

children placed under their care, and in all things make themselves agreeable, moral, good and virtuous. We prefer giving such care, though they should be boys, \$18 per month, to giving foreigners, who are stupid, dull, inattentive and using an imperfect dialect, \$20 per month.

Some children are kept at home on account of the total unfitness of the teachers, says this 'Lover of Truth.' We say all the children in this town attend our schools, except those of two families—both English. They never sent their children to school, even when a 'competent' and 'qualified' English teacher was teaching in the very sub-district, where all these children reside, and that near by. So that this 'Lover of Truth' places this competent and qualified English gentleman upon a level with those 'disqualified' and 'incompetent' boys. We think Mr. Lover of Truth has said much to betray his ignorance and blindness.

We pass over some foolish and idle talk, and notice only one sentence more: 'the minority may set down, talk about Oregon, or go to Texas.' This language means, if it means anything, that the minority should rule the majority; that a few individuals, (foreigners or any other citizens,) should rule and dictate for a whole township. That this minority, (consisting of two or three individuals,) should hold all the township offices—be employed as teachers of common schools—receive high salaries—handle all the money, to their own interests, without being permitted to interfere in their own behalf or that of their children. It is no deference to Mr. Lover of Truth whether these strangers are qualified or not. He does not seem to care whether the minority are men of good deportment, good citizens, capable of discharging their duties, or not. The majority must pay their school taxes, and have their children, and all their interests, subjected to the will of the minority—and if they don't submit they must be publicly slandered & insulted. If this minority is not permitted to do all these things, then, they say, 'they must talk about Oregon, or go to Texas.' Now we say, Let them go! for the independent republicans of Morris township have been taught that in this country minorities must submit to the will of majorities, and this rule they intend to enforce and submit to.

MANY CITIZENS OF MORRIS.

**FROM THE ARMY.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK!  
**GLORIOUS NEWS—VICTORY!**  
Point Isabel Victorious—Matamoros Reduced to Ashes!—The American Army Triumphant!—700 Mexicans Killed!—Only one American Killed!—A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports ordered!

We received at five o'clock, this evening, by Morse's Magnetic Telegraph, exclusively for the Baltimore Sun, the following important and startling intelligence. It was communicated to us from Washington, by our energetic correspondent, where it had been received for us by express, in advance of the mail.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamship New York, and sent by express to Mobile, where it overtook the mail.

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 Captain Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst. at 4 P. M., from the entrenchments opposite Matamoros.—An engagement had taken place between the United States and Mexican forces.—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 day break 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 Matamoros 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 Matamoros was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

Accounts say that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoros, 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 Matamoros, which has for some days been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the gallant Walker, whose horse was shot under him, and the loss of six men.

McKeister and Ratcliff are two among the six men of Capt. Walker's party killed, whilst forgoing 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 are so well constructed that the Mexican shot could not injure them.

In the battle, Major Ringgold, of the Artillery, commanded the American camp opposite Matamoros.

**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 Matamoros.

From the Galveston News of the 8th inst.  
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 impassable thicket of chapparrals 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 Galveston Civilian Extra.  
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 Matamoros 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 Matamoros.

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 Matamoros, and reduced the place to ruins, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d, and the fighting continued until night. Walker, the well known Texan 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 in.

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 Texas schooner Santa Anna has been despatched from Brazos St. Jago with communications from Gen. Taylor for the American squadron 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 Matamoros, 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.

**GLORIOUS!**  
THE NEWS FROM THE CAMP FULLY CONFIRMED!  
**ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE CONNER AT BRAZOS.**  
**Double Triumph of American Arms.**

From the Commercial Bulletin May 15.  
IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.  
March of General Taylor from Point Isabel toward his camp opposite Matamoros—Battle with the Mexicans.

The United States schooner Flirt, A. Sinclair, lieutenant commanding, has just arrived from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 8th inst. (two days after the New York,) bringing important, though not definite intelligence from the seat of war. We learn from her polite and intelligent officers that Gen. Taylor marched from Point Isabel on the 7th, at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for his camp, at the head of about two thousand men, carrying with him a large supply of provisions.

