

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR. OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

ANNIVERSARY OF JEFFERSON.—The anniversary of our National Independence, is again near at hand, and as usual, our citizens have made no arrangements for celebrating it.

ASSASSINAT OF THE DEATH OF ANDREW JACKSON.—Monday week, 8th of June, was the anniversary of the death of Andrew Jackson. The Pennsylvania aply observes: "As long as freedom has a worshipper of a name—as long as the great Union stands, the monument to all time, of toleration, self-government, and equality, while the popular heart feels in the cause of the oppressed, or responds to the calls of patriotism, he will be remembered with gratitude and affection."

THE CAMPAIGN.—The Union says, energy and action will mark the campaign. The volunteers are approaching from different directions, prepared to second with all their enthusiasm the movements of the Commanding General. His march is toward Monterey—not, of course, the Monterey of the Pacific, but the Monterey of the province of New Leon.

General Taylor is about to ascend the Rio Grande for Canagosa—but he wants, for this purpose, flat-bottomed steamboats. In this respect some of his arrangements have been delayed. One steamboat is rendered unsafe by the worms—another has bilged. He has sent an active agent up the Mississippi to obtain the necessary transportation. "Fought and Ready," will lose a little time as possible. We hope to hear of his reaching Monterey in the month of July. Then he is at the table lands of Mexico.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—On Tuesday the Senate made six unsuccessful efforts to elect a chairman of this committee. The Whigs it is said, generally voted for Mr. Archer, and the Democrats generally for Mr. Serier. The highest of the former was 21, of the latter 22. Mr. Benton received, at the highest, four. Mr. Dix and Mr. Niles received a few, two or three, and Mr. Bagby, on one ballot two votes. Mr. Webster also received three or four votes.

The Chairmanship was before recalled unanimously urged upon Mr. Calhoun, who declined. The question was postponed to Wednesday, when it was thought by some that Mr. Dix will be elected.

Later news from Washington states that Mr. McDermott has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUB-TREASURY.—The bill as amended by the Senate Committee, makes some difference as to time and other alterations, which by no means improves its character.—The Secretary of the Treasury is not to draw money from the deposit banks until January, and after June 1847, all dues must be paid in gold and silver. If it should pass both houses, then the political question will be asked, "What has been gained by it? The President will recommend the issue of Treasury Notes to an amount commensurate with the public demands."

MATCH RUN \$10,000.—There is a report in town, says the Spirit of the Times, that a match has been concluded between Peyton and a slashing young filly in Kentucky, called Brown Kitty (by Birmingham, Jam by Tiger, four years), to run "a single dash of two miles," in October next, over the Oakland Course, at Louisville.

If they should meet on that course in fine condition, with the track in good order, we should be surprised if they did not make the best time on record.

DISCIPLINE.—The Presbytery of Harrisburg (New School) at their recent meeting, unanimously adopted the following: Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Presbytery, that dancing by professed Christians is in its tendency sinful; that church sessions should regard it as a fit subject for admonition, and if persisted in, of discipline; and that we commend every appropriate effort which is put forth to suppress this evil.

GEN. SCOTT'S SURE has ruined his prospects for the Presidency. He has now to submit to a fire from every quarter. We take from the Morning Telegraph one of the best shots: When to the army, Worth transient, And Scott was told to troop, The one went off on fighting bent, The other staid—for soup!

THE FOLLOWING is handed to us by a Lady who dreams herself deeply injured by the operation of the laws of the land. As an act of justice, and in compliance with her wishes, we accede: A DREAM OF THE 16TH OF MAY.—That Pennsylvania's laws, irregular, defective, active; verb; in the revengeful mood; aggregate tense; agrees with false awaters. The object is revenge.

NEW YORK AND EARL RAILROAD.—The Express says, that the ten per cent. called for on the new stock has been paid with the greatest promptness; indeed, the freedom of payments would indicate a great easiness in the money market. The traffic on the road increases very rapidly. The new parts are under the most active management, and the best friends of the road can desire no addition to its now favorable situation.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.—We have received the first number of this new paper, published at Montrose, Pa., by Dow & Brad. Its typographical appearance is very good. It is published at the low price of \$1.00 per annum in advance.—It professes to be Democratic.—Why not hast the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner?

A VIXA HOAX.—A story has been going the rounds in the papers, that Van Amburg, the lion tamer and associate of wild beasts, was killed by a tiger at Woonsocket, R. I., on Monday week. The story was a silly fabrication, as Van Amburg performed at Woonsocket on the Tuesday following.

