FROM THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

March upon Reinosa—Strength of the Mexican Army—Another Battle expected.

The U. S. Schooner Wabash, Joseph Amazeen, lieutenant commanding, arrived at Mobile on the 13th instant, after eight days passage from the gulf squadron off the *Rio Grande* and Brazos Santiago, with passed midshipman Arnold bearing despatches for Com. Conner, at Pensacola.

From the officers of the cutter, the Mobile Tribune learns the following particulars in regard to to the movements of the army:

Gen. Taylor was at Matamoras waiting for reinforcements to march on Monterey. Seven hundred and fifty men were stationed at Barrita: five hundred at Point Lights and the remainder with the General at Matamoras—making, in all, about 9000 strong.

The Mexican forces were between Matamoras and Monterey, for the purpose of repelling Gen. Taylor's advance. Report estimated them to be 15,000, but this number is supposed to be exaggerated. The general impression was that they would make a stand there, and, if defeated, the war would be ended.

The squadron is dispersed about the mouths of the different rivers.

LATER BY THE GALVESTON.

The steamship Galveston arrived at N. Orleans on the 13th with a number of officers and men wounded in the last actions on the Rio Grande. The Galveston left Brazos Santiago on the 8th. The army designed moving up the river to take the small towns on its right bank.

On Saturday the 7th instant, Lieut. Col. Wilson left Matamoras for Reinosa, making the first movement towards the invasion of Mexico by the American Army—Col. Wilson has a command of five hundred strong.

Four companies of the 1st regiment of infantry, under the respective commands of Maj. Ambercrombie, Capts. Miller, Buchus, and La Motte; Capt. Price's company, of Texan Rangers, with a section of Lieut. Bragg's battery, under Lieuts. Thomas and Johnston, and a company of Alabama volunteers under Gen. Desha, form the command.

This movement is highly interesting, because it opens the ball of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Reinosa is a small town on the Rio Grande, sixty miles from Matamoras, and containing about one thousand inhabitants. It is presumed that Col. Wilson and the brave soldiers under him, will take it without a blow,—at least the soldiers fear that such will be the case.

The volunteers are in good health and spirits—very few cases of sickness. It is rumored that Gen. Arista has sent a proclamation to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to leave Matamoras within a given time, or he should be obliged to come down from Monterey and chastise him for remaining on the west side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Canales, with his 1800 cavalry, has fallen back, and is entrenched at Reinosa. A breach may therefore be looked for between him and the command of Lt. Col. Wilson.

Sickness prevails to some extent throughout the volunteers, combined, however, in bowel complaints chiefly; but no sign of fever. The water and green corn are the principle causes.

The news of Gen. Taylor's promotion to the grade of Brevet Major General, has diffused joy throughout all ranks in the army and in the State of Texas.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM THE ARMY.—A letter was received in town yesterday, which stated that Gen. Arista had sent propositions to Gen. Taylor for an armistice, and that he had established his head quarters at Monterey with 15,000 men. General Taylor is said to have sent back an answer that "she would meet Gen. Arista at Monterey." We have no doubt of the truth of this rumor.—*N. O. Tropic, 15th.*

TEXAS CAVALRY.—We were informed at Galveston, that Texas would send fifteen hundred mounted men to Matamoras.—Three weeks ago, a gentleman travelling in Fayette and Washington counties, in a journey of fifty miles, met over five hundred men. This fifteen hundred does not include seven companies now on the frontiers. Texas has now over twenty-four hundred men in the field. Some of the mounted gunmen from Eastern Texas have had to march over seven hundred miles to reach their place of destination.—*N. O. Tropic.*

COL. BELKNAP.—Col. Belknap, who commanded the 8th Infantry in the late victories, is the Lieut. Belknap, who, at the sortie of Fort Erie during the last war, distinguished himself by fighting hand to hand, refused to enter the sally-port until every one of his command had preceded him. He then escaped by cutting down the soldier who pinned him to the wall with a bayonet!

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—Five companies have already joined the standard of Col. Baker, the Whig member of Congress from Illinois, who left Washington, for the purpose of raising a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war. Gen. Hardin, a Whig member of the last Congress from the same State, has ten companies ready for service; and we learn that there is no doubt that the regiment raised from Illinois are already filled.

