Bradford Meporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 17, 1846. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

The Seventh Volume.

We this week, commence a new volume of the Brad ford Reporter-being the seventh year of its existence.-We do not intend to indulge in any backnied terms of congratulation or promises as to what shall be the future course of the Reporter. We are content to let the past encouragement will await our labors. Meanwhile, to those who have promptly and efficiently sustained us we tender our thanks, hoping that the friendly weekly intercourse which has subsisted may long continue.

Settlement of the Oregon Question!

The President has submitted to the Senate the basis of a treaty, settling the Oregon questior, which has been agreed upon between the two countries. We give an abstract of the propositions laid before the Senate, and which received their sanction, and a treaty will accordingly be concluded with England upon the following terms:

- 1. The forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, now separating the territories of the United States and Great Britain east of the Rocky Mountains, to be extended west to the occun.
- 2. The whole of Vancouver's Island, (a part of which lies south of 49°) to England.
- 3. Three or more Islands between Vancouver's Island and the main, south of the forty-ninth parallel, to belong to the United States.
- 4. England to have the Navigation of the Columbia River for ten years.
- 5. The Hudson's Bay Company to be indemnified for the buildings and improvements, to be transferred to the United States, south of the 49th parallel, viz:-at Fort Vancouver, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Okanagan, and Fort Colville, on the Columbia River; at Fort Nasqually, on Puget's Sound; at. Fort Umqua, on the Umqua River; at Fort Boisee, on Clark's River; and at Fort Hall, near the South Pass in the Mountains, possession of which is surrendered to the United States government.

We believe the country will be satisfied with this con cession. Our government, having once made the offer embraced above, was bound not to refuse it, when accepted by England. All danger of a war with that country is now at an end, and the most timid may stay their fears. We never could believe that two countries whose citizens are a kindred race, and whose interests are identified, would go to war while a peaceable adjustment of their difficulties was possible.

The President's proposition was accepted, by a vote of 38 aves to 12 nave.

General Scott.

This officer, distinguished for his bravery in the last war, has been making himself superlatively ridiculous by his late conduct at Washington, and has been superseded in the command of the forces in Texas by Gen Taylor.

It seems that, on the evening of the day on which the act providing for the prosecution of the war with Mexico was approved-Gen. Scott consented to assume the command-that no written order was deemed necessary, and it was well understood as settled, that Gen. Scott was to command the army until his letter of the 21st .-What were the motives which induced the General to write that letter we cannot conceive. It is highly disrespectful to the President as the Commander-in-chief of the army; and shows a petty jealousy unwarranted by the liberal course of the Administration toward him.-Perhaps it can be explained by the ambition which has characterised the hero of Lundy's Lane and Chippeway; the longing for the White House; and consequently the morbid fear that he might be exposed to a fire from Washington, and a fire in front from the Mexicans.

The President very properly, after the receipt of his letter, directs the Secretary of War, to inform him, " that he will be continued in his present position here, and will be required to devote his efforts in making arrangements for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico."

The General answers at 6, P. M., the letter being received "just as he had sat down to take a hasty plate of soup," and endeavors to explain away the objectionable passages in his former letter, and declares his readiness to do his duty in his present position, or on the Rio Grande, should the President see fit to send him there.

This hint was not sufficient; for in reply to a subsequent letter of the Secretary's, he again hopes "for better fortune, and appeals to the justice of the President, and the rights of senior rank." The concluding letter of the Secretary of War, however, shows the fallacy of this "hope," for though he had laid all the letters before the President, he had "received no instructions to change or modify the directions contained in the closing paragraph of his letter of the 26th."

Here are the principal facts of this transaction—though will fand room for next week. The impression generally is, that the Prezident was justified in removing him gins." However as our object was to let our readers from the command.

