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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

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LATE FROM THE ARMY.

COL. WILSON FOR REONOSA—ARISTA'S PROCLAMATION TO GEN. TAYLOR—STRENGTH OF THE MEXICAN ARMY—ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The following comprises all the news which has reached us since our last, by the arrival at Mobile of the U. S. schooner Walcott, and of the steamer Galveston, at New Orleans. It will be found to be important as well as interesting:

The U. S. schooner Walcott, 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 the movements of the army and gulf sqadron:

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

The Mexican forces were between Matamoras and Montery, 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, viz: The St. Mary's off Tampico, frigates Raritan and Mississippi, off Vera Cruz; brig Lawrence, off Rio Grande; brig Somers, off Alvarado; the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, sloops John Adams and Falmouth gone to Pensacola for provisions and water. The brig Porpoise to St. Domingo with a special messenger on board—Schooner Flirt left Rio Grande on the evening of the 5th for Vera Cruz with purser Watson on board, bearing despatches to the senior officer in command then off Vera Cruz. From 50 to 60 sail inside the bar off Rio Grande and Brazos St. Iago. The Lawrence went to sea on the evening of the 5th, on a cruise for ten days, at the expiration of which she was expected to return to Pensacola. It is supposed she will be ordered North for repairs, having suffered from the effects of a gale on the 30th of May, and having been in commission over three years.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GALVESTON.

The steamer Galveston was below at New Orleans on the 12th inst., having met with an accident to her wheels, and reached the city on the 13th.

The Galveston had on board Major Bell, Lieut. Hooe, and a number, of officers and men wounded in the late actions, and 108 passengers besides.

The Galveston left Brazos Santiago at noon on the 8th inst., and Galveston the evening of the 10th. The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns on its right bank.

The following additional particulars received by the Galveston are rather important:

First Movement of Invasion of Mexico.

On Saturday the 7th instant, Lieut. Colonel Wilson left Matamoras for Reonoso, 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. Abercrombie, Capts. Miller, Bachus, and LaMottee; Capt. Price's company of Texan Rangers, with a section of Lieut Bragg's battery, under Lieuts. Thomas and Johnstone, and a company of Alabama volunteers under General Desha, form the command.

This movement is highly interesting, because it opens the ball of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Reonoso 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 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 Montery and chastise him for remaining on the west side of the Rio Grande.

By the Galveston, the Picayune has received Galveston papers to the 10th inst. They bring up the news from the Rio Grande to the latest dates, and will be found interesting.

We regret to say that Gov. Butler of South Carolina, reached here in a very low state of health, but we are in hopes that a few days of quiet and repose will bring him up speedily.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely. From the News of the 9th inst., we copy the following:

A full company, under Capt. Arnold arrived by the steamer Samuel M. Williams, on the 5th inst. They are from Nacogdoches, and carry a standard with the words "Old Nacogdoches" on it.

A company from Jasper and Jefferson counties arrived from Sabine, by water, last Saturday the 6th, commanded by Capt. Cheshire, who was in the battle of San Jacinto. These have also been received, and left for Point Isabel on the schooner Testa, Capt. Fisk, this morning.

By this arrival we have received the first two numbers of the "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the People." The first number is dated June 1st, and the second June 8th. The motto of the paper is, "Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle." The leading articles are printed both in English and Spanish.

The purpose is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon and Chihuahua, of the futility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the departments named above from the Central Government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper. We have not room for one of its "leaders" to day, but cull a few "new items," as follows:

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—A traveller from Tampico met a Government carrier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, he said, to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitively lost in this quarter, or were unable to reinforce their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blockaded, he states, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American sloop of war—the St. Mary's—was in sight. Mr. Chatzell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoras by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took shipping on the 23d ult. for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

Arista's retreat will doubtless continue to the mountains. After losing the day with five to one at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, it is not likely that he will make another stand on the plains. Gen. Taylor takes the field with so overwhelming a force, and so admirably equipped in that terrible arm, the light artillery, that it would be madness in the enemy to fight again, where defeat would be certain and retreat impossible. Montery is the first position af any natural strength, and it also commands the entrance of the mountain pass to Saltillo. It is there, in all probability, that Arista will make his great effort, which the importance of the object, his wounded pride, and the advantage of the ground, will all conspire to make a brilliant, but a bloody day in the history of this war.

We understand that Canales is at Olmitos Rancho, five leagues on this side of Reynosa, levying contributions upon the people, and plundering them of all their mules and other moveable property. He has closed the road and intercepts all communication from this direction, treating all those who are suspected of coming from this place with the greatest harshness.

