

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Marlow, Editor.

Thursday, April 23, 1846.

LAND OFFICE OPENS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the Land Office at Grenada will be open for private entries after the eighteenth day of May next, and that all lands within said District (north-western) withdrawn from private entry in 1838, will again be subject to private entry the same as before said withdrawal. This we are glad to learn, and hope it will not be long ere the Land Office at Columbus, which was closed at the same time as that at Grenada, will again be opened.

Mexico.

It will be seen by reference to another column that Mr. Slidell, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, has returned to the United States, the Mexican government having refused to receive him as Minister Plenipotentiary, but signifying its willingness to treat with him in the capacity of *Commissioner*, upon the Texan question, which Mr. Slidell very properly refused to do. What the result will be, is now the topic of speculation by all our cotemporaries, almost to the entire exclusion of the Oregon Question; and we perceive that the conclusion at which most of them arrive is, that war between the U. S. and Mexico, is unavoidable. In addition to this Gen. Taylor, at the head of 3,500 U. S. troops, has pitched his camp within less than four miles of Matamoras, (for the particulars of which see another column) on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, where it appears he is to remain for some time, unless compelled by the nature of the case to take more active measures.

Now at first glance this really does look warlike, and indeed, if it was any other nation on the face of the Globe but Mexico, it would undoubtedly result in war. But Mexico is such a miserably ill-governed country, and the Mexicans such a priest-ridden, be-deviled people, that although in the main they mean to do right, yet they are frequently gulled into measures which have a tendency to raise the ire of Uncle Sam—which is the case just now—thereby bringing down upon their ill-fated heads the maledictions of the good people of the United States. It would be criminal in the United States to bear thus long with England, or any other nation of sufficient power and strength to cope with her, but in thus bearing with Mexico this criminality is modified into a grace, for the United States are well aware of the powerless condition of Mexico, and therefore it is their duty to hear and forbear, and forgive her not only for the seventh time, but seventy and seven times seven and then not be done. Mexico is an American Republic, torn and rent almost asunder by the firebrands thrown into her midst by European monarchies, for the express, if not avowed, purpose of breaking down the Republics of the new world, and building up monarchies in their stead. It therefore becomes the duty of the United States, instead of taking umbrage at the ill treatment received from Mexico, through the agency of European monarchies, and bringing her power to bear against that ill-fated country, and thereby bringing about the very crisis desired by them, to use all her energies for the upholding of Republicanism on this continent, and especially in Mexico, and if needs be imitate the example which England has set, send U. S. troops into Mexico to overturn the present usurped authorities, and reinstate the rightful ones, and even maintain them at the point of the bayonet.

Beauties of Nature.

What is more holy, more grand, more sublime, to a sensitive mind, than to contemplate the stupendous and wondrous work of Nature, in all their loveliness and beauty? For instance, it is now Spring—the earth is clothed in verdant robes of the richest and liveliest hues, and the trees of the forest seem vying to outstrip each other in the luxuriance and greenness of their foliage. Then let us go forth into the open air, to some secluded and picturesque spot, just as the dazzling sun disappears behind the western hills, and the shades of evening begin to appear. Noon, and twilight gives place to the settled shades of night—not a cloud flits across the wide expanse above—the Western horizon is yet tinged with the reflecting rays of the departed king of day—the pale moon rides high in the heavens, traversing her circuit through ethereal space in all the splendour of her glory—the myriads of stars, which appear like so many lamps suspended high in the arch of heaven, are lending their feeble aid to light up the abode of man here below—all nature is hushed in silent repose, and the God of nature

reigns in tranquility over the scene. Here let us pause and contemplate the mighty works of Nature—let us cast aside all worldly cares or thoughts—and here, on this lone spot, let our souls enter into full communion with that power which created all things, and let our spirits bear witness with His spirit, touching the immortality of the soul! Ah! who can describe the pleasure the felicity, of such sweet communion!—The unbeliever may ridicule and scoff at the idea as much as he pleases; but let him try this mode of reasoning, in sincerity, not doubting, and his soul will at once give praise to that infinite power which no eye hath seen, nor ear hath heard, who reigns eternal in the heavens.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.—A. D. Crossman, Whig, is elected Mayor of New Orleans. The vote stood:

Crossman, (Whig)	2989
Gairot, (Dem)	2743
Montegut, (Ind. Dem.)	1614

Joseph Genois is re-elected Recorder of the first Municipality, Joshua Baldwin re-elected Recorder of the second, and P. Suzeneau elected recorder of the third.

The General Council stands thus: first Municipality 4 whigs, second Municipality 1 whig and 3 democrats, third Municipality 4 democrats; in all, 5 whigs and 7 democrats.

