



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 11, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$3.25, 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.

A New Volume.

The present number commences the seventh volume of the Jeffersonian, and closes the connexion with it of the Junior Editor. The paper will continue to be published by Mr. Schoch, as heretofore. The withdrawal of Mr. Sperring will render it necessary to open a new set of books, and to settle up the old ones. Our subscribers are therefore earnestly requested to come forward and pay up their arrearages, without subjecting us to the necessity of placing their accounts in other hands for collection.

Matamoras Taken.

The news from the seat of War, continues to be of the most cheering character. The decisive victories gained by our troops on the 8th and 9th of May, have completely paralyzed the Mexican forces. Not only has our brave little army defeated the presumptuous invaders, and driven them from our soil; but acting with an energy deserving of all praise, Gen. Taylor has followed them across the Rio Grande, and now occupies two of the towns on the Mexican side of that river. The Star-Spangled Banner now waves over Matamoras as well as La Barita, and the Mexican soldiers under Gen. Arista have retreated to a town some ninety miles distant from the former; where they hoped to be reinforced and prepare for another battle. It is doubtful, however, whether the Mexicans, when they learn the extent of their defeat at Resaca de la Palma, will be willing to encounter our troops on another field.

Congress.

We have said but little about the doings of our Solon at Washington for some time past, for the reason, that since the War on the Rio Grande has commenced, the proceedings of Congress have possessed but very little of general interest. President making, and intrigues of other kinds, occupy the minds of many members much more than the interests of their constituents, and are frequently made the subject of debate in both Houses. The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption brought against Mr. Webster, by C. J. Ingersoll, are ready to make a report, fully exonerating that distinguished Statesman from the imputations made against him. The long postponed attack, by the locos, on the Tariff of 1842, will shortly be made, and it is said that Congress will not adjourn until that question and the Sub-Treasury bill have been finally acted upon. A number of propositions in reference to the Army, and carrying on the War on our Southern border are also agitated. The opinion is now prevalent that Congress will not adjourn before September.

The Columbian Magazine.

This excellent monthly for June, has been on our table for several days. It is a gem.—The engravings and reading matter are both of the very first order. The Columbian is published in the city of New York, and is one of the very best periodicals of the present day.

Rumored Settlement of the Oregon Question.

The Washington Correspondent of the Tribune, says:—We have an important rumor. It is that despatches have been received from England by the last steamer by Mr. Pakenham, directing him to make an offer to settle the Oregon boundary by offering the 49th parallel.—There may be some other minor arrangements about the navigation of the Columbia, &c., for a time, and may be giving England the whole of Vancouver's Island.

The receipts at the Magnetic Telegraph office in Washington in May were between \$300 and \$400.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Confirmation of the taking of Matamoras—Arista proposes an Armistice!!

An arrival at New Orleans on the 30th ult., confirms the surrender of Matamoras. The Mexicans are encamped about 20 miles up the river; both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected. The Mexicans left a large amount of ammunition in Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisition to General Taylor's supplies—the Mexicans, however, previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing shot into the river.

Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his army not to take the slightest article without paying for its actual value. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to go on with their business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Commodore Conner will leave with the squadron, and go to Pensacola, to recruit and reinforce for making an attack on Vera Cruz.

On the 17th ult. a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing. Gen. T. remained at the fortifications with about 300 men. When the army were seen by the Mexicans, on the opposite side of the river, to leave the encampment, they approached the fort and Gen. Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor requesting an armistice of 6 weeks giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. Gen. Taylor replied that he would give Gen. Arista until 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take away the public property under his charge.

The flag then returned, and on the next day, the 18th, the "army of occupation" crossed on flats of their own construction, and the bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown. On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Gen. Arista had departed with his forces, leaving only the mounted battery.

Immediately after the entrance of Gen. Taylor into Matamoras, a detachment was ordered out to reconnoitre. They overtook a portion of the Mexicans, who were retreating, twenty-two of whom were made prisoners.