ANOTHER CALLON MISSOURI.—The War Department has issued another call upon Missouri for one thousand mounted volunteers, to be attached to the expedition to Santa Fe under Col. Kearney.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, editor of the Jonesborough Whig, and well known as the Tennessee fighting parson, is 1st Lieutenant of a company of volunteers raised in that place for the Mexican war.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th, arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. We annex the most important items of intelligence.

The Oregon question has ceased to excite any public disputation in England.—In Parliament, lately, in reply to a question by Mr. HUME, whether the President of the United States had given a notice of the termination of this Government to terminate the treaty of joint occupation, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that the President had given the formal notice necessary; and that, in doing so, the President had adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of Congress, the notice being given with a view of heading to the honorable adjustment of the differences which existed between the two countries on this subject.

The news of the outbreak of war between this country and Mexico had a tendency to check, in some degree, shipments from Liverpool in American vessels.

The same news had induced the French Minister of Marine to give orders for the despatch of an additional number of war vessels to the Gulf of Mexico.

Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON had arrived in England, and was about to leave for Florence, to join his father.

It is said that Sir ROBERT PEEL is determined to push forward the Irish Coercion bill when Parliament re-assembles after the Whitsuntide holydays.

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

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated on the 22d May, says that the cholera was advancing with rapid strides towards that city.

OREGON QUESTION—THE STATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, speaking of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the negotiation for the settlement of the Oregon question, says—

The Senate, true to the honor and integrity of the country, discarded all such miserable considerations, and looked only to the duty which they had to perform.—They discharged it nobly and deserve the lasting gratitude of their country. The first difficulty they had to encounter, was the different amendments to the main proposition. As the adoption of any one of them, however unimportant, would have involved delay and perhaps defeat of the settlement, they were voted down by large majorities—then came the last struggle, and then followed the glorious result.

Every Whig who was present, without exception, expressed the opinion that the instructions of his Legislature, would have changed his vote, had it been necessary to carry the two-thirds, stood up to the ground which the party took at the outset of this controversy. They formed the main body upon which the sub-divisions of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton rallied. After the result was ascertained, Mr. McDuffie declared the Whig party deserved the eternal gratitude and honor of the country, for the patriotism and forbearance and self sacrificing devotion, which they had manifested throughout this struggle."

ENTERPRISE OF THE YANKEES.—Since Mamatoras has been taken the hands of the American troops, some of the energy and enterprise which characterize the Yankees is beginning to be exhibited. A steamboat, commanded by an American, already makes trips up the Rio Grande to the city, and some of the same universal nation have "moved in" and opened stores in Matamoras, for the sale of cotton goods on "cheap principles," about one third of the usual Mexican prices, but double the usual American prices.

We have frequently been asked what were the politics of Gen. TAYLOR. It makes but little difference. He is an American; but the inquiry has been answered as to his party preferences, time and again by ourselves, as well as others. General Taylor is an out and out Kentucky Whig. So was Major Ringgold, Col. McIntosh, Maj. Brown, Capt. Page, and in fact every officer who has distinguished himself in the Mexican war.—*Wheeling Times.*

FAT PICKINGS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot* says that Messrs. RITCHIE & HEISS, the Printers of the House of Representatives, receive Ninety-five Thousand Dollars for printing a *single Document*—the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, which is largely composed of unauthorized edged plagiarisms from the Agricultural publications. The profit on this job is set down at *Forty-five Thousand Dollars!*

BRITISH WHIGS.—The Logansport Telegraph gives the best reply to this miserable cry that we have ever read. It says:

"The best answer we can give to refute the base calumny, is to state the fact that out of 57 persons who responded to the call of Gen. Whitcomb to serve their country and risk their lives in the scorching sun of Mexico, there were

FIFTY-ONE BRITISH WHIGS,

SIX PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

We do not state the fact with a view of claiming exclusive patriotism for the whigs, for we are not so illiberal as to believe that there is any want of patriotism with the masses that constitute the Democratic party; but we do it for the purpose of placing the lie upon a base calumny that is believed, and honestly, too, by thousands of men who belong to the Democratic party."

A young lady of 15 eloped from Boston with her *grandfather*, and married him in this city last week. Her present husband married her grandmother, but was divorced from her.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Whigs of Delaware have nominated Peter F. Causey, Esq., of Kent county, as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election. They have also renominated the Hon. John W. Houston, as the Whig candidate for Congress for the ensuing 2 years.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, June 26, 1846.

