



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 14, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican.

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**Democratic Whig Candidate.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.**

We learn that Mr. John Grube, a citizen of Smithfield township, Monroe county, on Wednesday last, the 6th inst., was run over and killed, by his own wagon, in the vicinity of Robert Levers' Tavern, in Northampton county, a short distance below the Wind Gap.

Alleghany County.

The Whigs of Alleghany are moving in the work of preparation for the fall election.—The County Committee have called a Convention to settle a county ticket on Wednesday the 3d of June.

The Gazette says—"We consider the position of the Antimasonic and Whig party of this county, at this time, as very favorable. We have entire harmony in our ranks, confidence in our strength, firm reliance on the justice and propriety of our principles and measures, and cheering hopes of most triumphant success."

Two persons named Bartholomew and Kitchen, were drowned in the Delaware near Columbia, on Saturday week. The circumstances attending the sad catastrophe were as follows:—A party of seven persons employed at Mr. Taylor's Slate quarry, were crossing the Delaware in a skiff, which was overturned. Five succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in reaching the shore.

The bodies of the above unfortunate young men have since been found.

A Long Pedestrian Tour.—Elihu Burrett, the "learned blacksmith," intends making a pedestrian tour over England. He says: "About the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamship or packet for England. On our arrival we propose to take a private hickory staff, and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day."

Virginia Election.

All the returns are now in, except from one county—Prince Edward. The Locofocos have a majority of 8 in the Senate, and 12 or 14 in the House. Last year the Locofoco majority in the House was 36!

New York.

The election in this State for Delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution, has resulted in the choice of a majority of Locofocos. The Democracy, however, are very much divided in reference to the several reforms proposed.

Yankee Enterprise.

Among the passengers by the Columbiana, for Liverpool, are six boot and shoe makers, who are about to establish themselves in Manchester, England, to make "pegged soles" for John Bull.—Transcript.

A letter received in New York says that the Mexican government has sold to Spain the two war steamers built in that city, for \$80,000; and that they are to go to Havana.

A copy of Willmer & Smith's Times, received by the Unicorn, and expressed to New Orleans, was sold there for \$1000!

The Mormons.

The St. Louis New Era says:—"We learn from an officer of the steamer Fortune, that the Mormons are moving very fast from Nauvoo. Several hundreds are encamped on the banks of the river opposite that city, and that vehicles of every description, good and bad, are in great demand there. It seems to be the general impression in the vicinity that most of the deluded followers of Smith will remove from the Holy City by the 1st of May. This is well for all parties concerned, and may save a vast amount of trouble, and even perhaps, a further effusion of blood."

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, May 11, 1846. }
3 o'clock, P. M. }

The expected Message from the President was transmitted to both Houses at noon. It opens by a reference to our Mexican relations as detailed in his annual message. He then explains that his desire to fix the boundary of Texas and to adjust the claims of our citizens, which had been standing for twenty years, were the causes of this inquiry to the open negotiations; that all his efforts having failed to produce an amicable adjustment, he has now to announce a state of War.

He shows why it was, after Mexico had withdrawn her representative and discontinued diplomatic relations, a Minister, Mr. Slidell, came to be appointed in October, 1845. Our Consul at Matamoras had been desired to inquire of that Government, if a Minister would be received. An affirmative answer was returned, if our forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz. Mr. Slidell, in pursuance of this, was appointed.

Herera, then at the head of the Mexican Government, was desirous to receive him, but circumstances of a political nature, and the disturbed state of the country prevented it, and on December 24, he was refused a reception. Paredes succeeded in January, to the head of Mexican affairs. Mr. Slidell was again instructed to present his credentials, which were again refused.

The forces were kept at Corpus Christi until it was known Mexico would not recognize our Minister. Texas had asserted the boundary of the Del Norte in 1836; and the troops were ordered there on account of the convenience of carrying provisions and obtaining supplies. Ampudia notified Gen. Taylor on the 19th of April, to retire in 24 hours notice, and again Arista on the 24th notified him that he considered hostilities as actually commenced.