THE SUPREME COURT for the Northern District of Pennsylvania will commence its annual session at Sunbury, on the first Monday of July.

investigate the charges against Mr Webster. The Reportfully exonerates Mr. Webster in all points, and concludes by stating that in the testimony facts had been brought out which ought not to have been made public, and asks that the testimony be sealed up and placed in the archives of the House, not to be opened only by order of the House. That the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that the which the frog became imbedded in a rock in the bed of the Priest to account for the manner in which the frog became imbedded in a rock in the bed of the Priest to account for the manner in which the frog became imbedded in a rock in the bed of the Priest to account for the which the frog changed the priest (Name, Whigs); and Seaborn Jones, to be imbedded,—will as conclusively account for the tobe imbedded. Jefferson Davis, (Democrats.)

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a Minority Report in which he had embodied Mr. F. O. J. Smith's letter, and concludes with a resolution that all the testimony be printed,

The Reports were ordered to be printed year 157nays 16.

We shall consequently postpone our remarks until the testimony shall have been printed and laid before the

Gan. Scorr is nominated for President, by the New York Courier and Enquirer. He can hereaster eat a "hasty plate of soup" in security from "a fire upon his rear from Washington, and a fire upon his front from Mexicans"-now that he has " Mahogany stock" to

How. Archibald Randall, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia, on Monday, June 8th, 1846, of gastric apoplexy.

Hon, John K. Kane, has been nominated by the Presi lent to the Senate, as his successor.

Subscribe for a Paper!

We make this declaration, not in the mood imperative ut as advice in a friendly manner, for our interest and thine, dear reader. Perhaps you are reading this article from a borrowed paper; and if you are, you may be certain that you should have a paper of your own, and not be a nuisance to your neighbor.

You want a paper of your own to hear what is going on in Mexico; to read the accounts of the brillian triumphs of the American arms; the march of American truops toward the halls of the Montezumas-so that you can keep enlightened as to their progress, step by step-and not rely on your neighbors' version of the matter. The Oregon question, too, should occupy your attention a little, and you must have a paper or you will speak for the future, and have no fears but that a like be behind your neighbors—and the age. The commercial and political world is in a ferment, and you can only get at a true understanding of its state, by having a ewanguer There are many thousand other reasons that should induce you to subscribe immediately for some newspaper. When you send your name, send the money to pay for one year in advance; and you will then have no twinges of conscience occasionally rebuking you through the year, of being in debt to the printer.

Now, supposing you are satisfied you should take a paper, with all commendable modesty, allow us to recommend the Bradford Reporter to your favorable atention. Besides all the subjects noticed above, you will find in it a general history of passing events, makng it.

" An abstract and brief chronicle of the times."

Its Literary department is provided for with care in original matter and selections, for which our facilities are unsurpassed; occasionally we cull from the fugitive poetry of the age, some of its brightest gems, to grace our " poet's corner."

The Farmer's noble calling-the pursuit which drew from the immortal WASHINGTON, the declaration that no more real and important services can be rendered in any country, than by improving its Agriculture "-demands and receives from us a due share of attention .-We give the substance of the most celebrated Agricultural works of the present day-carefully selecting the portions most applicable to our soils, climate and mode of agriculture—thus presenting to our readers all that is caluable to them in several of the agricultural journals.

The prejudice against "Book-farming," is fast abating, or has entirely declined. Farmers, are no longer content to plod on in the way their fathers farmed, however much it may be their duty to respect and revere. They are looking about them for the lights of science and experionce, and are ready to profit by the counsel and experiments of those who delight in the progression of this favorite science. They are consequently obliged to avail themselves of the journals which treat upon agriculture, to keep pace with the age, or are outstripped by their more enlightened neighbors. Not to take a paper is indubitable evidence that the Farmer is content with his simple farming, and unwilling to take advantage of the new discoveries in the preparation of manures, the composition of soils, the preparation of seed, and the production of new and labor-saving machinery. He is content to dig over the surface of his soil until Nature has exhausted her powers, and he finds his more liberal neighbor by his side raising twice the amount of produce from the same quantity of land.

