

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 13.
Further from the Army.

**SAFETY OF CAPT. THORNTON, AND
LIEUT. KANE—ATTACK UPON GEN'L
TAYLOR'S CAMP—NARRATIVE OF THE
ACTION, &c., &c.**

The steam schooner Florida, Capt. Clift, arrived at this port on last evening from Bozoes Santiago, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. Although her dates are not so late by one day as the New York's, they contain fuller and more authentic detail of events on the Rio Grande, and put quite a new aspect on affairs.

The reader will be delighted to hear that neither Capt. Thornton nor Lieut. Kane was killed in the affair of the surprise of Capt. Thornton's Dragoons. We give below a minute account of the surprise and action, of the accuracy of which we have no doubt. It will be read with universal interest.

The Florida brought over official despatches from Gen. Taylor for the Government. Col. Whistler came passenger on the Florida. A gentleman, who also came passenger on the schooner, has furnished us with the following narrative of Gen. Taylor's march from his camp to Point Isabel, and of the subsequent attack upon the camp.

[The New Orleans Times says that the particulars are substantially the same as those rendered officially to Gen. Taylor by Major Brown, commanding at the entrenched camp opposite Matamoras, during the absence of his gallant commander, at Point Isabel.]

ATTACK UPON GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

On the 1st of May the main body of the Army of Occupation marched from the camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the fieldworks opposite Matamoras, the 7th Regiment of Infantry and two companies of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Lownd and Lieut. Bragg—the whole commanded by Major Brown, 7th Infantry.

On the 2nd the army encamped at Point Isabel. Early in the morning of the 3d a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which was continued during the day, and at intervals thro' the night and during the day of the 4th. Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at headquarters respecting the result of the cannonade until the morning of the 5th, when a party sent forward to communicate brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d a fire was 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 mortar battery; brisk fire of shot and shells was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A deliberate fire was now kept up by our eighteen pounders upon the enemy's guns and the city of Matamoras, the consulate flags being raised.

The fire of the enemy continued at intervals until 12:30 shot were fired by the enemy during this period, but one casualty occurred—a sergeant of B. Company, 3rd Infantry being killed. Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemy's fire was concentrated for some time on the 18 pounder battery and the shot frequently struck the embrasures. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the fire was resumed by the enemy, continued for twelve or fifteen shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy, beyond silencing their batteries, cannot yet be correctly known.

The Picayune goes on to say:—Our informant assures that it was understood to be Gen. Taylor's intention to remain at Point Isabel until that post should be perfectly fortified, and large accessions of troops should arrive; but he further gives us every reason to encourage those enrolling, or who may desire to enroll themselves, to believe that General Taylor will lead them at once into active service—that it is his firm intention to "carry the war into Africa."

We proceed now to lay before the reader an account of the surprise and subsequent surrender of Capt. Thornton's command. Though not official, we have it from a gentleman familiar with the circumstances of the case, and upon whom all reliance may be placed. We do not know when we have published any thing which has afforded us such sincere pleasure. It will cheer hearts that have been wrong with all the bitterness of grief, and make the nation glad.

**SURPRISE AND SURRENDER OF
CAPTAIN THORNTON'S COM-
MAND.**

On the evening of the 23d ult., Gen. Taylor's spies brought in intelligence to the effect that about two thousand five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about fifteen hundred of the same had crossed below. Gen. T. immediately dispatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Captain Ker; the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton and composed of Captain Hardee, Lieut. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. T.'s command being surprised, in which Lieut. Geo. Mason with nine men were killed and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp; the army having no hospital in the field. Capt. Thornton, Hardee and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped together with the balance of the

non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about twenty four miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T. however, proceeded on with his command about two miles when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chapparal fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable.

Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars and approached the house for the purpose of making some inquiry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chapparal, about two thousand five hundred in number, completely surrounded him and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not however without a considerable loss.—This he attempted but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate himself. The firing of the enemy still continuing, Captain Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the chapparal and plunged into a precipice where he fell, with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Capt. Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its margin to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get to it. He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Before he had succeeded, however in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Capt. H. replied that he would surrender on one condition which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexican officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance he would. Capt. H. then surrendered. Capt. Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners in R. F. A. Y. Well.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His sabre belt was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

THE RIO GRANDE.—We presume our readers all understand that the Rio Grande, Rio Bravo and Rio Del Norte are so many different names of the same great River, which rises in the Southern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and runs nearly due South almost 2000 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. Its course is in good part through a thinly peopled desert, in some places mountainous, in others composed of wide, sterile plains. Valuable mines of Gold and Silver exist in the province of Santa Fe, some 1,500 miles from its mouth. The River is generally rapid and rocky, rendering navigation dangerous if not impossible, but we believe it may be ascended by steamboats some 4 to 500 miles. Matamoras, some 70 to 80 miles from the Gulf, is the usual head of navigation.—New York Tribune.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Maryland has decided a question important to Banks and business men. A note was deposited for collection—it was protested—the depositor sued the endorser, but he freed himself by proving that he was not personally called on by the notary public: whereupon the depositor sued the Bank, the signer of the note not being good. The Court decided that the Bank was not responsible for the course of the notary, he being a public officer. The Bank was bound to give him the note for protest within a certain time, and that was done, and so the jury was instructed to give a verdict for defendants.

The Wilkes-Barre Democrat says, that community was suddenly aroused on Monday evening, last week, by the report that a man named Joseph Davis, well known and regarded as a very inoffensive old man, living a miserly and obscure life, shot another man by the name of Valentine Divil with a rifle. Divil, it seems, came upon the premises of Davis, who fancied he was going to rob him (Davis) of his money, of which it is supposed he has a considerable amount in specie.—Divil fell instantly and expired. Davis proceeded immediately to the jail and asked for admittance, stating that he had shot a man in defending his property, and wanted to be admitted. He is now there, and talks freely of the act; but says it was in defence of his property. Davis is an old bachelor, "living by himself"—and is reputed to be worth some \$8,000 or \$10,000. A Coroner's Jury reported the facts on Monday evening.

The volunteer Printers in New Orleans, refused the ten dollars bounty, offered by the Governor of Louisiana, to volunteer for the Rio Grande.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about twenty four miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T. however, proceeded on with his command about two miles when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chapparal fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable.

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:
Wednesday, May 27, 1846.

**Democratic Whig Candidate For
Canal Commissioner
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.**

The News.

It will be seen by the news given in to-day's paper, that the account given a few days ago, of the destruction of Matamoras, and the killing of 700 Mexicans, was an exaggeration. The news of victory to American arms was so highly gratifying to our feelings that we issued it in an extra on last Wednesday evening, and had it worked off upon the first page of to-day's paper, previous to receiving the correct intelligence. The National Intelligencer thus sums up the official account:

"It is true that General Taylor had marched to Point Isabel, with the chief part of his forces, (including Major Ringgold's Flying Artillery,) which post he had reached unmolested, and intended to remain there until the arrival of reinforcements from home.

There had been no attack on the camp of General Taylor, left under the command of Major Brown, except that from the Mexican batteries on the opposite side of the river. The fire from the Mexican batteries had been returned by Major Brown, and the Mexican batteries silenced, but the town of Matamoras had not been burnt, or materially damaged, as far as was known. Major B. had not attempted to destroy it. One man was killed on the American side, but whether any or how many on the other, was not known. No Mexican troops had appeared recently on the east side of the river, and it was not known what number, if any, were on that side.—Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, remained prisoners to the Mexicans. Captain T. had not escaped, as was represented by previous accounts."

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Our readers will discover by an advertisement, in our columns, that the Commissioners named in the act incorporating this Company, at a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst. have made arrangements for the opening of the Books of subscription to the Capital Stock. They will be opened in Huntingdon on the 7th July, at Adam Hall's Hotel. Our capitalists will then and there have an opportunity, (which we have no doubt they will embrace) of securing to themselves a portion of the stock, which cannot fail to be very profitable—more so than any similar stock in the country.

New Goods.

By a glance at our advertising columns, our readers will discover where they can procure fresh Goods, very cheap.

Dr. Wm. Swooper, has just opened a New Store, in Main Street, a few doors east of the new Presbyterian Church, and immediately opposite the residence of Mrs. Allison.