The Aldermen stand thus: First Municipality 8 whigs and 4 democrats; second Municipality 6 whigs 7 democrats; third Municipality 1 whig and 6 democrats—in all, 15 whigs and 17 democrats.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The packet ship Yorkshire, at New York, brought one day's later intelligence from England. The Switzerland had arrived out with the intelligence that the Oregon Notice Resolutions had passed the U. S. House of Representatives, and also that Mr. Buchanan had rejected all offers of arbitration. This intelligence took the English people by surprise, and created considerable sensation. It caused a depression in the English and French funds, and has increased the war spirit throughout England.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Dr. Ambrose Barber, of Macon, Georgia, died recently, poisoned by one of his own prescriptions. The apothecary said that whoever took it would be killed. The Doctor to convince the patient that no danger existed, swallowed the medicine himself, and died in thirty minutes!—The prescription was copied exactly from a medical work; but through a typographical error, the quantity of Prussic acid was too much by eight times! We have rarely known physicians willing to take their own medicine. Generally they are very shy of the drugs which they prescribe for their patients; and this "untoward accident" will tend to make them still more so. It fully justifies their usual caution. We must add that the Doctor must have been rather an obstinate *routinist*, thus to rely upon the book, and not at all upon his own judgment. Had he known much about Prussic acid, to which his attention was thus specially called, he would have perceived that the apothecary *might* be right, and that caution was the point of security. But we must all live and learn. [Ledger.]

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—There are now in Mississippi, eight colleges, (so called) educating only four hundred and fifty-four students. In the whole State there are but three hundred and ninety-six common schools, educating only 8,273 scholars out of a population of near 200,000 whites. There are seven counties in the State, with a population of 12,070 persons, in which there are no schools of any kind; and there are in the whole State, 50,000 children who have no possible means of education. There are 8,358 free white persons over twenty-one years of age, in the State, who can neither read nor write. Such are the facts, regarding education, in the great State of Mississippi, as stated by Mr. ALLEN, a member of its Legislature, in a speech at its recent session.

The New York Recorder, publishes a letter from Dr. McGowan, a missionary of the American Board of Baptist Missions, to Rev. Dr. Cone, in which he declares his belief that the time will come when there will be an extensive emigration of Chinese to the American States. He says: "It is not unreasonable to anticipate that an emigration from China to America will yet take place, equal to, if not greater, than any that has been known from Europe. I venture to predict that the population of the Pacific States will be composed in no small measure of Chinese. A channel once opened, vast numbers from that over populated country will wend their way hither."

[From the Galveston News Extra, April 4.]

From Texas—The Army.

We have been furnished, through the politeness of Capt. Foster, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, which arrived this morning from the Brassos St. Iago, with the following items of news from the Army of Occupation, under command of Gen. Taylor:

The Woodbury arrived off the bar last evening—but on account of a heavy gale from the East, which compelled the Captain to slip his cable, and lower his topmast, he did not come into port till this morning.

Capt. Foster left Brassos St. Iago on the 30th ult., and has experienced heavy weather and head winds ever since, and is now compelled to put in for wood and water. She will leave for New Orleans as soon as the weather permits.

The Army of Occupation, numbering in all 3,500, arrived and encamped on the 28th ult., opposite Matamoras. Gen. Taylor, with a company of Dragoons, under the command of Col. Twigg, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of Transports from Aransas, on the 24th ult., there not being half an hour's difference in the arrivals by land & water.

On the appearance of the fleet, the Captain of the Port (Rodriguez,) set fire to the Custom House and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of Gen. Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value, being constructed of logs, thatched with straw.

The thousands and tens of thousands of the enemy who have been reported as in readiness to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor's army, seem to have entirely disappeared upon his approach.—The only opposition experienced by the army of occupation, was first at the Little Colorado, where a Mexican officer with about 150 mounted men threatened to fire upon Gen. T. if he attempted to cross that stream, stating that such were his positive orders, and that *Mexicans knew no fear.* The Artillery was immediately ordered up, when the troops formed and commenced fording in perfect order, the water being nearly to their armpits, whereupon the gallant Mexican prudently retreated without executing his positive orders. The only other show of opposition had been previously made by a party of 50 or 60, who having met the army in the Prairie, informed Gen. Taylor that he must proceed no further in that direction. By order of Gen. T. the army opened and this party were permitted to march through to the rear, and then depart.

When near Point Isabel with the Dragoons, Gen. T. received a deputation of 30 or 40 men bearing a proclamation and message from Gen. Mejia, filled with threats in the usual style of Mexican gasconade. At this moment the conflagration made at Point Isabel by Rodriguez was discovered, and Gen. Taylor dismissed the deputation directing them to inform Gen. Mejia that he would reply to his message opposite to Matamoras, on Saturday the 28th of March.

