had been taken to Corpus Christi.

Capt. Page, whose under jaw had been shot away, is in a fair way of recovery.

Capt. Howe was walking about with the stump of his right arm dangling by his side, and appeared to be in excellent humor.

Col. McIntosh who was badly wounded, was stretched out yesterday morning in a Mexican wagon, trying to read. He was stabbed in the throat, or rather down the throat in the neck, and other parts of his body, and was repeatedly knocked down in the fight.

Capt. McClay, who was wounded in the action of the 9th, is here, with an awfully bad chin, which a Mexican grape shot passed, shaving a little closer than was safe, as it carried with it some of the bones and sinews.

The Picayune states that the amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, was 16,000 in gold.

The commanding General has ordered that the Rio Grande shall be considered as closed in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for merchants in Matamoras, except such as contain munitions of war.

### THE INDEPENDENCE OF YUCATAN.

The New York Sun has received late and important advices from Yucatan. 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 Brabachano, who was appointed Governor ad 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 management and arrangement of all the 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 inquiring 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.

The following description of the Halls of Montezuma, will be interesting at the present time.

Montezuma II. ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1602, at the age of 23, before Mexico had been discovered by the Europeans. He died 30th June 1620, in the 42d year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royal palace. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected him another, much more magnificent; fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded room for thirty knights to run their courses in a regular tourney. His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundred of marble baths in the interior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals or gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the nine hundred and eighty wives and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses, an aviary for the most beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fish-ponds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of the Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidal altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temples of Maxtil, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch.

So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such were the 'Halls of the Montezumas!' The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapultepec, overlooking the city was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preserved until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great Cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moonlight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapultepec. Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezumas.

Gen. Ganes, who has been stationed at N. Orleans, has been called to Washington by the President, on a charge of having made a call for 12,000 Volunteers without authority.

# DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"  
BLOOMSBURG:  
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bloomsburg Rail Road Iron Company, held at Bloomsburg May 25th JOSEPH PAXTON was unanimously elected President and LINDLEY FISHER Secretary and Treasurer.

Howe's & Co's Mammoth Circus will be exhibited at Bloomsburg, on Thursday next, the 18th of June. This is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the country, comprising 140 men and horses, and requiring 25 carriages to convey the performers. Musicians and wardrobe. A rich treat may be expected, and as the admission fees is only 25 cents, we anticipate a crowded audience.

Further accounts from the seat of war says the Ledger confirm the accounts of the occupation of Matamoras by the U. S. troops, and the probable movement upon Monterey. It seems to be the determination of Government to proceed with vigor against the Mexicans until they are brought to proper terms, and the difficulties which have existed be satisfactorily settled. The Union of Friday, speaking of this matter, says it has ascertained some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign, but does not state particularly what they are, except its belief that the executive is doing every thing it can, doing it with every degree of energy by land and by sea, in order to conduct the present campaign to its legitimate results, to bring the enemy to terms, and to conquer an honorable and permanent peace. Gen. Taylor, says the Union, has about 8,000 troops, under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country, and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoras, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day.

FOR MATAMORAS.  
Nothing can beat American enterprise. Yesterday morning we received news that our army had taken possession of the city of Matamoras, and yesterday evening we were told that Capt. Thomas Clarke had announced his intention of running the steamship Promer for Matamoras, via Point Isabel and Brasos Santiago, on Saturday next. See advertisement in another column.—N. O. Pic. May 29th.

A tremendous storm accompanied with hail, was experienced at Wilmington Delaware on Friday last week. Several houses were blown down, and a number of lives lost.

The Legislature of Texas adjourned on the 19th instant, having previously declared the Hon. David S. Kaufman duly elected to represent the First District in Congress, and the Hon. T. Pillsbury, the Second. The Majority of P. over Williams is stated at 43. Kaufman was elected by a majority of 940.

SANTA ANNA.  
The latest dates from Havana are to the 10th ult. Santa Anna had no idea of returning to Mexico, and had recently rented a new house. He deprecated the war with America as sure to be disastrous to Mexico. He spoke of the Monarchical projects in Mexico as destined to a certain failure, believing that a majority of the people prefer even annexation to the United States to the rule of a Spanish Prince.

A Liberal Offer.—Charles James Faulkner, Esq. of Berkeley county Va. has offered one hundred and fifty acres of Texas land to every volunteer from that county who will serve for twelve months in the war against Mexico. About fifty have accepted the offer.

