



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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

In consequence of the indisposition of our assistant, there was no paper issued from this office last week. We hope this will be received as a sufficient apology for our delinquency.

The Whigs of Delaware have nominated Peter F. Causey for Governor, and John W. Houston, present incumbent, for Congress.

THE ARMY IN MEXICO.—The following appears to be a just estimate of the force now upon the Rio Grande, under command of Maj. Gen. Taylor:—U. S. Regulars, 3,500; Louisiana volunteers, 4,500; Texas, 750; Alabama, 750; Kentucky, 750; Missouri, 750; Total, 11,000.

The time for the organization and reception of volunteers in this State, has been extended, by an order of the Adjutant General, to the 11th instant.

The August Interest.

The State Treasurer expresses confidence in the ability of the State to meet the August payment of interest on the public debt. This is good news. The people are paying up their taxes with a promptitude that is highly commendable.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Philadelphia Ledger out-Herod's Herod in its bitterness towards Gen. Scott. The Loco-foco prints fall far in its rear in this particular. The article upon this subject in Wednesday's issue is absolutely disgraceful to the writer. Had he ransacked the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate he could not have combined more coarseness and vituperation in the same space. Fortunately, the Ledger's masked Loco-focism is so well known as to deprive it of the power of injuring the honored Hero of Chipewa.—Lancaster Tribune.

Peace.

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Washington, says:—"I have a gratifying report that there is a prospect of peace with Mexico before the end of next month."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says:

"Although it is not my habit to repeat rumors, one came from the White House to the Senate Chamber this morning, and was there repeated by the Vice President, which looks improbable, but yet may have some foundation. It was to the effect, that a secret negotiation is now going on for terminating the war with Mexico. I give it without comment or endorsement of any sort. The public must judge for itself. I think it was stated in some of the recent intelligence, that an *incog* agent from Mexico was supposed to have arrived in the United States."

To which the N. Y. Express adds:

"The Truxton, from Norfolk, carried out Mr. Slidell Mackenzie as a passenger to Mexico, —no doubt with some view to consulting on this Mexican business with Santa Anna, or Almonte. His instructions were kept secret, but enough leaked out in Norfolk to have it suspected that such was the object of his mission."

The ravages of the Hessian Fly in portions of New Jersey, are said to be very great. In the neighborhood of Rahway, the entire wheat crop seems likely to be cut off.

The shells used by the artillery, on the 8th and 9th of May, had each 72 musket balls in them!

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—We regret to notice the decease of the Hon. Richard P. Herrick, M. C., from Rensselaer county, New York. He died in Washington on the 20th, of congestive fever.

Movements of the Enemy.

A new paper has been started at Matamoras by the Yankees, the object of which is to induce the Mexicans in Tamaulipas and the adjoining States to break their allegiance to the Mexican Government and join that of the United States. It is entitled "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People." The following article from the second number gives the current news respecting the movements of the Mexican forces:

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—A traveler from Tampico met a Government carrier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago, hunting for the Mexican Army, for whom he bore orders, he said, to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitely lost in this quarter, or were unable to reinforce their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blockaded, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American sloop-of-war—the *St. Marys*—was in sight. Mr. Schatzell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoras by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took shipping on the 33d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

In order that friends abroad need not be apprehensive as to the troops stationed here suffering for the absolute necessities of life, we shall inform them that of all things necessary to subsist so large a body, there is a sufficiency and to spare; besides, scarcely any of the delicacies which our Southern cities present but what can be obtained here in abundance.

Eggs, milk, poultry, fresh beef, and a variety of vegetables are constantly huckstered round by the Mexicans among our troops, and though the rates they impose upon us are rather exorbitant, they are cheerfully paid, as an inducement for them to continue their supplies. Coffee and eating-houses, under the supervision of Americans, are becoming numerous throughout the city; and taking all things together—barring the fleas—Matamoras is no bad place to live in.

