Aret time to the notice of the public.

In 1826 Major, afterwards Col. Long, then in the employment of the federal government, survoyed a route for a national road from Washington to Buffalo. The original praft of that survey now lies before the writer. When he had completed his survey of 'Emigh's Gap,' in the Allegheny nountains about six miles south-west of the Bald Eoglo furnace in Huntingdon county, he said to those around him, this is the lowest depression of a turnpike, and some time or other it will be done," He was right as to 'Emigh's Gap' being the lowest depression of the Allegheny range, as the followroad by the valley of the Bald Eagle, &c.," will

The following table exhibits the comparative heights of the lowest reported passes of the Allegheny mountains, and the difference in favor o

Height above Difference in favo Hollidaysburg of Emigh's Gap. Emigh's Gap. Burgoon's Gap, 1,428 320 ft. Summit of Part. age Railroad 290 Sugar Gap, (the point where the Middle

1.360

Route crosses

But Col. Long was not aware that one mil-northwest of him, was a far better point for the passage of a railroad, than the gap in which he was then One mile north-west of 'Emigh's Gap' the Cold Stream,' a branch of the Moshannon takes its rise. A surveyor, more intimately ac quainted with the topography of that part of Penn sylvania than any one the writer has over met says that "the Cold Stream theads up deeper into the Allegheny than any stream on its west side." The point where the large stream bubbles up. which gives rise to it, is a high bluff or ravinen very rare thing on the western declivity of the Alleghony. Directly opposite to this bluff, on the eastern side. Millor's run 'honds up' in what is called 'Miller's Gap.' The points where these two streams 'head up' are not more than 1800 yards apart. The materials of the mountain between are soft state and sand stone, with a narrow stratum of conglomerate. The summit of a tunnel at that point would be two hundred feet lower than E. migh's Gap,' and therefore, by the above table, 520 feet lower than 'Burgoon's Gap.'

Summit of Portage Railroad. ' Sugar Gap.'

Through that tunnel a railroad from Philadelphia to the waters of the lakes and the Ohio should pass. The deviation for this purpose, from the middle route,' which the writer has caused to Harrisburg and five miles above the canal, at Pe- further detail on this portion of the sub tersburg, the 'middle .oute' reaches the little Juniats, at the point where it passes through Tussey mountain. It there makes a singular curve called Mr. Schlatter, to save distance and to avoid this sharp curve, proposes to make a tunnel. Allegheny. Instead of this, it is proposed to commence at the head of the narrows where the old road crosses the Loop; thence in place of Mr. Schlatter's longer tunnel to pierce the Turney thus the supreme power in Mexico passed mountain at a more favorable point near the old Loop tavern, thence up Spruce Creek to the mout of Warrior Mark Run, at the upper forges; thence up Warrior Mark Ran, by Huntingdon Furnace to Marton Funk's; thenco by Spangle's ravine to the fool of Bald Eagle Ridge.

(Concluded next week.)

United States and Mexico. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representa-

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the sub ject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the U. States in their persons and property, were brief ly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my pres ent convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico, on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this government to regulate and adjust our boundary, shil other causes of difference with that power on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of years, every expression that could tend to rejection was enhanced by the manifest pelled to surrender." inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or breach of faith in refusing to admit the paired to Mexico with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But tho' present on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the two governments, in vested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.

H-now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, in 1845, in the most friendly terms, thro our consul in Mexico, of the minister of foreign affairs, whether the Mexican Government . would receive an envoy from the United States intrusted with full pow-

the Allegheny range, that I have seen; and withdrawn, lest its continued presence This force was concentrated at Corpus us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. noib to construct a railroad through here, rather than This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana was commissioned by ing extract from page 4 of the Report of William me as envoy extraordinary and minister E. Morris, Chief Engineer of the survey for a rail- plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was intrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs dary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction and that the two nations are at war. of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boun dary. The settlement of the one question river and the Del Norte had been repre- Mexico herself, we are called upon. by evthat of the other. I could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the claims act of annexation, itself, and is now incluof our much injured and long suffering dad within one of our Congressional discitizens many of which had existed for tricts. Our own Congresshad, moreover, more than twenty years, should be postpo- with great unanimity, by the act approved he boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on was then tottering to its fall. The revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its over- defence of that portion of our country.throw, Its determination to restore friendto receive our minister to negotiate for the command of those troops to occupy the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of General Herrera, there is good to receive our minister; but it yielded to diate vicinity, in the judgment of high Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably expobe examined, is this, viz: ninety-six miles from that I deem it unnecessary to enter into Norte for the reception of supplies by sea,

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the government to Gen. Paredes without a struggle, advantages which are afforded by the Del and then continue up the little Juniata to Logan's and on the 30th of December resigned the Norte in forwarding supplies to such presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest, and into the hands of a military leader.