JOHN N. PROVELL, has also just returned from the city with a fresh supply of Spring and Summer Goods. His stand is directly opposite Mr. Wallace's Washington Hotel, in Allegheny street.

We can recommend our readers to give those gentlemen a call, as those who advertise invariably sell the cheapest. There is no doubt about this, as all will discover who give them a trial.

The Lectures.

On Thursday and Friday night of last week the citizens of this borough were treated by Mr. R. P. ADAMS to lectures on Electricity, a highly interesting subject. That wonder of the world, Professor Morse's Electric Telegraph, was exhibited in full operation, writing the alphabet and names of eminent men, in its peculiar characters composed of dots and marks. The wires were suspended across the room, (the Old Court House) and by imagining the one end of them to be in the city of Washington and the other in Baltimore, or any more distant point, the audience could at once fully appreciate the utility of this wonderful invention by which news can be conveyed at the rate of 180,000 miles in a second. During the lecture a variety of highly interesting and scientific experiments were performed with the Magic Circle, Magnetic Ring, Electro Magnet and Wheels, Galvanic Battery, &c. The lecturer also gave an explanation and exhibition of Collet's Sub-Marine Battery, that terrible engine of Death, by which a whole fleet or navy might be blown to atoms in an instant.

Fire!

A fire broke out in the Drug Store of Mr. T. K. SIMONTON, in this borough, on yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, which destroyed almost his entire stock of drugs and medicines. The building was saved. This fire occurred from the falling of a jar containing acid, which ignited and in a few moments the whole interior of the building was in a blaze.

By this calamity an industrious and worthy fellow citizen has lost the hard earnings of years, and we therefore hope the community, with their usual benevolence, will promptly assist him to restore his loss. Mr. Simonton has a family and an aged mother depending upon his exertions for support.

What is the Trouble?

Since it has been formally announced that Gen. SCOTT was to take command of the Army on the banks of the Rio Grande, the Locofoco papers are "hoping" that it is not the case. Are they fearful that the war would be too speedily terminated under his direction?—and that the anticipated speculations of party favorites would be thus cut off? As there is no other conceivable motive for the "regrets" expressed by them at the announcement, it is but fair to presume that this is the true source of their sorrow.

Fay of the Soldiers.

"Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution instructing the Committee of Military Affairs, to report a bill to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars a month; and appropriating to those serving to the end of the war or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

A motion was made to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be considered. Lost—says 70, says 75."

We extract the above from the proceedings of the National House of Representatives of the 20th inst., for the purpose of proving the desire of the Locofoco party to prolong the war which has been brought upon us by the insufficient action of the Administration. Many would no doubt wish to make it a parallel for the inglorious Florida War which terminated with the Administration of Mr. Van Buren.

No one can doubt but that it is the true policy of the Government of the United States to send a strong and efficient force against our belligerent enemy, so as to terminate the conflict speedily and gloriously for the United States, and at the same time teach other nations what they may expect, if it should ever be their ill-fortune to offer an insult to our flag, or commence hostilities against this nation of freemen.

How is this to be more effectually done than to hold out proper inducements to the citizens to volunteer their services to the United States? The present niggardliness of the Administration allows but the paltry pittance of \$8 00 per month to those who have to fight not only against mercenary enemies, but also against the diseases of a pestilential climate, while those who follow the ordinary avocations of peaceful life, get far more wages for less toil.

By the above extract, our readers will perceive, that when an able Whig member from Pennsylvania moved to increase the soldiers' pay, it was voted down in a body where the Locofocos have an overwhelming majority. The leaders of that party, whose love for the poor man consists entirely in professions, but is never demonstrated by their acts, prefer allowing party favorites, who have the disbursement of the War appropriations, to enrich themselves by peculation, rather than to have it distributed among those who have to do the fighting, and "bear the burthen and heat of the day."

The Beginning.

To show how matters are being managed at the commencement of the war, we make the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in N. Orleans, to the United States Gazette. If this is the beginning, what shall the end be?