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the day with five to one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so admirably equipped in that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness to the enemy to fight again, where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible.

Monterey is the first position of any natural strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Saltillo. It is there, in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, his wounded pride, and the advantages of the ground, will all conspire to make a brilliant but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Olmitos Rancho, five leagues on this side of Reynosa, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other movable property. He has closed the road and intercepts all communications from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness."

ENCOURAGING THE RISING GENERATION.—At a recent examination of a district school, in Maine, among the visitors was the worthy and very eccentric Parson B., who, after asking many questions, calculated to show the proficiency of the scholars, expressed his gratification in no measured terms, and exhorted them to persevere. "My young friends," said he, "persevere and you cannot fail of success: some of you may yet make Washingtons, Franklins or Websters,—all of you can make Polks!"

POTATOES.—Mr. Secretary Walker, in his schedule A. accompanying his report which we publish to-day, expects to increase the revenue \$150,000 by reducing the duty on potatoes from ten cents a bushel to 30 per centum!—What! will the locofocos never be satisfied till the farmers of Europe supply our Atlantic cities with potatoes?—Honesdale Democrat.

MORTALITY OF THE FLIES.—The flies appear to be affected in the same manner they were last summer, and are dying off in great numbers. Wherever a wet or damp place is to be found, they congregate, and afterwards swell up and "burst."—Baltimore American.

The Washington, Pa. Reporter says that the locusts are fast disappearing from that neighborhood. Great injury has been done to the fruit trees, and especially to the young orchards.

Gen. Scott and the President.

The President, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate has communicated the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department with regard to the Army against Mexico. From this correspondence, which our limits will not permit us to publish, we glean the following: Immediately after Congress authorized the raising of Volunteers, the President verbally assigned the command to Gen. Scott, who immediately devoted himself to the business of this department. Before these preparations were completed, he was urged by the Secretary of War, contrary to previous arrangements, to proceed immediately to the Rio Grande, and take the command, stating that great dissatisfaction prevailed in high places in consequence of the delay. Gen. Scott declined superceding Gen. Taylor in the command of the Army of Occupation, but was ready to take command of the new forces raised by order of Congress, as soon as they could be mustered into the field. Immediately after this determination on the part of Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War introduced a Bill into the Senate authorizing the appointment of two additional Major Generals, and four Brigadier Generals. Gen. Scott, supposing this movement to be an attempt on the part of the Administration to get rid of him, and with the characteristic of an injured soldier, wrote a very sharp and hasty letter to the Secretary of War, in which he made use of the following language:

"Against the *ad captandum* condemnation of all other persons, whoever may be designated for the high command in question, there can be no reliance (in his absence) other than the active, candid, and steady support of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security) that some other commander of the new army should be selected. No matter who he may be, he shall, at least, be judged and supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be judged and supported."

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—a fire upon my rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans.

It was distinctly admitted, and laid down as a basis, in the interviews I had the honor to hold with the President and yourself upon the subject, that a special army of some thirty thousand troops, regulars, and twelve months' volunteers, would be necessary for the march against, and the conquest of a peace in, Mexico. I adhere to that opinion."

He also goes into the details and asserts that that number of troops cannot be collected at the various points to invade Mexico much before the first of September, and that it is unnecessary for him to assume the command of the Army before that period, and winds up with the following noble sentiments, which will meet with a hearty response in the heart of every patriot in the country:

"It is always unjust to a junior General who has done well, and is supposed to be doing well, to supercede him by a General of higher rank, without sending by the latter corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhappy instrument of wounding the honorable pride of the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to supersede him under different circumstances."

In another letter Gen. Scott says:

"I think my preliminary and necessary occupation may be ended here (say) three days more, when—premising that after the great and brilliant victories of the gallant Taylor, (of which we have recently heard,) I should be ashamed to supercede him before the arrival of competent reinforcements to penetrate the interior of Mexico, and to conquer a peace—I shall be ready for any instructions or orders with which the President may honor me."

