

Saturday May 23, 1846.

We take the following from the Extra of the Memphis Eagle:

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

50,000 Volunteers!!—Ten Millions of DOLLARS.

By the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. Washington, Sunday May 4, P. M.

We understand that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives held a meeting this morning at 8 o'clock, and have determined to urge to-morrow morning the immediate passage of a bill authorizing the President to receive 50,000 volunteers, and appropriate \$10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for effective operations against Mexico. The vouchers for the above are: A. VAIL, Superintendent U. S. Telegraph.

H. J. ROGERS, Assn. Superintendent. The National Intelligencer, of Monday, says:

We have heard that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives held a meeting yesterday in anticipation of this day's sitting of the House, and came to a determination to report to the House a recommendation to invest the President of the U. States with authority, in case of invasion of the United States, actual or probable, to accept of the service of fifty thousand volunteers, and to place at his disposal to defray the expenses of such an occasion the sum of Ten Millions of Dollars.

In another article, the Intelligencer says:

The news from the Rio Grande has of course put in motion all the executive departments connected with military or naval operations. A Cabinet council is said to have been held on Saturday night, and during yesterday various orders were issued from the public offices. Among other steps taken, all the remaining disposable force of the army has been ordered to the "seat of war," as it is now familiarly called. Gen. Worth, it is said, (his resignation not having been accepted, returns forthwith to the army in the South.)

The correspondent of the Baltimore American writes under date of Washington, May 10, 5 1/2, P. M.

The last news from Mexico has created a deep feeling in the city, and, in view of its importance and the necessity of doing something to relieve the army in Texas, the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives have been in session to-day, and will probably report a bill to-morrow for raising volunteers, and for paying them during their term of service, which the Government has been slow to do heretofore. The Committee of Ways and Means, it is also said, have been consulted as the provisions for carrying out the views of the Committee on Military Affairs.

A measure is also expected from the President to-morrow in reference to our Mexican affairs, and probably recommending a declaration of war. The Executive and his advisers are loudly complained of in the city for the removal of the army from Corpus Christi, and thus provoking the hostilities which have followed and which were sure to follow. All must agree heartily to fight the battles of the country, but the responsibility of war will rest with the President.

The following is from the Washington letter of the Baltimore Sun:

On to-morrow, President Polk will transmit a message to Congress, recommending certain measures which will doubtless be promptly responded to by both branches of Congress. Immediately on receipt of the news last evening, Gen. Worth called on the Secretary of War, and inquired whether any action had been taken on his resignation? He was replied to in the negative, when he instantly withdrew it, and volunteered to return to the camp. He will leave here to-morrow morning. The mail is not yet in. The excitement increases as the moment of arrival approaches. Democrats and Whigs, Native and adopted citizens, are now all one family.

The Oregon question.—Mr. Polk has signed the joint resolutions of Congress to give the notice to Great Britain to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. The language of those resolutions leaves it discretionary with the President to give the notice. Mr. Polk will do this, and then the time will have arrived in the history of that question, when adjustment must be made in one way or another. The compromising tone of the senate will act upon the British public like oil upon tossing waves. This is the only circumstance upon which we can hang a hope of peace. By bullying and blustering, we can never bring England to terms, because she is prepared to meet the issue of war if it shall be presented by the U. States. We might not be quite overwhelmed in a contest with Mexico and England at the same time, but we should be crippled and bruised, and plunged in sorrow and in debt, from which the youthful

energies of our country would be long in recovering. The feelings of the people of this nation are against war—they hate war, because it is worse in its consequences than plague or pestilence, and whilst this feeling pervades their bosoms, they will not sustain that policy in an administration which would provoke it by a refusal to make a fair and equitable compromise. We do not charge the present administration with a disposition to provoke war—far from it. We believe that it would avoid it if it could do it honorably. But consistency must be preserved. Professions and declarations made must be carried out; and furthermore, allegiance to party must be preserved, whatever the consequence may be.

The opinion is entertained by many that Mexico has been influenced by England to make war upon the U. States. If this be correct, it matters not what measures we adopt in relation to Oregon. We cannot compromise with her, because allied with Mexico, she will wage war against us whatever measures we may adopt, or whatever efforts we may make to compromise. History will record the policy which annulled the treaty of joint occupation of the territory of Oregon, as the greatest blunder ever committed in American diplomacy. By pursuing the policy of masterly inactivity, in a few years there would have been some sense in claiming the "whole or none." Our people would soon have filled up the country, and being in possession, what better title could we wish for? But the policy of Calhoun was not allowed to prevail, and now we must fight or make concessions.