Whig Republican Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

Fourth of July.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that arrangements have been made by the Temperance Beneficial Association to commemorate the approaching Anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. We have been requested to state that the stand in Gettysburg will be closed during the day.

☞ The Merchants of Petersburg (Y. S.) also express their intention of not to be doing on the Fourth.

Annual Interest.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that owing to the prompitude of the annual exports in the payment of their taxes, and the increased revenue from our State improvements—added to the exertions of the State Treasurer—there is now every probability that the semi annual interest of the State interest will be punctually and fully paid.

British Mediation.

☞ There appears to be nothing to justify the rumor that the British Government had offered to mediate between the United States and Mexico to settle the present dispute. The Washington Union says that no examination of it has reached that city.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

☞ The books for subscription to the Pennsylvania Rail-road were opened in Philadelphia of Monday last. Upwards of SEVENTY thousand of stock were subscribed for on the first day. THOMAS C. COPE, Esq. headed the list for 400 shares ($20,000) and his example was followed by several other gentlemen. The Philadelphia papers speak encouragingly of the prospects for the success of the enterprise.

☞ Gov. SHUNK has signed the petition of the Pittsburg and McConnellsville Rail-road. It is said that the Company will proceed immediately to the construction of the road connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the Maryland line.

☞ The nomination of JOHN K. KANE, Esq., to be Judge of the U. S. District Court, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

The Mondaties.

Graham's Magazine.

☞ The contents of "Graham" for July are of more than an ordinary merit embracing contributions from Longfellow, Hoffman, Peterson, Archer, Grand, Taylor, Whipple, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, "Fanny Forester" and other well-known authors. An elegant mezzotint by SARTAIN, called "*Parental Felicity*," a fine line engraving of "*Benjamin West*," by DICK, and a beautiful colored plate of Fashions, make up the end-of-the-month-volume opens with a new and beautiful type and presents an external worthy of the treasures it contains.

Columbian Magazine.

☞ The Columbian enters upon the new volume in fine, dashing style, and makes a bold push in the race with its rivals. "Fanny Forester" (Mrs. Judson) leads off with one of those aggressive little sketches that have made the writer so universal a favorite with Magazine readers. The publishers announce that they have secured, exclusively for the Columbian, the contributions of Mrs. Judson, in this department of literature, and that she will continue her charming sketches from Birmah. The present No. is embellished with a mezzotint by DOney, illustrating the "*Bridal Prayer*," a beautiful Steel Engraving by SARTAIN representing "Cap. Warren taking leave of his wife and child on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill;" an exquisite plate of "Paris Fashions," and a piece of Music by Miss A. BROWNE, "Pleasure! naught but Pleasure!"

Ladies' National Magazine.

☞ The July No. of the "National" fully sustains the reputation received by the Magazine under Mr. PETERSON's control. We have excellent contributions from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Caroline Orne, Miss Ellen Ashton, C. J. Peterson author of "Conquest and Self Conquest," and other popular writers. A splendid mezzotint by Gross, illustrating "*The last Appeal*," by Mrs. Stephens, together with a colored plate of French Fashions. The publisher announces that he has succeeded in obtaining, for the ensuing six months, "a series of mezzotints, chiefly from original pictures, superior to any series ever published in this or any other magazine."

Graham's Magazine.

We have hitherto take occasion to express our high opinion of the "Southern Literary Messenger" as a useful and entertaining Magazine. There is no work that we more cordially welcome to our table, always assured of finding its ample pages well stored with excellent and "substantial" matter. The June No. is before us, and opens with an interesting article upon "The Civil Warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia, during the Revolution," itself worth the price of the No. in which it appears—followed by a number of historical, poetical and critical contributions, all of which will richly repay a careful perusal. B B MINOR, Editor, Richmond, Va.—Price $5 per annum.

