

obtained and taken to the Rio Grande, though raw and untrained, by the first of September next. Can two-thirds, or even a half, of the volunteer horse be got to that river much before that time? I greatly doubt the possibility—without the shadow of doubt about the patriotism or zeal of the citizens who have been specially called upon. The foot volunteers, aided by water transportation, (believed to be impossible with the horse,) may, probably, reach all the points for commencing operations a week or two earlier. But it is a necessary element to success (and two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the Mexican army are understood to be in the saddle,) what utility would there be in forcing the foot much ahead of the horse? This ought to be a matter of arrangement, left to the commander of the specially army, as information may open to him in his progress to the Mexican frontier, near the heads of columns, or within easy corresponding distance with most of them. The particular question here then recurs: Can the horse regiment from Kentucky, (the most distant from Mexico,) or that from Tennessee (say 19 days nearer) reach the Rio Grande (by land) be it remembered) such before the day (1st September,) before mentioned? I have learned personally from the zealous and intelligent Adjutant General (Dudley) of Kentucky, that that most distant horse regiment cannot be assembled (say) at Frankfort on the Bowling-green, earlier than the latter part of June.

Thence it will probably be obliged to march via Memphis, Fulton, on the Red river, San Antonio de Bezar, &c., a line of some 1,200 miles. The routes of the Tennessee, Arkansas, & Mississippi horse will be respectively, say 400, 600, & 700 miles shorter, but even the middle or Tennessee horse regiment, cannot, allowing not a day for instruction at its rendezvous, or on the route, reach the Rio Grande, before (according to all computations we can make here) the middle of August.

I think, considering that we cannot hope to have more than 800 regular cavalry on the lower Rio Grande, no commander would be willing to enter Mexico without both the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments of horse, and all that have been called from points nearer to the field of expected operations. I may now state a fact which seems to be conclusive as to the period best for taking up lines of operations from and beyond the lower Rio Grande.

All the information that can be obtained here represents that the rainy season on, and south of the Rio Grande, begins about June, and terminates about the 1st of September; that during that season, the hoofs of the horse and the mule becomes softened (though shod) and diseased, so as to disable the animal for travel and work.—Again: It is at the end of the rainy season, and for some weeks later, that in the northern provinces of Mexico, men and horses would have the best chance to obtain drinking water; the horses the best grazing, and the commissaries the best beef and mutton for men.

But another reason has been mentioned why I should leave the preliminary work to be done here, and abandon the twelve-months volunteers to find their way as they may to the Mexican frontier—viz: the number of patriotic Louisianians who have poured, and are pouring in, upon Brevet Brigadier General Taylor, at Point Isabel, or opposite to Matamoros.

Those meritorious volunteers can, under the circumstances, have legally engaged for three months only: They could have no knowledge of the volunteer act of May 18, 1846, without which no enrollment for more than three months would be binding upon them. And that term, without a formal re-enrollment, under the recent act, for the longer period, not an officer or a man could be legally held to service or tried for any offence whatever. They evidently hastened to the scene of danger to succour our little army there; to save it from what they no doubt deemed probable surrender or destruction. Many of the Louisianians may be ready to become twelve months volunteers, and to be legally organized as such. As three months men they could hardly, even in the absence of hostile forces, march to Monterey, before becoming entitled to (no doubt) an honorable discharge. Before the time for that discharge, it may certainly be well—if numbers of them do not volunteer under the recent act—to send the quotas of foot, called for from the lower Mississippi, to aid General Taylor in defending his positions, and perhaps taking new ones on the opposite side of the Rio Grande: But for the conquest of a peace, by regular, incessant, and forward movements, the basis of our calculations here (as to numbers) must be altogether extravagant, if a much larger army, including that in position, and one very differently composed, (in horse and foot,) be not necessary. It was to command such larger army that I understood myself as likely to be sent to the Mexican frontier, as it is always unjust to a junior general who has done well, to supersede him by a general of higher rank, without sending with the latter corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhappy instrument of wounding the honorable pride of the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to supersede him under different circumstances.