It is understood that Gen. Arista's headquarters are at San Fernando, about 90 miles from Matamoras.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 30th contains a letter from Point Isabel, dated the 20th ult. It gives some interesting items. The writer says that Fort Polk is now a complete museum, filled with Mexican prisoners, mules, ladies' saddles, curiously wrought leather pack saddles, huge saddle bags, muskets, drums, ordnance, copper cannon balls, grape shot, letters, and all kinds of documents, picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. One of the officers who was in the two engagements of the 8th and 9th, says that, the supper which the Mexicans, in their confidence, had prepared for themselves, and which they were obliged so suddenly to abandon, afforded a rich repast to our tried and hungry officers and men who pronounced their liquors, chocolate, soup, roast beef, &c., to have been first rate.

It is announced that Ampudia's plate, which was valuable, was promptly returned to him.

General Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoras, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th, contained, it is said, \$16,000 in gold.

The Commanding General has ordered "that the blockade of the Rio Grande will be considered as raised in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for merchants in Matamoras, except such as contain munitions of war of any description."

The Wounded.

A letter from Point Isabel to the New Orleans Picayune, says:

Capt. Page, whose under jaw had been shot away, is in a fair way of recovery.

Captain Hoce was walking about with the stump of his right arm dangling by his side, and appearing to be in excellent humor.

Col. McIntosh, who was badly wounded, was stretched out yesterday morning in a Mexican wagon, trying to read. He was stabbed in the throat, or rather down the throat in the neck, and other parts of his body, and was repeatedly knock down in the fight.

Capt. McClay, who was wounded in the action of the 9th, is here, with an awful bad chin, which a Mexican grape shot passed shaving a little closer than was safe, as it carried with it some of the bones and sinews.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Vera Cruz Blockaded—The Powers of American Consuls Annulled—All Americans Ordered to the Interior of the Country—Efforts of the Mexican Government to sustain the War, &c.

From the New-Orleans Delta of the 31st ult.

By the barque Thelas, Capt. Murrell from Vera Cruz, we have papers from the city of Mexico, to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the time of her departure. She sailed on the 20th. The U.S. steam frigate Mississippi, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th with the news of the battles of the 8th and 9th. The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded the port of Vera Cruz. Orders had been received from the city of Mexico directing all Americans to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst.

The American Consul was preparing to go on board of one of the U. S. vessels of War. It was generally thought that the American vessels left in port, the barque Louisiana and the brig Helen McLeod, would be seized by the Mexicans. The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities to furnish them with more.

We make the following extracts from a letter received by a Mexican House in New Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, May 19:—

"A circular has been issued by the government, stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark, or retire into the interior within eight days.

"The government is making every effort to carry out the war with success, and has replenished the Treasury by carrying through some very strong measures.

"The Castle of San Juan du Ullon and the City are in a brilliant state of defence, and would require a very strong force to be sent if an attack were meditated."

The Republicano of the 13th ult., says that the intention of the government was to send their two war steamships, to the Havana, to be sold at auction on arriving at the latter port.—The steamships were to leave, hoist the Mexican flag, and fire a salute. The Mexican sailors refused to sail in them under these conditions, and the steamers were to leave the river Alvarado, where they had been laid up in ordinary under the British flag commanded by a British officer.

Nothing positive was known of this arrangement but the Diario, (official) neither endorsed nor contradicted the report on the 15th.

Volunteers.

The following Pennsylvania Companies have been filled up, duly organized and inspected, and tendered their services to the proper officers:

Washington Guards, Captain M. Criswell, McVeytown, Mifflin county, numbering 77 officers and men.

Columbia Guards, Capt. J. M. Wilson, Danville, numbering 90 officers and men.

Patterson Guards, Capt. W. A. Stokes, Philadelphia, 77 officers and men.

The Harrisburg Rifle, we learn are also full, and only awaiting inspection to tender their services; and the Dauphin Guards want but a few more men to fill up their ranks.

Other companies in all parts of the State are fast filling up, and Pennsylvania's full quota of men, will no doubt be soon ready and awaiting the requisition of the President to march.

It is said that the military expenses of the country at the present time, are half a million a day. Can this be possible?

Murders by Rancheros.

