



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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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.

The War.

We devote a considerable portion of our paper to-day, in recording the warlike movements and actions on our Southern border. It will be seen that our brave little army has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which it has come off with signal honour; killing many Mexicans, with but small loss on our part. We regret, however, the loss of those few; men and officers. They all fought bravely for their country, and a nation will lament their death. The untimely end of the gallant Major Ringgold, his brother officers, and the men under their command, will, however, make their survivors more determined, if possible, to do their duty, and to put a glorious termination to the War so auspiciously began.

Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of War has made a requisition upon Governor SHUNK for SIX REGIMENTS of Volunteers, as the quota of Pennsylvania under the recent act of Congress.—The Regiments are to be composed of ten companies, each, of 77 men including officers, musicians and privates. The companies are to be shortly enrolled, but not mustered into active service until further notice from Washington.

In conformity with this requisition, Governor Shunk has given notice that he will fill up the six Regiments with Volunteers, if so many offer their services,—and if not, that the balance must be made up by draft. All companies disposed to volunteer their services, are requested to report themselves to the Governor before the 20th of June.

Matamoras.

The latest news from the seat of War is, that 8000 Mexican troops had arrived at Matamoras, and that Gen. Paredes, the President of the Republic, was on his march to the same point with a still larger force. We hope this account may prove incorrect.

Fall Election.

The election, in this State, next fall, will be one of importance. Besides the County Officers and members of the Legislature, a Canal Commissioner and members of Congress are to be elected.

Taxes are staring the people in the face on every side. Their increase has been necessary, and unless something should occur more fortunate for poor Pennsylvania, a further increase may be necessary. It is proper to use every precaution. The Public works may have been well managed, but certain it is they have been expensive. The wheels work hard.—Whether they can be managed any better, and with a saving, can only be tested by trying.—The Board of Commissioners are all in one party. However economical they are, it might be well to have a member of different political sentiments. It will cost nothing extra to try the experiment, and peradventure, a change might prove beneficial. It is agreed in both parties that Mr. Powers, the Whig candidate, is a good man, a careful thorough business man.—Wilkes-Barre Advocate.

CHANCES.—A young lady, a widow, who describes herself as rich, young and handsome, has been advertising in the French newspapers her desire to be married. A few weeks ago, another young widow described herself as beautiful, and moreover declared she had £2,000 more before long, was compelled to certify her desire in a public advertisement, to take upon herself a husband.

There are upwards of 300 licensed taverns in Lancaster city and county—about one to every forty-five voters.

The Official Account of the Attack on the U. S. Camp.

From the Washington Union

On the 1st instant, the defences on the river being made strong, nearly completed, General Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Maj. Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (27 miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted with but little intermission till midnight. In the meantime the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Maj. Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th, to March the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and thence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chapparals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will reinstate Texas, as General T. had received, or expected to receive the 6th inst., several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars) from New Orleans.

The affair with Capt. Walker's Texan rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

THREE THURSDAYS IN ONE WEEK.—Let a vessel sail east round the world, and arrive on Thursday, according to their reckoning. On the following day, let the crew land, they will find it Thursday on shore. On the next day, let them board a vessel which has just arrived from a cruise round the world, sailing in a westerly direction, they will again find it Thursday on board that ship. Thus they will find three Thursdays in one week.

MESMERISM.—COPPER MINING.—A New York letter, says:—

A copper company (I speak sober truth, on the best authority,) is now sinking shafts in search of ore in New Jersey, under the direction of a clairvoyant subject, who is put to sleep by a PROFESSOR of the art for that express purpose. I obtained my information from the professor himself.

There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bohnia, where on the 21st of June the sun does not go down at all. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Mr. Mason, Attorney General, we understand, is the member of the Cabinet who pronounced the charges made against Mr. Webster by Mr. Ingersoll, to be entirely destitute of foundation. Mr. M. stated that the proceedings were neither influenced by any considerations of honor, nor founded in truth.

