

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, June 7.

As a pre-requisite to the adjustment of the Mexican question, it is very desirable that a commission should be instituted, to ascertain the amount of all the indemnities due to citizens of the United States by Mexico. Mexican aggression upon our territory having been repelled and abandoned, our government ought, as the next step, though without abating its vigorous prosecution of the war, to offer to treat with Mexico upon certain terms; and it is indispensable that the government should be prepared to state what the amount of those claims is and to demand their payment accordingly. The establishment of such a commission will be the first step towards an adjustment of the difficulty. A proposition for this object is now under consideration of the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the two Houses.

It is now understood that Commodore Conner has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, and take it, if he can. It is said that two seventy-fours and the Pennsylvania will be added to his squadron. It has been reported that Commodore Warrington is to command the expedition, but that is doubtful.

The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhans guns, and, as soon as a breach is made, the castle is to be stormed.

It is said that, during the rainy season, which has now commenced and lasts four months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy or rather less noxious, than at the close of the rainy season.

There are many propositions talked of in reference to the route to be chosen for the army of invasion. This subject has been deeply considered by the government, and at the many consultations upon it, not only military men but private citizens have assisted.

Should the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa be taken, the old Spanish military road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico will be taken. This road passes through Jalapa, and Perote. The distance is two hundred and seventy-nine miles. Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa is the *Puerto Nacional*, or del Rey, which has such natural advantages, as a post, that a very small force there, stationed, can, it is said, defeat an army as numerous as that of Xerxes. The whole road almost is commanded by mountain heights, from which a few pieces of artillery could resist the progress of an army. The country people—the women and children alone—by pushing down stones and rocks could repel an invasion. But all these difficulties that will render success more glorious.

The route from Tampico has the advantage of being shorter, as well as more practicable. It lies along the valley de Matias, so called, and will furnish an abundance of supplies for the invaders.

I do not know whether it has been determined to march an army to the city of Mexico, by either of these routes; but an invasion will take place by routes which some consider as more difficult. Col. Kearney's force will take the route by Santa Fe and Gen. Wool's by Chihuahua, and Major General Taylor's by Monterey, 130 miles south-west of Matamoros. In September, probably the three divisions of the army of invasion will concentrate at San Luis de Potosi, whence the army will march to the city of the Montezumas, distance of three hundred miles. This is a long and weary way, but it has some advantages. This plan of invasion will make thorough work as it goes. It will give us possession of the country on the upper Rio Grande, and cut off all communication between the north eastern provinces of Mexico and the capital. Mr. Poinsett traveled on a mule from Tampico to Mexico in 12 days and 6 hours. The distance is 312 miles.

The statement which I made some days ago, that the Pacific squadron had orders to take possession of the ports and harbors of California is confirmed by a statement in the official paper. They are probably now in our possession and will remain so, unless we have war with Great Britain. We have accounts showing that emigration to the California from the West is rapidly increasing. The military force which the government is to send to Upper California, co-operating with the naval force, will protect and encourage emigration; and should the war continue one year, I look upon it as certain that California will have become so Americanized that popular sentiment will forbid its surrender to Mexico on any terms whatever, and that it will ultimately be made an integral portion of this Union.

The Oregon Question.—We have received information from a source in which we place great, if not implicit confidence, that the *Hibernia* brought despatches to Mr. Pakenham, containing the ultimatum of the British Government, on the subject of the Oregon question. We are further informed that the terms, upon the basis of which, a one, Great Britain will agree to negotiate, are not such as there is any probability of Mr. Polk and the war party consenting to, and thus, it would appear, the "masterly inactivity" system cannot much longer be acted upon. It is true, the British Government had not, when the *Hibernia* sailed, received intelligence of the President of the United States, having given the "notice"; and, so far, this fact may render doubtful the correctness of our information, but, we repeat, we have it from what we consider good authority. *Abstr. Herald June 6.*