Volunteers.—A call has been made upon this state for 1200 volunteers. The counties around us are forming volunteer companies, and holding themselves in readiness to go at the bidding of the country. Shall the gallant county of Panola stand back when glory is to be won or danger encountered? Is there not some gallant spirit in this county who will beat up for volunteers? The county of Panola will not submit to a draft. Our quota of men will be small, but then we should show to the world that we can muster as gallant spirits as any other county.

ATTENTION! The people of Panola county are requested to meet at the Court House on Tuesday next to form a Volunteer Company to be in readiness to march to Texas if necessary.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION! AMERICAN ARMS TRIUMPHANT! SEVERAL HUNDRED MEXICANS KILLED WITHOUT LOSS ON OUR PART, AND MATAMORAS LAID IN ASHES!!!

The steamer Champion, which arrived at our wharf at 11 o'clock on the night of Thursday last, brought an extra from the office of the N. Orleans "Delta" of the 11th inst., which contains the following important information.—Memphis Appeal.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday Night 8 o'clock. By the arrival of the steamship New-York, Capt. Phillips, we are in receipt of the following important gratifying news:

From the Extra of the Galveston News. We have been kindly furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the steamship New-York, (which has just arrived) with the following highly interesting and important news:

We publish literally from Capt. Phillips' report. The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst., at 4 P. M., from the entrenchment opposite Matamoras.

We learn that an engagement had taken place between the United States' and Mexican forces. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: Gen. Taylor having, on the evening of the 3d, left the entrenchment with a detachment of the U. States' troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchment—on the morning of the 4th, the Mexicans taking advantage of his absence, at day-break opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the United States' troops, and in 30 minutes silenced their batteries, and reduced the city of Matamoras to ashes.

Morning of the 6th.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of battle, informs us that the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; that upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle; and that the number of houses left in Matamoras was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

in and about Matamoras, were estimated at ten thousand men, and were expecting reinforcements daily. Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 16th inst. with a detachment of troops, determined to open a communication between Point Isabel and the army opposite Matamoras, which has for some days been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the gallant and undaunted Walker, of the Texan Rangers, whose horse was shot from under him in the attempt, and the loss of 6 men.

St. Jago and Isabel are now under martial law—every citizen compelled to do military duty.

On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the New York, heavy cannonades were heard and supposed to be another attack from the Mexicans in the U. S. troops opposite Matamoras.

Great excitement prevailed at Point Isabel and St. Jago up to one o'clock, P. M., when the New York took her departure.—Arrived at St. Jago on the 6th inst., scbr Decatur from New Orleans. Steamer Mammoth left on the evening of the 5th, bound to Aransas, for the purpose of bringing every man capable of doing military duty to the camp of St. Jago.

McClester and Radcliff are the names of two among the six men who were killed by forcing their way through the Mexicans to the United States camp. From the Extra of the Galveston Citizen.

The steamship New York arrived from the Brazos St. Jago on Thursday evening, bringing news that the Mexicans having succeeded in interrupting the communication between the army opposite Matamoras and Point Isabel, Gen Taylor proceeded with the main body of the army in order to secure Point Isabel, which was menaced, and opened the communication, leaving only 700 or 800 men in the camp opposite Matamoras. The army proceeded without interruption, but the Mexicans thought the diminished force in camp offered a favorable opportunity for its capture—attacked it and were repulsed with severe loss—some say several hundred. The loss on our side not stated, but very insignificant. Our batteries were opened on Matamoras, and reduced the place to ruins, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d and the fighting continued until night. Walker, the well known Texan soldier and spy-then took forty men to carry the news to Gen. Taylor, at Point Isabel, during the night. He lost six men on the way, and had his horse shot under him but got in.

Our troops are in fine spirits. Gen. Taylor was to leave with a large force on Thursday morning for the camp opposite Matamoras.

The New York had this news from the Cincinnati, which came out over the bar to take off the troops carried down. Firing was heard when the New York left.

The main force of the Mexicans is probably on this side of the river.

The Texan schooner Santa Anna has been despatched from Brasos St. Jago with communications from Gen. Taylor for the American squadron at Vera Cruz.