However, the foregoing suggestions (hastily thrown together) may be viewed, I have deemed it due more to the country than my humble self, that I should present them, and await the wishes or the orders of the President.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon W. L. MARCY, Sec'y War.

In reply to the above, Secretary Marcy concludes an able letter in the following strain: It puts a proper estimate upon Gen. Scott's soldier-like communication, and will satisfy the people of the propriety of the President dispensing with his services upon the Rio Grande. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give more of these letters.—Dem. Union.

"I did not deem it improper, indeed I considered it a matter of duty, to communicate to the general, to whom the President had freely confided the management of the war, his views and expectations upon this point. That this communication, made in the manner it was, should not have been kindly received, is surprising to me; but vastly more so is the fact, that it should be made the basis of the most offensive imputations against the Executive Government, which had voluntarily selected you to conduct our army, and determined to put at your disposal the simplest means it could command to insure victory; and to bring the war to a successful and speedy termination.

"It was also a matter of unfeigned surprise to me that you should have attributed to the President the intention of opening a fire upon your rear, while a fire was opened upon you from the enemy. On what foundation could such an assumption rest? Had not the President, in a frank and friendly spirit, just intrusted you with a command on which the glory and interest of the country depended, to say nothing of the success of his own administration? How could you, under these circumstances, arrest your labors of preparation, and suffer your energies to be crippled, for the purpose of indulging in illiberal imputations against the man who had just bestowed upon you the highest mark of his confidence?

"Entertaining, as it is most evident you do, the opinion that such are the motives and designs of the Executive towards you, and declaring it to be your explicit meaning that 'you do not desire to place yourself in the most perilous of all positions—a fire upon your rear from Washington and the fire in front from the Mexicans,' and so entertaining them entirely without cause, or even the shadow of justification, the President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. He would probably misunderstand the object you had in view in writing your letter, and disappoint your expectations, if he did not believe it was intended to effect a change of his purpose in this respect. I am, therefore, directed by him to say that you will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts to making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding General, &c."

Terrible Calamity!

The following deplorable accident reminds us of the destruction of the Richmond theatre, on the night of the 26th of December, 1811, in which we were near falling a victim to the flames. Eighty odd perished on that occasion; among whom were the governor of the State, the president of the Bank of Virginia, and some of the brightest and bravest of the city.—Words are inadequate to describe the horrors of that night, and the deep grief in which it wrapt the city.—Wash. Union.

From the New York Sun—extra.

APPALING CALAMITY IN QUEBEC!

One Hundred Lives Lost—Destructive Fire—Forty six Bodies found!

From the Quebec Mercury, June 13

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Louis street, (formerly the riding school,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his chemical dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a camphine lamp was upset 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.

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

By our side was one brother striving 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 faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at this time were above and around us; but human aid was of no avail—in five minutes from the time of 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 dread conflagrations 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 betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes indulge the deepest lamentation.—Who has fallen upon many for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

[Here follows a list of the victims.]

From Europe.

Steam ship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott was telegraphed at Boston on the 18th, bringing English dates to the 3d instant, and Paris to the 30th ult.

The Cotton Market has been reduced again to a state of comparative quiet.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.

England 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 Overland Mail of May 1st, reached London on the 2d. It possesses no political, and little interest. The seeds of another Sikh controversy were sown at the termination of the late war.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr. Hume asked whether the Government had been officially informed that the President of the United States had received directions from Congress, to give notice to this country of their intention to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, and whether that notice had been given.

Sir Robert Peel—I can have no objections to answer the question the honorable gentleman has put to me, by stating that the American President has given to her Majesty's Government the formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing convention, that termination to take place at the end of the year, and in doing so the President has adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of the Legislature of the United States, that the notice was given with the view of leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries on this subject.—"Hear! hear!"

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

It would seem 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 holidays.