Mexico.—By the Barque Louisiana, Capt. Wilkes, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult., five days later than those brought by the *Thetis*. The Louisiana sailed in company with the Helen McLeod, leaving

ing no American vessel. Brig. Petersburg, for New York, sailed on May 21st. Blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on May 21st. Fifteen days being allowed all neutral vessels in port, to load and depart. By order of the Mexican government, the American consular affairs had to be closed. All American citizens were to leave on the 25th. On that day, the coastal expected to go on board the steam frigate Mississippi. The Raritan frigate arrived on the 25th, and found a sloop lying off the port. Got off in haste, to prevent being seized. The day they sailed news reached Vera Cruz that Mazatlan, (on the Pacific,) had pronounced against Paredes. General Alvarez was still carrying on his hostile preparations in the south part of Mexico. A report was in circulation that Gen. Paredes intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops, to reinforce the army of the north. Great animosity existed against Americans, increased by the news of the second action of the 5th and 9th. Enormous forced loans had been imposed upon the clergy by the government. The clergy had declared itself totally unable to get the Metropolitan churches prepared to furnish subsidies of \$98,000 per month; churches of Mechacan, \$5,000; of Puebla, \$40,000 of Guadalupe, \$20,000; of Durango \$15,000 of Oaxaca, \$8,000. These great sums show that the President is determined to prosecute the war with energy. Senor Gouley has been arrested by the government. General Almonte has made formal resignation of his mission to France. In regard to Paredes, putting himself at the head of the army, *El Republicano* says it is uncertain whether he will repair to the Rio Grande or to Vera Cruz. He would leave the capital as soon as Congress assembled. Accounts of the disastrous actions of the 5th and 9th had been received at the capital, and appeared in the official journal. They are more accurate than Mexican bulletins generally, and do credit to Arista. The news was received with regret, but with a determination to fight the war out. *New Orleans Picayune.*

Restitution.—The Washington Union of the 4th inst. says: "We recently published the correspondence between Messrs. Pakenham and Buchanan, communicated by the President to Congress, respecting the duties which are to be refunded by each government on certain articles, listed in violation of the commercial convention, among others on American rough rice, which has been shipped from the United States to Great Britain, and on which our merchants have paid too high duties. We understand, upon enquiry at the State Department, that the amount reimbursed in our favor by the British Government is upwards of £20,000, or between 400,000 and £500,000. We are happy to offer to the British Government the tribute which it deserves for the liberality and justice which it has displayed on this occasion."

[We hope the Union will be able to announce an equal readiness on the part of the American Government to foot its bills.]

War with the Indians.—The New York True Sun of last Tuesday says:—There seems to be some apprehension entertained of disturbances among a portion of the Cherokees. The latest intelligence from Sabine, Texas, represents that an express had arrived from the northern frontier with a call from the authorities on the county of Sabine to raise forthwith a company of mounted men, and send them on to defend the frontier of the Indian country against the Cherokees, who were up in arms; or from whom, at least, hostilities were anticipated. An order from another company of mounted men was left with the authorities of the town of St. Augustine. There was great excitement along the Indian frontier.

It appears that a party of the Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from a New York land company a tract of land in the far northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. It appears also that the government of Texas, was opposed to their settling there, and that failed and unreserved friendship was never established between the parties. On the breaking out of hostilities at the Rio Grande, the Cherokees, or that portion of them on the northern frontier of Texas, offered their services to Governor Henderson; not having full confidence in their fealty he refused to accept their services, and now it is believed that they take advantage of the existing state of things—whether the Mexicans have intrigued and tempted with them is not known—to assume towards the people of Texas a hostile attitude.

Halifax, June 10.—Arrival of the *Admiral*.—Her Majesty's Ship *Vindictive*, Captain Seymour, whose appearance off this port we noticed yesterday morning, came up the harbor at half-past nine o'clock. At about a quarter past two, a salute of 15 guns from the citadel announced the landing of Vice Admiral Sir Francis Austin.