MARRIED.—In Bloomsburg on the 9th inst. by Rev. J. M. Allen Mr. WILLIAM F. MCKELLEN, formerly of Painted Post Steuben county N. Y. to Miss MARTA LOU, 15A KALLER.

By Jacob Shipman Esq. on the 31st ult. Mr. GEORGE MENDON to Miss MARIANA KLINE all of Mountpleasant township.

# NOTICE.

THE United States and Mexico are now at War and thousands of freemen are volunteering their services, to subvert the stubborn spirit of Mexico—but the subscriber being one of those, whose services would not be accepted on account of his infirmities he has rented a room on Main Street nearly opposite Alright & Meigs store, as a

BARBERSHOP.  
and armed himself with razors and shears, to wait upon those who are so fortunate as to be accepted by the government before their departure. He will also hold himself in readiness to serve those who prefer staying at home.—Razors—Shears and scissors, repaired and put in order at short notice and warranted.  
JOSIAS F. BELL.  
Bloomsburg, June 2 1846

# Letting.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Columbia County at their office in Danville on Friday the 3d day of July next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day for building a bridge over Mahoning creek where the river road crosses said creek leading from Danville to Northumberland.

The abutments are to be built of good stone 24 feet high from low water mark 17 feet long & 8 feet thick at low water mark, with wing walls to each of sufficient dimensions to secure the abutments. The superstructure is to be a truss bridge of one span single track 60 feet between the abutments built and finished on the same plan that the canal bridge is next below.

By order of the Commissioners.  
E. MENDENHALL, Clerk.  
Commissioner's Office,  
Danville, June 9th 1846.

ALSO—on Saturday the 4th day of July next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Columbia county at the Esther Furnace in Franklin township for building a Bridge over Kouringcreek where the public highway crosses said creek near the Esther Furnace in said township.

The plan and specification will be exhibited on the day of letting.  
By order of the Commissioners.  
E. MENDENHALL, Clerk.  
Commissioner's Office,  
Danville June, 9th 1846.

# WINDOW GLASS

JUST received at the NEW STORE  
L. B. RUPERT.  
May 30

LADIES' BONNETS, HEAD DRESSES, &c. &c.  
A splendid assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Head Dresses, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, &c. very cheap, at the Light House New Store by  
A. B. KNABB & Co.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Estate of ISAAC KLINE late of Orange township, deceased  
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the above mentioned Estate have this day been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all those having claims are requested to present them properly audited, to

MARY KLINE, Administratrix,  
HIRAM R. KLINE, Administrator,  
Orange township, May 30, 1846—654

# LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

For August Term 1846.  
Catawissa—Charles Hartman  
Centre—Benjamin Hughes Levi Alkman jr  
Derry—William S. Clark Thomas Robinson  
Santal Russell  
Fishingcreek—Daniel Smith Samuel Crivins  
log son.  
Greenwood—William Albertson  
Jackson—Jacob Turner  
Liberty—Leonard Stronman Robert Butler  
Mahoning—G. W. Shays William Linscott  
B. P. Alwood William Cook Dan  
iel Ramsay  
Madison—James Allen  
Wilton—Marshall G. Kenney Daniel Rines  
bold

Mounton—Peter Rupert  
Orange—William White Peter Achenbach  
Roaringcreek—Adam Gable

# LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS,

August Term for 1846  
Bloom—Rufus K. Hopkins Samuel Boon  
Briaracreek—John Freas  
Derry—Joseph Levers Daniel Cox John  
Perr John Steiner  
Fishingcreek—Zieanah Ross Abraham  
Robbins  
Greenwood—Jacob Cool  
Headlock—James Root Samuel Dingler  
Vanish Reese  
Liberty—Robert Montgomery Frederick  
Blue John Moore  
Mahoning—Michael Sanders Samuel Shaffer  
Madison—John Bithelm rrr. Isaac Demott  
Mifflin—Michael Rutenhouse John Cree  
sy jr. John Brown  
Mounton—George H. Willis  
Mountpleasant—Joseph Long Peter Oman  
jr. Aaron Kester  
Orange—Gudfrey Kline Martin Bender  
Roaringcreek—John Bear James Roe  
Sugarloaf—Robert Campbell William S.  
Mendenhall  
Valley—Joseph Maus Jacob B. Maus Ben  
jamin Mendenhall