From a letter in the New Orleans Delta June 7, we make the following extracts:

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

It is rumored here that Gens. Scott and Wool are ordered to Mexico; this intelligence does not meet with the same favor.

On Thursday, the Ricardo Rangers were sent out on a scout after some armed Mexicans, who were discovered prowling about in the vicinity of the Andrew Jackson camp. They returned without finding them, but on their march they discovered, through information furnished by a Mexican, a lot of arms, swords, pistols, etc., concealed in a Ranchero's house, about five miles from camp. These, as well as the possessor, were captured by them, and brought into camp. The proceeds of the booty will be distributed among the captors.

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

Major Ringgold's Effects.—A letter from N. Orleans to the Charleston News says:—

The coat, boots, and complete uniform of the late Major Ringgold, with his holsters, "housing and saddle bloody red," were sent to his friends at Baltimore in the brig Architect, Capt. Grey, which cleared for that port yesterday.—The boots had been cut from his feet, and the front of the saddle was completely torn away. From the judgment of a person in horses and riders I learn that Major Ringgold must have been standing in his stirrups, giving orders, with body facing a little to the left. The ball, it is inferred, came from the rear of the left and passed in his front, shattering the thigh about midway.

The Postscript of a letter from Point Isabel, dated June 7, says:

Two men died in the Hospital here, yesterday and day before; the balance, with one or two exceptions, are doing well. A number of wounded departed for St. Joseph's yesterday. I saw Capt. Page a moment ago, and saw his wound dressed. He is out of danger, but has made a dreadful sacrifice to his country's honor. Col. McIntosh is improving very much, and the other wounded officers are doing very well.

There is no later news from the Army.

In addition to the above we annex the following written from Matamoras to the N. Orleans Delta:

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, June 1, 1846.

Dear Delta:—On Wednesday evening a deputation comprising the Alcalde and a few other officials of the Mexican town of Reinoso, about 90 miles from this, came into General Taylor's camp with a flag of truce and tendered the surrender of that town, fearing he might make a descent upon it, and intimating the desire of the people they represented to come under the General's orders—the positive answer of Gen. Taylor is not promulgated, but the Mexicans evidently left satisfied.

On their return this party, as we have just learned from some of Capt. Walker's men, was met about 35 miles from our camp by Gen. Cannales, at the head of about 1500 to 2000 Mexican Cavalry, who were evidently on their way to reconnoitre our movements and catch stragglers. Gen. Canales made prisoners of the Alcalde and his companions, and by this time they are food for worms.

A considerable flutter was caused yesterday afternoon in certain quarters, owing to a discovery which requires from a *neutral* power a little explanation. Every day some new light is discovered in Matamoras, obtained through the treachery of the Mexicans to their own country—through some information lodged at headquarters a search was ordered to be made of the lower part of the premises occupied by the *British Consul*, when lo and behold a large quantity of Mexican uniforms, accoutrements for cavalry and infantry of all descriptions, shot, 24 and 32 pounders and any quantity of shell and 14 gun carriages of large calibre were found concealed—some buried in the spacious court yard, and others locked up in rooms said to contain *his* private stores. These discoveries have led to a rigid search for the *guns* which are no doubt buried, but at this time they have not been found.—This hidden treasure of military stores, was no doubt placed there to be protected by the British flag, to be used in case of need against us by the Mexicans, and looks any thing but like an honorable neutrality.

The British Consul is in Matamoras, but he finds the weather too hot, or his presence not very desirable, to appear in public. I understand that he says the premises under his office and quarters were not occupied by him, but were rented to a Mexican, and that the latter took charge of the munitions, &c., of war which have been found. The explanation, however, is laughed at here.

Another letter dated June 3, says:—"Last night, however, we received orders to be ready to march to Montery, and on through the interior of Mexico, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and that the order of march would be as follows:—A portion of the regular army, with the "Rangers," in advance; Col. Wilson, of Alabama, with his command next; then the Washington Regiment; next the Andrew Jackson Regiment; and then other volunteer regiments to follow as they arrive here. But from circumstances, as we see them, we are compelled to believe that this order is only intended to arouse the feelings and wake up the energies of the army, as it has been well established that to keep an army healthy it must be either excited or marching.

We all know very well that Gen. Taylor, or any other officer commanding, wil have to "wait for the wagon." At present we have not sufficient ammunition, provisons or the means of transportation, for one half the army we have here at present. Therefore it will be impossible for us to march according to the order—that is, to Montery and on through the interior, taking in our course Camargo, Reonoso, Mier, etc., fight and whip the Mexicans whenever we meet them, take possession of their towns, fortify and garrison as we proceed.

