

LATER FROM THE ARMY.  
OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE.

Saturday, Aug. 1, 1846—10, A.M.  
The brig Empress arrived at the Barracks this morning, seven days from Brazos Santiago, with Capt. [Gen.] Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers, who have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out of service according to instructions from the War Department. Six other companies from Alabama, all the Louisiana Volunteers out of service by the same authority. Col. Peyton and Featherston's Regiments are not recognized by the Department as being in the service at all.

When the Empress left, most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo where it is probable all are by this time. Lieut. Gen. Taylor has been detained on account of the withdrawal of so many volunteers from the army, to make new arrangements regarding the disposition of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo. The Texas troops were about taking up their march for Mier.

Several fine artillery companies had arrived from the seaboard before the Empress left.

Gen. Smith had proceeded with the 3d and 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry up to Camargo, commencing with his rank as Col. in the army. It will be recollected that Gen. Smith has been appointed Col. in the new Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and it is upon his commission as such that he now acts.

Gov. Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest date; very little hope, if any, was entertained of his recovery.

No news had been received of the whereabouts of the Mexican army. Letters had been received at Matamoras from the City of Mexico, which stated that Paredes was to leave that city to join the army. The 20th ultimo was the day assigned by these letters for his departure for the seat of war.

Brig. Gen. Hamer was to be left in command at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by artillery.

More extensive hospitals had been ordered to be erected at Point Isabel for the accommodation of a large number of sick.

Monterey.—The Matamoras Revillentions one incident connected with the history of Monterey, in Nuevo Leon which is not generally known. The streets of that city were paved by American prisoners, taken by the forces of Gen. Arredondo from Mina's unfortunate expedition of 1816, and cemented with their blood. These men, who had nobly periled their lives to obtain the independence of Mexico, were taken prisoners, and after being kept at hard labor in the streets of Monterey for months, were taken out and shot by order of the government. There is but one survivor of the expedition, the senior proprietor of the Revilla, from which we obtain the fact.

Senator Semple, of Illinois, says the correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, is to be appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, on the arrival of the proper time for making said appointment, which will be after the enactment of the law for the establishment thereof of a Territorial Government.

Steamer Randal Sunk.—Loss of Government Stores.—The steamer Randal, Capt. Douglas, bound from St. Louis to Fort-Lavenworth, with a cargo of about sixty tons of Government stores and several smaller lots of freight, struck a snag when seven miles above Booneville, and just at the mouth of Lemire river, and sunk almost immediately to within six fathoms of her boiler deck. The boat and cargo, it is thought will prove a total loss; the latter being mostly for government, was, of course, insured.

Mistake.—A man at Dover, N. Y. was recently seized by an apothecary with a glass full of tartaric acid wine. It was only by mere chance that his life was saved.

The New Tariff.—The New Mills

The stockholders of the Globe and Ocean Mills meet to-morrow, to take measures for the increase of their capital stock, so as to put the mills into immediate operation. These mills have now received and set up nearly all their machinery, and in a few weeks will be prepared for the manufacture of cloth the size of the mills having been made larger than was originally designed; in consequence of this fact, and the necessity at the present time of providing some working capital besides that invested in buildings and machinery, an increase of capital is requisite.

We have made some inquiry as to the competition which these mills will encounter from the English manufacture under the new tariff, and find that the goods they will manufacture cost within a small fraction as much to England as they do here. The English manufactures work in a portion of East India cotton, which cost only half as much as American cotton, and by this means sometimes undersell us in such fabrics; but the quality of the cloth in these cases is so inferior that even the Chinese and Brazilians prefer to pay the enhanced price of American goods, except when they are deceived by the imitation of American goods, which some of the Englishmen adopt.

With a fairly levied 25 per cent. duty we believe these mills will do a better business than the navigation interest generally, especially as the domestic competition will probably be much lessened for several years to come. The machinery has all the latest improvements, and intelligent and experienced agents have been appointed to superintend the manufacture.

It may confidently be affirmed that under good management these mills cannot be prostrated unless all the great agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country are first ruined, so that the people cannot afford to purchase their goods, and even then they may be saved, for should that time ever arrive, the price of labor will be so low that the loom and the spindle here can compete with England in the supply of the numerous nations with whom cotton cloths are rapidly becoming more and more in use.—Newburyport Herald, August 5.

PRESIDENT POLK'S FIRST VETO.

The President has vetoed the river and harbor bill passed by Congress, appropriating between one and two millions of dollars to the improvement of rivers, harbors, &c. This President withholds his signature on constitutional grounds. There are other strong objections to heavy expenditures at the time out of the United States Treasury.