A letter from Fort Polk says; "We have just heard of some horrible murders, which were committed on the 1st of May, by a party of Rancheros, on a party of sixteen citizens coming across the country from Corpus Christi to this place. Two of the party were women.—They were surprised and captured near the Colorado. The Rancheros strip them, tied them together by twos, took them across the river, deliberately cut their throats with a large knife and threw them into the river. Two of them escaped by swimming. One of them, Wm. Rogers, wandered for five days without any thing to eat in the chaparral, and was finally taken prisoner on the Rio Grande and carried to Matamoras. He was sent over by Gen. Arista, and is now under the treatment of one of our medical officers."

A Prize of War.

The New Orleans Delta, says:—"The U. S. Marshall, a few days ago, seized the Mexican schooner Juanita, under process issued against her as a prize of war, she being owned by citizens of Mexico."

A private letter received in Philadelphia, from Fort Brown, states that the General officer, known to have been killed in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, was General Torrejon.

Violent Tornado at Wilmington, Del.—Loss of Life and Property.

By an extra from the Blue Hen's Chicken, we are informed that a violent tornado passed over Wilmington, Del., on Friday last about 5 o'clock, which did considerable damage in its passage.

The ship house of Betts, Martin & Hollingsworth, in which was being built an iron steamboat, was blown down, and two men named Hardy and McCay were instantly killed, and another named Neil Duffo was severely injured.

The ship house of Mr. Thatcher was also blown down, and Richard Roberts and a boy named Harmer, were severely injured.

A carpenter's shop was blown down, and E. Hiron much injured; a portion of the roof of the Asbury Methodist meeting house was blown in, a Factory, Brewery, and the Odd Fellows' Hall and a dwelling, were struck by lightning, but only slightly injured. Two barracks were blown away.

The shipping suffered severely. The brig John M. Clayton was capsized and her masts torn out; the cook's leg was broken, and all the men had to swim to escape with their lives.—The masts of several vessels were carried away; the steamboat Bolivar was injured and the W. Whildin had all her deck load blown overboard, and the captain was near being blown over himself and drowned. A large number of persons were injured, more or less severely, and some dangerously.

Such was the force of the hurricane, that the awnings, posts, &c., on the east side of Market st. many of them were blown away—and boxes, barrels, &c. were floating down the streets.

Horses were killed, and great damage done in many places.

The extra says:—"It is stated that the wheat crop is destroyed. Altogether it is one of the most dreadful hurricanes that ever visited our city. We understand that a subscription will be taken up for the families of the men who were killed."

Terrible Hail Storm and Loss of Property.

It becomes our painful duty this week, to record one of the most violent and destructive hail and thunder storms that ever happened in this section of the country. On Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, the atmosphere having been rather unusually warm and sultry in the fore part of the day, black clouds were seen gathering towards the West, which in a short time afterwards accompanied by unusual loud thunder and sharp lightning discharged such an immense quantity of enormous sized hail stones, as never was witnessed before by any person now living. The vivid flashes of lightning instantaneously followed by the most awful peals of thunder, and the deafening noise of the densely falling hail, appeared as though the dome of heaven had been rent in twain, and the fragments were about to fall down upon our insignificant globe. The scene was, indeed, awfully sublime, and well calculated to remind man of his utter helplessness and insignificance. The size of the hail stones exceeds belief, some measuring as high as six inches in circumference. Hardly a house in this place escaped without the loss of a window glass; in the old part of the town particularly, the windows were riddled at an awful rate, some houses losing as many as 400 panes of glass and upwards. The standing wheat, rye, and corn were literally cut to shreds, and the damage done to the grain and garden vegetables in Rush, and adjoining townships alone cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000. Many houses and barns were unroofed and some entirely destroyed, burying under their ruins a number of cattle; whole orchards were uprooted and large tracts of timber land completely cut down as though mowed by the scythe. It is a melancholy sight to behold whole fields of wheat and rye, but a few days ago gladdening the eye with the luxuriance of their growth and fullness of promise, prostrated to the ground, withered and lifeless. Many of our farmers have turned their cattle into them, or are preparing to plant them with corn.

The course of the storm seems to have been from North-west to South-east, extending as far as Minersville and Pinegrove in Schuylkill county, and lasting for about one hour. The violent fall of hail did not occupy longer than about 15 minutes at this place.