It is said that the body of Lieut. Porter has been found about 26 miles from Matamoras.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, :::::::: JUNE 27, 1846.

☞ The opinion appears to be prevalent throughout the country, that the din of war is soon to be heard no more in this our much loved land. The tidings now constantly coming to us from across the Atlantic, give cheering hope that England and America will, ere long, be united more closely than ever in the bonds of peace. The treaty just ratified at Washington, (almost unanimously) will doubtless receive the sanction of both countries, and put to rest that long agitated and distracting controversy growing out of the Oregon question; and put to shame the headstrong, reckless, and aspiring demagogues who, to subserve their own unholy purposes, were willing to drench the land in blood. The Senate of the United States, in the settlement of this question, has covered itself with immortal honor, and will receive the praise of every man who has one spark of American feeling in his bosom. At peace with England, the war with Mexico must be of short duration. Mr. PAKENHAM has received instructions to proffer the mediation of Great Britain, and we believe, as we hope that it will be accepted by both countries.

☞ Efforts, we are glad to see, are being made in many portions of our county to organize volunteer corps. This can be done if judicious means be taken; and we feel confident that, when it is found that our young men manifest proper military feeling, the State will enact wholesome laws to cherish and encourage their efforts. Let not the cheering prospect, that we now enjoy, of returning peace, abate the present military ardor of our young men. We know not how soon our country may need our aid. Let it always be ready, acting out the old maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war." It gives us pleasure to state our volunteer corps is receiving daily accessions, and is now nearly filled; and, on the day of our general muster, which takes place early in September, we expect to turn out in full numbers, thoroughly equipped.

☞ We have heard that strenuous efforts are now making to commence operations on the line of the canal. We sincerely hope that if proper arrangements to complete this work be not effected soon, that meetings will be called in the different counties of the State to take the matter into consideration. The longer the work remains in a state of suspension, the greater, we fear, will be the difficulty in raising the funds. Some friends of the canal, with whom we have conversed lately, seem to entertain no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Board in securing the necessary means for its completion.

☞ A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes that the fate of the Tariff Bill is at least doubtful. He has heard that it may depend upon the vote of the Maryland delegation. Should this prove to be the case, and our four democratic Representatives vote in favor of the bill before Congress, and thereby break down the present tariff, it will teach a lesson to Maryland, which she will have learned too late—that her interests ought to be committed to those and those alone, who understand and will properly appreciate them. No State in the Union depends more upon the protective policy for advancement and prosperity than does Maryland.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.—The "Boston Post" is the organ, for the region in which it is printed, of the party now in power, and enjoys the confidence of the Administration. In that print of the date of June 18, it is confessed, without reserve, that the object 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."

☞ We see it stated that the proposition, which has been made to and accepted by this Government, was adopted by the British Privy Council by one majority, (Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington being against it) and that if Peel had been, as he soon will be, at the head of the Ministry, the measure would not have been adopted.

☞ At a meeting called for the purpose of electing officers for this company district, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: DANIEL H. CANDLER, Captain; ROBERT W. CARTER, First Lieutenant, and HENRY BUSEY, Second Lieutenant. We understand it is the intention of the Captain to order drills as soon as possible.

☞ We were shown on Thursday last, a stalk of Oats taken from a three acre field near this place, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen. This field last year would not have produced two barrels of Corn to the acre. By the application of bone dust, a crop of oats, equal in every respect to any yield in the county per acre, will be raised.

☞ Our Wheat harvest is going on pretty generally. We hear some complaints about scab and rust, but not to a very great extent—our harvest will at all events exceed an average. The Oat crop will be large.

☞ The Union thinks that it would be an unpardonable backing out of the democracy, were they to leave the protective feature of the Tariff untouched, as that was one of the reforms so earnestly proclaimed by the "Baltimore Convention." Some of the leading democratic members of the House, agree with the Union, that Mr. POLK, and every democrat who was elected in 1844, came into office pledged to carry out the principles promulgated by that convention. Why does the Union congratulate the democracy on the settlement of the Oregon question at 49° when the Baltimore Convention proclaimed the doctrine "54° 40'"—"the whole or none," and President Polk pledged himself to it, saying in his message that "our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable?"

