

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 19.

### FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

#### Conflict between Texas Rangers and the Mexican Troops.

#### GENERAL TAYLOR SURROUNDED.

By the Southern Mail of this morning, we have received extras from the Baltimore Sun office containing the following interesting intelligence from the Seat of War. It was received in Washington by an extra of the New Orleans Bulletin, May 9th, and telegraphed to Baltimore.

#### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

By the arrival of the schooner Ellen and Clara, Capt. Griffin, from the Brazos St. Iago, accounts from Point Isabel to the morning of the 29th ult., have been received.

The fact, however, that communication had not been had for three days between Point Isabel and the Camp of Gen. Taylor, is alone sufficient to keep anxiety on tiptoe.

We learn from Capt. G. and Dr. Briggs, a passenger, who has been several months with the army, that Capt. Walker, formerly of the Texan revenue service, who has been stationed between Point Isabel and Gen. Taylor's camp with a company of twenty four Texas rangers, found several of the teams which had started from the Point for the camp were returning, who reported that the Mexicans were on the road.

He started from his camp on the 27th with his whole force to reconnoitre, and it possible open a communication with Gen. Taylor. He had proceeded as far as about midway between Point Isabel and the camp when an overwhelming Mexican force appeared very suddenly. A portion of his troops were raw recruits. He instructed them to keep on their right, and gave orders to the whole to retire under cover of a chapparral in view; but his raw troops, panic stricken, scattered in confusion.

The Mexicans advancing with overwhelming numbers, he was compelled to retire. He was followed until within a mile of Point Isabel, where he arrived with only two of his men.—Six others subsequently came in.

Capt. W. estimates the number of Mexicans he encountered at 1500, and he supposes that at least thirty of them fell during the fifteen minutes which he engaged them.

This force is supposed to be a portion of that which had at last accounts crossed the Rio Grande some 20 or 25 miles above Matamoros, and which is estimated at 3000 men. It is believed that they had taken a circuitous route, on the eastern side of Gen. Taylor's Camp. The post is very strongly defended, thanks to the exertions of Majors Munroe and Saunders. With 500 men to defend the post, it is believed it can be made good against 3000 Mexicans. There are now about 3000 Mexicans on the American side of the Rio Grande, one half above and one half below Gen. Taylor's camp.

#### New Orleans Commercial Times Office,

May 9th—9 o'clock, A. M.  
Later from the Army.

SEVENTY MEN CUT TO PIECES BY A LARGE FORCE OF MEXICANS.

The schooner "Mary Clare" has just arrived from Brazos Santiago, having left on the 29th ultimo. Captain Griffin, of the Mary C., and passengers, report that Captain Walker, with 75 men of the "Texan Rangers," were nearly all killed and taken prisoners on the 26th ultimo, about 20 miles above Point Isabel, by a superior force of Mexican troops, consisting of some 1500 men.

Captain Walker succeeded in reaching Point Isabel at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th, with THREE MEN ONLY! He immediately applied to Major Thomas for four men, and announced his determination to proceed to General Taylor's camp, or die in the attempt! His object being to communicate the full particulars of this attack, without delay, to his commanding officer.

#### FROM POINT ISABEL.

The Newport News publishes the following extracts from a letter from Point Isabel, which relate some new facts, and give encouragement to hope that the small force there would be able to maintain itself until the arrival of reinforcements.

#### POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, APRIL 27, 1846.

Major Monroe has received orders to-night, by express, to spare no exertions to make the defence of this place complete. We shall defend it to the last. We have 10 brass six pounders, two long 18 do., and two ships' guns for artillery, all of which are manned. We have a force, armed to the teeth, of 450 men.

With these we could hold the post against at least 1400, with the advantages we have over them. We have a plentiful supply of powder and balls, of all kinds; provisions for at least two years, and water in abundance—so that they cannot starve us out; the only way for them to do it, is to take us by surprise or storm. Give us daylight for it, and we will give them as cordial a reception as they could desire.

April 28.—Last night the ferry boat broke adrift from the Mexican side, and floated over opposite the picket guard. One of the Mexicans attempted to get her, by swimming to her—the Lieutenant who was officer of the guard fired on him; he then returned, and got a party of soldiers in a boat to take her; but the Lieutenant gave them such a dose of buck and ball, that they were glad to get back with one killed and a number wounded. Thus you see the gradual approach of a general fight.