☞ The debate upon the new Tariff Bill resumed in the House of Representatives on the 2nd, and by Mr. JONES, of Georgia, who addressed the House at length in favor of the bill, and in defence of the Doctrine of Free trade. He was followed by our Representative Mr. M'CRAN, in defence of the Tariff of 1842 and the Protective Policy. We have not room in a full report of Mr. M'CLEAN's remarks, but infer from the sketch given by the correspondent of the Baltimore American, that the proposed reduction of the Tariff will receive from him but little countenance. The correspondent of the American says that in the course of his remarks Mr. M'CLEAN alluded to the Government Editors who, he said, when Democrats might not be held responsible. That editor was in the habit of thrusting British Free trade opinions before the House for the guidance of members, and who was this editor, that he should thus undertake to give directions to Congress? In regard to the the Tariff of 1842, in defending that measure he defended what he knew to be the interests of the State and constituents, and to mum should step between him and them. Now was the time to disinherit American Institutions, and not to suffer them to be made war upon by hostile interests. But, said Mr. M'CLEAN, we are called upon as a party to repeal the Tariff. The party ery is raised and that Union is calling on the Democratic party force to come up to the work. We have her pictures upon the subject time and again. After reading some extracts from the appeals of the Union, Mr. M'CLEAN proceeded: "As an American, and tracing I have an American heart I delight to see the union of Washington's and such as mission. In our union of country we are not accustomed to it. I will not ask where the editor got the commission. I might be charged with *question*, from the editor, and the capital. But I ask, who invested this editor with the *power to lend, and precisely upon the hinge to good or ill*? Sir, I ask, who invested this work of repeal? I believe that the newspapers in this country should follow, not lead, the action of a free and independent people.

Mr. M'CLEAN also alluded to the abolition of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania in 1780 as having contributed with the protective policy to give that just exaltation which is made Pennsylvania one of the most prosperous States in the Union. The prosperity of a portion of the Ocean question he also recognized as a most desirable event, and he was glad to know that the settlement was so near at hand.

The Vote on the Treaty.

☞ It seems to be admitted that the immunition of secrecy will not be removed from the Senate proceedings upon the Treaty for the settlement of the North Western Boundary (Oregon) concluded on the 15th inst. by a vote of 38 to 9, which is in accordance with the previous advice of the Senate. At least the proceeding will not be thrown open to the public eye until the treaty shall have been ratified by both Governments. The debate that preceded the adoption of the rule was short, but it has been exceedingly spirited and interesting. The following is believed to be a correct record of the vote—Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, being absent:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Barrow, Calhoun, Clingman, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquit, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Fitzgerald, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Lewis, M'Duffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Cameron, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

The following is understood to be an outline of the Treaty —

ARTICLE 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky mountains, on the line of forty-nine degrees, (49) excluding Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

ART. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia river, up to where it strikes the lines of forty-nine degrees, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company, during the continuance of the joint occupancy.

ART. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors, north of the 49th degree, to be free to the commerce of both nations.

ART. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company south of forty-nine degrees, and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.

ART. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of forty-nine-degrees, if they wish to retire within their own territory.

Congressman Dead.

☞ The Hon. Mr. HERRICK, a member of Congress from New York, died in Washington on Sabbath last of Congestive Fever. On Monday his death was announced in the Senate by Mr. Dix, and in the House by Mr. Carroll, when both Houses adopted the customary resolutions in cases of deceased members, and adjourned. At noon of the following day the corpse was taken into the hall of the House, where an impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Tustin, chaplain of the Senate, from the following text: "Arise and put thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live!" The remains of the deceased were then accompanied to the Congressional burying ground, and interred with the usual services. It is said that several members of Congress are lying dangerously ill.

☞ President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury recommends the levying of a *twenty-per cent. duty* on TEA AND COFFEE! This is to supply the deficiency of revenue occasioned by the proposed inroad upon the PROTECTIVE features of the Tariff. Where are the "dear people?"

☞ The Baltimore Sun says that a child was born in that city last week with its heart outside of the chest, and destitute of any pericardium; each pulsation can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the immediate investigation of the eye.

Gen. Scott & the Administration.

☞ The Lancaster Republican Union says—"Gen. Scott is devoted to the interests of an honest policy—he is a patriot and a Whig, and he is a man of nerve, a party, confidence and influence, and upon the late attempt of the Administration to break down and degrade him and other soldiers with the following remarks. The editor is alluding to West Point, because of the evidence it was perjured, and since he is a Bluffy land will fall to the ground.

