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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

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Late from the South.

The papers from New Orleans of the 18th instant, due last night, did not come to hand. The letter mails of the 17th, which were missed, and those of the 18th, came through.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF REINOSO.

The Mobile Register of the 19th instant says:

The Fashion returned from Brazos St. Jago, yesterday. She left there on Sunday evening last, 14th inst. having landed the troops from this place in good health and spirits, who were warmly welcomed by their fellow soldiers, and were immediately sent to General Taylor.

Capt. Fullerton is of opinion that the distance between this port and the Brazos has been very much exaggerated, and that the Fashion, with proper fuel, could make it easily in sixty hours.

The only news she brings is a report received on the eve of starting, that the town of Reinoso, against which the expedition under Col. Wilson had started, was surrendered without resistance.

The Mobile Tribune of the 19th instant says:

In addition to what is stated in these accounts, it is said that Camargo and Reinosa had capitulated in advance of the movement of Gen. Taylor, and that he was waiting only the means of transporting his troops up the Rio Grande to march towards them.

The army, we are informed, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, is in excellent health and eager for more active service.

The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson Regiments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left bank. Gov. Henderson at the head of about one thousand Texan troops reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th inst.—Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoras and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them loose upon them.

Later from the Seat of War.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SURRENDER OF REYNOSA—CAMARGO PROBABLY TAKEN—PREPARATIONS FOR MARCHING TO THE INTERIOR—DEATH OF GEN. TORREJON—WHEREABOUTS OF GEN'LS. ARISTA AND AMPUDIA—MEXICAN REINFORCEMENTS AT MONTEREY.

From the Picayune of the 20th instant.

We had the pleasure of meeting one of the gentlemen forming the Committee of the Legislature who repaired to the Army of Occupation under instructions of the House of Representatives, to convey to Gen. Taylor the resolutions passed by the Legislature expressive of the thanks of the people of Louisiana for the gallantry of himself, and the army under his command, in achieving the splendid victories of the 8th and 9th of May, and in defending Fort Brown during a bombardment of a week's duration.

The committee were received by the brave old soldier with every mark of courtesy and kindness, and the officers of the army, one and all, vied with each other in hospitalities to a delegation of a Legislature which had met a crisis of trial with swift and efficient measures, and had borne prompt testimony to the chivalry that won two successive fields against great and alarming odds.

The army was in good spirits, and the committee heard nothing of the complaints of the officers which find their way to the press of the States. Gen. Taylor was encamped on the west side of the Rio Grande. The Washington Regiment and the Fifth Regulars, with others, occupied the American camp opposite Matamoras. The American Flag was displayed in Fort Paredes, and the enemy appeared as well contented as could be expected, considering the pause of active hostilities.

Just before the committee left Matamoras, Major Ogden arrived from above, with the information that the detachment of regulars and volunteers under Colonel Wilson had taken the town of Reynosa without meeting any opposition.—It was thought that the navigation of the Rio Grande was practicable to Camargo—if so, that town would be the next in the order of conquest. From this point, Camargo, preparations would be made for penetrating the interior.

Before the committee left the Rio Grande, intelligence of the death of General Torrejon reached Matamoras. It is said he died of a fever. After the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, it was thought he was killed in one or the other of these actions. He was the commander of the Mexican division that captured Capt. Thornton's command.

There is no certain knowledge in the American camp as to the position of the Mexican army, but it was generally supposed to be at Monterey. It was also confidently asserted that Gens. Arista and Ampudia had both left the army for the capital, the latter charging Arista with having betrayed the army, and Arista charging Ampudia with cowardice.

The U. S. sloop of war John Adams, brig Lawrence and cutter Woodbury were blockading the mouth of the Rio Grande.

FURTHER.—Since writing the above, the bark Wm. Ivy, Capt. Hoffman, has arrived from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 12th inst.

Capt. Ker, of the 2d Dragoons, and Lieut. Scott, of the 7th Infantry, came passengers in the bark.

Capt. Hoffman reports that the brig Archelaus arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 12th inst., from Tampico, with Mr. Scatzell, the former American Consul at Matamoras, and several other Americans on board. They had previously been ordered from Matamoras by Gen. Ampudia.