The President took umbrage at the letter of Gen. Scott, and directed the Secretary of War to say to him that he would be continued in his present position at Washington.

The difficulty appears to have been created by an attempt on the part of the Administration to force Gen. Scott to supercede Gen. Taylor in the command of the Army of Occupation, contrary to previous arrangements, agreed upon by the President and Gen. Scott. Whether, Gen. Scott or the Administration is to blame in this business, is left for the people to judge.

[Miners' Journal.]

War Preparations against Mexico.

A Washington letter well says—"Some idea may be formed of the extent of the contemplated operations against Mexico, by estimates which are being prepared at the proper office, for the following means of transportation—2000 wagons, 4000 mules, 6000 horses, and 400 oxen. These facts speak stronger than any comment I could make."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Advance of our Army into Mexico.

The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult., having on board a number of officers and soldiers who were wounded in the late conflicts near Point Isabel. She left Brasos Santiago on the 8th ult.

It is reported that Col. WILSON, with about five hundred men, left Matamoras on the 6th ult. for Reynosa, sixty miles up the river, he having been ordered to take possession of the town and the military stores, guaranteeing to the inhabitants all their civil rights, and there to remain until further orders.

Accounts from Brasos Santiago to the 14th ult. bring news of a report that the town of Reynosa, against which the expedition of Col. WILSON had started, was surrendered without resistance.

In addition to the above, the Mobile Tribune says:

"Camargo and Reynosa had capitulated in advance of the movement of General TAYLOR, and he was waiting only the means of transporting his troops up the Rio Grande to march towards them."

"The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson regiments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left bank. Governor Henderson, at the head of about one thousand Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th ult. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoras and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them loose upon them."

"The Alabama companies, St. Louis and Louisville legions are at Brasos island. Col. Dakin's Peyton's, Davis's, and Featherston's regiments of Louisiana volunteers are at Brasos."

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

FORT POLK, Point Isabel, June 7.

We march to-morrow for Burita, where we shall be stationed for a short time, and prepare for operations in the interior of Upper Mexico. Troops are arriving daily, and there is more to be feared by famine from the large accumulation of our own forces than from an engagement with that of the enemy. The men at the Point are much debilitated by a severe dysentery, so much so as to render them almost totally unfit for service; but few will be able to march from here to Burita. They need better water, a change of food, and more exercise.

Gen. Taylor will not move into the interior until he has collected more stores, and established depots along the route of march; to do which in the hurried and pressed transactions of business will require weeks, if not months.

We have here near four thousand volunteers. Monterey is now filled with Mexican troops, and the road to it is through mountain passes that may be defended very successfully by a small number of the enemy. But Gen. Taylor will reduce the city to subjection if he attempts it. Both volunteers and regular army have unbounded confidence in his sagacity, military skill, and heroism. They believe he can accomplish whatever he may attempt.

No Fighting at Reynosa—From Yucatan—The Surrender of Canales—Incidents of the War.

The New Orleans papers, received since our last, furnish us with a few further items of intelligence from Mexico and the Army.

Gen. Taylor was in good health and in fine spirits.

Reynosa was taken without a blow by Col. Wilson. A deputation from the citizens of Reynosa waited on Gen. Taylor to give up the town. On their return they were imprisoned, but released by Col. Wilson.

Gen. Taylor expresses the opinion that there will be no fight with the Mexican people this side of the city of Mexico. The reports of troops concentrating at Monterey is not credited at Matamoras.

A false alarm was raised a few days since at Brasos Santiago, that three hundred Mexicans had landed at that place. The Kentucky Legion and Featherston's regiment turned out to meet the invasion. Much confusion ensued, but the alarm turned out to be a false one, and the invading army some 300 miles.

Capt. Page is doing well, and will be in N. Orleans in a few days.

Maj. Armstrong and Col. McIntosh are slowly recovering.

YUCATAN INDEPENDENT.