HON. J. K. KANE CONTINUED.—We learn that the Hon. John K. Kane, nominated by the President, as Judge of the district court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Archibald Randall, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last.

ROBBERY OF THE GREAT MAIL SOUTH.—The mail from Cincinnati South which was secured on board the steamship has been stolen, supposed to have contained a large amount of money. One draught for \$10,000 is known to have been sent by that mail. It seems to have been a second edition of the Wells & Livingston robbery.

OUR TRAVELERS are due to Hon. Lewis Cass, for a copy of his valuable speech on the bill to protect American settlers in Oregon.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In another column will be found the message of the President, relative to carrying on the war with Mexico.

CALAS J. McNEELY.—This gentleman has entered as a private in a company of volunteers from Mount Vernon, Ohio.

[From the Quebec Mercury, June 13.]

Appalling Calamity.—Terrible Destruction of Life! It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already distressed city.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis street, at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a campfire lamp was overturned from some cause or other and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident occurred. A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame—the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape.

The staircase communicating with the boxes, was a steep one, and we are of the opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least, such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was exposed to the hapless crowd and eternity; and on that space we, with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of hands, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few means escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep.

By our side was one brother trying to extricate another; but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the face before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us, but human aid was of no avail; in five minutes from the time in which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized; a greater loss of life than in the two dreadful configurations of last summer. Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter, or the hanging crape do not broken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation.—We have fallen upon many, for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cadavers and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city; conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scenes.

There is always danger at places of public exhibitions when there are only few doors for letting out the visitors. Many deplorable accidents have occurred from this cause. The most remarkable in America was at Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 26, 1811, when 690 persons were present, of whom 72 perished, among them the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city.

MELANCHOLY AFFRAY AT PALMYRA, MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. has the following: We alluded, a few days ago, to a difficulty between H. C. Broadus, of Hannibal, and John L. Taylor, of Palmyra—resulting in a challenge to fight a duel, and the rejection of the terms proposed by the challenged party.—That affair has led to a dreadful result in the death of the seconds, which occurred on Saturday evening last, at Palmyra. About 8 o'clock, George W. Buckner, Esq., met Jos. W. Glover, at the spring in or near Palmyra. The meeting was accidental—Glover, armed with a six barrel revolving pistol, Buckner without any means of defence.

An altercation took place between them, of the tenor of which we are not informed, when Glover drew his pistol and shot Buckner, the ball passing just above the hip, and coming out at the navel. Buckner, thus wounded, immediately seized the pistol from Glover's hands, and fired it—the ball passing directly through the latter's heart. He expired immediately. Buckner died yesterday morning.

The parties to this dreadful conflict are respectable men; and we understand that there had been prior to the above duel, no difficulty whatever between them. Mr. Buckner was the circuit attorney for the district residing at Bowling Green, and Mr. Glover a student at law in Palmyra.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS, ETC.—Married in St. Louis, on the 4th June, 1846, by Alphonse Wetmore, justice of the peace, Mr. Wallace McKenzie, of the Lacleda Rangers, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of St. Louis.

The bridegroom is a soldier of the Lacleda Rangers, and will march in three days. After the nuptials had been celebrated, the fair bride said, and cheerfully: "I'dinna ken that a Hamilton or a Bruce ever led the battle field, or hid in the heather, and I trust his gude playmors will be a star lit, and that he may find a sunny spot, in some dear cot, where I shall sing him that gude auld Scotch song, "The Soldier's Return. I'm na afraid of ghaists and warlocks, when he gans ta the wars — That eagle bird will o'erlark Wallace!"—St. Louis Gazette.

Arrival of the Steamer Great Western.

Eleven days later from Europe.—Corn bill passed House of Lords by 47 majority.—Great sensation in England on the reception of the Declaration of War between U. States and Mexico.—Sympathy in behalf of Mexico.—Escape of Louis Bonaparte, from Ham.—Account of the Queen.

NEW YORK, June 15—12 M.

The steamer Great Western has arrived with eleven days later news from Europe. Intelligence relative to the War between the U. S. and Mexico, arrived in England by the Cambria, on the 23rd ult., which produced a great sensation, and, considerable public sympathy was manifested in behalf of Mexico, as the weaker party.

The Corn Bill passed the House of Lords by a majority of 47. The announcement of the Queen had taken place and she became the mother of a daughter and both were doing well.