Foreign Pentopicals .- We have hereto fore notice he Re-publication of Foreign Periodicals by Leonard Scott & Co., 112 Fulton street, N. Y. The advertisement is to be found in our paper. It is a rare opportunity for those wishing to possess themselves of the first literature of the age. We have received the back numbers, and shall be pleased to exhibit them to any one who will call at our office.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, is Whig in its political character, and is said to exert a powerful influence in British affairs-so powerful that its articles have reached parliament and even caused the occupant of the throne to be uneasy. Its opposition to the Tories being so formidable, that in order to combat its usefulness they commenced the publication of the

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which boasts as its contributors men of the highest literary rank. In it party of England.

THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW is radical in its notions and was for many years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham-an Englishman who promplyated throne. This Review is an influential journal.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY, is a publication devoted to the literature of the several nations of Europe. It has a list of distinguished contributors; and its articles are sought after by the most learned men in Europe. BLACK WOOD'S EDINGERGH MAGAZINE is better known

in this country, and is now in the 29th year of its existence. It is under the auspices of the Tory party. It possesses a literary character in England which is unrivalled by any other journal in the world.

NATURAL CURIOSITY .- Montrose has her curiosities appears, as well as many a less staid and sober town. It is well known that the chief production of the town is stone quarries, and during the little time de have spent in that quiet and pleasant borough, the incessant explosion of blasts in excavating the rocks, resembled the irwe have not given the letter of Gon. Scott, which we regular discharge of artitlery; and conveyed to us an idea of the manner in which the Mexicans "worked their of a natural curiosity lately discovered there, we extract

the following account from the Democrat: "We are credibly informed that while a Mr. Gilmor was engaged in quarrying rocks within the evirons of our borough a few days since, he excavated a Lizzard of MR. WEDSTER EXCULPATED.—Tuesday, June 9th,
Mr. Vinton made a report from the select Committee to
was apparently lifeless but after exposure for a few mocohol, but which, instead of a restorative, proved an ele-ment of death. How a reptile of that dimension, became imbedded in solid rock, to that depth is a matter of much coriosity and speculation. We are not, however, disposed to marvel, but presume the same philosophy which sufficed Dr. Priest to account for the manner in phenomenon in question. No other plausible hypothesis can be offered, if this is fallacious. Several others of inferior size, we are also informed, have been discovered in the same quarry."

New Hampshing Legistatung-James U. Parker (Whig) was elected President of the Senate, John A Richardson, Clerk, and H. L. Harleton, Assistant. Anotes; Williams (Dem.) receiving 124. John P. Hale has been elected U. S. Senator, both for the short and long term.

WM. GARRETSON, Esq., has assumed the editorial control of the Tioga Eagle.—So we learn by the last Eagle.

"THE INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL," one of the staunchest and most prominent democratic papers in the state, has passed into the hands of F. G. MAY.

Reros S. Rero, Esq., President of the Erie Bank, The "pontoons" are to be made of rubber, and a highly respectable and enterprising citizen, died on the 1.t i st, at that place.

DENOCRATIC REVIEW .- The June number of the Review is upon our table. It is unusually entertaining; as will be men by the table of contents as follows:

History of Constitutional Reform in the United States Lait the Policy of England to Fight or Trade with the nued.) New York.

United States? By Henry Wykoff.

Mexico-Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon des Cal isornes, et de la Mer Vermeille, executes pendant les annes 1840, 1841 at 1842, par M. Dustot de Mosras Attache, a la Legation de France a Mexico: Ouvrage publie par ordre du Roi, sous les auspices de M. le Marcchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, &c. By Caleb

Brazil-Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil, &c. &c. By Rev. D. P. Kidder, A. M. 2 vols.
The Pavorite—Translated from the German of Joha na Scopenhaner. By Nothaniel Greene, (concluded.) onnet-Student's Night-Watch. By the author of the

" Yemassee." &c. "Yemassee," &c.
Papers of an old Dartmouth Prisoner. Edited by Na-thaniel Hawthorne.
Ashdrubal's Wife. By W.H. C. Hosmer.

Monthly Financial and Commercial Article.
Fales of the South and West-" Western Clearings, hy Mrs. Kirkland; "The Wilderness and the War Path," by James Hall: "The Wigman and the Car Path," by James Hall; "The Wigwam and the Ca-bin," by W. G. Simms; "Prarie Land," by Mrs.