We have merely published extracts from the Pittsburg Gazette and other Locofoco papers, but we do not agree with Mr. Polk and the men who surround him, in the idea that Gen. Scott has shrunk from the duties assigned him. We have no such idea. We know that he is a patriot, and a man of high principle, and honesty, and we know that he has been placed in a position, where, if he should disobey the behest of his party, he would be sacrificed, and his fame and glory of his country, at the expense of his blood, for refusing to rob another faithful public servant of his well earned laurels. Had Scott volunteered, of his services, for that after all was what Polk wanted him to do, hastened to the Rio Grande and superseded the gallant Taylor, he would, in such case, have been and reproach was waiting in proper regard for the feelings and the lights of his compatriots in arms. For acting as a soldier and a gentleman, so he has unquestionably did, he deserves a higher honor and will receive it from all, save the tools of a corrupt and wicked Administration.

The course of Mr. Polk with regard to Gen. Scott has but one parallel in history. Caligula, whose name is forever infamous, made laws, wrote them in small characters and hung them upon high pillars, that no one could get at to read by the people, who were punished for the violation of commands of which they could know nothing. Mr. Polk improves upon the cruelty of the Roman Emperor. He seeks to punish Gen. Scott for refusing to obey a command which never had an existence. Caligula had tools enough to carry his cruelties into effect, and Mr. Polk has. But Polk will never want a hangman while the Ledger remains under the control of its present proprietors.

☞ Fund Know—the Reading journal, said last night and morning in relation to Gen. Scott's slaughters. Hear him in reply to the question—Who are these demons?

"Who are they? Whig-inverted cowards who blanch at the very sire of blood; paper heroes, who never grasped other weapon than the pen, and turn with ghastly pallor from the sight of a sword; men who fight their battles in the security of the cabinet or the editorial sanctum; who never faced an open enemy in deadly strife; who never were environed with the smoke of battle, or charged into the thickest of the fray; men who delight in the work of death and destruction and mowing down rank upon rank—and file after file; petty politicians, and pot-house patriots, heedless youths and many-headed traitors; sons and grandsons of tories and dastards who have grown hoarse in crying down our purest patriots, Beautiful characters, these, to attempt to crush a scarred and war-worn veteran and injure his standing with a grateful people! To answer their calumnies in any other spirit that defiance and contempt would be to treat them above their deserts. Let them do their worst—they have no more to give, have nothing to fear from their machinations."

Clear the Track.

☞ The Reading Journal proposes running "Old Rough and Ready" in 1848 with the cry of "Hero of Lundy's Lane," and wonders how the Locos would like it were the Whigs to place navy three gallant soldiers on the course next campaign, and open the ball with a shout and a song, of "Hurl out of the Way, each Loco sailor—

Clear the track for SCOTT & TAYLOR!

They would make a *good team*, and their nom ination together, is at least within the bounds of possibility!

Sons of Temperance.

☞ This Order of Secret Societies, kindred, in the form of its organization and the obligations which it recognizes, with Freemasonry, is now in a poor way in Allegheny county. We clip the following resolutions from the published proceedings of the late session of the Allegheny county Temperance Convention, which convened in Pittsburg last week:

Resolved, That the institution of the Sons of Temperance, in its nature and tendencies, is not only not favorable to, but destructive of the great cause of Temperance, and is inconsistent and incompatible with the *true* Bible principles embraced in the Temperance reformation.

Resolved, That we earnestly beseech all free Temperance Societies to exert their influence in rendering assistance to roll back the tide that seems to threaten destruction to the legitimate cause of Temperance, held dear alike by the Christian and the patriot, and keep themselves aloof from all such banded secret societies.

☞ The "Taylor" meeting called in New York last week, to nominate the brave soldier for the Presidency, was but thinly attended—his more discreet friends having discountenanced the movement. No demonstration was made by the meeting other than the voting of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, for their gallant conducted on the Rio Grande.

☞ The command of the Western Division of the army, recently under the charge of General GAINES, has been assigned to Brigadier General GEO. M. BAGGOE. Gen. Gaines had arrived at Washington. It is said that he will demand a Court-martial.

☞ It is rumored that the Government has sent Capt. SAMUEL MACKENZIE to Havana, on a secret mission connected with our Mexican difficulties. It will be remembered that Santa Anna and Gen. Almonte are residing at Havana.