The only written information we have from the seat of war, comes from Captain Sympton, late of the revenue service of Texas, now in the employ of Gen. Taylor. It is dated May 4th. Capt. S. says:

"The news was brought to Point Isabel by our friend Walker, of Maj Hays' command. The Mexicans made the attack on our works after General Taylor came down here. The fight continued the whole day. The U. S. batteries knocked down Matamoras, killing two or three hundred Mexicans; they killed only one of our men, by the explosion of a shell. The works were so well completed, the Mexican shot could not injure them."

TARNADO AT GRENADA.

We lay before our readers the following further particulars of the Tornado at Grenada, taken from the "Chronicle" published at that place.

It appears that the storm of wind consisted of two channels before they reached Grenada, one of which was sweeping due North, and the other East. After having torn up trees as they came for perhaps several miles, (and the latter, dealing destruction on the house of Gen. Waul, occupied by W. Eubanks, killing that poor man, and wounding Mrs. Eubanks and all of her children, and tearing the roof from the house of J. Sims,) they met at or near the residence of D. Robinson in the Western part of the town, when that from west proving the strongest, turned the course of the other and together they came in one body, forming a whirlwind, for a mile perhaps, then

proceeded with somewhat of an inclination northward. Besides these two, there may be seen traces of three other channels of wind, though not so heavy. The first sign that was visible in the Heavens, was a dark cloud, which thickened to the west, and as we stood and watched it, we could see clouds of red smoke rise as if from the earth. The roar of the thunder was deafening, and the flashes of lightning almost blinding. A short pause, and the cloud appeared to have blown past us, and those who were standing with us, near the Post Office, looking on the black floating element, began to think that we should have no rain. After a short time, however, we could observe the sudden turn in the wind, and looking Southward we could plainly perceive another cloud coming up from that direction. The wind in the meantime, was forcibly felt in town; as trees were tumbling down every instant, and shingles from the roofs of some of the houses, were seen to fall, even before we had any idea of a Tornado. The wind continued to rise and the rain descended in torrents, all around us, trees and fences were falling and houses creaking, as if to warn the inmates to leave them. This was followed by a scene more terrible than one can easily imagine, and far beyond our power to delineate.

When the wind met, we could hear the crash as they came together, which sounded like a mighty thunder, and as it passed through the town, the noise was heard at the distance of 12 or 14 miles. A glaring, and at the same time dismal flame darted up on the first appearance of the hurricane in the western part of the town, which continued throughout, as terrible and destructive as it was sublime. In coming together the tornado took up the house of Sam. King, occupied by D. Robinson, his wife, father, sister and two children being in the building. (Mr. Robinson himself being down town.) Mrs. R. was blown a considerable distance in the air, and found about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the site of the house, literally cut to pieces, her head cut open and the brains running out; nearer to the house, Mr. Robinson, Sr. was found dead and woefully cut and bruised. Mrs. Dougan and Mr. Robinson's two children were also found dreadfully mangled, and one of the children has since died. Portions of the house were seen several miles from town, and of the immense sum of money lost by Mr. R., only about 120 dollars have been found. Gen. Waul's house, occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell was also torn to pieces and two negroes killed, but fortunately, as it was singular, Mrs. Purnell and her children and neices, who were in this house at the time, saved their lives, though escaped not being wounded, by getting under the Piano, which was heavy and strong enough to withstand the crush of the falling timbers; all the furniture in the house save this instrument, was blown off, but a large portion of it, recovered, though damaged considerably; the Dr. we believe, saved none of the valuable books which constituted his library. At the foot of the hill on which these two houses were situated, stood a house which was occupied by a poor family by the name of Deal, who were in it at the time, and though the house with all their clothing, &c. &c. was blown off, no person was killed; a large oak tree was there left standing, around which another equally as large is twisted, and the bark taken off as completely as if it had been done by a man, thereby showing, in some degree the velocity of the whirl, from the centre of which this is about twenty or thirty yards. The fences blown down we cannot notice as nearly every fence within three or four hundred yards of the immediate vicinity of the tornado was torn to atoms.