Brief Review of the late Occurrences in Poland. Notices of New Books. Political Statistics—War Bill, and Vote the

GANSEVOORT MELVILLE, Secretary of Legation, at he Court of St. James, London, we learn by the arrival of the Hibernia, has deceased.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS .- A party of seven men from the Rocky Mountains, be-yond Bent's Fort, arrived at St. Louis on the 28th ult., on the steamer Balloon. In the company are Messrs. Dovle & Thorp, independent traders. They bring down about 300 packs of buffulo robes, and a few packs of

The Republican learns from one of the party that they were at Bent's Fort about the 25th of April. 'The Messrs, Bent & St. Vrain have had a more successful trade this year than for several years previous.

About one hundred and fifty miles out from the settlement they met the first of the outward bound Santa Fe traders, and from there in they passed a great many other wagons, and parties of traders. An express had been sent out to all the traders, communicating the intelligence first received here, of the critical condition of General Taylor and his camp. The intelligence created considerable alarm, and they were expecting an order from Col. Kearney either to return or stop and wait for a convoy In the meantime they intended to move slowly and cantiously on. The parties of Messrs. Doan & Co., and Mr. Colburn were in advance. They would not cross the Arkansas, until they had received more favorable intelligence.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHEMOMENON Was observed on the line of the Electric Telegraph betwen Jersey City and Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, the like of which was never known to man. Three thunder storms, each some thirty or sixty miles from the other, were all coming East on the Telegraph route about the same time. & every discharge of electricity from either, was duly recorded by the lightning strelf, in the Telegraphic office at Jersy City, Philadelphia, Wilmington or Baltimore. The wires became altogether unmanageable, and he operators being obliged to withdraw the batteries used for writing, the visitor from the clouds had the field to itself. The letters of Morse's Telegraphic Alphabet which this natural lightning seemed to be most partial to, according to the New York Sun, were L and T, but occasionally it went at the numerals.; and dashed off 1's, 50's, 55's, 500's and 5000's in its own rapid style. We learn that when two or more thunder clouds get in the same vicinity, and discharge their electricity at each other or receive the fluid from the earth and return it again, or when ground lightning prevails, the effect on the Telegraphic wires is to produce a strange and original language which may yet be made intelligible. In fact, erch kind is concentrated the strength and energy of the great Tory lightning speaks for itself and writes what it

MANUFACTURERS AND THE WAR .-- The most important public meeting since the proclademocratic sentiments under the very shadow of the mation of war, if not the most significant, as-Lowell, Massachusetts, on Tuesday evening, 2d June. Long before the hour arrived for calling the meeting to order the City Hall was crowded. Col. Bancroft, the Mayor of the city, was appointed President. Resolutions supporting the war, in favor of raising \$50,000 in Lowell for the use of the Massachusetts volunteers, of thanks to the Army and Navy for their s rvices on the frontier, and complimen tary to the Administration and both Houses of Congress, for their unanimity, were adopted, The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Gen. Taylor, his officers and soldiers, for their brillaint achievements upon the Ric Grande: three for the military companies and the bands, and three for the ladies.

SERIOUS AFFRAY .- On Tuesday evening last quarrel ensued on the East Norwegian Railroad, about two miles above the Borough, originating in a Dog fight, between John Reese. Welchman, and two Irishmen, John Kellry, and Thomas Colahan. The two latter, as we understand, got Reese down and were beating him when he drew from his pocket a revolving pistol and shot Kelley through the hand, and Colahan in the groin, inflicting a very severe, if not fatal, wound. On information given to Justice Reed, he issued a Warrant for the arrest of Reese, which was executed by Constables McCorof torpor nearly disappeared. It was then emersed in all mick. Leib and Rose, who committed Reese to the Watch-house for save keeping, until the following morning, when he was brought up, and after a hearing, was required to give bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at our next Court.