Determined to leave no effort untried his credentials to the government of General Paredes, and ask to be officially reless ground for taking this step had General Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been

by which the subsisting constitutional au- mand. thorities had been subverted. The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my direction, addressed a relations, under date of the 1st of March comply with these demands, announced last, asking to be received by that Gov- that arms, and arms alone, must decide ernment in the diplomatic character to the question. But no open act of hostiliwhich he had been appointed. This Min- ty was committed until the twenty-fourth ister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of April. of March reiterated the arguments of his On that day, Gen. Arista, who had sucpredecessor, and in terms that may be ceeded to the command of the Mexican considered as giving just grounds of of forces, communicated to General Taylor fence to the government and people of that "he considered hostilities commenthe United States, denied the application ced and should prosecute them." A par-

want of opportunity of discussing it; our faith for this redress, have been disregarenvoy was present on their own soil. Nor ded. A government either unable or uncan it be ascribed to a want of sufficient willing to enforce the execution of such powers : our envey had full power to ad- treaties, fails to perform one of its plainjust every question of difference. Nor est duties. was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonenvoy to make any proposition whatever.

position " between the Nueces and the mencement, we should doubtless have esto meet a threatened invasion of Texas by involved.

ers to adjust all the questions in dispute the Mexican forces, for which extensive between the two governments;" with the inilitary preparations had been made.immediately despatched to Mexico." The ance with a solemn resolution of the Con-Mexican minister on the fifteenth of Octo- gress of the United States to nunex herself ber gave an affirmative answer to this in- to our Union : and, under these circum- severed her rightful territory, and, in offi- she ought not to be regarded with pity .quiry, requesting, at the same time, that stances it was plainly our duty to extend our naval force at Vera Cruz might be our protection over her citizens and soil,

through this gap is the shortest and most direct route might assume the appearance of menace Christi, and remained there until after I In the mean time, we have tried every ef- erican idea, when the annexation of Texas had received such information from Mexi- fort at reconciliation. The cup of for- took place. The proclamation of Paredes co as rendered it probable, if not certain, bearance had been exhausted, even before himself disavowed the idea that he could that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our envoy.

as by its acts of December 19th, 1836, had upon the American soil. She has prodeclared the Rio del Norte to be the boun- claimed that hostilities have commenced, had been extended and exercised beyond the Nucces. The country between that

sented in the Congress and in the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the ned, or separated from the settlement of December 31st, 1845, recognized the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory by including it within our the 30th of November, and was courteous- own revenue system; and a revenue offifore of urgent necessity to provide for the those States. These instructions were re- is in existence. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last

left bank of the Del Norte. boundary of the State of Texas, is an ex- to repel invasion or to secure the country republic. Our troops have been attacked, posed frontier. From this quarter invalagainst apprehended invasion." On the reason to believe, was sincerely desirous sion was threatened; upon it and its imme. 2d of March, he was again reminded, " in the storm raised by its enemies, and on military experience, are the proper sta- ble Mexican force, promptly and efficientthe 21st of December refused to accredit tions for the protecting forces of the government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to as he might need." War actually existsed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th induce this movement. Among these are ing, and our territory having been invaded, of December last to the Mexican minister the facilities afforded by the ports at Bra- General Taylor, pursuant to authority ves of foreign relations, herewith transmitted, zos Santiago and the mouth of the Del the stronger and more healthful military positions, the convenience for obtaining a to serve on foot; and on the Governor of ready and a more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel and forage, and the posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of the troops to the Del Norte was made by the commanding general, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico to effect an amicable adjustment with or Mexican citizens, and to regard the Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present relations between the republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war, or commit acts of hostility ceived by him. There would have been indicative of a state of war. He was specially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the eleventh of March, and on the 28th field upon the call of their country. I fur. If all this is done soon, it will be well considered but a mere constitutional con- of that month arrived on the left bank of ther recommend that a liberal provision be done. But if delayed there encamped on a commanding poceive our minister would have been deem sition, which has since been strengthened ed conclusive, unless an intimation had by the erection of field works. A depot been given by General Paredes of his de- has also been established at Point Isabel, sire to reverse the decision of his prede- near the Brazos Santiago, thirty miles in rear of the encampment. The selection But the Government of General Paredes of his position was necessarily confided owes its existence to a military revolution, to the judgment of the general in com-