Under the tariff bill just passed, all such appropriations must be arrested, for no other reason than for the want of public funds to expend in that way—all money that now comes into the Treasury will be wanted for other uses, and while Mr. Polk's views in relation to the tariff are sustained, we trust that President Polk's views, in relation to improvements by the General Government will likewise prevail. President Polk, like Gen. Jackson, mistaken his position against any such appropriations during his administration, and we trust he will adhere to it as firmly as did the majority in both Houses of Congress, in favor of a mere revenue tariff. If we are to have light duties and a cheap government, let us have it in good faith—without the creation of a national debt by unprincipled congressional log-rollers. The further erection of rolling mills, anthracite furnaces, and other improvements; have been arrested for the present, by the action of Congress—by this fearless act of the President, the proposed improvements by the General Government have likewise been arrested. We will endeavor to give the President's Veto Message in the next Intelligence.—Diana de Intelligence.

A Millionaire for California.—We hear that among the privates of Capt. Semple's regiment for California, are several young men of splendid fortunes. One of them is the proprietor of a large property in the interior of New York, and has had the chance to have charged the battery, only it was the lucky one in getting the order. After the old man gave the order to obtain commissions, but failing in that endeavor, where we met Polk, he then they enlisted as privates.—New York Sun.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

It is a well-known fact, that, with a single honorable exception, every Democratic representative in Congress from Pennsylvania voted in favor of the tariff of 1842. This course was dictated alike by public duty and their instructions, and we have reason to know that, but for their sacred regard to the latter, they could have secured concessions of paramount importance to our State interests. The opinions of the Legislature were, however, couched in phraseology too plain to be mistaken, and deeming them obligatory, our representatives implicitly obeyed them. In this they have deserved, and received, the plaudits of all honorable men.

Well, now, many of these gentlemen—we mean, (not to be misunderstood,) many of the Democratic portion of the Pennsylvania delegation—with, at the coming election, candidates for re-election. What then? Will our exclusive Whig Tariff friends, pur excellence, honor any one of these distinguished Democrats with their suffrages? They have done all that could be expected of them to sustain the Tariff of 1842, as it was, and have only been prevented from securing important concessions to the Iron and Coal interests, by their ill-considered instructions, and now, when they submit an account of their stewardship, we shall see whether the Whig Tariffites are ready to cheer and sustain them. They allege that the Tariff question is the Astor's rod, levelling, swallowing, and digesting all the minor ones, and, if they are sincere in this assertion, they cannot escape supporting those who have been found faithful in the hour of trial. Will they do it, or will they give the lie to their professions? We shall see.—Pennsylvaniaian.

A wealthy gentleman of New York distinguished for his voluntary benevolence, includes amongst his liberal donations (few of which meet the public eye) \$35,000 for the erection of a library building for the Princeton Theological Seminary; \$5,300 to stereotype one work for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and \$1,000 for another; \$15,000 for one Mission Church in New York, and several ten thousands towards others; \$2,000 for one missionary contribution, &c. The gentleman who thinks that charity begins at home, and his largesse is mostly bestowed on domestic objects. So he makes a paper as well as a generous use of his wealth.—Boston Transcript.

What an monstrous, inconceivably crooked river must be the Rio del Norte! An officer, who succeeded it with the advance of Gen. Taylor's forces as far as Camargo writes—"I think more than one prison had a hand in making this river. From appearance, it has been done by a committee of rascals, horse-stealers and spongers, each going on his own hook. Signs sometimes running across rivers, and some horns twisting into both, and the result of their prodigious—the river as it now is—looks like a double bow-knot which sailors make to fasten the ends of a gull's rope."

Women's Love of Flowers.—In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form messages of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes were opened by a sense of the beautiful—a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Those who have travelled in the country, can testify that a rose tree under the window, a honey suckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to the traveller. The hand which cultivates flowers, is not closed against the application of the poor, or the wants of the stranger.

Capt. May's Account of his Charge.—The New Orleans Bee contains the following characteristic account from Captain May of his famous charge of the Mexican battery.

Having had the pleasure of a long conversation with Captain May we finally asked him to give us a description of his charge that we might get at the exact particulars. The gallant Captain turned a bright blue beard evidently somewhat confused and after considerable hesitation said: "Why you see, the fact is, my boys would have given their lives to have had the chance to have charged the battery, only it was the lucky one in getting the order. After the old man gave the order I went down the road, my men following in that order, where we met Polk, he then they enlisted as privates.—New York Sun."

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.  
Removal.  
The Office of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT has been removed into the new Brick Building, South side of Main-street, a few doors below Market.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,' and accept all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agencies in Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street. New York "160 Nassau-street. Boston "19 State-street. Baltimore S. E. cor. Ball and Calvert-sts. Merchants-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper as it is the only one published at the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED!