"The Government have not a dollar of funds here—no buying every thing on credit, and paying enormously through the nose—the certificates of the Quartermaster, for amounts due for supplies, payable on demand as soon as funds arrive, are hawking about as every shaving shop at eight to ten per cent. discount on the face. I saw one to-day for \$1,700, (which was offered for \$1,550, and no doubt \$1,500 would have been accepted. Last week a heavy purchase of pork was made (1000 barrels) at 13¢, when the same quality could have been bought for 10¢ or 11¢. I saw a quantity in prof. of surplus funds in the treasury.

Steamboats and transports are chartered in the same way—6 and \$8,000 paid to steamboat to the "Brassos St.ago," a run of 60 or 80 hours, and \$500 per day demurrage.

By the news to-day, you will see the situation of the army on the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor, with 1500 men and 300 loaded wagons, will have to fight his way back to his camp by a single road, through a chapparal wood, and will probably be encountered on his route by 6 or 8,000 Mexicans, and will be most happy and lucky if his camp has not been captured during his absence.

It is hardly possible to conceive of the folly and fatuity that is managing affairs as connected with this business. There is no help for it now but to have 15 or 1500 men collected in Texas, and at what a sweet expense under present arrangements! The Government can only place the required funds here by having shipments of specie from the North.

Volunteers for the Rio Grande!

It will be seen by the following proceedings, that the "Williamsburgh Blues,"—as fine a body of citizen soldiers as ever handled muskets—have tendered their services to the President of the United States, to aid in prosecuting the existing war with Mexico. Six Regiments having been called for from Pennsylvania, the services of CAPT. FLUKE and his patriotic company, will doubtless be excepted:

**ARMORY OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH BLUES, 7
May 22, 1846.**

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has authorized to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers to insure effective operations against the Mexican aggressors, and believing that duty calls loudly upon every American to respond to the call of his country, when our rights are invaded, or her flag insulted. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender our services to President Polk, in the event of the war requiring our aid, to repair to the scene of the battle for the glorious cause of American liberty.

Resolved, That Lieut. J. M. Kinkead transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to President Polk.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in all the papers of this county.

THOMAS K. FLUKE, *Captain.*

The National Fair.

The National Fair was opened on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, when a national salute of thirteen guns was fired from a cannon near by, and the national flag run up the tall staff, erected by the Whigs in front of the City Hall in 1844.

James M. Power.

The nomination of this gentleman has been met with unprecedented approbation by all ranks, conditions and parties in the Commonwealth. No man was ever placed before the people who seemed to possess so strongly their confidence; and, if any thing can be read in the signs of the times, it is that he will be elected most triumphantly. The feelings of the people are with him. Their desire is to try the experiment of having a board composed of the two political parties; that an effort may not only be made in favor of REFORM, but CARRIED OUT. The popular feeling is for RETRENCHMENT in this department! The TAX-PAYERS are in favor of it! The friends of ECONOMY are for it! The opponents of REPUDIATION are for it! The friends of HONESTY, and all well wishers of the Commonwealth cry aloud for it! In short, the high and the low—the rich and the poor, are all in favor of a REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES, and the arrest of FAVORITISM in the Canal Department. When this is the case as at present—when the People are fully awakened to the importance of any measure, and popular opinion is forming as an avalanche, to eradicate at once a batch of corruption from the body politic, the sign may always be seen like "the hand writing upon the wall." We need not repeat that the sign is now visible, for no man can watch the public pulse without seeing the symptoms so plain as to carry conviction to his mind.

There is very little noise and no bluster making on this subject—but a stern determination and fixed resolution is indicated in all quarters; and when the ballot boxes are counted off in October next, those who have run counter to this current will be astonished and overwhelmed. The causes that are operating, may not be seen by them, but they will be felt. A tale of "wrong and outrage" will be unfolded that will make the victory still more galling to the vanquished.—Penn. Telegraph.

The following article from the Lycoming Gazette, of the 13th inst., speaks the feelings of a very large portion of the Locofoco party, spread abroad over the Commonwealth. We insert it that our readers may see the course indicated by that portion of the democracy who have been prescribed by the State Administration:

William B. Foster, Jr.