THE CALIFORNIA CAMP .- The St. Louis Reublican contains informatisn from the California emigrants on the Kansas River. The company had organized before reaching that point, but had divided, owing to a slight altercation which took place between Capt. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dunleavy. Russell called off all that were willing to go with him as their commander, leaving a large party who chose Dunleavy as their captain. It was generally believed that thony Colby (Whig) was chosen Governor by 146 Gcv. Buggs would return. They had received information that several thousand Mormons had crossed the river at-lowa Point, on their way to California. As Boggs apprehended some danget of being assassinated by them, he began to talk strongly of returning. The number of the Oregon and California companies, in the aggregate, is estimated at about two thousand.

> INDIAN RUBBER BRIDGE FOR THE ARMY .-Messrs. M. Rider & Brothers, of the Harlem Rubber factory have secured an order for the materials for a portable bridge for the army,and when completed no delay will be experienced in crossing rivers, in a rapid manner.

Latest from the Seat of War!

CAMP MATAMORAS, MEXICO, May 25th, 1846. GENTLEMEN :- Nothing new of a fighting aspect, save and except that our " regular atmy eceived an additional force of 1,300 volunteers

esterday. I am told that two of the number died of fa tigue or sickness on the march from the mouth of the Rio Grande. They present a highly respeciable and war-like appearance, and will, no doubt, mantle themselves in glorious achievements when they face the enemy.

It is rumored this morning that the Mexican men, which has determined it to march for Monerey, instead of Vera Cruz, there to wait for a larger force to be concentrated.

A large party of Dragoons take up their line of march to-day, for Point Isabel; for what special purpose is not positively known; but supposed to be for the equipping themselves, and recruiting the horses. We have taken possession of a printing establishment belonging to the Mexican government, and contemplating pubishing a newspaper in Matamoras.

these few lines, expect to acknowledge our first

The weather is warm but not unhealthy. Yours, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PICATURE Tuesday, June 3. By the arrival of the barvue Louisiana, Capt. Willis, we have advices from Vera Cruz to 25th ult., five days later than those brought by the Thoetis. The Louisiana salled in company with the Helen McLeod, leaving no American vessels in port. Brig Petersburg sailed for New Vork May 20, as before reported.

The blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all neu- The persons who occupied them, in addition tral vessels in port to load and depart, by order of the Mexican government. The American Consul's office has to be closed, and all American citizens to leave thy the 26th May, of on of whom had a heavy stock of goods on hand; that day. Mr. Diamond, our Council, ex- A. F. Hunt, goldsmith; D. & C. Westcott's pected to embatk on board the steam frigate Mississippi.

The frigate Ratitan returned on the 25th, and sloop being found lying off the port, got off in haste to prevent being seized. The day they sailed, news reached Vera Cruz, that at Mazatlan Leipsic, there had been a PRONUNCIAMENTO. Gen. Alvarez was still carrying on his hostile preparations, in the southern part of the department of Mexico. A report was in circulation that Gen. paredes intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops, to reinforce he army in the North.

The animosity existing against the American olunteers was increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th. Enormous forced loans, which the government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to get. The metropolitan churches to furnish subsidies to the amount of \$98,000 per The churches of Methoican \$35,000 : of Puebla \$40,000; of Guadiligora, \$20,000; of Durango, \$15,000; of Oagaca, \$8,00 .-These great sums per month show that paredes is determined to prosecute the war with energy.

Gen. Almonte made a formal resignation of his mission to France.

In regard to Paredes putting himself at the head of the army, the El Republicano says, "It is uncertain whether he will repair to the Rio Grande or Vera Cruz. He would leave the Capital as soon as Congress assembles."

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had been received at the capital and appeared in the official journals. They are more accurate, by far, than Mexican bulletins gener-

ally are, and do credit to Arista. The news was received with profound regret. but a determination to fight the war out.

[Correspondence of the North American.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 5. The barque Texidore, Capt. Major, has arrived from Tobasco, whence she sailed on the 28th ult. There was a great excitement prevailing there among the resident Americans in consequence of the reception of an order for an EMBARGO ON ALL AMERICAN VES-SELS.

placed in charge of a New Orleans schooner.

afraid to make him prisoner. The schr. Capt. Cox, of New Orleans, was seized and the decreased to about 4000, the trade being confincrew imprisoned. Several English vessels ed to cattle, hides, tallow, mules, wool and vages. The wagons contained the whole lot seen by the Texidore.

and give chace to Capt. Major. His vessel portant civil and military offices, and the females, had one gun on board which was cut up in small lengths for shot " to smash the Ventu- fond of amusement, very agreeable and amiable. ra's coffee mill," as the captain says. She and of good personal appearance. The mass of did not, however, venture out.