The Whig organ newspaper for this county—the Danville Democrat—indicates the determination of that party, not to vote in favor of the re-election of any Democratic Congressman, from this State, who has voted against the modification of the Tariff act of 1842. The proposition of Oliver Oldschool through the U. S. Gazette in that effect, is denounced, or at least its policy denied. It is clear that the Whigs are for PARTY first and always. A correspondent in the Danville Democrat, gives us a reason for not supporting the reelection of the Congressman from this district, that he does not make speeches, as well as some and goes on to reiterate, in behalf of all who are truly Whigs' the proposition of Oldschool. The Editor of the Democrat gives his sanction to the article of his correspondent, in the following language: "We refer to a communication of a true Whig" in another column, fully endorsing his sentiments as to the course the Whigs of this District ought to take in regard to the Congressional Election next fall, and then quotes an article from the Wilkes-Barre Advertiser in support of the same course of policy. All this is just as we expected. We are not astonished or indignant.

We have all along asserted, that the Whig leaders in this region were actuated by a pure spirit of partisanship, in their course relative to the Tariff. Here is the proof of our assertion! We have not causelessly made the accusation; it is established beyond denial or equivocation.—But what is well calculated to astonish one, is, that the Editor of the Democrat, in another article, is the same number of his paper, makes an explicit appeal to our Democratic Whig friends, to join with the Whig efforts to repeal the tariff of 1842; and "show the reward of a stain made prosperous and flourishing through our exertions and persevering efforts." The motto of the Editor appears to be this: "we, the Whigs, will descend to receive you poor Democrats into our ranks as a special favor if you desire it; but as our party interests are of more consequence than any thing else, we must respectfully decline the support of any man for Congress who will not swallow all our federal measures along with the tariff."—We will only add, as relating to this subject, an extract from an editorial article in the Danville Democrat July 24, 1846. It is as follows: "The tariff bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives. The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, both Whigs and Democrats, manfully against the repeal of the present act, and a number of them have made able speeches on the subject."

We are glad to observe the indications of harmony among the Democracy of this country. There are no causes for division and the desperate onslaughts of Federalism, do but knit more firmly together the party of principle. The violence of the opposing party will be quiet inoperative for mischief. We recollect the various names it has assumed and the varied phases of attack it has adopted within the last 20 years. It can neither hide its history nor disguise its present objects. Its history is one continual series of charges—of shifting attacks; its present purpose is the acquisition of power and place. Its craft and its open violence, have heretofore been disregarded and they will be again—for the Democracy of Columbia are neither to be frightened nor coerced to an abandonment of the principles of their faith.

The Divorce of Pennsylvania from Massachusetts.

One of the most important features of the American system—(we use this expression in its correct sense)—is, the entire separation of the Government from religious establishments. The state and the church are wisely separated from each other; and this I say, we know, was a subject, of referring to matters. The sects into which religious sentiment in the Union is ranged, stand divorced, from the Government, and take, as such, no part in conducting it, nor are they specially the recipients of its favors any more than any other sect or control. May this divorce of Church and State, be enduring.

Some years before the charter of the second Bank of the United States expired, a struggle, fierce and protracted commenced between it and the administration of the Government to which it owed its creation. The character and results of that struggle are known to all. It was then; with that bold and vigorous patriotism that distinguished President Jackson and his immediate successor, that an entire divorce of the Government from Banks, was proclaimed. That just measure of policy has since been upheld, through good and through evil report, by the party of progress and principle, and the recent passage of an act establishing a constitutional Treasury, affords a cause for congratulation and pride. Substantially, so far as the General Government is concerned, a sound and unfluctuating currency is secured. The divorce of Bank and State; a measure that has struggled with fierce opposition and unnumbered obliquity, is established, we trust, as a permanent feature of our national policy.

We now propose another Divorce; more humble in its character, and local in its application but we think equally important with either of the foregoing in its influence upon the interest and destiny of our own State. We propose, THE DIVORCE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM MASSACHUSETTS! the release of the land of Penna from the thralldom of Puritan politics and the curse of Puritan friendship. What have we ever reaped from this unwarlike connection, but injury and insult? The result of our foolish partnership with Massachusetts on the Tariff, may be summed up, in the fact, that we are smitten with thirty per cent duties on iron and coal; and are bereft of sympathy from abroad under the influence! In the recent adjustment of the Tariff, we were offered ten to twenty per cent higher duties upon our state productions than were given, and even specified duties, on condition of agreeing to the modification of other portions of the act of '42 especially affecting us. But, not even the increase of duties upon iron and woolen goods, that she would have sacrificed herself for the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania! For our part, we protest against any further extension of this State with the selfishness and obsequiousness of the West. It is a connection that can only breed pure mischief, and should be severed pure unminuted, crushed to wa. It has already smitten down the duties upon our productions, and can only hereafter defeat our efforts to increase them.