Our brothers of the Pennsylvania, begs of us to "hold" our "hands," and desist from "attacking" the nominee of the 4th of March Convention. That party need have no concern about the course of the Gazette, for wherever democratic principles go, there shall we follow. We are not conscious of having made any attack upon Wm. B. Foster as a candidate. He is, unfortunately, the nominee of the party, and as such, if we cannot give him our support, we will not oppose his election. But one article having the least reference to this gentleman has appeared in our paper since the appointment of Collector at this place, and that contained but an incidental allusion to him in connection with the subject of the PROSCRIPTION OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE HENRY A. MULLENBERG. What was then asserted, we here re-assert, more in the spirit of admonition, however, than of anger. We spoke of Mr. FOSTER'S ALLIANCE WITH THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, in its desperate effort to destroy a large portion of the Democratic party. We alluded to the simple fact that this gentleman, in concert with his friend and colleague, Joshua Hartshorn, was engaged in an ungenerous PERSECUTION—not of Whigs but—DEMOCRATS—and we hoped that our protest, would produce favorable results both with respect to the party and the nominee. We hoped that a reform would follow, and that no portion of the party would be left at the election, in such a situation that they could not vote. We neither threatened nor advised opposition in the article referred to, against any regular nomination, and we defy the world to produce an instance of the kind in the whole course of our political life.

But, let it be understood, that while we contend as strenuously as any, for the principle of giving to the ticket an undivided support, there may occur exceptions, which it would be wrong not to observe. For instance if it was notorious that William B. Foster procured his nomination by A CORRUPT TRAFFIC WITH THE PATRONAGE OF HIS OFFICE—we would say unhesitatingly VOTE AGAINST HIM. If the delay in the appointments of the Canal, was made for the purpose of commanding the INNS and OUTS, or the INCUMBENTS and APPLICANTS, so as to avoid the nomination of ANY individual to office, in contempt of the interests of the State, why we should say also, VOTE AGAINST HIM. And if the people believe that the State Administration have corruptly coalesced with, and aided a majority of the Canal Board, to PROCURE a certain nomination, in disregard of the great principle of "rotation and one term," and with the expectation of receiving SIMILAR FAVORS in return, why it would be their duty, at once and effectually to CLAUSE THE AUGER stable, by the potent power of THEIR VOTES. But on the contrary, if Wm. B. Foster, has discharged his duty faithfully and with an eye single to the interest of the State, and has chosen the democratic party uninfluenced, he is entitled to a re-election, notwithstanding the precedent is a bad one. We regret, however, to say that SO FAR AS OUR INFORMATION EXTENDS, the impression is VERY GENERAL that a CORRUPT BARGAIN has actually been CONCLUDED, and that SHUNK and FOSTER—Administration and Canal Board, are to blend their fortunes together, and each strive for the promotion of his own and his fellow's interest. We hope those concerned, will endeavor to place their conduct in a more favorable light, for otherwise THE POLLS, in this meridian, will tell A DOLEFUL TALE in October, for the Democratic nominee, William B. Foster, Jr.

Prophecy and Fulfilment!

HENRY CLAY, in his patriotic letter against the Annexation plot in 1844, used the following prophetic language:

"Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended War between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and War with Mexico are identical."

The New York Tribune justly observes that the result furnishes another illustration of Mr. CLAY'S wisdom and foresight as a Statesman. Would that his voice had been heeded.

An immense War meeting was held in New York on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst.

The late election in New York on the license question, has resulted favorably to the "no license" advocates.

Requisition upon Pennsylvania for Troops.

We learn from the Pa. Intelligencer, that the Governor received a requisition from the President on Wednesday evening last, for six Regiments of Volunteers from Pennsylvania. The Adjutant General had been sent for and upon his arrival, the roll of the volunteers of the State will be examined, and the several companies designated for the service will be called upon to fill up their ranks and hold themselves in readiness to repair to the scene of action.

The law provides that the officers of volunteers shall be appointed by the Governor, in the manner prescribed by the state laws. The Governor of course, will recognize the officers appointed or elected by the several companies and regiments. The Companies will probably be rendezvoused at Harrisburg, where they will be inspected and mustered into service by an officer of the army, or by one appointed by the Governor.