Hence ensued the difficulties now before the public. Gen. Taylor in his present position has called on Texas for four regiments and on Louisiana for four more. In this state of affairs the President invokes Congress to recognize a war, and recommends that authority be delegated to him to call into requisition a large body of volunteers for twelve months, and that liberal provisions be made to enable him to procure supplies, &c.

In the Senate, after the message was read, a sharp discussion was proceeding when our telegraphic despatch was closed.

Mr. Calhoun took the floor, and argued that the position assumed by the President, that there was a state of war, was incorrect; no such state existed according to its sense as implied by the Constitution. A collision, it was true, had taken place, and it was for Congress to decide whether that collision was of such a character as to justify Congress, the only party efficient to declare war, in taking such a step.

The House of Representatives had before it a bill for raising volunteers and supplies, and a large appropriation. Upon this an animated discussion ensued, and it was the determination to close it at 3 o'clock.

DIVORCES.—About sixty divorces have been granted or "decreed" by the Legislature of our State this session. The tax upon each is twenty dollars, passed to prevent the frequency of application, but which appears to have had an entirely contrary effect, the number granted and the applications are both more numerous this session than usual.—Philadelphia North American.

A GREAT CAST.—The two Anthracite Furnaces near Bloomsburg, belonging to Fisher, Paxton & Co., after standing over one cast last week, on account of the lightness of the blast occasioned by the high water, discharged at one tapping, twenty-nine tons of metal. Such a cast we think has never been made before in our country.

A JOB.—On the first of April, at Newburyport, an honest blacksmith of the Miller faith, found an order on his slate—"to hoop an earthquake, mend the lock on the gate of New Jerusalem, and repair one of the hinges on the cellar door of the infernal regions."

An intelligent gentleman who has been engaged in the production of sugar in Cuba for the last thirty years, after a careful examination, estimates the value of property in that Island owned by Americans, at \$35,000,000.—So says a correspondent of the Washington Union.

EARLY RYE.—A stalk of rye, grown on the premises of MOSES AARON in Plymouth township, adjoining this borough, has been left at this office. It measured five feet nine inches in length, with a head five inches long.—Norristown Herald.

A new tailor's instrument for measuring the human frame, called the "Tailor's Transfer," has been introduced into Baltimore.

James M. Power.

The nomination of Mr. Power, we are gratified to learn, is well received in every part of the State, and the prospects of his election are by no means discouraging. It is true that Mr. Foster, his opponent, can command the army of office-holders and state hands on our public improvements, together with the influence of His Excellency, Frs. R. Shunk, and his very able and popular Administration, in his behalf and so enjoys a very great advantage in the contest; but then, thank fortune, these compose but a minority of the voters of the Commonwealth, and there are still enough of honest freemen left to elect Mr. Power, if they will but do their duty.

—By the way, the present contest does not seem likely to assume a very rigid party aspect. The honest and thinking men of all parties seem to be fast falling into the opinion that REFORM in the management of our public works is needed, and that the only way to effect it is to divide the Board in politics, instead of making it exclusively Locofoco. We have heard several very respectable members of the opposite party talk in this way our self; and we may now say, that unless something transpires between this time and the election to change the current of public feeling Blair county will tell no unfavorable story for James M. Power. Hollidaysburg Register.

The Tariff.

The course which the friends of the Administration in Congress are likely to take on the subject of the Tariff appears to be involved just now in some uncertainty. We find the following paragraph in a recent letter of 'Oliver Oldschool' to the U. S. Gazette:

"I find much difference of opinion as to the prospect of the tariff being disturbed. There are those who would be glad to avoid a vote upon the subject, who desire things to remain as they are, but who will feel compelled by party considerations to vote for a new bill, if obliged to vote at all. There seems to be more disposition in the different cliques or factions in the Senate to unite, than there was. The difference on the subject of Oregon, which threatened to be permanent will probably soon be forgotten, and those who were temporarily estranged will seek opportunities to unite, with the view of resorting former good feeling. The Whigs should never calculate on the permanent division of their opponents for those divisions are healed with wonderful facility, by a sort of "first intention" principle.—"The cohesive power of public plunder, which Mr. Calhoun once truthfully and forcibly remarked bound that party together, has lost none of its force since he went back to those of whom he thus spoke."

