

The Seventh Volume.

We this week, commence a new volume of the Bradford Reporter—being the seventh year of its existence...

Settlement of the Oregon Question!

The President has submitted to the Senate the basis of a treaty, settling the Oregon question, which has been agreed upon between the two countries...

1. The forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, now separating the territories of the United States and Great Britain east of the Rocky Mountains...

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...

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...

We believe the country will be satisfied with this concession. Our government, having once made the offer embraced above, was bound not to refuse it...

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

General Scott.

This officer, distinguished for his bravery in the last war, has been making himself superlatively ridiculous by his late conduct at Washington...

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...

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...

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...

The General answers at 6 P. M., the letter being received "just as he had sat down to take a hasty plate of soup..."

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..."

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Subscribe for a Paper!

We make this declaration, not in the mood impatient, but as advice in a friendly manner, for our interest and thine, dear reader...

You want a paper of your own to hear what is going on in Mexico; to read the accounts of the brilliant triumphs of the American arms...

Now, supposing you are satisfied, you should take a paper, with all commendable modesty, allow us to recommend the Bradford Reporter to your favorable attention...

"An abstract and brief chronicle of the times." Its Literary department is provided for with care in original matter and selections...

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THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—We have heretofore noticed the Re-publication of Foreign Periodicals by Leonard Scott & Co., 112 Fulton street, N. Y.

THE ESTABLISHED REVIEW, a Whig in its political character, and is said to exert a powerful influence in British affairs...

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which boasts as its contributors men of the highest literary rank. In it is concentrated the strength and energy of the great Tory party of England.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is radical in its notions, and was for many years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham...

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY, is a publication devoted to the literature of the several nations of Europe. It has a list of distinguished contributors...

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH 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...

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Montrose has her curiosities, it 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...

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Democratic Review.—The June number of the Review is upon our table. It is unusually entertaining...

History of "Constitutional Reform in the United States" (continued.) New York. Is it the Policy of England to Fight or Trade with the United States? By Henry Wykoff.

Mexico—Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon des Californes, et de la Mer Vermelle, execute pendant les annees 1840, 1841 et 1842, par M. Dufois de Morfan.

Brazil—Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil, &c. &c. By Rev. D. P. Kidder, A. M. 2 vols.

The Favorite.—Translated from the German of Johann Sopenhaner. By Nathaniel Greene, (concluded.) Sonnet—Student's Night-Watch. By the author of the "Yemassee," &c.

Papers of an old Dartmouth Prisoner. Edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Ashurbanipal's Wife. By W. H. C. Homer.

Monthly Commercial and Commercial Article. Tale of the South and West.—Western Clearings, by Mrs. Kirkland; "The Wilderness and the War-Path," by James Hall; "The Wigwam and the Cabin," by W. G. Simms; "Prairie Land," by Mrs. Farnham.

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

GANEVOY MELVILLE, Secretary of Legation, at the 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, beyond Bent's Fort, arrived at St. Louis on the 28th ult., on the steamer Balloon.

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.

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THE ORDER came by express from Mexico, and was immediately followed by an order for the capture of Captain Major's vessel, and at the same time fifty Mexican soldiers were placed in charge of a New Orleans schooner. There were 400 Mexican soldiers in Tobasco.

Capt. Major was guarded by his vessel by twenty of his friends, and the soldiers were afraid to make him prisoner. The sch. Capt. Cox, of New Orleans, was seized and the crew imprisoned. Several English vessels were in port. No American men of war were seen by the Texidore.

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Gen. Taylor intends to take up his line of march for Monterey and New Leon in ten days, taking en route Carriago, Mier, &c. &c. There was no change in Couton or other produce.

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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. The "pontoon" are to be made of rubber, 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 army" received an additional force of 1,300 volunteers yesterday.

I am told that two of the number died of fatigue or sickness on the march from the mouth of the Rio Grande. They present a highly respectable 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 army has met with a reinforcement of 3,000 men, which has determined it to march for Monterey, instead of Vera Cruz. There to wait for a large 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 publishing a newspaper in Matamoras.

Within a week or two from the receipt of these few lines, expect to acknowledge our first number. The weather is warm but not unhealthy.

Yours, &c. OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE, Tuesday, June 3. By the arrival of the barque Louisiana, Capt. Willis, we have advices from Vera Cruz to 25th ult. Five days later than those brought by the Phoenix.

The Louisiana sailed in company with the Helen Melrod, leaving no American vessels in port. Brig Petersburg sailed for New York May 20, as before reported.

The blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th, and fifteen days were allowed all neutral 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 by the 26th May, or on that day.

Mr. Diamond, our Consul, expected to embark on board the steam frigate Mississippi. The frigate Raritan returned on the 25th, and a 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 PRONUNCIAMIENTO. 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 the army in the North.

The animosity existing against the American volunteers 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 month. The churches of Methuon \$35,000; of Puebla \$40,000; of Guadalupe, \$20,000; of Durango, \$15,000; of Oajaca, \$8,000.

These great sums per month show that parades 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."

