

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
Washington, July 29.

The Tariff Bill passed.
The House of Representatives passed the tariff bill of 1846, after a long and arduous struggle, by a vote of 100 to 99. The bill was passed on the 28th inst., and will be sent to the President for his signature.

As soon as the bill had been read, and the Speaker had announced the special order (the Watchdog Bill), the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced that the Senate had passed the bill by a vote of 23 to 22. An Act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

A motion was immediately made to postpone the special order, and take up the message from the Senate, which, after a call of the House, from which it appeared that 211 members were present, was adopted by a vote of 108 to 100. This was a test vote, and secured the passage of the bill.

After some discussion upon a point of order, and two ineffectual attempts to lay the bill upon the table, the first lost by a majority of 17 and the last by a majority of 22, the amendment was concurred in by a majority of 23 to 22. The vote being 115 yeas and 93 nays. A motion to reconsider was put, and the House refused to reconsider. Thus has this great measure of the age been carried through both branches of Congress, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its opponents—a triumph of which the advocates of free trade may well feel proud.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Havana papers were received at New Orleans on the 18th inst., by the schooner *Hope*, Captain Howes, which contain later news from Mexico, having been received there by the British mail steamer *Clyde*, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 6th instant. The Spanish schooner *Floridablanca* arrived two days previously from Matanzas, with Vera Cruz papers to the 18th of June.

Passengers by the *Clyde* state that it was the intention of the U. S. squadron to attack San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th instant. General Arista and Anapudia had been called to the capital. The former is to be tried for abandoning the city of Matanzas, while he had upwards of 4000 troops under his command. In consequence of this, he had been discharged from his office as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He publishes a long address to his fellow soldiers, expressing his regret at his misfortune, and assuring them that his prayers will be offered up to the God of battles for their victory and success in every engagement which they may have with the common enemy. The Spanish merchant brig *Lerolia*, from Cadiz, anchored off the Isla del Verde on the 29th ult.; she attempted to pass into Vera Cruz. The Princeton fired a couple of blank shot at her, as a notice that she was not to be permitted to pass in. She disregarded them. A shot was then fired, which quickly brought her helm about. She then laid to, and the Princeton sent a boat on board, when she was ordered to go toward the Island. It was reported that an American brig of war was blockading the port of Alvarado. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz, stating that the Californians had pronounced against the Mexican movement. Government were informed by letters and passengers that Gen. Santa Anna and Almonte had not departed from Havana.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship *Jas. L. Day*, Capt. Griffin, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst. from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 15th.

The news is four days later and of considerable interest, and especially as the announcement that a detachment from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high water would allow. The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th, and Colonel Davis moved up the river, on the 10th inst., informs us that he occasionally break out between the Volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that General Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros.

The Mexican authorities are urged to use more attention in keeping their citizens in order, and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of the *Cannibals* men are supposed to be looking about Matamoros for purposes of rapine and murder. A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag on the 9th instant with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several dangerous wounds; the murderer has not yet been discovered. The Rio Grande was still rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoros it had overflowed its banks.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans Delta has the following details beyond what was given by telegraph, which will be read with interest.

Gen. Bravo left Vera Cruz, on the 21st June, for Mexico. Gen. Rodriguez de Caba has been appointed Governor of Vera Cruz, in the place of Gen. Bravo, appointed Vice-President of the Republic.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 23d.

In consequence of the blockade, and in fear of an attack upon San Juan de Ulloa, the merchants of Vera Cruz, backed by the Government, have prevailed upon the Director of the Custom House to permit the transit of

merchandise from that place to Jalapa and Orizaba, without paying duty on consumption. The rates were stamped in order to prevent fraud.

Gen. Paredes proposed to Congress that measures be forthwith adopted for the raising of several new regiments, both of infantry and cavalry. The proposition was at once carried into execution. Gen. Paredes was to have left the city of Mexico on the 3d instant, at the head of an army of reserve, the total number of which is from 8000 to 10,000 men.

From Havana.—Santa Anna and Almonte remained at Havana so late as the 20th inst.

The Havana journals mention the departure for this city, of Don Quesada, a Spanish naval officer, charged with the construction of the dry dock and other naval works in progress at that port. Capt. Quesada arrived here on Sunday last, in the Spanish sloop-of-war *Habancera*. The object of his visit is said to be to purchase the requisite machinery for extensive work shops in the Cuba arsenal, and vessels suitable for the transportation of troops.

Agricultural pursuits have been seriously embarrassed in Cuba by heavy rains and consequent floods.

MONTREAL.—It seems now generally understood, that there are no Mexican troops at Montevideo. Our opinion is, that the Mexicans still never again in any form meet an American army in the field of battle, this side the city of Mexico. In this opinion, we believe, we are sustained by many of the ablest officers in the Army of Occupation.—*N. O. Triopis*, July 22.