A passenger reports that an express arrived at Matamoras on the 6th inst., with intelligence that a re-inforcement of 500 Mexicans had arrived at Monterey, as he says, under Arista. We give the rumor as we hear it.

Late from Mexico.

PAREDES WITH 16,000 MEN—TO BE INVESTED WITH DICTATORIAL POWERS—NO RELIEF FROM THE CLERGY, &c.

By the arrival of the brig Christina, Capt. Woodbury, from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst., the Picayune of the 21st is in possession of dates from that city to the 9th inclusive. By this arrival we have dates from Mexico to the 30th May, 3 days later than our former advices:—*Baltimore Sun.*

It is believed very generally that Congress, such as it is, will at once invest Paredes with dictatorial powers for a limited period, and then suspend its sessions. Many Deputies had openly declared in favor of this course, and the country appeared to have reached such a crisis that the concentration of all power in a single hand appeared to be called for. The Government had convoked a *Junta* with the view of procuring means for its emergencies. The President had failed to procure the relief which he had anticipated from the clergy.

The great topic of conversation at the Capitol was the proposed departure of Paredes to take the command of the army of the North. He himself was bent upon doing so, although dissuaded by many considerations of policy and by the advice of his friends. Should he take the field it is said he would have under his command 16,000 men, including in these the army of reserve and the troops of Arista.

Reports were in circulation in the city, that Gen. Arista was to be called to the Capitol to answer charges preferred against him, but the correspondent of the *Diario* thinks this not at all probable.

In regard to the Mexican ideas of the actions of the 8th and 9th May, the same writer says, the movement of Gen. Arista to the left bank of the Rio Grande was made in consequence of express orders received from the Secretary of War, and in direct opposition to his own judgment. Arista, he says crossed over with from 3 to 4000 men, and fought on the 8th the battle of Palo, in which the army displayed the utmost valor, and remained master of the field, notwithstanding the superiority of the Americans in Artillery.

The following day, says this writer, who evidently aims to be fair, another action was fought at Resaca de Guerrero, and there our arms, although their ancient name was heroically defended, were little successful. The General in-Chief made unheard of efforts. The cavalry fought valiantly, and on the part of Generals Ampudia and Vega, nothing was left undone; but it was all in vain, since we needed the support of a strong body of infantry. Nevertheless, the conquerors did not pursue our army, says the Mexican; it re-entered Matamoras, but to abandon it immediately after, as the moral state of the troops and the superiority of the Americans in artillery, rendered it impossible to defend it with advantage. Accordingly the Americans shortly entered the town, and Gen. Arista marched for that point which has been officially announced.

P. S. Since the above was written, the brig Empresario, Captain Collins, has arrived from Havana, bringing us dates one day later. We see little to add to what we have given above in regard to Mexican news. The Mexicans set down their loss in the two battles at 262 killed, 355 wounded, and 135 prisoners.

The splendid frigate Christina arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult., and supplied the Spanish vessel of war lying at Sacrificios with three months' provision, and left orders [illegible] she should remain there.

Arista assi[illegible] reason for withdrawing from Matamoras its destitution of provisions, and the want of means to defend it if vigorously attacked.

El Indicador of Vera Cruz of the 30th ult. says positively that Paredes will march to the frontier with the army of reserve, so that there are laurels yet to be won by or army and the brave volunteers.

Two Mexican Generals, names not given, are reported to have died of their wounds received in the action of the 8th and 9th.

The port of Acapulco has been declared closed to foreign commerce while it remains in possession of the insurgents under Gen. Alvarez.

The blockade of Tampico was commenced by the sloop of war St. Mary's on the 20th ult., with the same notice to foreign consuls, &c., as were given at Vera Cruz.

Important from Tampico.

ARISTA RELIEVED FROM THE COMMAND—APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MEJIA—STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO, &c.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston News, furnishes the following, under date of June 21:

The French brig Princess Marie arrived here yesterday from Tampico, 6th inst.