SOMETHING FOR THE LOCO FOCOS.—POLK AND THE TARIFF.—The New York Globe says among other reasons, James K. Polk was nominated and elected.

"Because he was opposed to the iniquitous 'black Tariff of '42."

There is something nice for Pennsylvania Tariff Loco Focos to look at. How gratifying it must be to see announcements like the above coming from the party which endeavored to prove in 1844 that Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay, and that the only safety of the Tariff of 1842 was in the defeat of the Whigs. Let the people remember hereafter how they have been duped, and not give the British Free Trades an opportunity to swindle them again. Miners Journal

The State Treasurer gives notice to the Collectors of Taxes in this State, that they are not to receive any more of the Towanda relief notes, as there are now outstanding but \$275, which will be received at the State Treasury.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says, Mr. Tyler has written a letter, saying that no money was expended from the secret service fund but by his direction.

THE TEXAS STATE HOUSE.—The Texas "State House," or "Capital," is a one story wooden building, made somewhat roughly inside and out, over 100 feet long, and 50 wide. It is divided into two rooms, by a wide passage one for the Senate and one for the House. At the most, the building might cost \$1000—not more. The chairs occupied by the members, are made of turned or rounded wood, unpainted and extremely common, with rawhide seats hair side up, stretched on when green, and fastened by holes slit in the hide and drawn over the rounds. Their desks are ordinary pine tables.—The Speaker and President of the Senate are equally provided for. The strangers gallery is made of pine benches, rising one above the other. So far as comfort is concerned, no one suffers; and the Texans have no idea of lavishing money upon things to look at, just yet.

Settlers in Western Texas, are said to be going largely into the purchase of Mexican sheep, to the great joy of the Mexicans, who have hitherto had so poor a market, that their flocks were nearly valueless. These sheep are purchased at 40 or 50 cents per head.

The War on the Rio Grande.

More Fighting between the Americans and Mexicans.

THE CROSSING OF THE RIO GRANDE BY 2,000 MEXICANS CONFIRMED.

General Taylor surrounded by 8,000 Mexican Troops.

Requisition upon the Governor of Texas for Aid.

Governor of Louisiana Ordered out 2,500 Troops.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN N. ORLEANS.

The Galveston News, Extra, of April 30 h. contains the following intelligence:—

On the 23d ult., 2,000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande about twenty miles above General Taylor's camp. Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed; Captain Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men taken prisoners.

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report. These Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carrabajal.

After the flight, the Mexicans were reinforced, and Gen. Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train, and all the stores of the army. Gen. T. not having over ten days provisions. The entrenchments at Point Isabel are not half finished; and to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens, and laborers.

A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by Gen. Taylor, for forty companies of riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and the foot companies at Galveston.

Gen. Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8,000 troops.

General Taylor's works opposite Matamoras would be completed by the 28th, at which time the fire would be opened on the city.

The Mexican forces is 8,000, well equipped, and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they were all ready in the streets, on the morning of the 2d, actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day. The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and flags, parading through the streets, calling for volunteers.

The following intelligence, confirmatory of the above, we received yesterday.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 2.]

DEPLORABLE NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—Colonel Charles Doane arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place he left on the 28th ult., in the steam schooner Augusta. Sixty miles west of the S. W. Pass he was transferred to the steamer Galveston. He is the bearer of important despatches from General Taylor and of a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments. The previous news received, that the Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, is fully confirmed, and a detachment of American troops has been cut off. But for the details we refer to the following account of operations, kindly furnished us by Colonel Doane.

On Thursday evening, the 23 inst., Gen. Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed to the east side of the Rio Grande, at a point some 20 miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning he despatched Captains Thornton and Hardee, of the 2d regiment dragoons, with a detachment of 70 men, to examine the country above, and Capt. Kerr, of the same regiment, with a company to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

The former however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advance guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Capt. Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him killing, as is supposed Capt. Thornton, Lieutenants Kane and Mason and some twenty-six of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee and the remainder of the command prisoners.