The organization of these troops, required by the War Department, in a circular accompanying the order, is as follows:

"Companies to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 64 Privates.

Regiments to consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians, 10 Companies.

Destruction of the Tariff--Rallying Cry of the Party!

The official organ of Mr. Polk, the Washington Union, puts forth the following exhortation to "the Party" in Congress. Every Pennsylvanian should mark the anxiety evinced by this government editor for the destruction of his interests:—

"Have we received in a great crisis of our affairs abroad and at home, the political power of the country from the hands of the people, only to show ourselves unable to unite effectually upon any great policy? Are we, as a party, doomed to the sure and speedy death of discord? If not, why do we yet hold back our laws from Oregon? Why do we yet stand inactive before the Whig Tariff? Bearing in mind the principles and pledges of our party we ask, why is the President's message permitted to stand before a country a monument of Executive duty done in obedience to the popular mandate, and of Congressional duty at a stand, in the very first stage of performance?

In the name of all that the Democracy holds dear and sacred, we protest, in the most respectful manner, against this suicidal inaction. Firm action for Oregon—justice in the reform of the Tariff—both belong to the policy of peace; both are in the creed of the Democratic party; both are at this moment loudly demanded by the voice of the country. Our words are weak; but we adjure the Democrats of Congress to hear and heed, not our voice, but the voice of a great people."

Even the existence of a War with Mexico does not mitigate the official Editor's hostility to "the Whig Tariff," nor convince him that a reduction of Duties ought to be postponed. He is in favor of immediate destruction. Hear him, and let Pennsylvanians remember the Locofoco misrepresentations of 1844:—

"The existing war with Mexico, can constitute no reason for refusing TO REDUCE THE TARIFF. We have a present surplus of twelve million of dollars. The expenditure of less than this sum, we trust, will bring the contest to a speedy and successful termination. Besides, a reduction of duties and a fairer equalization of the Tariff do not necessarily imply a reduction of the revenue. The bill proposed by Mr. Walker, brings, according to the estimates, twenty four millions of net revenue; that of the committee, nearly a million more, which, together with the augmenting proceeds of the sales of the public lands, will yield an abundant revenue. It is disgraceful to the country to suppose that the contest with Mexico renders improper any reduction of the duties. The present is not a revenue Tariff; and in case of war the heavy duties will be rendered more prohibitory. Let no member of Congress, therefore, refuse to support the rights of our country abroad, from any panic anticipation that it will arrest the reduction of the Tariff. Far from it! We must do our duty in both ways, boldly and unhesitatingly.—NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE AGAINST THE TARIFF SYSTEM. The country demands it—Justice requires it!"

Another Appropriation.

The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, in his letter of May 19, gives the following:

The debate upon the Army Appropriation Bill proceeded in the House until the hour of two, when the Committee proceeded to vote upon the amendments offered. An amendment offered by Mr. McKay, making an increase of the appropriations in the bill of about two millions of dollars, was adopted. The bill now appropriates about six millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the support of the army for the ensuing year, beside the ten millions appropriated the other day. This promise will for the permanency of the tariff.

The bill was reported to the House and afterwards passed, yeas 194, nays 000. Whoever called the yeas and nays probably supposed that some of the Whigs would vote against the bill; but he made a water-haul of noes.

I understand that Gen. Scott will not proceed to the scene of operations at the South until a large force is assembled, which cannot be for two or three weeks yet, as the volunteers do not come forward quite so fast as was anticipated. Gen. Wool is to proceed forthwith and take command of a portion of the volunteers. The Kentucky troops are to be, it is said, under his command.

PROCLAMATION.

Governor Shunk has issued his Proclamation in regard to the existing war with Mexico. He tells the officers and soldiers to be ready—all persons having charge of public arms to prepare them for service, and all citizens of the Commonwealth to be united, firm and decided in promoting concord, observing the laws and supporting all the measures of Government. All of which is given under his hand and the Great Seal, with the *anno Domini* and age of the State duly noted, and JESSE MILLER'S name subscribed as Secretary of the Commonwealth.