#### TROOPS FOR POINT ISABEL.

On the 9th inst. 1040 U. S. soldiers and volunteers left New Orleans for Point Isabel. They expected to reach that place on the 13th inst.

The Pilots at the Balize have applied to the Government for cannon to arm their fleet and watch the privateers that were known to be getting ready.

#### LUMBER.

The quantity of lumber used for buildings, is very large in this region—and the value of the timber used in the mines for props, shutes, &c., will not fall short of fifty thousand dollars per annum, and very probably exceed it.

Miners' Journal.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 20.

### LATER FROM THE ARMY.

#### Arrival of Steamship New York at New Orleans.

#### VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

#### Point Isabel Relieved!—Matamoros Reduced to Ashes!—The American Army Triumphant!—Seven Hundred Mexicans Killed!—A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports Ordered!

The Southern mail yesterday morning, brought in the following glorious news from the army of occupation. It was communicated by Magnetic Telegraph from Washington to Baltimore for the Ledger, and thence brought by Special Messenger to this office.

The fame of the American arms has been signally vindicated. With an inferiority of force 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 most triumphant victory. Seven hundred Mexicans were left dead on the field of battle—Matamoros is reduced to ashes—Point Isabel is relieved. Such are the immediate results of this magnificent exploit.

The reception of this gratifying news will cause the National pulse to vibrate, from one extremity of the Union to the other. The thunder of the artillery which was fired last evening, in honor of this gallant achievement, will roll, responsively, from State to State—from city to city—from village to village—from hamlet to hamlet—until it reverberates from the rock-girt cliffs of Maine, and the mountains of Vermont, echoing a Nation's gratitude.

The news reached this city last evening, at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, and it would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which it was received. The population appeared to be suddenly quadrupled—the streets presented one living mass of human beings—joy was depicted on every countenance, and one universal prayer of thanks ascended on high.

By the arrival of the steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, which came up late last evening, we have received the following gratifying intelligence from the Galveston News:—

We have been kindly furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the steamship New York—which has just arrived—with the following highly interesting and important news.

We publish liberally from Captain Phillip's report.

The following report is from Captain Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst. at 4 P. M., from the entrenchment opposite Matamoros.

We learn that an engagement had taken place between the U. S. and Mexican forces. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows:

Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d inst., left the entrenchment with a detachment of U. S. troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchment. On the morning of the 4th, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at daybreak opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U. S. troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemy's batteries and reduced the city of Matamoros to ashes.

#### Morning of the 6th.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of battle informs us that the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; that upwards of seven hundred lay dead on the field of battle, and that the number of houses left in Matamoros was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

According to accounts received at Point Isabel, the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoros was estimated at ten thousand men, and expecting reinforcements daily.

General Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th instant, with a detachment of troops, determined to open communications between Point Isabel and the Army opposite Matamoros which has for some days past been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the valiant and undaunted Walker, of the Texas Rangers, whose horse was shot from under him in the attempt, and the loss of six men.

#### Santiago and Isabel are now under Martial Law—every citizen compelled to do Military duty.

On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the New York, heavy cannonades were heard and supposed to be another attack from the Mexicans on the United States troops opposite Matamoros.

We learn from good authority that Gen. Taylor has ordered the schooner Alert to repair to Vera Cruz with despatches, as is supposed to the Gulf squadron, to blockade the Mexican ports. There is indeed but little doubt that all the Mexican ports in the Gulf are now under strict blockade, and the American fleet in the Pacific is amply sufficient to shut up every port of Mexico on that shore, as soon as orders can be sent to that effect.—Galveston News, 5th instant.

#### [From the N. O. Picayune Extra.]

The steamship New York, Capt. Windle, arrived in port on Sunday evening, having left Brazos Santiago the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th inst. Her news is important, and of the most gratifying description.

Our last previous accounts came down to Wednesday, the 28th ult. Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, having come into Point Isabel on the evening of the 28th ult, from his desperate encounter with the Mexicans, had volunteered to carry despatches to Gen. Taylor. We now learn by the New York that in that desperate attempt—so desperate as to be thought fool hardy—he fully succeeded.

Gen. Taylor learned from him the critical situation in which Point Isabel was placed, and the imminent danger of its being carried by an overwhelming force of the Mexicans. He promptly determined upon a movement which should protect Point Isabel, and re-establish his communication with his supplies. Accordingly on the evening of Friday, the 1st inst., he left his camp, opposite Matamoros, with the main body of his forces, determined to cut his way through, leaving behind him for the defence of the works opposite Matamoros, between seven and eight hundred troops.