Extraordinary success attended getting the vessels over a difficult bar, without pilots. Captain F. reports that the schooner Bella del Mar was however driven on the South side, after beating heavily on the bar, and now lies in 2 feet water. It is thought that she cannot be saved. The Louisiana, Capt. Eddy, had her rudder unshipped, but she received no other damage.

The U. S. brig Lawrence, Com't Mercer, remained at anchor off the Bar. The brig Porpoise, Com't Hunt, sailed for Pensacola on the 26th ult.

Capt. F. informs us that forty wagons with supplies for the army, left Point Isabel on the morning of the 26th in fine condition, and having an excellent road 28 miles, to the army opposite Matamoras; and on the morning after Gen. Taylor followed, leaving a company of Artillery at Point Isabel in command of Maj. Munroe. We understand that Gen. Taylor's orders are to cross the Rio Grande and attack Matamoras, should he be fired on from the town.

Lieut. Fobil, U. S. N., who was bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor, arrived in this city this morning, on the Cutter Woodbury, on his way to New Orleans.

Capt. Foster states that the average depth of water on the bar at Brassos St. Iago is eight and a half feet, and that from thence to Point Isabel, a distance of about three miles due West, the uniform depth is about five feet. Point Isabel is a perpendicular bluff of sixty feet above the water, and the surrounding country is hilly or undulating. The country was in a highly favorable condition for the march of the army—more rain would have made the travelling bad, less would have occasioned a scarcity of water.

Col. McGrea was disappointed in his attempt to take the barges across the Laguna la Madre, for want of sufficient

water. They will, in consequence, have to be taken by land.

The steamers Monmouth and Cincinnati are constantly employed in transporting from Brassos St. Iago to Point Isabel.

The Austin Democrat contains the following extract from a letter written by Capt. Coleman, dated "Bexar, March 21.—"I have just returned from a trip of twenty days with Capt. Gillespie and forty of his men, who started in pursuit of Indians, but found none. After crossing the Nueces river, Capt. Gillespie concluded to visit Loredo, to which place we proceeded forthwith. Entering the town about daylight, and expecting to find some soldiers under the command of Col. Bravo, (having received such information from twenty-six traders we saw West of the Nueces,) to our disappointment we found but twenty-eight soldiers, with a captain commanding—Bravo having *smelt* us, mounted his horse and sought refuge in the chaparral. The captain, however, came running to us, and asked if we came to fight—if so, he was not in—could not fight; but provided we wanted prisoners, we could have as many as we cared for. Our commander told him to bring them on. The Mexican captain accordingly drew out his twenty-eight soldiers, with whom were found thirty stand of arms, swords, &c. Capt. Gillespie detained his prisoners about seven hours and released them.

Capt. Gillespie had a talk with the Alcalde and the principal citizens of the place, who were very glad to see us. After they ascertained our intentions were friendly towards the citizens, they were perfectly satisfied, and look anxiously for *speedy* protection from the United States government. They say the Indians are harassing them all the time, and that large parties of the Camanches are down on the river now.

The citizens of Loredo say there are about 1600 regular troops at Mier, a large force at Matamoras, and none at the Presidio Rio Grande. Of the destination and intention of these troops they know nothing. The gentlemanly deportment of Capt. Gillespie and his men was truly commendable.

[From the Galveston News, April 4.]

We have received two days later intelligence by the pilot boat L. M. Hitchcock, Capt. Wright, which arrived here about 4 P. M., having left Brasos Santiago on Wednesday, the 1st inst. On the arrival of the Army of Occupation in front of Matamoras, the Mexican forces were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river, making a great display of martial music, with trumpets, bugles, etc., which mode of salutation was duly reciprocated in kind by a similar sounding of trumpets and drums in the American lines. Thus ended the first days rencontre between the two armies on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, and within three hundred yards of each other.

On the next morning the 29th, the American troops discovered the Mexican Artillery, of 18 pounders, lying the opposite bank, and pointing directly into their camp—whereupon the American Army moved their encampment three miles below. This step was doubtless taken by General Taylor in order to avoid every appearance of any disposition to commit aggression upon the west bank of the river, and to maintain strictly the defensive character of his operations.—The most reliable statements represent the regular army in Matamoras to consist of 2000 soldiers and 500 Rancheros. The Mexican citizens of the Rio Grande are said to be quite disaffected towards their own Government, and secretly friendly to the American cause.