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerant attitude, and on the 12th of April General Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty four hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces note to the Mexican minister of foreign river, and in the event of his failure to

in September last to seek the re opening mained for our envoy but to demand his cers were on the same day despatched passports, and return to his own country. from the American camp up the Rio del Thus the Government of Mexico. tho' Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whethsolemnly pledged by official acts in Octo- er the Mexican troops had crossed, or ber last to receive and accredit an Amer- were preparing to cross the river, " bethe injuries which we have suffered from and refused the offer of a peaceful adjust troops, and after a short affair, in which Mexico, and which have been accumulament of our difficulties. Not only was some sixty were killed and wounded, apting during a period of more than twenty the offer rejected, but the indignity of its pear to have been surrounded and com-

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by An envoy of the United States, rethemselves to receive him. Nor can it be long period of years, remain unredressed; said that the offer was fruitless from the and solemn treaties, pledging her public

> Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highable: permission was not even given our ly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from from pros-Nor can it be objected that we, on our ecuting it from the system of outrage part, would not listen to any reasonable and extortion which the Mexican authorterms of their suggestion: the Mexican ities have pursued against them, whilst government refused all negotiation, and their appeals through their own governs such questions. If the Presidents of the ment for indemnity have-been made in In my message at the commencement vain. Our forbeatance has gone to such of the present session, I informed you that an extreme as to be mistaken in its charupon the earnest appeal both of the Con- acter. Had we acted with vigor in rugress and convention of Texas, I had or pelling the insults and redressing the indered an efficient military force to take a juries inflicted by Mexico at the com-

exerting our best efforts to propitive her cial proclamations and manifestoes, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon the recent, information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiter-Meantime, Texas, by the final action ated menaces, Mexico has passed the of our Congress, has become an integral boundary of the United States, has invadpart of our Union. The Congress of Tex- ed our tegritory, and shed American blood

rights, and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis were given in August last, " as a precautionary measure," against invasion, authorizing General Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers, not from peated; and in January last, soon after the ly relations with the United States, and instructions were issued to the general in States," General Taylor was further "au. army could have crossed our frontier thorized by the President to make a requi- without the orders of the Mexican governsition upon the Executive of that State for This river, which is the southwestern such of its militia force as may be needed boundary, and is now upon the soil of the the event of the approach of any consideraly to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary force necessary to justify the statement of the ted in him by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops-two to be mounted, & two Louisiana for four regiments of infantry. to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers to serve for not less than six or twelve months unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force are recommended to Congress as the most cer- I believe he will execute his duties ably isting collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination:

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxtous desire not only to terminate hostilities that he is as able to advocate the rights of speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute his country in counsel, as to maintain them between the government and Mexico to an in arms. His name is connected with one early and amicable adjustment; and, in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations, whenever Mexico shall be reapositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our envoy to Mexico and the Mexican minister for foreign affairs; and so much of the correspondence between that envoy and the Secretary of will give him what is better than that for State, and between the Secretary of War a republican-a hearty reception among Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, May 11, 1846.

From the Pennsylvanian. Congressional Proceedings.

Tuesday, May 12.

SENATE. - Mr. Benton concluded by submitting the following propositions to strike out of the preamble the words "prosecute said war to a speedy and successful issue," and make it read, "that for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States to repel the invasion, the President is hereby, &c." If that motion were successful, he would follow it up by another, so as to make the bill what he desired, when.