From the Cape of Good Hope we learn that the Kafirs have been giving some uneasiness to the provincial government.—The forbearance which has been shown to these semi-savages has been cruel to themselves. As in New Zealand, so at the Cape, a morbid philanthropy has proved the worst policy. The Sanzardo recipe would have proved a more effectual cure for the disorders which have so long prevailed in both colonies.

A recent letter from China says that the Chinese don't like French wines, except it be the sweeter sorts. They prefer the imitation champagne which the Americans send them to the real champagne of France; and they take large quantities of cherry brandy from the Americans and the Dutch.

A Marseilles house had considerable success in an attempt to sell its cotton twists in Syria, in competition with those of England.

FRANCE.—Paris, May 29.—The principal and indeed the exclusive topic of conversation at this moment, is the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from the Chateau of Ham, where he had been confined five years nine months and twenty days, under a sentence of imprisonment for life for his absurd attempt at a revolution. On Monday morning last a number of workmen were employed in making some repairs near his apartment. The prince contrived to get possession of the dress of one of the men. He immediately put it on, stuck false moustaches on his lips, a cap on his head and sauntered deliberately out of the fortress, without being recognized by any of the keepers or soldiers. The general commanding the prison called early in the morning, pursuant to custom to see the prince. His medical attendant, a prisoner like himself, said that he was very ill and could not be seen. At a later hour the general again called, and received the same answer, but as he saw a figure lying in the prince's bed, with a pocket handkerchief round his head for a night cap (the French fashion,) he conceived no suspicion. At six o'clock, however, he paid a third visit, and this time insisted

on speaking to the prince. "Enter!" said the doctor, throwing open the door. "Enter—the prince has gone off, and is by this time far away!" The mortification of the poor general may be easily imagined. A strict search was set on foot, but without success. The prince succeeded in gaining the coast, and set sail for England, where he arrived on Tuesday morning. He would reach London the same evening, where, no doubt, he will remain for a long time to come, in peace and quietness. I rejoice at his escape, although I entertain no sympathy with his ambitious projects. It is a pity that the government did not set him at liberty two or three years ago.—By keeping him locked up they made him appear a personage of far greater political importance than he really is.

Notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of tonnage, the Paris paper, La Presse, announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbors, to despatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico. On this subject, the same paper states that much 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 heavily on the money market.

The closing scene in the French Chamber of Deputies shows that M. Thiers has lost none of his pugnaciousness. He had a smart tilt with his great rival, M. Guizot, in which the calm philosophy of the first Minister was more than a match for the fiery little historian of the Consulate.

PORTUGAL has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the Ministry. It appears, for the Portuguese, to have been a more than an ordinarily energetic affair.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, May 22, remarks, "I regret to say that the cholera is making rapid strides towards this city from whence, no doubt, it will in time make its way to western Europe."

The commercial treaty between Russia and Turkey, which has been so long in preparation, was signed on the 30th April.

From Caucasus the news is not important.

BERLIN, May 26.—Austria, Prussia, and Russia are apprehensive of another outbreak in Cracow, to be set on foot by the Polish emigrants in France, England and Belgium. The three powers have taken measures of precaution. At Warsaw several arrests have been made. Austria has made use of the assistance of the press, by liberally remunerating them for their recent exertions.

The Chambers of Hanover have rejected a new law of great severity towards the press. They have also declared that there is no objection to admitting Jews to civil rights and to certain privileges.

SPAIN, Madrid, May 28.—Our Government has withdrawn from the United States the right to depose at Mahon the combustibles, provisions and effects necessary for its Mediterranean squadron.—The inhabitants of Mahon are very discontented with the measure.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government had offered the hand of Queen Isabella to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, through the Queen of Portugal, but the courtiers on the authority of the Ministry, denied the truth of the statement.—M. Isturitz, however, declared that he would consent that her Majesty might marry whom she pleased with one exception—Count Trappani.