☞ The military costume which the lancerd RINGOLD wore at the moment of his death, are to be taken to Baltimore.

☞ The Harrisburg Telegraph says that preparations are being made for the taking of the dead of the late Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad.

Canal Commissioner.

☞ The Locos are papers are becoming a very sore of the symptoms of dissatisfaction which prevail in Democratic circles in different parts of the State, and with the view of blinding the confiding to the true conditions in other, hoodly and pretending, by doing that the nomination of Mr. Foster has given rise to any dissatisfaction in their ranks. It would be a waste of time and the exhaustion of newspapers, and indeed, but a Bluffy land will fail to do so.

☞ We have already published extracts from the Pittsburg Gazette and other Locofoco papers, hotly denouncing Mr. Foster and the nomination. We also give a few more, which are equally strong, showing the dissatisfaction and opposition to the nomination, and the determination of the Locofoco party to vote against the Whig candidate, on the ground that he is not sound on the Democratic platform. The Lancaster Intelligencer, one of the most ultra Locofoco papers in the State, says:

It cannot be denied that dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the *Democratic party* of Pennsylvania, which indeed, any thing but a repetition of the brilliant victories which have heretofore achieved over the anti-political enemy.

This unhappy alienation of feeling—this want of harmony and concert of action, so essential to the uninterrupted maintenance of the great principles of free government—has arisen from a cause so apparent to the observer as scarcely to require elucidation.

A system has of late years been introduced *by those in power*, so to dispense the patronage of the government, in its various departments, as to secure *their own continuance in office* to the longest period allowed by the Constitution, with but little regard to the feelings and opinions of the party to which they owe, by which they were elevated, or to the still higher obligations imposed upon them to promote the public welfare.

Feeling sensibly the importance of the set views to the future success of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, we have determined to advocate the appointment of a *Democrat from principle, in all elective offices from which patronage is to be disposed*. We shall leave the selection of candidates to the intelligence of the mass of the party, deprecating interference with the hundle-dom of a sentinel, in guarding the citadel of our principles from the assaults of open or covert foes. We conclude by saying, let the principle be once adopted in Pennsylvania and the Democracy will continue triumphant. Let it be rejected, and our hitherto *victorious banner will be trailed in the dust.*

MR POLK AND HIS PARTY

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Washington upon the state of feeling there in regard to the seizure of the Oregon question, says:—

You have no conception of the severity of the denunciations heaped upon Mr. POLK by the Leaders of the Fifty-Four-Forty wing of the Democratic party for the manner in which he has played fast and loose on the Oregon question. He caused them and their followers, they say, to believe that he would stand out for the whole or none. They went with and sustained him on the ground of his promises, and totally cut the die, in the full belief that he, who saw the whole country ready to volunteer and rush to the field if war followed, would faithfully carry out the promises of backing out! And now they ask, where is he and what has he done. Oh, how they do denounce him! No Whig denunciation that I ever heard has been comparable with it.—Never, they say, will anything be done right until the country sees Mr. POLK back once more a quiet citizen on Duck river! Will let the Locofocos quarrel among and in the meantime let the Whigs be united and resolved next time most effectually to expel the Goth and Vandals from Home!—*The thing can be done!* IT MUST BE!

GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York Courier says:

"We learn by letters from Washington, from a source which we doubt not, entitled to confidence, that when the Secretary of war first intimated to Gen. Scott the wish of the President that he should take command of the army of Mexico, the veteran at once responded that, wherever the heaviest blows were to be *given* or *received*, by the Army, there he claimed the right to be; but that, if while he was engaged in driving the war should break out with England, (as there was then some danger,) and he should hear of Armies invading our borders and desolating our coasts, he should be extremely chagrined if unrelled atone to face the British.

In reply to this he received the assurance that in that event, the government would not wait for his application, but recall him promptly. "Then," added the General, "*I claim the command on the Rio Grande with the new troops.*"

And yet in face of these facts, (as we doubt not they are,) knowing them as both the Secretary and the President did, they have yet permitted Gen. Scott to be assailed in the most unjust and ungenerous manner in the Army! His through bravery and staunch patriotism will outlive all the malicious efforts of his partizan assailants."