The Cotton Market was quiet, and but little doing; with no inclination to sell at lower rates. The prevailing opinion was that the news received in England would be favorable to holders. Three thousand bales had been taken on speculation. The sales of the week amounted to 26,656 bales.

The corn market was rather depressed, with slow sales to retail buyers. Sales of grain liquid. Latest quotation for consols for money 16. No sales on account. Exchequer bills 15 to 19 premium, a fall of 2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 29, 10 o'clock.—The English securities have been affected in a considerable degree by the news from America of a declaration of war by that country against Mexico. It is feared that it will have the effect of involving us in fresh difficulties with the United States, and that the Oregon dispute will now become a question of secondary interest compared with others that will in all probabilities arise from the hostilities of our transatlantic neighbors.

The favorable effect which it was anticipated would follow the large majority in the House of Lords on the second reading of the corn law bill quite nullified by this intelligence and notwithstanding the good position of the accounts, prices are about a half per cent. lower than they closed last night.

Consols were as follows: Money 96 1/2—fell to 92, and closed at 93. For the account 86 1/2 to 93. Three per cents, reduced, from 97 1/2 to 95; Three and a quarter per cents 97 1/2 to 97 1-8.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.—In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connell moved that the order of the 27th April, for the committee of Mr. W. S. O'Brain, be discharged, on the ground that the committee of selection, which had directed its attendance on a private bill committee, was not itself properly constituted.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Duke of Wellington moved an address to the Queen, congratulating her on the increase of her domestic happiness in the birth of another Princess, which was unanimously agreed to.

The discussion on the corn bill was then commenced, and was so important that we have reported it more fully than we are accustomed to do under this head.

The London Sun says nothing whatever can prevent the triumphant settlement of the corn bill.

The fate of the Irish coercion bill is sealed. Lord George Bentinck has declared that the great body of the agricultural members are opposed to its future progress.

ESCAPE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE FROM HAM.—On Monday last, the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years.—Having assumed the disguise of a workman he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to regain his freedom without any molestation from the battalion of Infantry that formed the garrison of the Castle, and he arrived safely in London, where we believe he is at present.

The Morning Herald says that the Prince escaped at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th and as the event was not discovered for 10 hours afterwards, he could easily have reached the Belgian frontiers only 20 leagues distant, long before the Telegraph itself could have been set to work. The papers say he embarked at St. Valery.

The King and Queen of France are expected to visit England early in July.

BRUSSELS, May 26th.—The Minister of the Interior has brought forward a law authorizing the importation of corn and provisions until December, free of duty.

All was quiet in Spain.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By an express extraordinary, which reached London, on the 20th inst., in anticipation of the mail, we have received advices from India and China. The dates are Calcutta, April 7th; Madras, 13th; Bombay the 15th; China, March 29th. The Bombay Times of April 15th has the following brief summary of the news:

The last fortnight has proved perfectly barren of intelligence. The commander in chief like the Governor general, has quitted the Punjab. The British garrison retains its position at Lahore, where the people are conducting themselves with propriety; but there seems a considerable amount of turbulence up and down throughout the country.

The new canionments were being arranged in the jullander doab, and their garrisons assigned to them. The Bombay troops had begun to arrive at Roro about the first week of April, and were to be distributed in the manner formerly described. The people in Western India were beginning to suffer from scarcity, mainly brought about by the deficiencies of last season's rains.

Arrival of the Steam ship Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lou, was telegraphed at Boston on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and arrived at her wharf at 1 1/2.

The news she brings is interesting and important. The English papers announce the important fact that Great Britain has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Pakenham has received instructions to that effect, from the British Government, by the Caledonia.

The Paris paper, La Presse, announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and other military harbors, to dispatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of war between the U. States and Mexico. On this subject, the same paper states that uneasiness exists in Paris.—The opposition prints are all on the side of America, and predict an early conquest of Mexico by the United States. The apprehension caused by the war of the United States with Mexico weighed on the Paris Money market on Monday.

The Cotton market has reduced again to a state of comparative quiet. There is no improvement in grain in the London market.—Flour was dull. Philadelphia Flour, under lock at Philadelphia, from 20s to 21s.

The sugar duties keep alive attention. Regarding the fate of the Ministry, the impression is, that Sir R. Peel is far in advance of his colleagues, and that he is anxious to apply to sugar the free trade principle, which has extended to corn.