The Mexican commander sent into General Taylor's camp a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travelling hospital with him, and could not, therefore, render the soldier the assistance which his situation required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande, consists of at least 2,500 men, under the command of Cols. Carusco and Carrabajal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2,300 to force his way through the dense chaparral, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

On the 22d, Gen. Taylor received from Gen. Ampudia, by means of a flag of truce, a com-

munication in very offensive terms, complaining of his having blockaded the Rio Grande, to which he replied, that Gen. Ampudia had himself been the cause of the blockade, in having expressly declared that, unless Gen. Taylor commenced his retreat behind the Neuces within twenty-four hours after his displaying his flag upon the left bank of the Rio Grande, he would consider war as being declared, and would act accordingly. Gen. Taylor further stated that he would receive no further communications from the Mexican commander unless couched in language more respectful towards the government and people of the United States.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoras, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which with the batteries, already mounted, could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for 15 days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large re-inforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made a requisition for the immediate equipment and transmission to Point Isabel of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's army that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican army is daily receiving large re-inforcements from the interior. It was supposed by the American officers that Gen. Arista reached Matamoras on the evening of the 22d ult., with a brigade; but up to the period of the writer's leaving camp, no communication had been received by Gen. Taylor from Gen. Arista.

[Subsequently to his leaving the camp on the 26th ult., Col. Doane learned that Gen. Arista addressed a polite note to Gen. Taylor, informing him that he, Arista, had assumed the command of the Mexican forces.]

At Point Isabel great fears were entertained of a night attack, which, from the present exposed situation of that post, could not be otherwise than successful if conducted with energy. The post is defended by Major Munroe, with a detachment of 80 artillerymen. There are also at the post about 200 armed wagoners and 50 laborers, under the orders of the Quartermaster, and some 100 citizens furnished with arms by the U. S. ordinance officer, organized under the command of Capt. Perkins, and denominated the Fronton Guards. A company of 50 Mexican cavalry were seen on the night of the 26th within five miles of Point Isabel. They were supposed to be a corps of observation.

The body of Col. Cross was found on the 21st ult., about three miles from Camp, frightfully mutilated and entirely destitute of clothing. The body of Lieut. Porter, who was killed some days previous by a party of bandits, under the command of Ramon Talcon, had not been found.

The principal officers known to be in command of Mexican forces, are Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia, and Canales, Cols. Carusco and Carrabajal; all men of talent.

The extra of the Galveston News says, that requisitions have been made upon the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for troops though our own informant says nothing of this. The News supposes that Gen. Taylor would open his fire upon Matamoras on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

We have also received an extra from the office of the Galveston News, where the intelligence was received by the steamer Monmouth, with Capt. Catlet on board, a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gov. Henderson, of Texas, calling upon him for aid.

At Galveston, within an hour after the receipt of Capt. Catlet's letter, there was a public meeting, and it was determined to dispatch 200 men that evening in the Monmouth.

Gen. Taylor has fortified his position so strongly that he can stand a siege, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off, he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoras is almost deserted. The American army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position, Gen. Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sending off any considerable number of men from it. There were 300 wagons at Point Isabel on the 24th, loaded with stores for the army, and ready to start. Besides confirming the general tenor of the news brought by the Cornelia, Capt. Atwell says it was the belief that a simultaneous attack would be made by the Mexicans upon Point Isabel and Gen. Taylor's camp.

Capt. Atwell says it was reported at Point Isabel that the watch and horse belonging to Col. Cross were in the possession of an officer of high rank at Matamoras, who did not deny the fact. St. Joseph's Island, Texas, }
April 28, 1846. }

By the arrival of the steamer Monmouth, this day, intelligence has been received at this place of the Army of Occupation being surrounded by 10,000 Mexican troops. The Mexican army passed the Rio Grande in the night. Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons, in attempting to cut his way out with his company, was killed. Also, two subalterns and 13 privates, the remainder taken prisoners. Gen. Taylor, on this day, 28th, engages with the enemy. His whole force of fighting men will not number 3000; his motto is, "conquer or die." The United States troops are eager for the fray.

The Norristown Herald contains the following fair hit at the present aspect of Oregon affairs at Washington:—"WHERE'S AMOS? The Steamer Oregon run on a rock in Hell-Gate, where at the latest advices, she lay 'high and dry.' Amos the Saint whose omens were published far and wide, and received with due credence by the faithful, can perhaps tell 'what's in the wind' now!"