GEN. HOUSTON IN THE SENATE.—A correspondent of the *Courier* writes from Washington, March 30, as follows: "The installation of Sam Houston was decidedly the Senatorial event of the day. He advanced into the hall with a modest, and I might almost say, a retiring step, and delivered his credentials to his colleague, who, on presenting them, announced the contents of the package. Whereupon, the audience rose and leaned over to catch a glimpse of the man of San Jacinto. After taking the oath, Mr. Webster advanced to him with a quick step, and seizing his hand, shook it with violence quite out of character for him. Messrs. Calhoun and Benton next each took one of his hands, and at the same time cordially welcomed his advent to the Senate.—Their fellow-members, in a body as it were, followed on closely to compliment him on becoming one of their number. The expression which marked Houston's countenance during this short and interesting scene, was beyond my powers of description. There was little of exultation in it; intensity of thought and feeling seemed ready to burst the veins of his forehead and well turned neck."

EXPRESS MAIL.—SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.—ONE DAY LATER!—Whereas England wants certain boundaries in Oregon; and whereas, that mighty nation will do what she will do, and the United States will see what they will see; and whereas, the editors of the *Intelligencer* have declared that two Christian nations ought to settle their difficulties without recourse to war; and whereas, the English forces in India have recently slaughtered about fifteen thousand Sikhs; and whereas, the United States, as a christian nation, ought to avoid war; and whereas, the French forces in Algeria smothered in smoke six hundred and ninety-nine pagans in a huge cavern; and whereas, the annexation of Texas was consummated, and a great political event exhibited without the shedding of one drop of blood; and whereas, England and France, in a recent demonstration in South America, fired eight thousand bomb-shells, four thousand hollow-shot, and twenty thousand grape, canister, spike nails, auger bits, etc. etc., amongst houses, shops, stores, men, women, children, jackasses, cats, dogs, etc., amongst wounding, maiming and crippling sundry of God's creatures, bipeds and quadrupeds; and whereas, the United States having quietly and peaceably acquired Texas, Florida and Louisiana, they ought not to desire the possession of Oregon, if it be necessary to resort to war to maintain their right to it; and whereas, the English forces in China, with grape and canister, balls and bomb shells, knocked down twenty thousand long queued, ball pated and flat nosed Chinamen; and whereas, Mr. Colquitt and some other Southern shivering planters are afraid that, if England doesn't get all she demands, cotton will fall a penny a pound and "no sales at that;" and whereas, Mr. Calhoun declares that in a war with England our frontiers will be lighted up with many torches of war; that a war will cost seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and that the United States must maintain two armies and two navies; and whereas, it would be better that all Oregon were lost to the United States, than that certain patriotic bankers should lose one-eighth of the sixteenth part of one per cent. per annum; and whereas, the power of the English navy is very great; and whereas it is the opinion of Mr. McLane that that power will be suddenly and effectively used in order to terminate the war if the United States dared to assert their rights; and whereas, that notwithstanding England, in the event of a war with the United States, must maintain thirty ships of the line, with sundry frigates, steamers, bomb boats and rock boats on her own coast and in the English channel, to watch the hopping, skipping and jumping of Mousier De Joinville, and thirty ships of the line, etc., in the Mediterranean to watch Jean Crapeau, looking out from Toulon upon Syria and Egypt, and the rugged Russian bear with uplifted paw, ready to spread it over Constantinople; and sundry ships of the line, frigates, etc., on the coast of India and China, and her colonies all over the world, which our double banked frigates and private armed ships would attack before and behind and all round; and whereas, notwithstanding that the above diversion and detachment would leave to England but a small force to act directly against the United States, and that our navy could quickly be increased to an extent that would enable the United States to threaten the coast of England itself; and whereas, notwithstanding that the United States in the war of Independence, drove the British forces into the sea, while the gallant Paul Jones sailed along and landed on the western coast of England with impunity; and whereas notwithstanding that, in the grand game of brag now being played by the United States and England, the United States have two bullets and a bragger, and the oldest hand, and England has unfortunately drawn an ace to "ace bragger," yet the United States as a Christian nation ought to give up all advantages, make a drawn game of it, and submit the question to arbitrators, who shall be eminent civilians: Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the President be requested and enjoined to ask Mr. Packenham, *in person*, if he is willing to recur to arbitration, and if so, whether the following named eminent civilians would be acceptable to the English Government, viz:

INTERLOCUTORS.

Britishers:	Yankees:
Duke of Wellington	Mr. Colquitt,
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Winthrop,
The Editor of the	The Editor of the
London Times.	Intelligencer.

EXPONDERS.

Three eminent Eng- } Three eminent Yan-
lish Merchants. } kee Merchants.

DECIDERS.

Duke of Cambridge,	Gen. Sam Houston,
Captain Elliott, R. N.	Dr. Ashbel Smith,
Daniel O'Connell,	Hon. Felix M'Connell