THE WARE HOUSING BILL.

The Whig prints are out in full cry against the new Ware-House bill; denouncing it as an Administration measure most destructive to the interests of the country. They had better tell their readers, that this bill, on its passage in the Senate, received the votes of DANIEL WEBSTER of Massachusetts, WILLIAM S. ARCHER of Virginia, and JOHN M. BRANNON of Georgia, all leading Whigs in the Senate, and high in favor with their party.

THE SECOND VETO.

The President has vetoed the French Spoliation Bill, and thus defeated an outcry by the Government of five millions of dollars. These claims are about fifty years old, and received the favorable action of Congress, for the first time, at the present session.—Those who wish to understand the ground of objection to the claims can refer to the speech of Senator Dix of New York, as published in the Congressional Globe, in which the subject is treated with ability and candor.

FRUITS OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

From a statement prepared for Congress by the Department of State, it appears that 29,291 persons have already been discharged from the payment of their debts, under the Bankrupt law and there are 4,468 applications still pending. Only 760 applications, in all, have been refused by the courts.

The whole amount of debts returned as owing by Bankrupts, so far, is \$410,934,415; and the whole amount of property surrendered only, \$43,057,307. So that twenty eight thousand, two hundred and ninety one gentlemen, were in debt four hundred millions of dollars more than they were able to pay! and all this immense sum has been wiped out by the Bankrupt Law. The mere costs of proceedings in these cases, is over half a million of dollars, being \$502,322!—We have here the result of one Whig measure; in the sparing out of four hundred millions of dollars from the debtor account of the gorgeous credit system. Add to this one hundred millions for debts on applications, undetermined, debts unreturned, costs, and accessories, and we have five hundred million of dollars, a sum sufficient to pay the debts of all the states and support the General Government for years. In these facts we have too, one other noble result of the Election in 1840. Here were more than thirty thousand bankrupts, deeply and directly interested in the success of the Whig party. They felt no doubt a fierce zeal, and labored ardently to transfer the reins of Government into the hands of Federalism. And they received their reward in the Bankrupt act, which Mr. Clay administered, a link in the chain of Whig measures; and which he labored successfully to pass at the extra session in 1841.

And for whom was this measure intended? Not for the small trader, nor for the unfortunate tradesman. For these the State insolvency laws were sufficient. It was intended for speculators, the very class upon whom collection laws should be most stringent and unyielding. The dealers in fancy stocks, the operators in speculative banks, the children of financial rapidity in general were the recipients of its benefits. Over one million of millions, according to the official statement, have been freed by this law: from just obligations to whom the spendthrift and spendthrift have been forever released, and prepared to run a new and unfeared career of extravagance and fraud.

Our neighbor of the Danville Democrat denounces the late re-establishing the constitutional Treasury. He must certainly be ignorant of its character and operation, or hypocritical in his advocacy of protection. For the direct and natural result of the independent Treasury system, is to give force and effect to protective duties. Neither expediency nor declamation, can better show this evident truth. In times of speculation—in an expanded currency—protective duties become unproductive and useless. A state of inflated paper currency, invites excessive importation; for swollen prices, consequent upon such a state, allow the importer to pay the duty and still sell at a profit. Further, by reason of speculation, is the currency of the constitution, we secure a circulating medium, that is comparatively unfluctuating in amount, and as a consequence, prices are steady and sure. We avoid expansions and contractions to trade—the gambling of speculation and the hand-to-hand trade that follows, from the alternations between financial prosperity and prostration, and printing depression. Steady prices should be a darling object with all producing industry; but without an inflexible currency it is impossible to secure them.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was elected, upon the 8th ballot, speaker pro tem of the Senate of the United States.

Both houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last until the first Monday of December next, the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for negotiating a peace with Mexico was debated in the Senate, by Mr. Davis, Whig from Massachusetts, speaking upon the subject, for that express purpose until the hour of adjournment. As it was evident that he was countenanced in his course, by the Whig senators, the responsibility of the continuance of the war with Mexico rests upon their shoulders.

Several State Elections in the South and West, have taken place within a few days past. We have not, however received sufficient returns from any of them by which we can arrive at the result.

Minister to Russia.—It is rumored that R. L. Ingersoll is to receive the appointment of Minister to Russia.