The religious operations of Mr. Polk on Mexico, do not seem to have been blessed.—The Catholic Chaplains appointed for the army, it is said, are treated with indignation and contempt by the Mexicans, and not allowed to preach in their churches. This is really a very natural result, and it is only wonderful that it was not anticipated in Washington.

Santa Anna.—The advices brought by the *Hope*, Howes, from Mexico and Havana, lead us to infer that Santa Anna's schemes are, for the time being, entirely baffled. We learn verbally that he had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture, and given up his house, preparatory to his return to Mexico; but the news received from Vera Cruz by the *Clyde* had changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable turns up.

[Capt. Vinate, of the Spanish armed schooner *Habancera*, arrived here yesterday, eight days from Havana, states that, when he left, Santa Anna was still engaged in fighting cocks.]

CUBA.—We copy the following intelligence, brought by a vessel to New York, from the Journal of Commerce of the 29th ult.

A war steamer and two schooners were at St. Jago, supposed to be in readiness in case of any outbreak among the troops, symptoms of which had appeared in that neighborhood. Four soldiers had been shot at St. Jago, for insubordination. A new exaction of \$17 per head on all foreigners, including way farers and long residents, had caused much dissatisfaction among them. The French Consul had protested and threatened the interference of his government, and the other Consuls had taken some steps in relation to it. The unfair 23 per cent. additional tonnage duty had been reinforced against American vessels; orders had been given not to allow any more to be re-measured, because it was found 30 or 40 per cent. better for the custom house not to do it. To instance the working of this rule, a fair modeled vessel of 1000 barrels capacity, will measure about 112 Spanish tons—register 90 English and 125 American; but in Cuba, they class English and American tonnage alike, and add 23 per cent to make them equal to Spanish; in the case of English modern rate of real capacity, making no great difference, but according to our ridiculous law of measurement 40 per cent too much.

The exactions, difficulties and delays in passing goods through the custom house have been very much increased. It has become almost impossible to steer clear of fines and forfeitures. The officers have doubled in number and greediness, and exert their ingenuity to cause errors &c. whereby they may receive bribes or fines. It would seem that such a state of things cannot be borne much longer. The house of Casanajay & Co. had filed for a very large amount.

Later from St. Domingo.—By the brig *Susan*, Capt. Dolbeare, (late *Cannibal*, who was left at Azua, sick,) from Azua, St. Domingo, 6th inst., we learn that about the 15th June an engagement took place between the Haytian and Dominican forces, some fifty miles north of Azua, in which the latter suffered severely in killed and wounded, and their leader taken prisoner. All was quiet when the *S. k.*

The *Susan* was robbed while in port, of \$2,208, the medicine chest and the vessel's papers. The latter were found by one of the seamen, several days after, buried near a tree.

A Pirate.—An English vessel, the *Gipsy*, which arrived on the 31st ult. at St. Thomas, from Demerara, reports that on the 16th she was chased and fired at two or three times by a black schooner with a short jib boom and bowsprit; and that finally the schooner came alongside of her, but perceiving that she was in ballast, did not board, but sailed off.

Railroad Accident.—On Friday afternoon, as the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad were passing through Johnston, N. H., a lady about 50 years old was seen near the track, when the usual alarm was given

by the engineer, in order to warn her off. She looked up and saw the train coming, and ran directly upon the track. She was struck by the engine and killed instantly. Her body was not recognized by persons in that vicinity. She was probably insane.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Halifax Times says: the Steamship *Unicorn*, arrived from Newfoundland on the 28th ult., bringing dates from St. John's to the 23 ult.

The House of Assembly presented an address to Sir John Harvey on the 9th inst., expressing their heartfelt congratulations upon his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia—but their deep regret that the Colony is destined to be deprived of his services at a juncture so distressing—and they humbly request that His Excellency would permit them to appropriate the sum of £500 to enable them to bestow upon His Excellency a testimonial of their sincere gratitude for the great services he had conferred upon their country. His Excellency replied to this address in terms which proved how highly he estimates the feelings which he has been enabled to inspire towards himself and family in the people of Newfoundland, and states "I should unhesitatingly but most gratefully have declined under the present circumstances of the Colony, had the tender of it not been pressed upon me in language so earnest and so affectionate as to render the performance of what I feel would have been an ungracious task, utterly impossible.—Your wishes on this subject shall therefore be made known to His Majesty, by whom I cannot doubt that this affectionate Address will be received as an affecting proof that the kind and warm hearts of Her Majesty's Newfoundland subjects feel grateful even for the desire, when earnestly and unequivocally manifested to promote their happiness and interests; and beyond this I feel that I possess few claims upon them—but to that I do lay claim."