These propositions were moved as a mendment by Mr. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Cathoun made another appeal. He said, that even if the President of Mexico had declared wat, that of itself did not constitute a declaration of war, for as with two countries should both declare war without the consent of their respective

Congresses, it would amount to nothing. Mr. Houston declared it was his solemo conviction that war actually exists; Mexico had been at war with Texas for Del Norte," This had become necessary caped all the difficulties in which we are part of the United States, that government has in effect assumed the position of Tex. store of

Instead of this, however, we have been as with regard to Mexico. There was, assurance that " should the answer be in The invasion was threatened solely be- good will. Upon the pretext that Texas, tween the two countries. He went on the affirmative, such an envoy would be cause Texas had determined, in accord a nation as independent as herself, that to urge the necessity of chastising Mexico proper to unite its destinies with our own, for the wrongs committed by her upon us. she has affected to believe that we have So long as she was capable of injuring us

We ought to chastise her for her injuries. Mr. Mangum denied that the assumpmake war himself without the assent of the Mexican Congress,

Mr. Archer contended that a war de facto is in actual existence. Believing that, he would vote against the motion of Mr. Clayton to strike out.

Mr. Johnson, of La. called attention to the fact that on several occasions the Mex-As war exists, and, notwithstanding all ican government has repeatedly informed our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of our government, that the annixation of Texas would be considered as a declaraery consideration of duty and patriotism, to tion of war. This fact was incontrovertivindicate, with decision, the honor, the ble, and there could not be a doubt of the

existence of actual war. Mr. Pennybacker contended that it was like that which has arrived, instructions not necessary that there should be a previous declaration of war to justily war .-War might exist without a declaration of war on the part of either government. If, therefore, the prior declaration of war was Ty received by the authorities of that city, cer, to reside within that district, has been ana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and sary to show that war did actually exist? But the government of General Herrera appointed by and with the advice and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were He considered that the facts of this case consent of the Senate. It became there addressed to the respective Governors of perfectly justified us in assuming that war

> Mr. Cass objected to the motion to strike ment. A Mexican army has passed our cantured and killed. Our army is surrounded, and efforts are making to subilue them. Now, sir, no documents are necessary to establish these facts; and these facts, it seems to me, are all that can be President of the existence of war, and our concurrence in his recommendation. If, indeed, the object be to examine the conduct of the Executive, to ascertain whether this condition of things is to be attributed to him, then, undoubtedly, a careful examination of the documents would be necessary. And from indications already given, I presume that such an investigation will be entered upon. For one, I am prepared to enter into it, and I will venture to predict that the more severe it is, the more triumphant for the administration will be the result. We have but one safe course before us. Let us put forth our whole strength. Let us organize a force which will leave no doubt as to the result. Let us enter the Mexican territory, and conquer a peace at the point of the bayonet. Let us move on till we meet reasonable proposals from the Mexican government; and if these are not met this side of the capital. let us take possession of the city of Montezuma, and dictate our parties than Mexico who will soon mingle themselves in this affair. And the consequences may be felt throughout the world. I am not afraid to trust the President with the necessary power to vindiand patriotically. Before I conclude, I beg leave to tender my thanks to the distinguished senator from Texas, [Mr. Houston,] for the patriotic sentiments be of those imperishable deeds which connect themselves with the fate of nations. He led the forces of his adopted country upon dy to receive propositions, or to make pro- that day which secured their independence and broke the power of Mexico. He had the rare good fortune to overthrow a hostile army, and to capture the chief magis. trate of a hostile nation. The Romans would have given him an ovation. We us, and the tribute of our thanks for his worth and services.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Berrien, Cass, J. M. Clayton, Westcott, Crittenden, Calhoun, Allen, Benton, and others; and after several ineffectual efforts to change the preamble, the bill passed 40 year to 2 nays. The nays were Messrs. T. Clayton, of Del., and Davis, of Mass.

Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun and Evans, declined voting.

WIND-MILLS Por sale.

HE subscriber having purchased Jas. Star's Patent Right for Centre, Clearfield and Elk counties, is now manusacturing at his shop in the burough of Belletonte, these superior and matchless WIND MILLS,

which he will dispose of up the most reasonable terms.

These Wind Mills will recommend themselves, and he invites Farmers to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere.

The above article may be had of R. Shaw, Clearfield, of Josiah Evans, Curwensville, or of the subscriber, at Belle-JAMES D. TURNER. fonte. Aapril 20, '46.

S Bleached and brown all prices vet chees -all prices, yet cheap, at the