This movement of Gen. Taylor upon Point Isabel was effected without encountering a single Mexican. In place of molesting him they concentrated their troops about the camp which he had just left.

On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Taylor despatched Capt. Walker back to the camp for intelligence. The gallant Rangers executed his commission with success, returning to Point Isabel the afternoon of the 5th. He reported that the Mexicans, taking advantage of the supposed weakness of the camp, commenced an attack upon it in front on the morning of Sunday, the 3d, with all their batteries from the opposite side of the river, and simultaneously with a detachment of their forces on this side the Rio Grande, in the rear were immediately repulsed, and in less than thirty minutes the Mexican batteries were silenced, and the city of Matamoros battered down. The loss to the Mexicans in the action is variously set down. While no account makes it less than 200, the latest report in regard to it, which we find in the Galveston News, carried it as high as 700. The Americans lost but a single man, it is said, who was killed by a shell. None were wounded, so admirably was the state of the works before Gen. Taylor left them. The town of Matamoros is a complete ruin; there are scarcely houses enough left standing to serve as hospitals for the wounded.

The attack and repulse, however, is considered by the opening of the campaign. Cannonading was distinctly heard at times, down to the hour of the departure of the New York. Gen. Taylor set forth on the 6th inst., to return to his camp with ample supplies. The Galveston News states that when he left Point Isabel there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way to his entrenchments through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impenetrable thickets of chapparral on the road, with a determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces. The number of the Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers at fifteen or twenty thousand. All accounts agree also in stating that the Mexican forces were rapidly flocking in from all quarters. How many crossed the river could not be told, though the News thinks it would be reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces would be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor. They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship and all their acknowledged resources in strategem to accomplish their object. Gen. T. anticipated a formidable and desperate opposition to his march, but he determined to accomplish it or perish.

Thus reasons the News, and accordingly anticipates intelligence of a decisive general action. We are greatly inclined to doubt whether the Mexicans would venture to attack Gen. Taylor's whole force, although they so outnumber him; but should they do so, we are confident that we shall have a glorious victory to recount. One account before us states, however, that Gen. Taylor had not left Point Isabel, and probably would not leave there before the arrival of further reinforcements—he having full confidence in the ability of the troops left in camp to maintain their position against any odds.

#### WAR PROCLAMATION!

ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE 14TH.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional 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 the two Governments: Now therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of these 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 United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. 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 the calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord and maintaining the authority—the efficiency of the Laws in supporting and invigorating all the means which may be adopted by the Constitutional Authorities for obtaining a speedy termination and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my L. S. hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington the 13th day of May, 1846, and year of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:  
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

#### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The mail steamship Britannia, Hewitt, was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, and we may look for fifteen days later news by her.

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## THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 23, 1846.

#### V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nussan Street, New York.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

Our columns this week, are again filled with news from the army of occupation, which, from its great interest, necessarily excludes almost every thing else.

#### GEN. TAYLOR.

As there is a great desire to know all about Gen. Taylor's history, we publish an interesting sketch of his character in another column.

#### THE CANALS.

The water was let through the canal at the junction, on Thursday last, and the Susquehanna division, we trust, is now again in complete operation. A great amount of merchandise has been detained for several weeks, in consequence of the recurrence of this break. The pickets, however, have been running for a week past, meeting each other at the break.

Our neighbors of the Gazette have come to the sage conclusion that we have involved ourselves in a difficulty by making insinuations against the Governor, from which we wish to extricate ourselves by changing the subject. Now, we are not in the habit of making insinuations, but at once state facts; and if the Gazette would always do the same, they would find no difficulty in meeting the issue. We did not change the subject, which, however, the editor of the Gazette has done, in order to extricate himself from a dilemma. Our original article was in reference to the Canal Commissioners, in which the Governor and his administration were incidentally mentioned as having used their influence to re-nominate Mr. Foster. We made no insinuations, but direct charges. The Gazette, however, has resolved to become the champion of the Governor, right or wrong, without however having sufficient courage to defend his coadjutor and adviser. The extract from the Governor's message does not argue much in favor of his own views, taken in connection with other facts.