☞ The Union is out again on some of the refractory democratic Representatives. It lashes them in one breath for not lessening the duties, and in the next for approving an increase. Speaking of the proposition to levy a duty on certain articles, such as tea and coffee, &c. now imported free, it uses this language:

"It was perhaps to be expected that such opposition should be made by gentlemen who oppose the war, and by those who uphold the present tariff; but they must be very strong reasons, we should imagine, which could induce any democrat who holds that the war should be urged on with vigor to its close, and who at the same time favors the reform of the tariff, to take a stand against a temporary duty upon the articles we have named."

What does the Union suppose, the poor man will think of that policy which is to admit every thing free or only at a nominal duty, except tea, coffee and other of the necessaries of life, which, according to that paper, ought to be taxed?

VOTE ON THE TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The exact vote on the treaty is understood to have been 41 to 14—all the Senators voting but Mr. Jarnigan. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Atherton, Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Sturgeon, Semple, Turney—14.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Benton, Berrien, Barrow, Bagby, J. M. Clayton, Calhoun, Colquitt, Thomas Clayton, Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Dayton, Evans, Greene Houston, Huntingdon, Haywood, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Lewis, Moorhead, Miller, McDuffie, Mangum, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Simmons, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee, Upham and Westcott—41.

THE ARMY.—We learn from an order from the War Department, dated on the 2d inst. and published in the St. Louis Republican, that the command of the Western division of the army has been assigned to Brevet Brigadier General Geo. M. Brooke, in place of General Gaines. The headquarters of the Westerd division are now at Jefferson Barracks.

MEXICAN FORCE IN THE ACTIONS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH MAY.—The official report of General Arista, under date of Matamoras, May 25th, at the city of Mexico, show clearly so far as they can be relied on, that the Mexican force amounted to very nearly, if not quite, 5,000 men. It says:

"The file of documents contained in No. 1 will make known to your excellency our number of killed and wounded, and of the dispersed who have not yet presented themselves, and that the corps of the army are ruined, forming a total of 4,000 men, including the prisoners received in exchange, and exclusive of the numerous reinforcements, whose reports have not yet come in at the moment when this express is despatched."

Action of the Eighth.

Killed.—Officers 4, non-commissioned officers and privates	98
Wounded.—Officers 11, non-commissioned do. and privates	116
Dispersed.—Non-commissioned officers and privates	26
	—240

Action of the Ninth.

Killed—Officers 6, non-commissioned do. and privates	154
Wounded—Officers 23, non-commisioned do. and privates	205
Dispersed—Officers 3, non-commissioned do. and privates	156
	—515
	755

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON QUESTION.—We expressed our apprehensions before the fact the Oregon question was on the point of settlement, that the news of our difficulties with Mexico, if known in England before a decision was reached by the British Ministry, might defeat an amicable adjustment at this time. There is now every reason for believing that it would have entirely defeated the settlement. The Alexandria Gazette learns from an authentic source that Mr. McLane's despatches, received by the President, state that the propositions made by the British Government, for a settlement of the Oregon question, were tendered contrary to the opinion of some of the British Ministry, including the Premier; and that he expresses the decided opinion that no such propositions would have been made, had the news of the war with Mexico been previously received. In every point of view, we have to thank the *Senate*, alone, for its whole action with regard to our foreign relations.—*Balt. Patriot.*

NO MEDIATION OFFERED BY G. BRITAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, under date of June 22d, says: "I understand Mr. Pakenham has not received instructions to offer mediation. The mistake of the British probably occurred in this way. The holders of Mexican bonds in London, applied to Lord Aberdeen to protect their interest, who answered he would be glad to see the war terminated. The subject was undoubtedly entertained in England, for Gen. Armstrong broached it in the political circles here before the arrival of the Caledonia."

PAREDES AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—Captain Fitzhugh, of the steamship Mississippi, of Pensacola, according to the N. O. Delta, reports that "Paredes has several thousand men and one million of dollars, with which he intends to take the field in person and prosecute the war. I cannot learn how he has raised the money, but I presume from Manning's house. Payment of interest and dividends of all kinds are suspended, including even the British allotment from the products of the mines."

THE OREGON TREATY.—The following letter from the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, will be read with interest at the present moment, affording as it does a clearer view of the recent action of the President and Senate in relation to the Oregon question than has elsewhere appeared. We see no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the writer's statements:—*Balt. Amer.*

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1846.

As the stipulations of the Treaty, which the Senate has advised the President to frame, are contained in several of my letters, I have tho't a synopsis in a single one, with some explanatory remarks, would be desirable to the public, as enabling every one to see, at a bird's-eye view, what had actually been accomplished.

The Treaty will consist of five articles, exclusive of the official forms, and will be embodied *verbatim*, as they were laid before the Senate. The terms of the proposition are chosen from among the various offers of the United States, submitted at different periods to the British Government. No new matter is introduced.