The Flirt sailed on the same day at about three o'clock, for New Orleans, and during the whole afternoon, the firing of artillery was heard, as was supposed within eight or nine miles of Point Isabel, which continued until the vessel was beyond hearing distance. During the evening the Flirt was met by Commodore Conner, with the frigates Cumberland, (flag ship,) Baritan, and Potomac, sloop John Adams, and brig Somers; the commodore having heard some rumors at Vera Cruz that hostilities had commenced on the Rio Grande, and that Gen. Taylor was in difficulty, he immediately sailed for the Brazos to furnish such aid as was in his power.

On meeting the Flirt, he requested Lieut. Commanding Sinclair to accompany him back to the Brazos, and bring important dispatches which he wished to be carried to New Orleans. Accordingly the Flirt was turned about, accompanied the squadron back, and remained at the Brazos until about 1 p. m. the next day, when she again sailed for New Orleans with the commodore's dispatches. During the whole of that morning (the 8th) a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the camp, and as the sound was gradually becoming less distinct up to the time the Flirt left, there is reason to believe that Gen. Taylor was driving the Mexicans before him.

The cannonading was also heard during the afternoon, until the Flirt was a considerable distance out at sea. About dark her officers saw smoke of rather a light color; arising as if from a fire, about midway between the camp and Point Isabel; and again, late at night, an immense volume of densely black smoke was seen in the direction of Matamoros.

What were the causes of these fires is, of course, matter of conjecture. The first smoke seen it is deemed possible arose

from the burning of Barita, a small town on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, which it was said Gen. Taylor designed firing on his march up to the camp. The second is generally supposed by the officers of the Flirt to have proceeded from the conflagration of Matamoros. Major Brown, whom Gen. Taylor had left in command at the camp, had attempted, on the first day he was attacked, to fire Matamoros, but failed, as he could not heat his shot sufficiently. It was said that he contemplated again attempting it, and it is this that gives probability to the supposition.

Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel fully confident that he would be able to force his way to the camp, in spite of any opposition the Mexicans could make. The officers and men under his command were in the very best spirits, and highly elated at the prospect of a battle with the enemy.—In a conversation with one of the officers of the Flirt, Gen. Taylor stated that from all the information he could obtain, the whole Mexican force, on both sides of the river, did not exceed from 7,000 to 10,000 men.

Nothing further has been heard from the camp since the departure of the New York. Gen. Taylor, however, expressed himself at all times certain that Major Brown, with the five hundred men under his command, would be able to hold the Mexicans at bay, if not repulse them, as the position of the camp was naturally easy of defence, and no labor had been spared to fortify its assailable points.

Commodore Conner, immediately on arriving at the Brazos, communicated with Gen. Taylor, and informed him of his readiness to land 1,600 or 2,000 men, sailors and marines, should they be required.

The St. Mary's was expected soon to join the squadron at the Brazos.

The friends of Captain Thornton will be gratified to learn that he is still living. Letters had been received from him at the camp, announcing that he had been captured by the enemy, and was held a prisoner at Matamoros.

A steamer was seen by the Flirt going in the Brazos, with troops, as she left, which in all probability was the Augusta. The Flirt also saw on the 12th the James L. Day and the Telegraph, about 200 miles west of the Balize.

Credible information had been received that the American consul, and all the American citizens at Matamoros had been arrested and sent to Sultana, a small town about 130 miles back of Matamoros.

In one hour and a half after the arrival of the gallant Walker, with the intelligence that the Mexicans had attacked our camp, he again started for the camp with 75 men; for what purpose was not precisely known.

From the N. O. Bulletin, Extra, May 17.  
**Later from the Army.**

**Brilliant Success of the American Arms.**  
The United States steamer Colonel Harney arrived at half past two o'clock this morning, bringing as prisoners of war the Mexican General Vega, and Lieutenants Prada and Velaz. Lieut. Col. Martines, aid-de-camp to Gen. Vega accompanied his chief voluntarily.