The trees in the route of the storm were thrown aside, and almost uninterupted it came upon the Baptist Church, a large brick building, and we supposed the strongest house in Grenada, and at the same time it reduced this heavy and noble building to a pile of ruins it tore the houses of Mrs. Plummer, (who taught a school,) Peter W. Gause, James M. Baughan, the male and female academy, Sept Caldwell's residence, and houses of John Foster, T. J. Dollahite, Thomas S. Land, and L. D. Butler. In Mrs. Plummer's house there were some 12 or 16 persons, of whom several were killed, and others wounded. Mrs. P. herself among the former. At Mr. Gause's no person was killed, but several wounded. At Mr. Baughan's, that gentleman was killed, and Mrs. Baughan severally, if not mortally wounded. The male and female academy was the next scene of horror. Of the students, there were only about 14 or 15 in school, together with the teacher. "Mr.

Sample; 4 or 5 of whom were killed, and the rest, with Mr. Sample, so dreadfully mangled that many of their lives are despaired of. At Mr. Caldwell's 4 negroes, belonging to him, were killed, and several injured. At Mr. Dollahite's and Mr. Foster's none were killed, though there were several wounded. At Dr. Snider's where the frame-work of a new house was blown down, and the roof of that wherein he lives was taken off, we believe one or two persons were wounded. Col. Morten's house and lot were injured, and some of his family wounded. The house of Mr. E. H. Michel was damaged, as also of R. L. Bingham, Esq., but no one we believe killed or dangerously wounded. At Mr. Land's, Mrs. Land was wounded, but not dangerously; two negroes belonging to Mr. L. were also wounded. At Col. Beaufour's several negroes were wounded, it is thought mortally. At Mr. L. D. Butler's no person wounded. At Dr. J. B. Tarpley's, all the appurtenant houses to dwelling were blown entirely down, and the latter sidden of the pillars which supported it, bit no person hurt.

We cannot minutely notice the damages done by the tempest. Many were injured whose names are not heretofore mentioned but to what amount we know not. Among them, Col. G. S. Gollady, Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. G. Hall, Mr. R. B. May, —Wallace, Mrs. Jones, (house partially torn down and every thing blown away,) and many others.

The reports of the committees will be found in another column, which we think are correct. Accounts also of the proceedings of meetings held at this place, will be found in this paper. When last heard from the tornado was 20 miles from Grenada and going.

ALABAMA MOVEMENT.—We learn from the Mobile Register, that Lieut. Lowell, of the U. S. Army, arrived in Mobile on Thursday last with authority from Gen. Gaines to receive and muster into service Volunteers from Alabama, for the frontier service.

He was also bearer of a letter to the committee of citizens, returning thanks to the citizens of Mobile, in behalf of the Government, for their prompt and patriotic movement in defence of our country.

A letter from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Martin has also been forwarded to Tuscaloosa. The bearer from this city was Adj. Gen. Lang, who left yesterday evening.

The purport of the communication is, as we understand it, to give notice that a request has been made upon the authorities of Washington, to direct the concentration upon the frontiers of Mexico of 50 battalions, of 600 men each, and requesting the Executive of this State to facilitate the assembling of the troops which may be required, by timely arrangements for the organizing of volunteers.

Gen. Gaines, in the mean time, thinks it important that three battalions should be immediately raised for service at Point Isabel. He further directs where they should finally rendezvous, and how they shall be provided with arms, supplies, &c.

In anticipation of the action of the Governor, Gen. Lang (Adj. and Insp. Gen. of the State) has issued an address to the young men of Alabama, which is well calculated to stimulate their ardor, and it will meet with a heavy response from each one of them.—Delta.

YANKEE DOODLE IN AUSTRIA.—We clip the following paragraph from a letter in the New York Herald, dated Vienna, Feb 5, 1846:—Delta.

Nieux Temps has been performing for some time in the Imperial Opera House, and his popularity in a city where music of every kind is so closely criticised, must be highly flattering to him. He is decidedly a great favorite, and is always warmly received. A few evenings ago I was present at one of his performances, and witnessed an occurrence well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of an American heart. Nieux Temps had finished a series of his pieces with the Carnival of Venice—he was called out again, when he struck up Yankee Doodle with variations. This set the whole audience into a perfect uproar. "American!" cried out one of the Austrians; "Bravo!" a hundred others; and you may well imagine that the Americans, three or four in number, found it rather difficult to sit still during this enthusiastic expression of feeling for our beloved country. At the close of the piece the close of the piece the applause was unbounded. Nieux Temps was called out three times before the curtain fell, and twice afterwards; the audience each time receiving him standing, and giving him with rounds of applause nearly all the ladies in the

clapping their hands to the music of their abilities. There is one box in this known as the English Box. I cast my eyes towards it, and found its occupiers silent observers of the scene, probably reflecting on Banker Hill, Lexington &c.