The annual statement of exchequer is given comparing the national income with the expenditures of the current year. He anticipated a surplus of £2,200,000, but the increased expenditure in the navy and ordnance department this year only left a surplus of £776,000, of which £700,000 was derived from China.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived in England incognito—about to leave Florence—there to join his invalid father.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.

It would appear, from what O'Connell stated on Monday, that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion Bill when Parliament re-assembles, after the Whitsuntide holiday.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The warlike tidings per Cambria have tended to check shipments in some degree, and a few houses decline to ship in American bottoms, which has caused some little inquiry for British vessels. There is not, however, a single American ship in the port unfired—the amount of freight going forward is still limited, and in the absence of much demand for passenger ships, business must be considered dull.

[From the N. O. Delta.] Latest from the Pacific—Very important.

The following important intelligence has been communicated to us by our esteemed Pensacola correspondent.

PENSACOLA, June 5, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—Yesterday afternoon we were much surprised by the arrival of the steamer Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz. She left last Saturday, 30th ult., having on board Dr. W. M. Wood, United States navy, bearer of dispatches from the Pacific squadron; also Mr. Parrot, American consul at Mazatlan; and Mr. Dimond, our consul at Vera Cruz.—The dispatches are said to be of great importance. It is said that the situation of our squadron in relation to the English, who have increased their very considerably, is somewhat precarious. It is rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole coast; and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Com. Sloan's squadron is diminished by the return of Old Ironsides home, he will, no doubt, when joined by Capt. Stockton, give a good account of himself.

Dr. Wood left Mazatlan on the 30th April, made the journey to Vera Cruz in thirty days, after being detained five days on the road between San Blas and Mexico. He states that in travelling through the country, (not being known,) he had frequent opportunities of conversing with and hearing the Mexicans discuss the war. There were various opinions upon the subject—some in favor of carrying it out to any extent; others lukewarm and rather disposed against it. Those in power seemed to be most ardent for its continuance, for the purpose of retaining their offices. He learned the news of General Taylor's victories, and defeat of the Mexican army, before he reached the city of Mexico. The authorities, who had heard it, endeavored to keep it quiet and from the ears of the people. It is supposed that when generally known, it will not be received with much enthusiasm by gallant volunteers, and bring them into the field tied in pairs."

On the day of the sailing of the Mississippi, as she was getting up steam, the barque Eugenia, Briscoe, of New York, ran the blockade. The sloop of war Falmouth pursued her, firing at her without effect; she got into port safely, and exultingly displayed her flag. She is the same barque that ran the French blockade. She will have to run the gauntlet coming out, as every preparation is making to take her. There is another barque expected with powder; the squadron is keeping a good look out for her; she must have light heels to get in if they send the Somers after her.

Capt. Gregory had captured two Mexican vessels of little value, which he released and sent into port. In return for this civility, Gen. Bravo gave permission to two American vessels that he had detained, to depart, and wrote Capt. G. a complimentary letter, offering to do anything for him that he could, except furnishing him with supplies. The captain G. replied, thanking him, and stated that he was not in want of any; when he was, he would take them. The squadron had also taken two Spanish vessels. After putting prize crews on board, they were given up to the Spanish commodore, who appeared quite angry at having done so. [suppose he will get over his grief soon.]

The John Adams left this afternoon with dispatches and letters for the squadron below; she will relieve the Falmouth, which comes up here for supplies. The Cumberland (flag-ship) and Potomac will leave Monday or Tuesday, having nearly finished taking in their supplies of water and provisions. The Mississippi will follow as soon as she gets her coal in.—So the harbor will be left naked again until the arrival of the Falmouth. More anon.

The Delta has the following editorial comment upon the intelligence contained in the above letter:

THE NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—It will be seen by the letter of our Pensacola correspondent, that we may be brought into collision with the English government, upon another question than that of Oregon. The writer's conjectures upon the probable interference of the British fleet with ours, if we attempt the seizure of California, is more than probable.—About one-third of the amount of debt due by Mexico to Great Britain, was loaned by private individuals on a mortgage of the whole or part of California, and a full guarantee by their own government that their rights shall be protected from whatever point they may be assailed.—The available force of the British in the Pacific is somewhere about 400 guns.

GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A fire broke in the office of the Saratoga Sentinel at day-break on Monday morning, burning six buildings on Broadway, opposite the United States Hotel, in one of the most business parts of the town. The property in several of the buildings was saved, but the loss is supposed will still be very great. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. An attempt to set fire in the Sentinel office was made on Saturday evening, in consequence of which a watch was kept until 2 o'clock.