We learn from one of the passengers, that the authorities at Tampico were divided into two parties. One of the parties with the military, which has Gen. Anastisio Paviodi at its head, was in favor of Federation and Santa Ana. The other party was for arming the people in favor of Federation without Santa Ana. A third party was about rising up, when our informant left; but none of the parties had come to any understanding yet. There were at Tampico 11 vessels of different nations at the time of the blockade, three British, three French, two American, one Bremen. The authorities were about prohibiting the American vessels to take in their cargoes; but at last Capt. Saunders of the sloop of war St. Mary, hearing of this, sent a dispatch to the authorities, stating that if there were any detention of American property, no property at all should leave the place. This caused the withdrawal of the order.

The fort at Tampico (a mud affair) had been washed away by a freshet a few days previous to the 6th.

The three gun boats lately built at New York for the Mexican service were lying in the river above Tampico.

Official dispatches had arrived at Tampico that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the Army and Gen. Mejia had superseded him.

There were 300 troops only at Tampico on the 6th. Seventy-nine of these were runaway negroes and mulattoes from this place (New Orleans) and Havana. These constitute the whole amount of the Mexican force from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

We have frequently been asked what were the politics of General 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 Maj. Ringgold, Col. McIntosh, Maj. Brown, Capt. Page, and in fact, every officer who has distinguished himself in the Mexican war.—*Wheeling Times.*

CAPTAIN WALKER.—It is stated that "during the time Capt. Walker was confined in the Castle of Perote as a prisoner of war, the flag-staff was blown down. The prisoners, or a portion of them, Capt. W. being one, were ordered to replace it. Before the pole was replaced, Walker took from his pocket a half dime and dropped it into the step, and turning to Dan Henrie and General Green, who were also prisoners, said, "I for one, pledge my word and sacred honor, that if I live, I shall yet see that piece of American coin again." From the chivalry displayed, there is yet a fair prospect of his fulfilling his word."

The Ohio Union says that the next Locofoco National convention will nominate as its candidate for the Presidency a man who is "the truest embodiment of the principles and policy of the Democracy."

Such an embodiment will certainly be the most crooked and contrary of all men. He will be the most antagonized of all mortals. He will have as many eyes as Argus and squint lovingly in all directions and at every political doctrine. He will be a State's right man and a Dorrite, a free tradeist and a protectionist, a bank man and a hard-money man, and in favor of extending the area of freedom and a lover of the old landmarks of the constitution.—*Louisville Journal.*

ADVERTISING.—The Charleston Patriot has given birth to the following titbit of true philosophy:

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fortunes which have been amassed within the space of a few years in regular business pursuits may be ascribed to the advertising power of the press. It is the means of disseminating information throughout the country, and attracting customers from all quarters."

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, ::::::::: JULY 4, 1846.

☞ The House of Representatives is still engaged in the discussion of the Tariff Bill, and we should infer from the successful move of the Locos, in limiting its discussion to a few days, that as far as the House is concerned, the Tariff of '42 will be killed.

This is admitted on all hands, to be the most important question upon which this Congress have been called to act—and yet members are willing to consume day after day in discussing questions of minor importance, regardless of expense, whilst this great subject is to be hurried through, with the speed of a locomotive, for no other purpose than to keep from the public view, the unanswerable arguments of the friends of protection. But, they are doomed to be foiled in this manœuvre; for, fortunately for the country, there is another body to which the people look—before which this great question is to be tried, and though its fate there be doubtful, we have the consolation to know that no miserable party gag will be applied; but discussion free and full as its great importance demands, will be allotted it.

We feel anxious to see the arguments that will be used in the Senate against the protective policy, for we have looked in vain into the speeches of anti-tariff members in the other branch, for any thing, in the shape of argument in favor of the bill before them. The arguments of STEWART, WINTHROP, STEPHENS and ROCKWELL, have not been met by gentlemen on the other side—they have merely dealt in broad assertion, unsupported by fact. We say then that we are anxious to hear those arguments replied to in the Senate, when it is to be expected, that the anti-protectionists will attempt to adduce arguments and facts to sustain their theory. We want them to point out one single article of American manufacture, that has been properly protected, that has increased its price and thereby taxed the consumer. We want them to inform us if they can, (for we desire to be informed) why it is, that the present tariff has largely increased the amount of revenue arising from imposts, reduced the price of every article of American manufacture, given employment to labor and capital, increased the demand, and made a home market for most of the products of agriculture; and then, in what manner or shape it favors one section, while it oppresses another.