We do not like to introduce our own personal affairs into our columns, but as the editor of the Gazette has such a holy horror of insinuations, we presume he will be highly gratified to find his insinuations against ourself, that we asked to be continued a third time, because we visited Harrisburg and Philadelphia, entirely groundless. Now the truth is, we never saw, or had any communication whatever, with Mr. Kane in Philadelphia, although we were in the city ten days, and within a few minutes walk of his office. At Harrisburg he requested us, on our visit to the city, to call on him. We called at his office once, but not finding him in, we never repeated our visit. For ourself, we never asked another term, for the truth of which we give the Gazette liberty to refer to Mr. Kane. The editor of the Gazette knows that we visit Philadelphia frequently, and Harrisburg almost every winter. We expect to visit these places again, in a few days, as well as Baltimore and Washington. We trust however, the editor will not insinuate that we have gone for an office, because President Polk happens to reside in Washington. We do, however, intend to make application for several of our young friends for situations in the army, and would be pleased to be the bearer of a corporal's commission for our amiable and very valiant neighbor, the editor of the Sunbury Gazette.

#### A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A most distressing and painful accident occurred on the rail road, between Shamokin and this place, on Tuesday last. Philip Kriehbaum, who was bringing down with him a train of cars loaded with coal, attempted, while the cars were in motion, and coming down the grade, about two miles below Shamokin, to climb on the front car, for the purpose of applying the brake. He slipped in the attempt and fell on his back. The first wheel of the front car passed over his right leg without doing any very serious injury, but caught his left leg just below the knee, and slipped along with it a distance of about twenty yards, with the weight of the whole train pressing on it, crushing it in a most horrible manner. One of his fellow teamsters, who was near and saw him fall, caught him almost as soon as his leg was fastened under the wheel, and carried his body along until the train stopped. His leg, from just below the knee to near the ankle, is almost entirely stripped of flesh. The bone is considerably crushed, but what is singularly strange, no bones were broken, although the weight of the car and coal was not much less than four tons. He was taken to Wasser's tavern, and Dr. Joseph C. Robins sent for, who stated that his leg must be amputated. His recovery is deemed somewhat doubtful.

We have since learned that he is doing well, and that his leg will not be taken off.

J. W. FORNEY has purchased the interest of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, owned by Mr. Parry. The paper will hereafter be published by J. W. Forney & A. B. Hamilton.

#### THE BUENOS AYERAS

have had another battle on the banks of the PARANA, which resulted in a victory over the Monte Videans and their European allies.

### Further Particulars from Gen. Taylor—Arrival of Despatches.

The official despatches from Gen. Taylor, confirm the news of the defeat of the Mexicans, but not the reports of the entire destruction of Matamoros. The American entrenchments were most nobly defended by Major Brown, with about 500 men only, while the Mexican force was not much short of 3,000. The next news will probably give us the result of a battle on Gen. Taylor's return to the camp. We give the following particulars from the Philadelphia Ledger of the 21st.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1846—11½ P. M.

I hear that the expected despatches from Gen. Taylor were received this evening. They announced his arrival at Point Isabel, with part of his army, that his camp opposite Matamoros had been fired upon, in his absence, the siege returned, and the enemy's batteries silenced. Gen. T. would remain at Point Isabel until the arrival of reinforcements.

Private letters from Point Isabel state that the attack upon Gen. Taylor's camp commenced on the morning of the 2d instant, from Matamoros, and also from the east side of the Rio Grande, and that the firing had been continued at intervals for two or three days. Nothing is said of the destruction of Matamoros, or the killing of seven hundred Mexicans! It is not stated, indeed, by some of them, whether any Mexicans were killed, though it is mentioned that one American was—a Sergeant. There is no doubt that considerable damage was done to the city of Matamoros, though the flags of the Consulate were kept flying during the cannonading, and the houses from which they were displayed respected. It is probable that a number of the Mexicans were killed but it was of course impossible to speak with certainty. Gen. Taylor was still at Point Isabel, and his situation considered very precarious.

One letter states that the Mexicans on the east side of the river fought their way into the American camp, but were repulsed and driven out with considerable loss. This letter states the number killed in Matamoros, and in the attacks on the east side of the river, at 300, and the number of buildings destroyed at ten. The number of Americans killed is stated at some five or six, and the wounded at about the same number. This account is believed to be the most accurate.