In further connection with the subject, His Excellency sent the following message to the Assembly on the 10th inst.
On the 14th the House of Assembly transmitted another address to His Excellency, and expressed themselves happy to comply with his wishes with respect to the disposal of the sum voted.

On the 21st July, His Excellency communicated to the Assembly a despatch from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Colonial Secretary, dated the 3d July, authorizing his Excellency either to apply to the Commissioner of the Treasury for a sum not exceeding £5000, to be applied under his authority and superintendence in affording immediate relief to the sufferers by the late fire at St. John's.

In the despatch, Sir John, Mr. Gladstone states, that although at the time it was written the Ministry only held the scale of office until their successors should be appointed, yet the urgency of the case required that the Government should lose no time in granting a sum of money for the immediate support of the destitute; but it would remain for their successors in office to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken in aid of the sufferers by the dreadful conflagration.

We understand that his Grace the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieut. F. C. Harvey, 34th regt., being appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, in succession to his late brother Lieut. E. Warwick Harvey, 36th regt. deceased.—*Newfoundland Royal Gazette*.

CANNIBALISM.—The following will give some idea of the cruelty still practised by cannibal tribes. The events transpired in Viti Leona, the principal island of the Feejee group, and are recorded by the Rev. John Marston. He says "We have found that the cruelties and cannibalism of Feejee exceed all the descriptions which have been given; not one half has been told. The whole cannot be told. The war between Bau and Rewa is now over. Some towns have been killed and eaten, since we last wrote; and it is more than probable that hundreds more will follow them ere the war terminates. At Bau, perhaps, more human beings are eaten than anywhere else. A few weeks ago they ate twenty-eight in one day. They had seized their wretched victims while fishing, and brought them alive to Bau, and there half-killed them, and then put them into ovens. Some of them made several vain attempts to escape from the scorching flame. It makes our hearts bleed to hear of their fiend-like cruelty; and we pray God, and beseech the Christian world to pray with us, that the wickedness of this cruel people may soon come to an end."

Lord Falkland's household effects were sold at auction last week, preparatory to His Lordship's departure from the Province. Furniture, &c. to a large amount, was purchased by Major Tryon, probably for Sir John Harvey, his Lordship's successor in the Government.—*Times*.

A Struggle for Liberty.—Escape of Four Slaves from a French Island.—Capt. Kelly of the *Britt*, Tory, states that on the 25th ult. while on his voyage homeward, from St. Lucia, a fustaloupe bearing N. E., about 40 miles distant, he fell in with a small boat containing four negroes who had put off from Mergalante in hopes of being able to reach an English Island, where they would be free. They picked up they were almost exhausted and their frail bark could not have stood the violence of the winds and waves much longer. Capt. Kelly humanely took them on board the *Britt*, and bore up for Nevis, where he landed them.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Wallace, one of the men employed in Mr. Marsh's steam-mill, had his hand saved off at the wrist yesterday, by coming in contact with one of the circular saws. Another man in the employment of Mr. Nelson, in his steam-mill on the Nashvank, had his arm dreadfully mangled last week in a similar way. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferers, and hope these accidents, which in both cases appear to be the result of carelessness, may be a warning to others engaged in the same business.—*Fredericton Rep.*

Accident.—As John Hammond, Esq. of this City, was passing from Paddock's wharf, on Wednesday last, to the ship *Mountaineer*, he was struck on the head by a coal-tub, by which the vessel was being discharged, and unfortunately precipitated between the side of the ship and the wharf, when he came violently in contact with the fender. We regret to learn that his right shoulder was dislocated, and his forehead severely cut. He is at present confined to his bed, but we are informed that he is in course of recovery.—*Chronicle*.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday Aug. 5, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—H. Fisher.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and North House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—B. R. Fitzgerald.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, July 19 Montreal, July 22

London, July 18 Quebec, July 22

Edinburgh, July 15 Halifax, July 28

Paris, July 15 New York, Aug. 1

Toronto, July 24 Boston, Aug. 3

Arrival of the

Steamship Hibernia.

The R. M. Steamship *Hibernia*, arrived at Boston on Monday morning last—bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th and London to the 18th July.

Through the politeness of S. CLELAND Esq., of Boston, who kindly handed us *Willmet & Smith's European Times*, of the 19th July, we are enabled to publish a few items of the news, which have been hastily copied from that journal.

COMMERCIAL.

Business, on the whole, is in a more active and settled state than it has been for some time past. The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence prevails. The accounts from Lancashire and Yorkshire show that the new commercial policy has given a stimulant to trade, although, had it been a stimulant earlier, the result would have been better.

The season continues all that the most fastidious could desire. The crops are in splendid condition, and one of the earliest and most productive harvests on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country. The cotton market is firm, with a good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The latest arrivals from the United States show that the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particularly promising.