There was no change in Cotton or other produce.

Capt. Thornton has been placed under arrest by order of Gen. Taylor, on charges of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in suffering his command to be surprised.

The Delta contains translations of Gen. Arista's despatch officially announcing the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. They are quite amusing, and deeply imbued with the Mexican spirit. He does not acknowledge that he retreated-that is left to be guessed at. Gen. Worth had arrived at Fort Brown on the 27th ult. The common impression at the camp seemed to be that no further movement

would be made for twelve or fourteen days, unless orders were received from Washington. The Delta learns from gentlemen arrived in the steamship Alabama, that it is the least of Gen. Taylor's intention to rest on his arms

for any length of time.
The present camp of the enemy is in New Leon, and there are laurels to be plucked by our soldiers from the tree of fame. "A STITCH IN TIME."-The following toast

was given by Gen. J. S. Tyler, at the recent linner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston: THE AMERICAN TAYLOR .- He has taught the Mexicans. who have punned upon his name, that he knows that a stitch in time saves Mexicans."

PARDONED OUT .- A pardon was received at libel on Mr. John Horspool.

Terrible Calamity-The business part of the Town of : Warren in Ashes!

It becomes, says the Warren (Ohio) Chroncle of the 2d inst., our melancholy duty to announce the destruction, by fire, of the most business part of our town. The fire broke out about half-past II o'clock, in a room, under Bolleymyer's wareroom, used by A. Day. as a kitchen, on Market street, and spread with fearful and appalling rapidity. Soon the grocery of Fred. Bolleymyer, the hat shop of D. McClerry, and the drug store of Daniel Jagger, were enveloped in flames; the two army has met with a reinforcement of 3.000 brick was on either side of the buildings seemed for a few moments to star the progress of the flames on either side, while at the same time the work of destruction was going on on the east side of Main street; the Post Office, Thornton & King, J. W. Collins' tin shop, E. P. Jennison's tin shop; Patch & Allison's sadler shop, the Democrat office, Austin's grocery, Day's barber shop and grocery, J. M. Millegan's shoe shop, were all consumed; the flames then commenced their havoc upon Van Gorder's brick and the brick block occu-Within a week or two from the receipt of pied by Messrs. Smith & McCombs, Mr. Rupp, the Herald office, and a number of lawyer's offices, and the work of destruction went rapidly on until the whole were destroyed .-Van Gorder's block was occupied by Messrs. C. Morse & Co., and L. Reinhart, merchants; Captain A. W. Bliss, hat shot, C. M. Patch. tailor; M. Graham, iron dealer, and the fami ly of Mr. Van Gorder.

From thence the fire proceeded to the store of Kibbee & Mosier, and having once seized upon the old buildings on Market street, the raging of the destructive element was truly terrific. The whole of the houses on Market street, from Main to Liberty, is a mass of ruins. to those above named, were A. Bartholomew. Morgan & Steel, Lot Freeman, L. S. Ribbee & Son, and Iddings & Best, merchants, each tailor shop, County Treasurer's and Trumbulls Mutual Insurance offices, Zalmon Fitch, tinner Levi Nichols, A Luke, and C. Peak, grocers; and the shoe shop of A. Luke & Co.; also the grocery store of John R. Williams.

Others there undoubtedly were on Market street, that we cannot in this moment of confusion call to mind. The dwelling of the widw Smith on Main, and the chain-shop of Dr. Chapman, on Liberty street are among the ruins.

The west side of main street, opposite the burning mass, was saved with the greatest difficulty; though frequently on fire, the perseverance of those on the spot saved the comhustible buildings on that side.

While the fire raged most fiercely, the north side of the square was in imminent danger from the falling fire, which literally filled the air in that direction.