Though the principal facts by this arrival are given in the newspapers of this morning, the subjoined letter from a highly intelligent gentleman on the ground, gives so clear, circumstantial, and satisfactory a statement of events since Gen. Taylor's departure from Point Isabel on the 7th, that we are induced to publish it. The accounts are brilliant beyond the most sanguine expectations; the triumph of American arms is complete; a vastly superior force is routed through a series of actions as brilliant as any on record, displaying in our brave handful of troops, and their illustrious commander, the very highest points of military courage, skill, and knowledge.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Bulletin.]  
POINT ISABEL, May 12.

By the last departure I wrote you briefly of the operations of the army up to the time of the bombardment of the fort opposite Matamoros, and the movement of Gen. Taylor with the main body to this place, for the purpose of strengthening its defences. Having effected this, he marched without waiting for reinforcements, on the evening of the 7th, and on the 8th, at 2 o'clock, found the enemy in position, in front of a chapparral, which lies opposite to the timber of a stream called Palo Alto.

The train was closed up, the troops filled their canteens, and General Taylor promptly formed his line of battle as follows: on the right was Ringgold's battery, 5th and 3d infantry; then two eighteen pounders; then the artillery battalion. The left was composed of the 4th and 8th infantry, and Duncan's battery. A daring reconnaissance by Capt. J. E. Blake, showed the enemy's line to be of nearly twice the strength of ours, with heavy reserves in the chapparral. The Mexicans opened the action with their artillery, the range of which was hardly great enough to reach our line, which was moving slowly forward, and some got into the thickest of their shot and halted. Their fire was returned from all of our batteries, and I venture to say that no field of battle ever displayed such skill, or rapidity of fire and evolution.

The first and only important movement attempted by the enemy, was a detachment of their cavalry to make a detour around a clump of chapparral on our right, and attack the train. Capt. Walker, of the Texas rangers, promptly reported this, and the 5th infantry was detached to meet it, which it did handsomely, receiving the

lancers in square, and driving them by a well delivered volley. The cavalry then pushed on again for the train, and found the third infantry advancing in column of divisions upon them. They then retired, and as they repassed the 5th, they received a fire from Lieutenant Ridgely's two pieces, which had arrived at the nick of time. Two field pieces which were following the enemy's cavalry, were also driven back with them.

Meanwhile the enemy's left was riddled by the eighteen pounders, which slowly advanced up the road—Duncan's battery on the left, neglecting the enemy's guns, threw their fire into the Mexican infantry, and swept whole ranks. The 8th infantry on the left suffered severely from the enemy's fire. The grass was set on fire at the end of an hour's cannonading, and obscured the enemy's position completely, and an interval of three-quarters of an hour occurred. During this period our right, now resting on the eighteen pounders, advanced along the wood, to the point originally occupied by the Mexican left, and when the smoke had cleared a way sufficiently to show the enemy, the fire was resumed with increased rapidity and execution. Duncan divided his battery on the left, giving a section to Lieut. Roland, to operate in front, and with the other he advanced beyond the burning grass, (which was three feet high, and the flames rolled ten feet in the strong breeze), and seized the prolongation of the enemy's right, enfilading that flank completely. Night found the two armies in this position.

On the 9th, the general packed the heavy train, collected the enemy's wounded in hospital, buried their dead, arranged our own wounded, (among whom we have to regret the sudden death of Maj. Ringgold, and probably Capt. Page,) and moved on in pursuit of the enemy on the Matamoros road. They had taken post in the chapparral the second time, occupying the bed of a stream called Resaca de la Palma, with their artillery on their road at the crossing. I have no time for details of this affair.—The general brought up his troops by battalions and posted them, with brief orders to find the enemy with the bayonet, and placed the artillery where they could act in the road.