It is reported that the whole North American squadron are immediately to rendezvous at Halifax. *Post.*

Captain Beatty, and Lieut. Moody, and Messrs. Constable, Blakelock, and Chisell, all of the Royal Engineer Department, left the city on Thursday, on Special service. *Abstr. Herald, June 8.*

The *Wolves* are again making their appearance in the immediate neighborhood even of the city. On Thursday last week, Robt. Keltie, Esq. had no less than eight fine Ewes, of an improved breed, destroyed, and others of his flock wounded; and we learn that on the Kennebecensis eleven were killed previously, and since at Little River some others. It is to be deplored that these ravenous animals should be suffered to annoy, and impoverish us even in the midst of our cleared settlements. The money voted away, in many cases, with no conceivable, at least no

justifiable object, would have tended, given in liberal premiums, to prevent these melancholy depredations. *Col. Ad.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 17, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. W. W. 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.

Sims and Worth House.
Commissioners.—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannish, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. W. W. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. W. W. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
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, — May 19 Montreal, — June 8
London, — May 18 Quebec, — June 7
Edinburgh, — May 15 Halifax, — June 4
Paris, — May 14 New York, — June 1
Toronto, — June 1 Boston, — June 15

By the Steamer *Negusset*, Capt. Michener, from Eastport, last evening, we received the Boston Daily Mail of Monday last, from which we copy the following important intelligence—of the settlement of the Oregon Question.

The Oregon Question Settled.

ADOPTION OF THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM BY THE SENATE.

It is with no ordinary feelings of joy and satisfaction that we announce the assent of the United States Senate to the ultimatum of the British Government, through its Minister at Washington, on the question of the Oregon boundary. Our government having very properly refused arbitration, and convention of joint occupancy, the British government, with equal propriety delivered its ultimatum for compromise. That ultimatum the President did not wish to assume the individual responsibility accepting, and he sent it to the Senate for the action of that body, with a distinct intimation that he should conform to its decision in the matter. After a secret session of two days, in which the matter was doubtless fully discussed, the vote was taken on Friday afternoon, and resulted in the acceptance of the British proposition by the strong vote of 38 to 12. Another account says there were only seven votes in the negative. There were four absentees at least who would have voted with the majority. Whichever account be correct, it is evident that the voice of the Senate in favor of a peaceful compromise is perfectly overwhelming.

The proposal submitted to the Senate was not a Treaty, but the basis of a Treaty embracing all the principal points in dispute, leaving the minor details for arrangement hereafter. It having been offered and accepted, however, it may be considered just as binding as a Treaty itself; for neither party can reject the basis without a gross violation of national faith.

Honor then, to the Senate which has achieved this moral triumph, and saved the two greatest nations of the earth from the horrors of an unnatural and needless war, the result and the consequences of which no human foresight could calculate.

The following correspondence of the Philadelphia North American, is important, in connection with the decision of the Senate.

Washington June 12.
The terms before the Senate, though not in form, are substantially the ultimatum of the British ministry. They were not put in shape, because Sir Robert Peel did not desire to embarrass his successor with any commitment to his policy, or to leave the responsibility of a war upon the shoulders of his friend, if one should grow out of it.

Information is in possession of the Senate, showing that Sir Robert Peel, will probably resign within thirty days. A portion of the Tories have signified to Lord John Russell and his friends, they will form a coalition to expel the ministry whenever they are ready. Sir Robert is opposed to this condition of things, and will be apt to take the Home Labor Bill, as the chance to declare himself fully and to relinquish the Premiership.

Great Britain asks for the navigation of the Columbia river during the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which expires in 1863, (and not in 1858 as you printed me.) Some Senators fear this stipulation would open a renewal of the charter. The legal opinion is that it would not.

Those who raise the objection desire to insert a clause to that effect. This would involve the necessity of returning the proposition to England; for Mr. Pakenham's hands are tied as to any alteration. This difficulty will, I hope, be obviated.