We cannot even guess the loss; but it must be severe indeed. Most of the merchants' stock, we believe, were insured; they were not entirely burned, but at the time we write the square is strewn thick, and much loss must accrue from the confusion incident to their

The calamity is an awful one to our town. In the excitement under which we labor we can do no more than state the extent of the ravages, and leave details to a calmer montent. P. S. We learn that a journeyman tinner, named Frederick Kane, perished in Mr. Jainison's shop.

MATAMORAS. - As this city may be the head quarters of our army for some time, and as the families and friends of our officers and soldiers would like to know something of its location and general character, a brief description may be acceptable. Matamoras is a modern town or city. built partly after the fashion of the Spaniards and partly after the American fashion, the streets running at right angles, tolerably wide, having also several plazas or public squares. Those in front of the churches and cathedrals are used for walking only. Originally, the houses were built of clay and twigs, but as the trade in the interior increased, and foreigners took up their of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, violated the residence in it, the character of the houses be- women, and carried off a number of children xpress from Mexico, gan to improve. Frame buildings, with piazand was immediately followed by an order for zas front and rear, were built, after the fashion the capture of Captain Major's vessel, and at of the Southern States, and the population and the same time fifty Mexican soldiers were wealth of the city increase J. Brick buildings of a neat and substantial character were erected. There were 400 Mexican soldiers in To- In 1834, the population was about 6000, and con-iderable business was transacted with the Capt. Major was guarded to his vessel by interior towns, Durango, Monterey &c. The twenty of his friends, and the soldiers were rivalry of neighboring ports has diminished the ly, were overwhelmed by numbers a doblige business of Matamoras, and the population has were in port. No American men of war were specie. The descendants of the old Spaniards. are few in number, generally well educated, and The steamer Ventura was ordered to fire up in easy circumstances, the males filling the unlike most Spanish ladies of limited education, the population are of a very low order; a mix-Gen. Taylor intends to take up his line of ture of a Spaniard and Indian : very ignorant narch for Montery and New Leon in ten and in a great state of destitution. There is a permanently stationed near the settlements days, taking en route Carmago, Mier, &c. &c. lake near the town, and the grounds in the vicinity are apt to be overflowed, but still it is not deemed unliea!thy, yellow fever seldom appearing there unless brought by some vessel from Vera Cruz or Tampico. The tropical fruits trade is abolished, have made a commerce and vegetables are in abundance, and as fresh meat is plentiful and easily satted and prepared for the camp, and being open also to the sea, at least within thirty miles, all kinds of flour, bread and provisions can be brought in in ample quantities. The town can be fortified, and by means of dykes, and ditches, rendered very difficult to capture, and as there are many houses not occupied, the army will have possession of excellent quarters, good parade grounds, and many comforts which they could not possess in camp.

A FIGHTING PREACHER. -- Some of our Western exchanges speak of " a noble example that has just been set by the Rev. Richard A. Stewart." It appears that his pugnacious reverence -who is a Methodist parson-has arrived in New Orleans at the head of one hundred volunteers from East Baton Rouge and Iberville .-A corespondent of the Fredericksburg Recorder represents him as being endowed with a great taste for fighting, and says that it is a habit with him, when he feels a call to thrash any one, to ask a temporary dismissal from the church, and when he has finished the job he asks to be readmitted. The writer adds, " He has obtained a dismissal for six months, in order to lick the

A GRAND SUGGESTION .- A writer in the New Orleans Jeffersonian suggests that Gen. sword on behalf of the State, to be presented New York on Saturday, from Gov. Wright, Jackson's sword worn at the battle of New Gen. Paylor as a token of the universal Sp. for the liberation of Mike Walsh, who was Orleans, shall be given to Gen. Taylor. Jack- miration with which the people of that september 2 to the contract of the people of that september 2 to the contract of the contract o sentenced some short time since to the penitentiary for six months, and fined \$250, for a libel on Mr. John Horspool. by heroic deeds.