Inventory of Captured Property.

Report of a board of officers, composed of Capt. G. Morris, Capt. C. H. Larnard, and 1st Lieutenant B. Alvord, of the 4th infantry, convened at the camp of the 3d brigade on the 10th May, 1846, with orders to take an inventory of that portion of the property which was collected in that camp, captured from the Mexican army in the battle which occurred on the 9th May, 1846, about four miles north of Matamoros.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.— Six 6-pounder cannon—field pieces. Two 12 pounder cannon field pieces. Ammunition boxes for same, containing 49 rounds of 6-pounder cannonier fixed. Ammunition boxes with 7 rounds of cannonier for 12-pounders. Five boxes containing 40 rounds 12-pounder cannonier. 36 rounds of 6-pounder strap-shot fixed.

Lumber with mules and harness, belonging to the 8 field pieces. The bags of slow-match and priming tubes. 393 stands of small arms, as follows: 265 muskets with bayonets, } serviceable. 24 do without bayonets, } 18 senpetts, 78 muskets, broken parts, } unserviceable. 13 scoppets do do } 100 cartridge boxes. 155 600 rounds of musket ball cartridges. 18 lanes. 20 swords. 2 cavalry guidons.

ENTRENCHING TOOLS. 30 shovels. 10 pick-axes. 10 axes.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. About 500 mules. About 450 pack-saddles with trimmings. A large quantity of cadriar and mats for packing. 20 horses. 15 saddles. 3 spring wagons with harness. 3 ox carts with a pair of oxen to each.

Substance. 4 sacks of rice. 6 sacks of salt. 9 sacks of beans. 6 barrels of flour. 3 sacks of flour. 2 do of bread. 3 kegs of lard. 3 stones for pounding corn. 1 sack of pepper.

PERSONAL BAGGAGE OF OFFICERS. Portfolios, writing desks, canopy and other baggage of General Arista—package containing orders and official correspondence—one topographical sketch of route from Matamoros to Barita; and one plan of the position of the American forces opposite Matamoros, &c., &c. Personal baggage of Gen. La Vega, &c. One clothes-bag and roll of bedding, marked J. W. Martines. 4 mess-chests. 7 rolls of bedding—officers' baggage. 2 canopy frames. One chest apparently belonging to a staff officer, containing "Order book of division of the north," diary of events, maps, &c.

(signed) FRANCIS ZEGURA, &c. MISCELLANEOUS. 16 sacks of corn. 1 anvil. 1 blacksmith's vice. 1 bar of iron. 1 bag of iron axle-trees—containing two sets. 1 bag of mallets. 1 box blacksmith's tools. 2 boxes containing carpenter tools. 2 bags of fellos and spokes. 1 bag containing jars of tar. Two large boxes of hand instruments—one containing also 18 uniforms coats for musicians. 2 brass drums. 16 common drums. 3 water casks. 1 large copper cauldron. 10 large iron camp-kettles. 12 large tin camp kettles. 7 iron pots. 1 medicine chest. 3 bundles of cot-frames and cots—hospital furniture. 1 chest, containing officers' baggage, and 95 dollars in silver—owner not known.

The Board in making their report have to add, that the inventory is very imperfect in consequence of the constant additions made throughout the day, and brought into camp and deposited, after the property had been counted by the board.

GOVERNEUR MORIS, Capt. 4th infantry. C. H. LARNARD, Capt. 4th infantry. BENI. ALVORD, 1st Lieut. 4th infantry.

THE MORMONS.—The Hancock Navajo Eagle of the 5th says:—If we are not very much deceived by appearances, we think we may now safely congratulate the people of Illinois upon a restoration of tranquility, and the prospect of permanent peace in Hancock county. The limited number of Mormons left in this county continue their preparations for departure. One hundred and forty-six teams have crossed the river at this place since the date of last week's report, and a large number have been ferried over at Fort Madison. Many are leaving in steam boats, and as far as we can judge by observation, the number of Mormons who depart by this conveyance about equals that of the new settlers who arrive. We perceive that most of those who now cross the river with their teams, pass directly forward for their destination.—With two or three exceptions, the camps on the Iowa side have disappeared, and we understand that the road to the Des Moines river is literally thronged with waggons and cattle. At the rates they now move, it will take them near a year to reach the Pacific.