The timber trade is in a more flourishing condition, owing to the strike being at an end amongst the operative builders in every part of the country. Prices are stationary, with a tendency to improve. The imports during the last fortnight have been limited. A glance at our last page will show the operations of the market in a more circumstantial form.

Pine Timber.—St. Andrews 1s 3d to 1s 4d.—Ditto Spruce 1s 1d to 1s 6d.
Deals—per foot of 2 inches 2d to 2 1/2d.
Spars—10d to 1s 2d. per inch.
Lathwood—£2 10s to £4 10s per fathom.

Parliamentary proceedings possess some interest.—Lord Brougham led the first assault in the matter of the Judges salaries Lord Grey showed that if blame attached to any one, it was to the noble Lord himself.

The Oregon Treaty was ratified at London on the 17th July.

The Crops, in consequence of the recent change in the weather are looking well—the grain which had been prostrated from rain is again erect.

The root crops are throwing out new leaves. The reports respecting the potato disease were in a great measure exaggerated.

In England and Ireland only a particular kind were the least affected.

The large sum of £100,000 was nearly subscribed, to reimburse Mr. Cobden for his loss of time, health and money in advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws.

An effort is being made to raise a splendid monument to Sir R. Peel, by means of a penny subscription.—Sir Robert is confined from cutting his foot on a piece of china while dressing.

The *Caledonia* arrived in England in 124 days from Halifax.

The embers which have long been smouldering in the Repeal camp, have at length broken into a conflagration, and the blaze was distinctly visible at the last meeting of the Repeal Association. Two of the "boys" from the Dublin "Nation" office presented themselves at Conciliation Hall for the purpose of confronting "Dan" himself, and the result may be expressed in that trite vulgarism—a flare-up. The lads of the "Nation" are too fiery, too impatient for "Dan's" progress—they bite the curb furiously, and even hint at the necessity of physical force for the attainment of their object. Moral force is the leverage by which O'Connell has secured all his triumphs, and he very properly repudiates all other appliances. A split between Young and Old Ireland is now palpable—undeniable; and as the hatred of the nearest relations is said to be the most bitter, the war will be waged with ferocity on either side.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The new ministry has got fairly into work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been returned without opposition, save Mr. Macaulay and Lord Ebrington, and their addresses to their constituents, divested for the most part of all personal and political acrimony, read more like essays on the theory of government, than electioneering expositions. In truth, fortune has favoured the Whigs.—Their star is again in the ascendant, and they possess the power, if they have the tact, to rectify the errors of the past, and to lay up a stock of popularity for future exigencies.

Time, since the sailing of the last packet, has enabled public opinion to develop itself with reference to the new appointments. In every quarter a disposition exists to give them a fair trial. After the excitement of the past the country needs repose; and, with the exception of the Sugar Duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry, or test their capacity. The affairs of the session will be wound up with all possible decency, and probably by the middle of August the legislative business of this eventful year will have terminated.

In the composition of his Cabinet, as well as in the personnel of the Government in every department, Lord John Russell is admitted to have shown judgment as well as impartiality. As regards individual capacity, the Government, as a whole, is far stronger than the one it has supplanted. In the more subordinate departments, a better class of men, whether as regards acquirements or business habits are to be found—men far in advance of the officials who have hitherto filled such posts. The Colonial Office, for instance, with Lord Grey at its head, and Mr. Hawes and Mr. Charles Buller as auxiliaries, is strong in a division of labour, and a capacity for comprehensive improvements. The remark is more or less applicable to the other departments.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.—We respectfully call the attention of our Farmers, and others wishing to compete, to the advertisement of the C. C. Agricultural Society's Cattle Show & Fair, and the list of Premiums to be awarded by the Society, which will be found in our advertising columns this day.

POTATO ROT.—We regret to notice by the Courier of Saturday last, that the Potato crop in the vicinity of St. John, is beyond a doubt, diseased. By latest papers from the United States we also perceive that the crops are affected, but much lighter than last year. We have made enquiries of Farmers from several parts of this County, and are much gratified to learn, that the Potato crop never looked better, or promised a larger yield; and in this neighborhood the vines yet remain healthy.

THE WEAVER have commenced its work of destruction on the Wheat crop, in various sections of the Province. The *Fredericton Reporter* says, that in King's County, several farmers are obliged to mow their wheat down.

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, arrived in Town on Monday.

A meeting was held in St. John, at the house of Mr. Justice Parker, on the 25th ult., having for its object the formation of a Public Infirmary in that city, to be called *The Loyalist Memorial Hospital*, in commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists in 1783.

The iron steam ship *Great Britain*, which arrived at New-York from Liverpool on the 21st July, brought out 105 passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise—her freight list amounting to £35,000.

Some American speculators are now engaged in transporting a steamer bodily over land from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior. The vessel is the *Julia Palmer*, and the cost of the undertaking \$3000 which has been ad-

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