The 49th parallel is the main basis of division and is to constitute hereafter the Northern and Southern boundaries of the two countries, from the East side of the Rocky Mountains to the ocean, with such exceptions as are named in the Treaty.

Great Britain is to enjoy the free navigation of the Columbia River during the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will expire in 1863. From the phraseology of the second article which contains this stipulation, some doubt arose in the Senate as to whether it would not extend to a recharter, should one be granted.

The sound and legal opinion of both sides of the Senate agreed it would expire with the termination of the existing charter. This objection was mooted on the first day of the debate, and Mr. Pakenham was consulted, of course, without revealing what had taken place. He settled the difficulty by a distinct assertion, on behalf of his government, that the present charter was designed as the limitation; and two Senators rose in their places, and made the explanation, with semi-official authority, which at once removed any cause of apprehension for future embarrassments, growing out of this privilege.

The newspapers insist upon confounding the year of the operation of the charter; the facts are simple and conclusive. After the great contest between the Hudson's Bay and Northwestern companies, the latter was merged in the first by an act of Parliament, and in 1821 was incorporated for 21 years.. In 1842 the charter was renewed for 21 years more, and will necessarily terminate in 1863, as I have before stated. The right of joint use of the Columbia, is subject to the laws of Navigation and Revenue of the United States, but no other laws are to be created, which may impair the privilege of Great Britain or impose new restrictions.

The whole of Vancouver's Island is relinquished to Great Britain, which at best is of little or no real consequence. It has been discovered near three hundred years, and is this day without a civilized settlement. It is a barren spot, inhabited by a few scattering Indians. Its Southern position might be made valuable for a fortification, as it passes along the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. But no advantage can be gained in point of defence, if our government will consent to spend as much money in military walls as that of Great Britain. On our side of the Straits there is a joint jutting out which could be made to command at once the approach from the ocean and the passage through the Straits. The absolute possession of Vancouver's Island and its bays and harbors, was made a *sine qua non* in the proposition.

The right of passing through the straits of Juan de Fuca, is common to both governments indefinitely.

There is a stipulation providing for the possessory rights of both parties. No perfect title of course could be acquired on one side or the other, during a doubtful sovereignty. The British have settlements on the north bank of the Columbia, and a few south of it. The ownership is to be confirmed by the United States upon their becoming citizens, or it has the option of a purchase at a fair valuation, should it be dictated by motives of public policy or other considerations. Any American settlements north of the parallel of 49 will be compensated for by assessment. This stipulation upon our part, except in two instances, amounts to nothing more than an ordinary grant of preemption.

The offer of Great Britain contains some advantages not contemplated by Mr. McLane.—There is a letter from him dated on the day before the sailing of the Hibernia, which informs the Government that Lord Aberdeen would accept nothing short of the admission of a perpetual right to navigate the Columbia; whereas, the terms submitted and accepted extend to a period of sixteen or seventeen years.

Mr. McLane's recent correspondence with the Department shows that in whatever light the action of the Senate on the Notice was viewed by him, it had the effect of prescribing to a certain extent the compromise which has been effected. He states it was useless to make pretensions beyond the line indicated in the debates in that Chamber.

The injunction of secrecy will not be removed until ratifications are exchanged. Should this be likely to occur during the recess of Congress, the Senate will empower the President to make the publication. Unless I am mistaken, there is precedent to that effect.

While the people indicate a determination to bestow upon General Taylor the highest office in their gift, as a reward for his participation in the battles recently fought on the Rio Grande, it is not inappropriate again to recur to the manner in which the Executive has slighted the scarcely less imposing claims of his gallant subalterns, by refusing to promote them, when an opportunity was presented to him of so doing, by increase of the regular army. The commanding officer is entitled to the highest praise for the skill and gallantry with which he led his army into battle; but is nothing due to his juniors in rank, by whose intrepidity he was so efficiently sustained? The President seems to think not, but the country will otherwise decide.—*Richmond Whig.*

There is every where astonishment felt and expressed at the course of the administration towards the gallant officers who sustained the honor of their country on the Rio Grande.—Their success, their courage, their talents, and their attainments, are used to make room for civilians to come in over them, to take rank and earn fame. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the government to break down the spirit of the Army and Navy while its errors are likely to keep the nation constantly in War.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—Asa, McFarland, whig, has been chosen public printer, in convention; George Fogg, Hale man, was chosen Secretary of State; James Peverly, Jr., ditto, State treasurer; Edwin N. Anderson, whig, commissary General.