National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperante

The gathering, yesterday, of the representatives of the Temperance Reformation, from the different States of the Union, was the greatest ever known in this city, or probably in the country. The streets were crowed do ring the day by the immense concourse of spectators who had surned out to witness the procession and the scenes of the day. The procession itself was one of the largest that ever formed in one streets, and it has been estimated that it must have contained twenty thousand persons.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of the church bells in this and the neighboring cities. At sunrise, national flags fluttered in the breeze, from the City Hall, the Battery,the State Arsenal, the public buildings, hotels, theatres. places of amusement, and seveni other buildings, and the fountains throughout the day posted forth the follest streams of the pure and sparkling Croton. At noon a nation. al salute was fired from the Battery. Colonel Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania, was

the Marshal-in-Chief of the day.
We learn that nearly every State in the Union was represented on the occasion.

The grand line took up its march from the corner of Hudson and Chamber street, at one o'clock, and the procession, four abreast, mor. ed up Hudson to Fourteenth street, to and around Union Parke to Broadway, down Broadway to Bond street, thence to the Bow. ery, down the Bowery to Grand street, up Grand to East Broadway, through East Broad. way to Chatham street, through Chatham street to the Park.

The procession made a grand appearance with its gorgeous banners, its members milien splendid regalia, and accompanied by several pands, which discoursed most eloquent and spirit-stirring music.

The States were represented in the proces. sion in the following order: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania. Connecticui, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Illinois, New Hampshire. Rhode Island, Louisiana, Missouri, and

Wisconsin Territory. The procession reached the stand at about half past 4 o'clock, and formed in front of the City Hall, around a large staging, on which were seated the officers of the meeting, guests, orators, &c. M. W. P. Daniel H. S. oided, assisted by D. W. Morris, M. W. A.

The following was sung by the members of the Order, led by P. W. Ps. Macdonough, Bulkley, and Meeks:

Thrice welcome brother, here we meet, In Friendships's close communion join'd; Ye Sons of Temp'rance, loud repeat Your triumphs with one heart and mind. No angry passisons here should mar Our peace, or move our social band— For Friendship is our beacon star-Our motto-"Union Hand-in-Hand."

After a prayer, a statement of the order was read by J. U. Oliver, M. W. Scribe-singing again by members of the Order, and then an address by Philip S. White of Pa. M. W. T. One or two more address were delivered when the exercises were closed by singing. This has been a proud day for the friends of tenperance, and with all our hearts we say, Gul speed in their work, which we regard as one of the noblest and most momentums more ments of the Nineteenth Century .- N Y Globe

DEPLORABLE MASSACRES IN TEXAS -We copy the following from the New Orleans

Courier: A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robbens committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontier of Texas, by the Camanches and Lipans. Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Bramfels, Castroville and Lake Quani having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old mea-

The Commercial Association of Germa Princes who undertook to colonize the more tains of the San Saba, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a convoy of one hundred wagons on the route towards the colony, which was attacked by the savages -The German emigrants, after fighting desperate to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the se tunes of the emigrants.

The people say that two companies ought be despatched without delay in pursuit of these savages, if the exigency of the service will permit the absence of such a force from the main army. When the troops make the appearance, the savages will fly before them -but will afterwards return and commit net tavages. A strong body of soldiers should be restrain these Indians.

The improvidence of the leaders of the colonies has become proverbial. They are generally land speculators, who since the slav the whites.

Generally the emigrants are brought age in bad ships, and made to pay a high price their passage—they have no medical treatme when sick and on board ship many of them the and when they land they are again cheated the transportation of their baggage.

We trust the government will take these fortunate emigrants under their protection. they were the first to fly to arms at the call their adopted country. It is to be hoped the some method will be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct or the speculating leader of the colonies.

LICENSE LAW OF CONNECTICUT. -The S ate have passed a bill repealing the licence of the last year, and substituting a law white while it does not prohibit seiling, prohibits and ing, and selling to drink except at tavelist Taverns are by former laws obliged to obliged to licenses, and the authorities who grant icenses, can do it on such terms as they The House, it is understood, will co proper.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEN. TATLOR The Legislature of the State of Louisiana proprieted by acclamation, on the 26th ulus five hundred dollars, for the purchase of