EXPLOSION.—The Powder Mill of Benjamin Johnson, at Sunnyside, in this county, was blown up on the evening of the 12th inst.—Fortunately no person was in it at the time, the individual last at the mill having left about ten minutes previous to the explosion. There were about 600 lbs. of powder in the mill.—The concussion was sensibly felt in this borough, about 20 miles distant, and in the township of Horsham, 14 miles to the east of us, and consequently still further from Sunnyside, the concussion was violent, and generally observed, the windows and doors shaking so as to cause apprehensions of an earthquake.

Norristown Herald.

PROPORTION of executions to population in various countries.—In Spain 1 to 122,000, Sweden 1 to 172,000, Ireland 1 to 200,000, England 1 to 250,000, Baden 1 to 400,000, France 1 to 470,000, Norway 1 to 750,000, Austria 1 to 840,000, Prussia 1 to 1,700,000, Bavaria 1 to 2,000,000, Belgium none since 1830.—Popular Record.

The President's Proclamation announcing war with Mexico, is copied nearly word for word from Mr. Madison's Proclamation of June 19, 1812, announcing the declaration of war with Great Britain, according to the act of Congress of the day previously. The document may be found in Niles' Register for 1812.

Figs are now raised and prepared for market in Georgia and South Carolina.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the New Orleans Bulletin Extra, 15th inst.

LATER AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
March of General Taylor from Point Isabel towards his Camp opposite Matamoras—Battle with the Mexicans.

The New Orleans papers of the 16th contain accounts brought by the arrival of the U. S. schr. Flirt, which left Brazos Santiago on the 8th. Gen. Taylor set out from Point Isabel, on his return to the entrenched camp, opposite Matamoras, on the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., with about two thousand men, escorting a large supply of provisions.

The Flirt left port at the same hour, and during the evening, a brisk cannonade was heard, seemingly at a distance of about eight or nine miles from Point Isabel, which continued until she was too far on her way to hear more. In the course of the night, the Flirt fell in with Commodore Conner's squadron, consisting of the Cumberland, (flag-ship,) Raritan, Potomac, John Adams and Somers.

These vessels were then on their way to Brazos Santiago, to afford assistance to Gen. Taylor, the Commodore having heard at Vera Cruz that hostilities had commenced. The Flirt was directed to return to Brazos Santiago with the squadron, for the purpose of taking important despatches to New Orleans, which Com. Conner was desirous of sending.

She remained at Brazos until 1 o'clock, A. M., the next day, when she set sail hither with the despatches. The noise of artillery continued to be heard the whole of the morning of the 5th, and as it gradually became less distinct, it was believed that the Mexicans were retreating before the American army. During the evening the noise was heard by the Flirt at sea, and after dark, signs of a conflagration were twice observed, in the direction of Mexico.

General 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, General 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.

Nothing further has been heard from the camp since the departure of the New York.—General Taylor, however, expressed himself at all times certain that Maj. Brown, with the five hundred men left 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.

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 Barrita, 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 Matamoras. Maj. Brown whom General Taylor had left in command at the camp, had attempted on the first day he was attacked, to fire Matamoras, 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.

Com. Conner, immediately on arriving at the Brazos, communicated with Gen. Taylor, and informed him of his readiness to land 1600 to 2000 men, sailors and marines, should they be required.

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

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.

Creditable information had been received that the American Consul, and all the American citizens at Matamoras, had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 130 miles back of Matamoras.

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 seventy-five men, for what purpose was not precisely known.

The officers and the crew of the Flirt are all well. The following is a list of the officers; A. Sinclair, Lt. Commanding; J. J. Guthrie, Acting Quartermaster; G. H. Cooper, Passed Midshipman; Wm H. Fitzgerald, do; Geo. H. Hare, Midshipman; John Hastings, Assistant Surgeon; John D. Chiselin, Captain's Clerk.

EXECUTION.—James McCafferty was hung at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 7th inst.

GLORIOUS NEWS

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Mexicans Twice Routed, and 1200 Killed!

The Enemy's Guns carried at the point of the Bayonet!

THE AMERICAN ARMS TRIUMPHANT!

The Brave and Gallant MAJOR RINGGOLD Killed in Defence of his Country!

General Veja taken Prisoner!

From the Baltimore Sun, Extra.

Our express reached Washington in advance of every thing, and was communicated by the energetic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun through Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

The news is taken from the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst., and an extra from the office of the Mobile Advertiser, of the 18th.