☞ This being the 4th of July, we deemed it right and proper to publish at length the "Declaration of American Independence." We ask of our numerous readers a careful perusal.—After reading it yourselves, give it to those of your children that can read, and read it to those that cannot—it will do them no harm.

☞ It is feared that the heavy rain which fell on Tuesday last has done considerable damage to the grass and oat crops. The creeks and branches were completely overflowed.—One gentleman informs us that he has been damaged to the amount of from three to five hundred dollars. We learn also that the corn in many places has been injured.

☞ We have heard it remarked by some old enough to recollect, that there has not been in this county since 1817 such a flood as that of Tuesday last. We have accounts from different sections of serious damage caused by this flood. The grain and grass in the neighborhood of streams have been entirely submerged, and great injury has been sustained by mills and dams. The Canal has broken loose in several places and we hear of the loss of flour and other articles of transportation.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who signs himself Potomac, says that Mr. JENKINS, a New York locofoco member of the House, made an able tariff speech on Wednesday evening last, and fortified and sustained the principle of protection and the present tariff with some impregnable facts and arguments. *Another screw loose!*

☞ We see it stated in the papers all over the country that this Mexican war must ultimately sink the locofoco party. Well, it may *ultimately* do so, but if the war be continued, and our volunteers are kept there until after the coming elections, we will be decently used up, as it is stated and we believe correctly, that three-fourths of the volunteers who are now fighting their country's battles, are Whigs.

☞ All persons having business with the Commissioners are reminded that they meet here on Monday next. The July term of our County Court will also commence its session on that day.

VERMONT.—The Whigs of Vermont have nominated for Governor, Horace Eaton; for Lieut. Governor, Leonard Sargeant; and for Treasurer, Elisha P. Jewett. The Democrats have nominated John Smith, for Governor, T. B. Ranson, for Lieut. Governor; and D. Baldwin, for Treasurer.

MAINE U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Maine made another ineffectual attempt, on Thursday the 25th ult., to elect a U. S. Senator. The Senate adheres to Gov. Anderson, and the House won't give up Hannibal Hamlin.

AMERICAN MINISTERS ABROAD.—The Union confirms the report that Mr. McLane, Minister to England, and Mr. King, Minister to France, have intimated a desire to return home.—We see it stated elsewhere that Mr. McLane will succeed Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State.

☞ The Union says, "the shortest road to a permanent peace with Mexico, is a vigorous and triumphant war;" and doubts whether there is any other "royal road to successful negotiation." What, in the name of wonder, makes this administration so averse to negotiation?—When the Oregon question was on the tapis, Mr. POLK and his ultra followers denounced negotiation. One of his most ardent friends and supporters in the Senate, (Mr. HANNEGAN) stated that "if he (Mr. POLK) would compromise at any thing short of 54° 40', his political damnation would be so deep, that the hand of resurrection would never reach him." The locofoco journals with the Union in the lead, adopted the text and earnestly exhorted the democrats of the compromise faith, to repentance. They rung constantly in their ears, the edict of the Baltimore Convention—"the whole of Oregon or none." They reminded them that the President had solemnly pledged himself to stand up for 54° 40' or fight—that any compromise short of that line, would involve the country in disgrace, and worse than that—would place the President in an awkward position, and subject the democratic party to ridicule and contempt. We humbly think that the Union ought to have learned by this time, that there is a way of settling controversies honorably without resort to arms. The Senate of the United States has demonstrated this truth recently in one case, to its own and its country's eternal honor; and while the same feeling and spirit that actuated that great and good body then, is manifesting itself now in reference to our unfortunate relations with Mexico, let it not be said that "the shortest road to a permanent peace with Mexico is a vigorous and triumphant war."