IRELAND.—The crown has served notice on Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the Dublin Nation, that the prosecution for sedition, founded upon an article that appeared in that journal several months ago, on the use of railways as military roads in Ireland is to be brought to trial on Saturday, the 13th inst., before the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle of Thursday last says:—"The use of Indian meal has now become quite general throughout the country, and the people prefer it to the potato, the enormous price of which, for some months past, had placed it beyond the reach of the laboring classes. One good effect of this change of food in the humbler classes is a reduction in the price of potatoes, both for seed and for immediate consumption."

THE NATIONAL JUBILEE of the Sons of Temperance, in New York on Tuesday, was from all accounts, a grand affair, and worthy of the great and noble cause in which they are engaged. Nearly every State in the Union was represented on the occasion. "The streets," says the Globe, "were crowded during the day by 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 fullest streams of the purest Corth. At noon a national salute was fired from the Battery." Col. Thos. B. Florence, of this city, was the Marshal-in-Chief of the day.

Philadelphia paper.

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 resulted in the death of the second, which occurred on Saturday evening last, at Palmyra. About 8 o'clock, George W. Buckner, Esq. met Joseph 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 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 through the latter's heart. He expired immediately. Buckner died yesterday morning.

Mr. Buckner was the circuit attorney for the district, residing at Bowling Green, and Mr. Glover, a student at law in Palmyra.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Washington Union of a late date, in introducing an article from the New Orleans Picayune, in relation to future movements against Mexico 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 onward for Monterey—not, of course, the Monterey of the province of New Leon. Gen Taylor is about to ascend the Rio Grande for Camargo—but he wants, for this purpose, flat bottomed steamboats. In this respect some of his arrangements have been delayed. One steamboat is rendered useless by the worms—another has bilged.—He has sent an active agent up the Mississippi to obtain the necessary transportation. 'Rough and Ready' will lose as little time as possible. We hope to hear of his reaching Monterey in all the month of July." Then he is at the table lands of Mexico."

"ROUGH AND READY."

The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the late correspondence of Gen. Scott, remarks:—"The official announcement that Gen. Taylor is to continue in command of the army of Mexico, will be received with universal and lively satisfaction by the country. Not that we doubt General Scott's courage or knowledge of military affairs,—nor that we can take any pleasure in seeing him mortified. But we believe Gen. Taylor has the qualities of a successful chief in a far higher degree.—With a frame of iron, with great simplicity of manners, with the habit of endurance, with courage and coolness equal to the severest trials, he unites a heartiness of character, that has made him more beloved by his soldiers than any man since Jackson. Nothing can compensate for the want of this warm sympathy between the Chief and his men—it is the soul of success."

Taken up.

WAS taken up and secured by the subscriber about the 2d instant, floating in the Susquehanna, twelve sticks of white pine square timber, as follows:

6 sticks 50 feet long,
6 sticks 60 do.

The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, &c., or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

ROLAND LIVERGOOD.

Bradford tp. June 12, 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Gents fine call boots, pumps and slippers—Ladies kid and morocco shoes, prunell and fancy colored gaiters, kid slippers & half gaiters black and variegated at the store of

B. B. & P.

SAWS.

A few Saw-mill and Cross-cut saws, of a good quality, for sale cheap at the new store of

W. F. REYNOLDS & Co.

June 15.

To those whom it may Concern!

Take Particular Notice:

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, as he is in want of money to meet his engagements.

F. P. HURXTHAL.

May 28, 1846.

NOW COME!

SPENCER & DALE are very desirous of meeting their creditors, and as this is impossible without assistance from those indebted to them, they therefore earnestly, though with sincere respect, call upon those indebted to come forward without delay and square up. Those whose debts are of one year's standing, are particularly alluded to.

SPENCER & DALE.

Curwinstown, May 18, 1846.

A few pieces of superior BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS—Satinets of all colours and styles at B. B. & P.'S.

LADIES there are RIBBONS & ARTIFICIALS, THREAD, LACE & EDGING at the store of B. B. & P.

HATS. Beaver, Russia, Silk, Leghorn and Palm Leaf at B. B. & P.'S.