[Danville Democrat.]

Terrible Tornado.

Grenada, Miss. has been visited by a terrible tornado. Twenty one persons were killed and sixty wounded, many of them dangerously.—The number of houses torn from their foundation was 112.

The loss by the tornado at Grenada, Miss. is estimated at about \$75,000 or \$80,000.

Pennsylvania—The Tariff.

Some weeks ago we published an extract from the Washington Union, urging the Democracy on to the work of destroying the Tariff. The Union argued that the fact of the existence of war was no reason why the Tariff should not be repealed and made use of the emphatic declaration that "now is the time to strike at the Tariff." The Harrisburg "Democratic Union," refers to this declaration in a late number, and says—"This kind of logic may suit the Southern theorists, but in good old Democratic Pennsylvania we eschew all such nonsense.—Let us first drive the enemy from the soil, and talk of encouraging the manufactures of foreigners afterwards!"

The Union expresses the true feelings of Pennsylvania on the subject, and the rebuke administered to the government organ in the short sentence quoted is well merited. If the administration had any regard for the wishes and interests of Pennsylvania, they would cease this war upon the Tariff. But what do they care for our interests? They have succeeded in deceiving and cheating the people as to the true sentiments of Mr. Polk on this subject, and no press labored more earnestly in this disgraceful work than did the Democratic Union itself, and now her wishes are disregarded, and, in their estimation, she merits only scorn and contempt. The people of Pennsylvania may learn from the course of the administration on this subject, how much reliance is to be placed upon Democratic (!) professions and promises, and let them beware that they are not deceived and betrayed again.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

A month ago, when the Administration was assailed by friend and foe for sending Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande with a force so small as to render his capture probable, Father Ritchie's "Union" contained a labored article to show that it was Taylor's own fault—that he had full authority to increase his force had he been so minded, but that he neglected it, &c. But now, after this same "over confident" Taylor, by the exercise of indomitable valor, has dispersed the enemy and fought his way to safety and renown, lo! we find the "Union" modestly stepping in and declaring that the "vigor with which the war has been conducted, attests the energy of"—who? why James K. Polk! If this be not the sublimity of impudence, we would like to know what could constitute it. Of course, the thing is now settled. James K. Polk must be re-elected.—Such astonishing "energy" is perfectly irresistible.—Sussex Register.

Gen. Taylor.

On Tuesday, 26th ult., the President nominated to the Senate the gallant Brigadier Gen. Taylor as Brevet Major General, and the Senate unanimously confirmed it immediately.

Escape of the Mexican Steamers.

Information has reached us by an extra from the office of the Charleston Courier, issued on Sunday afternoon, that the Mexican steamers, Montezuma and Gaudaloupe, had escaped from Vera Cruz, taking advantage of the absence of Com. Connor, and the great part of the Gulf Squadron, who had repaired to Brazos Santiago to co-operate with Gen. Taylor. They arrived at Havana on the 24th ult., under English colors, having left Vera Cruz on the 18th.—This news comes so directly that it cannot be questioned.

The Rascally Banks.

The Bank of Kentucky advanced \$250,000 to enable the volunteers of that State to equip and march for Texas.

The New Orleans papers state that \$150,000 of the loan authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana for equipping the volunteers from that State has been taken by the following Banks: Canal Bank, \$50,000; Mechanics' Bank, \$50,000; City Bank, \$50,000. Yet the Administration "cry aloud and spare not" for the enactment of the Sub-Treasury to put down these "soulless corporations," without which the nation would not have the necessary means of defence! Let folly and madness go ahead and do its worst, for the people will arise and rectify the evil.

Warning to Postmasters.

A man named Clark, late Postmaster at Cherry Ridge, Wayne county, in this State, was sentenced in Philadelphia, on Saturday, to ten years imprisonment, by Judge Randall of the U. S. District Court, having been convicted of secreting and embezzling a letter containing a bank note, &c., under the 21st Section of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1845.

SNAKE EJECTED.—A little boy at Frankford, Pa., being unwell and retching, brought up a live snake about 6 inches in length, and covered with black scales.