GEN. SCOTT.—The attempt of the locofoco party to tarnish the fame of this illustrious Soldier and Statesman will most certainly prove abortive. When the lamented HARRISON was first spoken of for the Presidency, this same game of falsehood and detraction was resorted to. The deeds of valor achieved on the battle field—his eminent civil services, were not sufficient to shield him from the poisoned shafts of locofoco defamation. Such was the enormity of the charges alleged against him, that many were induced to regard him almost a monster. The public felt curious to inquire into the history of this man of many crimes—every incident of his life public and private, was sought after, and the result was, that thousands of his opponents who, but for these charges, would have remained, to the end of time, ignorant of the conspicuous part he acted in promoting his country's honor and glory, became his warmest friends, his most ardent and enthusiastic supporters. And so will it, must it be with Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

EDITORS FOR THE WAR.—Among those who have enrolled themselves among the members of the "Dauphin Guards," as "Soldiers for the War," we notice the names of five editors or proprietors of papers in Harrisburg. C. McCurdy, Esq., of the "Intelligencer"—U. J. Jones, Esq., of the "Reformer"—Theo. Fenn, Esq., of the "Telegraph"—J. J. C. Cantine, Esq., of the "Argus"—and I. R. Diller, Esq., of the "Reporter."

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—The political canvass is about to commence in Carroll county. We notice in the last Carroltonian the names of Henry S. Davis; John Smith, of Joshua, Capt. Charles Devilbiss, Col. James M. Shelman, Abraham Wampler, Nimrod Gardner, and Col. Thomas Hook, announced as suitable candidates for the house of delegates.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.—This gentleman, who is a representative in Congress from Fayette county, Pa., has been nominated by the Somerset Herald, as the Whig candidate for the next Vice Presidency.

TROOPS OF HORSE.—A new troop of horse has been formed at Upper Marlboro, Md., and Clement Hill, elected captain; Geo. W. Hilleary, 1st lieutenant; Osborn Sprigg, 2d do; Francis M. Bowie, coronet, Benj. C. Gardner, surgeon; and Samuel H. Berry, orderly sergeant.

The Indiana volunteers for Mexico have been mustered into the service of the United States.

Thirty companies of Illinois volunteers have been accepted by the Governor of that State. They have received marching orders.

Abraham Van Buren, son of Martin, a Maj. Forsyth, of Michigan, and a Mr. Hammond, of Pennsylvania, have been appointed by the President as Paymasters in the army. The *Vans* always manage to keep in office.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—Ebenezer Welch, Esq. has been appointed by Gov. Pratt, Register of Wills for Kent county.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S., June 29, 1846—No. 21. Penn & Penn vs. Isherwood. Affirmed.

The Rev. Mr. McElroy and the Rev. Mr. Rey, of Georgetown College, D. C., and recently appointed chaplains in the Army of Occupation, arrived in N. Orleans night before last, and took passage yesterday in the steamship Alabama, for Matamoras.—*N. O. Bulletin, June 28.*

Colonels Stephen W. Kearney and David E. Twiggs have been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Brigadier Generals in the Army of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the 18th June 1846.

The nominations of Zachary Taylor, to be Major General in the Army, and Wm. O. Butler, to be Major General of Volunteers, have also been confirmed by the Senate.

☞ We have often heard the question asked "why did Pennsylvania give her vote to Mr. POLK, when it was well known that he was opposed to protection." In a former number we endeavored to show why it was—we stated that Mr. Polk's Kane letter had the effect for which it was intended, to gull and deceive the honest voters of Pennsylvania—that the locofoco stump orators, bar-room politicians, and newspaper editors represented Polk as the friend of protection, and denounced Mr. Clay and the Whig party as deceivers of the people. For the information of all who are not acquainted with the means resorted to in 1844, to defeat Mr. CLAY, we publish the following from the Richmond Republican, which we hope will be read profitably by every whig and democrat in the county:

THE DECEPTION OF 1844 IN PENNSYLVANIA—Mr. McIlvaine, of Chester county, Penn., made a strong, practical speech, in the House of Representatives on Saturday, in favor of the present Tariff. He took occasion to bear witness against the grand deception which was practised by the Democracy in his State, in the canvass of 1844, and by means of which the vote of Pennsylvania was given to Mr. Polk.

Amongst other evidence, he adduced the following extract from the Locofoco paper published in his county:

"*The Tariff Whig Deception.*—Henry Clay, by his introduction and support of the Compromise Act, arrayed himself in opposition to Potts, Heister, Denoy, and all the Representatives in Congress from the manufacturing States, and was considered as having ABANDONED the protective policy. Henry Clay, from the passage of the Compromise Act, down to the present hour, has never uttered a word in opposition to the principles of that anti-protective measure.