THE BASIS OF THE TREATY.—The National Intelligence says, it is understood that the general basis of the proposition made by the British Government is to make the 49th parallel of latitude the boundary between the territories of the two countries, from the point on that parallel where the present boundary now terminates to the middle of the sound or channel which divides Vancouver's Island from the Continent, and thence along the middle of that channel, and so Southwardly and Westwardly through the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific. The navigation of this Sound or Bay to be open to both parties; and the navigation of the Columbia river, up the main stream and up its north branch, to the 49th parallel of latitude to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects trading with that Company. On the whole, as we understand it, England has assented to terms not quite so favorable to her as were offered in Mr. Gallatin's proposition of 1827.

Funds for Carrying on the War with Mexico.—The President's Message.

To the Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., I communicate herewith estimates prepared by the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expense of conducting the existing war with Mexico, during the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year. I communicate, also, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon these estimates, containing recommendations of measures for raising the additional means required. It is probable that the actual expense incurred during the period specified may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a larger number of troops than have yet been called to the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any possible deficiency, the estimates have been made at the largest amount which any state of the service may require.

It will be perceived from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable portion of the additional amount required may be raised by a modification of the rates of duty imposed by the existing tariff laws. The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, which the quantity and amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles which they are imposed would be imported; and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the treasury from this source. By imposing revenue duties on many articles now permitted to be imported free of duty, and by regulating the rates within the revenue standard upon others, a large additional revenue will be collected. Independently of the high considerations which induce me, in my annual message, to recommend a modification and reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the act of the act of 1842 as being not only proper in reference to a state of peace, but just to all the great interests of the country, the necessity of such modification and reduction as a war measure must now be manifest. The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. It may be obtained, to a great extent, by reducing the prohibitory and highly protective duties imposed by the existing laws to revenue rates; by imposing revenue duties on the free list; and by modifying the rates of duty on other articles.

The modifications recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last, were adapted to a state of peace, and the additional duties now suggested by him, are with a view strictly to raise revenue as a measure. At the conclusion of the war these duties may and should be abolished, and reduced to lower rates.

It is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary, the reductions proposed would increase that trade, and augment the revenue derived from it.

When the country is in a state of war, no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the treasury; for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to guard against such an event, it is recommended that contingent authority be given in issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount, reimbursable at an early day. Should no occasion arise to exercise the power, such it may be important that the authority should exist should there be a necessity for it.

It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes or excise; the measures recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as it is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do justice, we shall be prepared to sheath the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

Generals Gaines, Scott, and Taylor.

The fate and fortunes of men hang upon the changes of an hour. One misstep has often brought revolution, bloodshed and anarchy upon an empire, and trampled crowned heads and men of popularity and worth under foot, and one great and good action has not less often elevated others from obscurity, and placed them in prominent place before their countrymen. If one would undertake to guide the current of popular opinion, he employs himself at a task, for which few, very few, have ever been adequate, and in the history of nations, the instances are rare, whose men, however popular, had respected at some year in their lives, and whatever they may have done to elevate the character of their country, have succeeded passing through life upon the pinnacle of fame, without a totter and a fall. To the patriotism and bravery of Gen. Gaines is the American Union much indebted, and even now at home, the halo of glory lasts, but, like a clouded sun, its rays have been withdrawn from the distance, and only brighten the narrow circle of his own State. His weakness and vanity have been apparent to remain unnoticed by the Government, and whilst the American people would be willing to pardon the senility of his second childhood, so soon arrived, they cannot consent to hazard the fortunes and glory of the nation in his hands. Still let us bury his errors with charity, for his own sake, for the sake of his yet unfaded laurels, and for the honor of the country.

And, it is possible that the gallant Scott, who was the fearless leader of the Army in the last war; who, like a giant, rode into the battle, charged upon the enemy, and triumphed upon the British battle ground in the success of American arms, rendered glorious by his valor and heroism should now so far forget himself and the country, in his wild Putnam leap to the Presidency, as to wash from the war-horn, when the government tendered him the command, to pick a contemptible quarrel with the President! Shame!—shame! The etiquette of war, whose fashion is rougher than the secretary's serotique, would have suited his reputation better than his unhandsome and awkward etiquette of correspondence with President Polk. He appears to be very much afraid of being shot behind as well as before, and balancing between hope and this fear, he has endeavored to make a truce with the government, against being shot behind, and being shot before, in the war with the Mexicans. But President Polk is not disposed to gratify Gen. Scott's inordinate curiosity, or learn whether he may be safe without revenge!