From the Spirit of the Times. THE DRUNKEST MAN EVER BY TIMOTHY HAGGS.

A respectable Atlantic city was recently favored with a flying visit from a "Colonel," who had been born and raised in the very western extremity of the interesting State of Arkansas. Previous to this grand tour to the East, no never traveled fifty miles from home, and, as may be imagined, was regarded with great curiosity by all with whom he came in contact. Altho accustomed at home to get up a "heavy tight" whenever he felt in the mood, he had command enough over himself, while sojourning in a civilized portion of the republic, to control his appetite in some degree, and consequently never exceeded himself oftener than twice a week. On such occasions he would envelop the upper part of his lengthy person in a quaint-looking garment somewhat similar to a short cloak—the variegated lining of this he would turn outside, and then fasten the whole structure rakishly upon one side, so as to bring the opening of the cloak in the vicinity of his left shoulder; in this guise, with a "long nine" under his huge moustache, he would promenade the most frequented parts of the city.

On one occasion he honored a dinner party with his presence, and after the cloth was removed, and he had soaced himself with a few bumpers of the "dew," he took a very active and decided part in the conversation.

The party having at last hit upon the fruitful theme of drunkenness, an opportunity was furnished to the "Colonel" to display his eloquence—Each gentleman related in full the most interesting cases of intoxication which had ever fallen under his notice, while the "Colonel" gazed silently upon the company, with a look of ineffable scorn; at last he broke in, as if disgusted with the peevish details, and, drawing his beard from his lips, he dashed at once boldly into the conversation.

"Now look this way, stragglers!" cried he, "you haint none of you got any particular idee of what a bad case is!—the fact is, you haint been into civilized company! Why, out in the diggin' where I was rized, I'm counted myself to be a remarkable temperance man, and I aced' y'een nigh ben' rized on a rail for refusal" on one occasion to finish my fourth quart of liquor!—but, although I haint much of a hose at it myself, I reckon, stranger, I have seen cases out thar which would draw all yours into the ground—straight. Whoop! You talk about a man's havin' a "brick in his hat," why, they never entry anything less than a couple of paving stones to the rivers to their head out whar I cam from! An I as for drinkin', I know one citizen who at one sittin' poured three gallons of good corn down his pipe—raw! If he didn't, I'm—! and in an hour after he put down two gallons more to get up the drunk—drunked it right down without winkin'. Gentlemen, you talk of a man bein' so drunk as to forge everything that happened durin' the evenin'—why, hosses, I acedly know one of my most intimate friends who got so particularly—drunk, that, on recovering he had forgot all that had passed a month before the spree! And he, gentlemen, was the drunkest man I ever see!"

JOHN RANDOLPH.—One or two characteristic anecdotes of Randolph are told in a late number of the Petersburg (Va.) Republican, and although not new, they are perfectly authentic:

During one of the suspensions of specie payment in his day, Mr. R. was on a visit to New York, on business. He had occasion to present a check, to a large amount for payment at the Merchants' Bank of that city, for which he refused to accept anything but specie, which the tellers of the bank as obstinately refused to give. Randolph abstained to bandy words, with either clerks or principals, on their conduct, which, in his own way of thinking, amounted to swindling, but withdrew, and had a handbill issued at the next printing office, which in two hours was posted over the whole city, stating that—

"John Randolph, of Roanoke, being on a visit to New York, will address his fellow-citizens upon the banking and currency question, from the steps of the Merchants' Bank, at six o'clock this evening."

A crowd began to gather more than an hour before the appointed time, enlarging so rapidly and amply, that, before the hour to address it had arrived, the officers of the bank took the alarm, and finding out his lodging place sent one of the clerks with the amount in gold, which Randolph received with a sardonic smile and the apt quotation, "Caractacium, invenit auream reliquit."

He left New York in one of the stages which at the period anticipated daylight, and as he was hardly known in that city, the notice passed off for a mere hoax on the public.

After leaving the Merchants' Bank, and the rest of Panola's Bank, to the