☞ A STARTLING CONFESSION.—The "Boston Post" is the organ, for the region in which it is printed, of the party now in power, and employs the confidence of the Administration. In that print of the day of June 18, it is confessed, without reserve, that the objects of "the party" in forcing into a bill which has lately passed Congress the provision that, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated, "the number of Major Generals in the army shall be reduced to one," and authorizing the President to make the selection "without regard to the date of commissions," was "*to exclude both Generals* SCOTT *and* GAINES" *from the army!* That such would be the effect of this provision, the "Post" says "need not be concealed."

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POSTCHEIT'S

WAFFLES & SCOTCH

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☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that owing to the prompitude of the annual exports in the payment of their taxes, and the increased revenue from our State improvements—added to the exertions of the State Treasurer—there is now every probability that the semi annual interest of the State interest will be punctually and fully paid.

British Mediation.

☞ There appears to be nothing to justify the rumor that the British Government had offered to mediate between the United States and Mexico to settle the present dispute. The Washington Union says that no examination of it has reached that city.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

☞ The books for subscription to the Pennsylvania Rail-road were opened in Philadelphia of Monday last. Upwards of SEVENTY thousand of stock were subscribed for on the first day. THOMAS C. COPE, Esq. headed the list for 400 shares ($20,000) and his example was followed by several other gentlemen. The Philadelphia papers speak encouragingly of the prospects for the success of the enterprise.

☞ Gov. SHUNK has signed the petition of the Pittsburg and McConnellsville Rail-road. It is said that the Company will proceed immediately to the construction of the road connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the Maryland line.

☞ The nomination of JOHN K. KANE, Esq., to be Judge of the U. S. District Court, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

The Mondaties.

Graham's Magazine.

☞ The contents of "Graham" for July are of more than an ordinary merit embracing contributions from Longfellow, Hoffman, Peterson, Archer, Grand, Taylor, Whipple, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, "Fanny Forester" and other well-known authors. An elegant mezzotint by SARTAIN, called "*Parental Felicity*," a fine line engraving of "*Benjamin West*," by DICK, and a beautiful colored plate of Fashions, make up the end-of-the-month-volume opens with a new and beautiful type and presents an external worthy of the treasures it contains.

Columbian Magazine.

☞ The Columbian enters upon the new volume in fine, dashing style, and makes a bold push in the race with its rivals. "Fanny Forester" (Mrs. Judson) leads off with one of those aggressive little sketches that have made the writer so universal a favorite with Magazine readers. The publishers announce that they have secured, exclusively for the Columbian, the contributions of Mrs. Judson, in this department of literature, and that she will continue her charming sketches from Birmah. The present No. is embellished with a mezzotint by DOney, illustrating the "*Bridal Prayer*," a beautiful Steel Engraving by SARTAIN representing "Cap. Warren taking leave of his wife and child on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill;" an exquisite plate of "Paris Fashions," and a piece of Music by Miss A. BROWNE, "Pleasure! naught but Pleasure!"

Ladies' National Magazine.

☞ The July No. of the "National" fully sustains the reputation received by the Magazine under Mr. PETERSON's control. We have excellent contributions from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Caroline Orne, Miss Ellen Ashton, C. J. Peterson author of "Conquest and Self Conquest," and other popular writers. A splendid mezzotint by Gross, illustrating "*The last Appeal*," by Mrs. Stephens, together with a colored plate of French Fashions. The publisher announces that he has succeeded in obtaining, for the ensuing six months, "a series of mezzotints, chiefly from original pictures, superior to any series ever published in this or any other magazine."

Graham's Magazine.

We have hitherto take occasion to express our high opinion of the "Southern Literary Messenger" as a useful and entertaining Magazine. There is no work that we more cordially welcome to our table, always assured of finding its ample pages well stored with excellent and "substantial" matter. The June No. is before us, and opens with an interesting article upon "The Civil Warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia, during the Revolution," itself worth the price of the No. in which it appears—followed by a number of historical, poetical and critical contributions, all of which will richly repay a careful perusal. B B MINOR, Editor, Richmond, Va.—Price $5 per annum.