The dragoons were held in reserve, and as soon as the advance of our line had uncovered the Mexican batteries, Gen. Taylor told Captain May that his time had come: 'Here's the enemy's battery, sir, take it *noles volens*.' May dashed upon it with his squadron, and lost one third of it; but he cleared the battery and captured its commander, Gen. Vega, in the act of raising a port-fire to fire a piece himself. May took his sword, and brought the general off. The enemy remained the guns, and lost them a second time to the 5th infantry. Capt. Barbour, of the 3d infantry, with his single company and a few men from the 5th, who joined him in the chapparral, threw his back against a clump of bushes and received and gallantly repelled a charge of cavalry. Capt. Duncan, with his battery did terrible execution. He is a most promising officer. Lieut. Ridgely was also among the foremost. In truth, it was a series of brilliant skirmishes and heavy shocks, in which 1500 fighting men met 6,000 hand to hand—overwhelmed them with the precision of their volleys, and the steady coolness of the bayonet, and drove them from the field with the loss of their artillery, baggage, pack mules, fixed ammunition, and near 2,000 stands of muskets.

The fort, meanwhile, had been summoned, with true Mexican duplicity, and told that Taylor was flying. The Matamoros newspapers and official bulletins called him a cowardly tailor. In answer to the summons, the officers plunged their swords into the parapet, and replied to 'the hail.'—Up to the evening of the 9th, 1500 shells, and 3000 shot had been thrown, and the only loss was that of the brave commander, Major Brown, and one sergeant and one private killed, and eleven wounded.

The general returns to the army to-night and will cross the river to-morrow or next day. The fort will be increased in guns, and especially provided with mortars which will bring the town to terms at once.

The navy will co-operate at the mouth of the river, and steamboats begin to carry supplies by that route.  
Gen. Taylor has just given Gen. Vega a letter to Gen. Gaines, and a letter of credit on his factor. The officers here and in the main body vied with their commander in delicate attention to a brave and accomplished enemy, who won their admiration on the field, and was taken like a soldier in full harness, and fighting gallantly to the last. Our loss about 30 killed and 140 wounded. In haste.  
H. M.

From the Washington Union.  
**By the President of the U. S. of America.**

**Proclamation.**  
Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the U. S. States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incumbent thereon; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last

resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:  
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

From the Harrisburg Union.  
**PENNSYLVANIA, SS:**  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

**A Proclamation.**  
WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 13th inst., 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 good 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.

The Officers and Soldiers of this Commonwealth will, therefore, with alacrity and zeal which animate freemen, and for which they are distinguished, hold themselves in readiness promptly to meet and repel the enemies of the Republic, and to preserve the rights and honor, and secure the perpetuity of the Union.

ALL PERSONS who have charge of public arms, and other munitions of war, are reminded by our existing relations, that it is their imperative duty immediately to prepare them for the Public Service.

And Whereas, The power of the Union is made effective for protection and defence, in all emergencies, by the harmony and energy of the people of each State;—therefore,

All the citizens of the Commonwealth are exhorted to be united, firm and decided in preserving order, and in promoting concord, in maintaining the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, just and honorable peace.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the Comm'th, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Commonwealth the seventieth.

By the Governor,  
J. MILLER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**TAILORING.**

**M. A. FRANK**  
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Clearfield and vicinity that he still occupies his old stand on Front street, two doors north of the building formerly occupied by Chas. D. Watson as a Drug Store, where he can at all times be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and durability, and warranted to fit. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes by strict personal attention to business and unremitting exertion to please, to still share the public patronage.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions received quarterly. Cutting done at short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at the highest market price.  
N. B. I would also inform the trade that I am an authorized agent for Mr. T. Oliver's new system of cutting.  
May 21.

**PROPOSALS**

WILL be received by the Commissioners of Clearfield county at their office in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 8th day of June next, for making a desk, and a case to file papers in for the office of the Prothonotary. A plan and specification of the work can be seen at the Prothonotary's office.

By order of the Com'rs.  
H. B. BEISSEL, *Clk pro tem.*  
May 9, 1846.