There have been two engagements between General Taylor and Mexican Troops, the first occurring on the 7th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras. In this the Mexicans, numbering from 5000 to 7000, were repulsed. Our army was sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day 200 Mexicans were found dead, and several pieces of artillery, stores, &c., were captured by the American army. Major Ringgold died from a wound received in this action. Of the two days' battle we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune.

The U. S. steamer Col. Harney arrived this morning, just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago. She left on the 13th inst. The news is glorious to our arms. She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and the American forces, which took place on the 9th of May, commencing at half-past 3 P. M., within 3 miles of Camp Taylor.

The action was on the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the chapparal, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that General Arista had no time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed or wounded and the Americans took three hundred prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery.

The Americans lost in the action about sixty-two killed and wounded. Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran by the bursting of a shell, Lieut. Inge, and one or two others, whose names are not given.

Col. Kane, Lieuts. Gates, Verbank, Hooe, Luther and others, were among the wounded.

We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was wounded on the 7th inst., died on the 10th, and was buried with military honors.

The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions was at least twelve hundred.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6000 men, while that of the Americans did not exceed 1600 men.

An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Captain Thornton and Lieutenants Hardee and Kane were released. Lieut. Deas was not demanded.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor was Gen. Veja. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him up, save in exchange for an officer of equal rank, whenever one should be taken.

Gen. Veja was allowed to be accompanied by one of his Aids, a Lieut. Colonel as a friend.

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it, but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans.

In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation.

On the morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras. We need not say that he and his army are all in fine spirits.

Further information has been received that the American Consul and all the American residents at Matamoras had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 30 miles from Matamoras.

Correspondence of the N. O. Tropic.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the first battle, I wrote you a short account; the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chapparel near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chapparel. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off; it is not yet ascertained who he was, as his body was recognized by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chapparel, then sent 800 picked men, under the charge of Capt. McCall, to reconnoitre; he advanced unmolested until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. McCall sent word to Gen. Taylor that he had received a charge of grape shot from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Captain May, 24 dragoons, ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man; he obeyed orders, took the battery of four guns, and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by General de la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushing shouting upon the enemy, committed the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. General Arista's camp bedstead contained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now have the key of the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. Taylor to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners and the army baggage. The enemy had between 8,000 and 9,000 troops in the two battles but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them.

We exchanged prisoners, got Capt's Thornton, Hardee, and his little band. Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken.—Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lt. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having reprobated his conduct in the severest manner. In this second and glorious battle, we lost about the same number of men as in the first battle, but had more officers wounded. Cap. Walker with his heroic band of rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans. The army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river shouting as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoras, in connection with Com. Conner, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that Gen. Taylor arrived here yesterday, with all our wounded between 50 and 60, with General Romulus de la Vega, one Mexican captain, and 2 lieutenants, who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The Augusta, from New Orleans, arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoras, some 500, were sent in to-day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

I should not forget to mention that all the shell, ball, and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

The 'late' Mr. Ingersoll.

Poor Charley seems doomed to kicks and cuffs from all quarters. The reiteration of his charges against Mr. Webster in the House of Representatives, a few days after the terrible castigation inflicted by the latter, in connection with an unauthorized use of Mr. Adams's name, brought the old man to his feet. After keeping the would-be Tory Representative upon the rack for some time, the debate wound up with the following decidedly 'rich' conclusion:

Mr. Ingersoll: Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Adams: I will allow the gentleman to ask me a question if he will allow me to sit down and not answer him.

Whereupon Mr. ADAMS resumed his seat.

The Elephant and the Locomotive.

A few days ago there was a 'monster meeting' at Morpeth, Wombwell's elephant, and a North British locomotive engine having arrived in the course of the afternoon. The engine was drawn by fifteen horses. Mr. King, the manager of the menagerie, made an offer of the services of the elephant to surmount the hill in leaving the town. His kindness was at once accepted; and the elephant, apparently proud of an opportunity of displaying his strength, cheerfully and resolutely undertook the task. When yoked to the load he seemed to say to the horses, as they tugged along with him, 'see me do it!' and he never once paused until he had reached the summit of the hill.

London paper.