☞ The debate upon the new Tariff Bill resumed in the House of Representatives on the 2nd, and by Mr. JONES, of Georgia, who addressed the House at length in favor of the bill, and in defence of the Doctrine of Free trade. He was followed by our Representative Mr. M'CRAN, in defence of the Tariff of 1842 and the Protective Policy. We have not room in a full report of Mr. M'CLEAN's remarks, but infer from the sketch given by the correspondent of the Baltimore American, that the proposed reduction of the Tariff will receive from him but little countenance. The correspondent of the American says that in the course of his remarks Mr. M'CLEAN alluded to the Government Editors who, he said, when Democrats might not be held responsible. That editor was in the habit of thrusting British Free trade opinions before the House for the guidance of members, and who was this editor, that he should thus undertake to give directions to Congress? In regard to the the Tariff of 1842, in defending that measure he defended what he knew to be the interests of the State and constituents, and to mum should step between him and them. Now was the time to disinherit American Institutions, and not to suffer them to be made war upon by hostile interests. But, said Mr. M'CLEAN, we are called upon as a party to repeal the Tariff. The party ery is raised and that Union is calling on the Democratic party force to come up to the work. We have her pictures upon the subject time and again. After reading some extracts from the appeals of the Union, Mr. M'CLEAN proceeded: "As an American, and tracing I have an American heart I delight to see the union of Washington's and such as mission. In our union of country we are not accustomed to it. I will not ask where the editor got the commission. I might be charged with *question*, from the editor, and the capital. But I ask, who invested this editor with the *power to lend, and precisely upon the hinge to good or ill*? Sir, I ask, who invested this work of repeal? I believe that the newspapers in this country should follow, not lead, the action of a free and independent people.

Mr. M'CLEAN also alluded to the abolition of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania in 1780 as having contributed with the protective policy to give that just exaltation which is made Pennsylvania one of the most prosperous States in the Union. The prosperity of a portion of the Ocean question he also recognized as a most desirable event, and he was glad to know that the settlement was so near at hand.

The Vote on the Treaty.

☞ It seems to be admitted that the immunition of secrecy will not be removed from the Senate proceedings upon the Treaty for the settlement of the North Western Boundary (Oregon) concluded on the 15th inst. by a vote of 38 to 9, which is in accordance with the previous advice of the Senate. At least the proceeding will not be thrown open to the public eye until the treaty shall have been ratified by both Governments. The debate that preceded the adoption of the rule was short, but it has been exceedingly spirited and interesting. The following is believed to be a correct record of the vote—Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, being absent:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Barrow, Calhoun, Clingman, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquit, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Fitzgerald, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Lewis, M'Duffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Cameron, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

The following is understood to be an outline of the Treaty —

ARTICLE 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky mountains, on the line of forty-nine degrees, (49) excluding Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

ART. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia river, up to where it strikes the lines of forty-nine degrees, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company, during the continuance of the joint occupancy.

ART. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors, north of the 49th degree, to be free to the commerce of both nations.

ART. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company south of forty-nine degrees, and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.

ART. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of forty-nine-degrees, if they wish to retire within their own territory.

Congressman Dead.

☞ The Hon. Mr. HERRICK, a member of Congress from New York, died in Washington on Sabbath last of Congestive Fever. On Monday his death was announced in the Senate by Mr. Dix, and in the House by Mr. Carroll, when both Houses adopted the customary resolutions in cases of deceased members, and adjourned. At noon of the following day the corpse was taken into the hall of the House, where an impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Tustin, chaplain of the Senate, from the following text: "Arise and put thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live!" The remains of the deceased were then accompanied to the Congressional burying ground, and interred with the usual services. It is said that several members of Congress are lying dangerously ill.

☞ President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury recommends the levying of a *twenty-per cent. duty* on TEA AND COFFEE! This is to supply the deficiency of revenue occasioned by the proposed inroad upon the PROTECTIVE features of the Tariff. Where are the "dear people?"

☞ The Baltimore Sun says that a child was born in that city last week with its heart outside of the chest, and destitute of any pericardium; each pulsation can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the immediate investigation of the eye.

☞ The Lancaster Republican Union says—"Gen. Scott is devoted to the interests of an honest policy—he is a patriot and a Whig, and he is a man of nerve, a party, confidence and influence, and upon the late attempt of the Administration to break down and degrade him and other soldiers with the following remarks. The editor is alluding to West Point, because of the evidence it was perjured, and since he is a Bluffy land will fall to the ground.

We have merely published extracts from the Pittsburg Gazette and other Locofoco papers, but we do not agree with Mr. Polk and the men who surround him, in