"James K. Polk has ever pursued a straight forward and consistent course upon the Tariff, as well as upon other questions of national policy, and he is now most decidedly and unequivocally committed in favor of a tariff which shall afford fair and just protection to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, &c.

"It was a democratic congress that passed the tariff act of 1816, the tariff act of 1826, the tariff act of 1828, which Henry Clay to please his southern friends denounced. It was a democratic congress that passed the tariff of 1832; it was by democratic votes that the tariff act of 1842 was passed, and it was a democratic House of Representatives that refused, in 1841, to disturb the present tariff law.

"In the face of these FACTS the Whigs have continued to misrepresent the Democratic party and their candidate during the whole campaign."

Now let us ask our Democratic friends in Virginia, what will you—what can you say in answer to this? Can you find it in your consciences to countenance the President who was elected upon such pretences as these? It is unquestionable that Mr. Polk deliberately sanctioned this enormous fraud upon the people of Pennsylvania. His letter to John Kane, since rewarded (*for being written to*) with an important office, was cunningly devised for the express purpose of being quoted to prove that Mr. Polk was the advocate of the tariff.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—The rumors from Washington, that an attempt is about to be made in the Senate, to put the Mexican war in a way to be closed very soon, gathers strength. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce refers to these rumors, and gives some other information, in the following extract we make from his letter, which is interesting.—[*Balt. Pat.*

"On Monday, Mr. McDuffie, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, called upon the President and asked him whether he intended that this Mexican war should be a war of conquest, or whether his purpose was merely to bring Mexico to honorable and fair terms of peace. The President replied the latter was his object. Mr. McDuffie thereupon assured the President that he should have his hearty support in all measures directed to the attainment of the latter object.

"The very sensible and practical views of Mr. Webster on this subject have attracted much attention here. They are understood to have expressed the opinions and views of Mr. Calhoun and other southern men, so far as the object of the war is concerned; and they are deemed a prelude to some movement on the part of the Senate, initiatory to a negotiation.

"A rumor has prevailed here as well as in New York, that some arrangements, or, at least, conferences, preliminary to a negotiation, are now going on; and Mr. Webster alluded to this rumor to-day. The opinions heretofore alluded to by me, as having been given on this subject, were presumed to be founded on a confidential overture received by this government through a person who arrived in the Mississippi. The Pensacola correspondent of a New York paper asserted that a messenger, with the offer of a renewal of negotiation, had then arrived. That statement was soon followed by direct assertions from persons of the administration that the war would soon be terminated, and also by a hint from a high officer to a whig senator, that propositions had been made by Mexico.

"Another fact, corroborative of the belief that a negotiation is pending, or is soon to commence, has come to my knowledge to-day.

"But it is, in no sense true, that any negotiation is going on between Santa Ana and this government, or that his views or prospects have been, in any way, the subject of any movement by this government.

"It is possible that efforts are making by this government to ascertain the temper of Mexico, prior to the final orders which are to be given to Gen. Taylor to invade Mexico. There will be time enough; for, according to Gen. Taylor's letters, there is no probability that he can move before September or October."

The following is from a letter to the Newark Daily Advertiser, under date of

WASHINGTON, June 27.

A COMPROMISE TARIFF ACT.—It seems now to be pretty generally conceded that the Free Trade Revenue bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means will pass the House of Representatives very nearly, if not precisely, in the shape in which it was reported to the House. Should the result be otherwise, and the great measure of the administration fail in the House, it will be fortunate indeed for the general welfare, and bring to an early termination the present session of congress. But no such event is to be calculated upon, and to the Senate therefore must the country look to stay, if possible, the current of legislative desolation. When the bill from the House reaches that body, I hear it whispered that the distinguished New England diplomatist, pacificator, senator, will introduce, as a substitute for the entire bill, a revenue measure which may be termed a new and just Compromise Act, such as is calculated to unite the support of a majority in both Houses of Congress, while it shall rescue the industry and labor of the country from prostration. May the rumor prove true should the occasion offer for its manifestation.