The proposition of England submits, that

her privilege of navigating the Columbia river shall be subject to the United States law of navigation and revenue, now in existence, but no farther restriction shall be imposed without the reference to this right. The article stipulating for remuneration for British settlements below the line of 49 degrees, provides for compensation for any American possessions North of it.

The fifty-four treaties declare open war upon the Administration. The Tariff may now be regarded as nearly safe, and your Collector, Mr. Horn, may expect decapitation whenever his nomination is called up. A formal vote in the Senate may be expected to day.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—We observed a communication in the last number of the *Head Quarters*, in which the writer, under the signature of "A" throws out some useful hints as to the most convenient season for holding the ensuing "general election." We fully agree with him that the time he mentions viz. from about the 20th June to the 20th July is very seasonable for that purpose. This period will neither interfere with "seed time or harvest," and is an interval in which Farmers have more leisure than at any other time of the year. To consult their convenience will, we apprehend, be a consideration with those in whose hands the fixation of Election time rests—they constituting two-thirds of the voters in the Province. The Freeholders of our County, will have ample room to exercise their discretion in the choice of competent Representatives, if we are rightly informed as to the intention of four new Candidates of offering their services. These four, together with our old representatives, (whom we understand will all be "out") will afford them an opportunity of cutting in order to secure the return of those who are most strongly recommended by legislative qualifications. The new Election Law will facilitate the polling of votes, and consequently allay that excitement, and tend to (we hope altogether) obviate those disgraceful squabbles which have marked some of our past elections.

Since penning the above, we have learned that the Executive Council has risen without dissolving the House and settling the time for holding the next election. There was much business before the Council, but it related chiefly to Timber berths and the sale of timber lands. The Council will again meet in July, when the matter first above mentioned will be taken into consideration, and the time probably appointed.

THE CROPS.—We learn from authentic sources, that the prospect of crops in this County, is generally promising.

The Potato crops though in many instances springing from seed that was touched with the potato disease, as yet manifest no appearance of blight—and though a little backward from want of rain, still the farmer anticipates a fair return. Those sudden and violent changes of the temperature of the atmosphere to which the failure of the potato crop last year was attributed, have not taken place this year, but fair weather has prevailed or an unusual extent; as if to restore the deficiency of the last year crops—and the potato to its former healthiness and vigour.

The Grain though suffering from the dryness of the soil, promises by the assistance of opportune rains, to repay the husbandman his toil and cheer him with its increase.

SMALL POX.—We are informed that the brig *Pero* from Cork, with passengers, which arrived here last week, had two cases of small pox among the emigrants. The vessel was ordered to Hardwood Island, the Quarantine station, the sick removed to hospital, and the brig is being ventilated. The board of health will, no doubt, observe every vigilance, lest communication be had with the misg land. If this dreadful disease should once gain a footing in our County, its spread could hardly be prevented, at this time of the year, and its effects we have every reason to believe, would be fearfully disastrous. We learn by private advices from Boston, that this scourge is prevalent in that city at the present time.

A Cave of considerable depth, says the *New Brunswick*, was discovered last week at Green Head, about five miles from St. John, on the banks of the River. It has been explored to the distance of about one hundred feet.

Bermuda papers to the 1st June have been received at Halifax. The Legislative Session was opened on the 20th ult. by a speech from His Excellency Governor Ried. The topics of the speech are connected entirely with matters of local improvement.

A Scottish Church, named St. Andrew's Church, has been erected at Hamilton, and was opened on the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day. The Rev. James Morrison conducted the services upon the occasion. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, his

lady and daughters attended the service. The Church is represented as a handsome edifice, in the early style of Gothic architecture, the arches of the windows of stained glass, and the west window, which is divided into three compartments, will contain a figure of St. Andrew, with the national emblem on each side.