By the arrival of the schooner Joaquina at New Orleans, on the 20th inst. the Picayune learns that the Legislature at Merida, had declared the Independence of Yucatan, and its disseverance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to present Senor Barbeena the acting Yucatan President of the Republic of the "THREE STARS."

Some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express their hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see those three stars added to the fast increasing number that are now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes of the United States.

The U. S. Brig Somers was the only vessel of War off the Port. Every thing was quiet.

RUMORS, INCIDENTS, &c.

A party of the Tonkewa Indians, 17 in number, followed the Texan volunteers to General Taylor's camp. Their appearance in Matamoras created great consternation among the Mexicans, as they had heard a report that they were engaged by General Taylor to commit depredations, and that they numbered several hundreds or thousands. The Mexicans have acted brutally towards those frontier tribes, and they in return are eager to retaliate. The fears of the Mexicans were greatly relieved when they learned there were but seventeen roving Indians, and that they would not be employed by Gen. Taylor against them.

During the bombardment of Fort Brown there was a woman in the Fort, the wife of one of the privates, who regularly and attentively, the whole time, plied the men at the guns with coffee and other refreshments, while they plied the Mexicans with shot. She gave Uncle Sam's boys gunpowder (tea) while they helped the Mexicans to some grape. Where the shot flew thickest, there was she; and she frequently lit a soldier's segar from an exploded shell. She is a large athletic woman, having a frame well proportioned to her big, generous heart.—She is now the favorite of the whole army, and being a native of Indiana, the *soubriquet* every where attaches to her of the "GREAT WESTERN." At the dinner given to the delegation from the State Legislature, the Great Western was toasted with all the honors, although exposure to the sun has made her already brown.

When the "brave" General Ampudia reached Matamoras in his retreat from Resaca de la Palma, a beautiful Senora of the city was the first he met. "My men," he said "madam, we speaking of course in his vernacular, "my men have all fled from the field!" "Senor," she said, dropping her heavily fringed eye-lids—"Senor, yourself, I should judge, did not remain long behind them."

Among the trophies brought from Gen. Taylor's camp by the Legislative Committee, were six or eight spears or lances, about the same number of escopetas or carbines, a number of swords and cutlasses, a large box of shells, balls, &c., which were taken from the Mexicans and deposited in Fort Brown.

The high price of cotton goods in Matamoras, owing to the Mexican Tariff, is well known. Several enterprising "yankees," since General Taylor has taken possession of the city, have 'moved in,' opened stores, and are selling goods on cheap principles, about one-third of the usual Mexican prices, but double the usual American prices. It is an amusing scene to witness the crowd around these stores, composed of the mixed people of the city. Finely dressed women, rancheros, naked indians and negroes, all eager to purchase goods, and jabbering good, bad and indifferent Spanish, with a rapidity truly appalling to a phlegmatic Anglo-American.

The Mexican families and citizens have principally returned to Matamoras, reassured by the protection and quiet which Gen. Taylor has afforded them.

Extraordinary Malformation.

We were informed yesterday of the most extraordinary freak of nature we have ever had occasion to record, being the birth of a living child with the heart outside the chest. This remarkable phenomenon in the history of human nature is an absolute and indisputable fact, however unlikely it is to meet with credibility on the part of the public. The heart is entirely outside of the body, and destitute of any pericardium; thus even without this natural protection it is protruded from the external surface of the chest, which at that point bears a mark resembling a cicatrix, as if the flesh had been opened, the heart pulled out, and the wound suffered to grow up again. Each pulsation of course can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the immediate investigation of the eye. The facts above stated reached us by accident, but so incredible did they seem that special inquiry was made in relation to the matter; the attending physician in the case we understand was Dr. Wm. Riley.—Sun.

Twenty-one volunteers have enrolled themselves at Dayton, Ohio, whose aggregate height is one hundred and twenty-six feet—being an average of six feet each.

On the 9th June, peaches were selling in New Orleans at from ten to fifty cents each.