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

It becomes, says the Warren (Ohio) Chronicle 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 11 o'clock, in a room, under Bolleymyer's waterroom, 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 Daniel D. McClerry, and the drug store of Daniel J. Jagger, were enveloped in flames; the two brick was on either side of the buildings seemed for a few moments to stay 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 sader 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 occupied 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 was 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 family 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. The persons who occupied them, in addition to those above named, were A. Bartholomew, Morgan & Steel, Lot Freeman, L. S. Ribbee & Son, and Ildings & Best, merchants, each of whom had a heavy stock of goods on hand; A. F. Hunt, goldsmith; D. & C. Westcott's tailor shop, County Treasurer's and Trumbull's Mutual Insurance offices, Z. Simon Fitch, tinner Levi Nichols, A. Luke, and C. Peck, 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 widow 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 combustible 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 removal.

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 moment.

P. S. We learn that a journeyman tinner, named Frederick Kane, perished in Mr. Jannison's shop.

MATAMORAS.—As this city may be the headquarters 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 residence in it, the character of the houses began to improve. Frame buildings, with piazzas front and rear, were built, after the fashion of the Southern States, and the population and wealth of the city increased.

Brick buildings of a neat and substantial character were erected. In 1834, the population was about 6000, and considerable business was transacted with the interior towns, Durango, Monterey &c. The rivalry of neighboring ports has diminished the business of Matamoras, and the population has decreased to about 4000, the trade being confined to cattle, hides, tallow, mules, wool and specie. The descendants of the old Spaniards, are few in number, generally well educated, and in easy circumstances, the males filling the important civil and military offices, and the females, like most Spanish ladies of limited education, fond of amusement, very agreeable and amiable, and of good personal appearance. The mass of the population are of a very low order; a mixture of a Spaniard and Indian; very ignorant and in a great state of destitution. There is a lake near the town, and the grounds in the vicinity are apt to be overworked, but still it is not deemed unhealthy, yellow fever seldom appearing there unless brought by some vessel from Vera Cruz or Tampico. The tropical fruits and vegetables are in abundance, and as fresh meat is plentiful and easily salted 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 correspondent 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 Mexicans.'"

A GRAND SUGGESTION.—A writer in the New Orleans Jeffersonian suggests that Gen. Jackson's sword worn at the battle of New Orleans, shall be given to Gen. Taylor. Jackson bequeathed that sword, by will, to the man who should next distinguish himself most by heroic deeds.

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 robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the western frontier of Texas, by the Comanches and Lipans. Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Bramfels, Castrovilla, and Lake Quant having joined the army under Gen. Taylor, the savages profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt the houses, robbed the corn, mutilated the dead bodies, violated the women, and carried off a number of children into slavery."

The Commercial Association of German Princes who undertook to colonize the savannas of the San Saba, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a conveyance of five hundred wagons on the route towards the colony, which was attacked by the savages.

The German emigrants, after fighting desperately, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants.

The people say that two companies ought to 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 their appearance, the savages will fly before them—but will afterwards return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain these Indians.

The improvidence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial. They are generally land speculators, who since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce in the whites.

Generally the emigrants are brought here to bad staples, and made to pay a high price for their passage; they have no medical treatment when sick and on board ship many of them die, and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage.

We trust the government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection, if they were the first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted country. It is to be hoped that some method will be devised of arresting this oppressive conduct of the speculating leaders of the colonies.

LICENSE LAW OF CONNECTICUT.—The State has passed a bill repealing the license law of the last year, and substituting a law which while it does not prohibit selling, prohibits drinking, and selling to drink except at taverns. Taverns are by former laws obliged to obtain licenses, and the authorities who grant these licenses, can do it on such terms as they see proper. The House, it is understood, will curtail.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The Legislature of the State of Louisiana proposed by acclamation, on the 25th ultimo five hundred dollars, for the purchase of a sword on behalf of the State, to be presented to Gen. Taylor as a token of the universal admiration with which the people of that State view his indomitable courage, bravery, and consummate skill, as displayed in achieving two brilliant victories.

National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperance.

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 crowded during the day by the immense concourse of spectators who had turned out to witness the procession and the scenes of the day. The procession itself was one of the largest that ever formed in our 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 several other buildings, and the fountains throughout the day poured forth the foaming streams of the pure and sparkling Croton. At noon a national 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, moved up Hudson to Fourteenth street, moved around Union Park to Broadway, down Broadway to Bond street, thence to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Grand street, up Grand to East Broadway, through East Broadway to Chatham street, through Chatham street to the Park.

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

The States were represented in the procession in the following order: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, 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. Sands presided, assisted by D. W. Morris, M. W. A.

The following was sung by the members of the Order, led by P. W. Pa. Macdonough, Bulkley, and Meeks: "Three welcome brother, here we meet, In Friendship's close communion join'd; Ye Sons of Temperance, loud repeat Your triumphs with one heart and mind. No angry passions 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—sung again by members of the Order, and then an address by Philip S. White of Pa. M. W. T. One or two more addresses were delivered when the exercises were closed by singing. This has been a proud day for the friends of temperance, and with all our hearts we say, God speed in their work, which we regard as one of the noblest and most momentous movements of the Nineteenth Century.—N. F. Glebe

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