FELLERTON, the individual who committed murder in Miramichi last year, and was found guilty of the crime, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for 14 years, arrived at St. John on Thursday last, in charge of the High Sheriff of Gloucester, and was placed in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Murderer Arrested.—The identity of the person whom we stated last week to have been arrested in this City by Alderman Porter, charged with the murder of a man named Williams, at Windsor, N. S. on the 25th ult., has since been fully proved by Mr. James A. Fitzmaurice, Deputy Sheriff of Hants County, who arrived from Windsor by way of Annapolis in the steamer *Herald* on Monday afternoon, with a letter from Sheriff Wilkins, complimenting Alderman Porter for his zeal and vigilance in the affair.—Mr. Fitzmaurice returned to Windsor on Wednesday evening in the steamer "Herald," with the prisoner, Joseph Bennett, who now acknowledges having committed the crime in self defence. He will be tried at the sitting of the Supreme Court in Windsor, on the third Tuesday in October next.—*Courier.*

British Ships of War for Mexico.—A letter from a correspondent in P. M. X., written after the arrival of Admiral Austin from Bermuda, on the 9th instant, states that the *Endymion*, 44, *Alarm*, 26, *Hyacinth*, 18, *Hermes*, steamer, and other vessels of the North American and West India squadrons had been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to look after British interests in that quarter.

Proclamation under the Passenger Act.—The Captain of the *Margaret Thompson*, a passenger vessel from Donagel, was yesterday fined Twenty Pounds sterling and Costs by B. L. Peters and Henry Porter, Esq., upon the prosecution of the Government Emigration Agent, for not supplying the passengers by that vessel with the quantity or quality of provisions required by the Act.—*Id.*

Ordination.—On Sunday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in St. John Church, in this City, when two candidates for the Ministry, Messrs. Barilolomew and Boyer, were ordained Deacons. The services were solemn and impressive, and were witnessed by a crowded congregation.—*Obse.*

On Tuesday the 9th inst. about 4 o'clock, A. M. the house of Mr. W. J. McLELLAN, close by the Frye Road, in this Parish, was totally consumed by fire, with the whole of the furniture and family clothing, born and sheds attached, the family having just time to escape with their lives, and fortunately without receiving any bodily injury. The fire is supposed originated in a lodgement of sparks in the kitchen chimney, which afterwards spreading communicated with the chamber immediately over the kitchen, enveloping in an inconceivably short space of time, every part of the building in flames. Mr. Leilan knew well, and believe him to be a steady, hard working and civil member of society, and we do most sincerely regret, that so dreadful an occurrence should have taken place, and, particularly, at a time when all the exertions of himself and wife, and those of his small family who can do anything at all, were required to get seed for the crop, upon which they depend, into the ground. Poor man! He is entitled to the sympathy of every benevolent mind, and we doubt not he will meet with it.—*Gazette.*

Frights at New Orleans.—It is stated in the Bulletin of June 1st, that the excess of receipts of produce this year over last, would supply cargoes for two or three hundred vessels; while, on the preceding Tuesday there were nine ships and eight barges less in port than at the same time last year.

BIRTH.
On Tuesday Morning, 10th inst. the Lady of Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIED.
At Mill Town, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Jas. G. Hennigat, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William H. Laby, to Miss Piety Barter, both of that place.

DIED.
At Hampstead on the 8th Inst., of a lingering illness which she bore as a Christian, Mrs. Sarah Slip, in the 45th year of her age. Mrs. Slip's death will long be regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—She left a husband and only child to lament their loss.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
June 11, Brig *Pero* Meredith, Cork, 141 passengers H. Frye.—This vessel having two cases of small pox on board was sent to Quarantine.
13, Sch. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sandries.
Sarah Jane, Waycott, Boston, as sorted cargo to Sandry.
—CLEARED.—
June 10, Brig *Elgin*, Bute, Killala, Deals, by F. A. Babcock.
11, "Minerva, Millar, Liverpool, Deals H. Frye.