It might be believed that some 1200 to 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during the period, but one casualty occurred, a sergeant of company B, of seventh Regiment of Infantry, having been killed. Not one of our guns were dismounted, though the enemy's fire was for some time concentrated on the 18 pound battery, and that shot frequently struck the embasures.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d a fire opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned, and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes—two of the enemy's guns supposed to be dismounted.

The enemy then commenced firing from the lower fort and harbor battery. A brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison. A continued fire was now kept up by our 16 pounders on the enemy's guns and the city, the Consulate flags being still respected.

The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation till half past 6 o'clock. At 10 it was temporarily suspended, but recommenced and continued at intervals till 12 o'clock at night.

It is supposed that 5,000 or 6,000 Mexicans attacked the fort, and the chapparral is full of them.

General Taylor's troops are in fine spirits and in good health.

#### From the Miners' Journal.

#### Destructive Freshet.

The heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday last, caused one of the most destructive Freshets ever witnessed in this Borough. The Schuylkill and Norwegian were higher than they were at the Spring Freshet, the latter nearly two feet higher; the water extending to, and filling the cellars of some of the houses on the East side of Coal street. The merchants and others on Rail Road street suffered great damage. In Mr. Fogarty's store the water almost reached the second floor, and in others they were compelled to move the goods to the upper shelves for safety. Mr. A. Morehead in Market st. had his cellar filled almost instantaneously, and lost sugar and other groceries to the amount of several hundred dollars. The cellar of the Town Hall and also the cellars of a number of other buildings along Centre and Market streets, were filled with water, causing considerable damage to Goods, &c. We regret to state two lives were lost, one Mr. Thomas Grey, who fell off a plank in attempting to cross the Norwegian and was drowned—the other William Branagan, in attempting to rescue some property, was carried off by the force of the water. The former had a wife and five children. The body of the latter has not yet been recovered. The Collieries in the vicinity of the Borough, below the level, have all been filled with water. They will all be under way again next week. The Mount Carbon Rail Road Company escaped remarkably well—it having sustained but little damage. It was ready for transportation on Tuesday.

Since the above was placed in type, we have received the following gratifying intelligence from E. Morris, Esq., the Resident Engineer on the Upper Section.

MORRISVILLE, May 14th, 1846.

Mr. B. Bannan.

Dear Sir,—I have now gone carefully over the whole of my Residency from Port Carbon to Altohouses (31 miles) since the freshet, and am glad to have it in my power to inform you that the damage done by the recent unusual rise of the Upper Schuylkill is comparatively inconsiderable, considering the necessarily exposed condition of the numerous works in progress.

There are but two points where the injury sustained is material, viz: at Lord's and Hummel's Dams, where our coffer dams are swept away, together with the foundation of one Lock, which was not yet sufficiently weighed with stone, and the Lock House recently occupied by Hummel, who had barely time to save his furniture.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

ELLWOOD MORRIS,  
Resident Engineer.

### Proclamation of the Governor.

Governor Shunk has promptly responded to his country's call by the following Proclamation:

#### Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By Francis H. Shunk, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

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

And whereas, It is our first duty to acknowledge our dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe;—I do, therefore, invoke the 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 the Commonwealth will therefore, with that 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, 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 Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, the 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.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The War Spirit—Proceedings in Philadelphia—Remarks of Gen. Cameron.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1846.

From the proceedings of a great meeting held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, I am happy to perceive that men of all parties in our city of Pennsylvania, are ready with united hands and hearts to sustain the country in the present emergency.

The proceedings of this meeting were presented to the Senate this morning by Gen. Cameron, and read by the Secretary. On presenting them, Mr. C. made some remarks complimentary to the patriotism of the people of Philadelphia. He said that there were 20,000 persons at the meeting—men of all parties were there. They had forgotten their political predilections, and come together to sustain the country in its emergency. The meeting had been held within six of the building in which was signed that great charter of human rights, the Declaration of Independence, and he was glad to see that the spirit of '76 remained there. He said Louisiana stepped out first to aid the country in the present emergency.

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Since the above was placed in type, we have received the following gratifying intelligence from E. Morris, Esq., the Resident Engineer on the Upper Section.

MORRISVILLE, May 14th, 1846.

Mr. B. Bannan.

Dear Sir,—I have now gone carefully over the whole of my Residency from Port Carbon to Altohouses (31 miles) since the freshet, and am glad to have it in my power to inform you that the damage done by the recent unusual rise of the Upper Schuylkill is comparatively inconsiderable, considering the necessarily exposed condition of the numerous works in progress.