

OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY

WAYS' PILLS.

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STOMACH COMPLAINT.

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VOLUME 13

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the year

European Intelligence.

The citizens of Edinburgh have adopted an address to the citizens of Washington deprecating war, and recommending the settlement of the national disputes by arbitration.

Official Blunders.—We are disposed to agree with a contemporary, who says, that Sir R. Peel must bitterly rue the day when he converted Lord G. Bentinck from a zealous and unambitious supporter into a daring and determined opponent. On more than one occasion the noble lord has proved that he possesses talents of the highest order, rendering him not unworthy of the position to which he has been advanced by the Country party.

Beside his vigorous language, and his general comprehensiveness of his views, his patient and elaborate investigations into the correctness of the statistical information on which so many of the free trade measures of the Premier are ostensibly founded, mark him out as a leader peculiarly suited to the present exigency. His exposure on Tuesday night of the gross inaccuracies of the official returns relating to the timber trade will not soon be forgotten.

The north of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine growers, who have risen against the exactions of the Government. The country has been put under martial law. The insurgents numbered between 3000 and 4000; they showed some courage, but were imperfectly armed. The constitution was suspended on the 29th ultimo, the liberty of the press was suspended, and military tribunals for the trial of the disaffected had been instituted. If the movement had been more general, it would have seriously embarrassed, perhaps overturned, the Government.

General M. Lacerda died of his wounds at Ferozepore. The Adjutant General of the Bengal army, Sir J. R. Lumley, died also at Ferozepore.

Baronnet Gregory, of the Staff, has been sentenced to eight months further imprisonment for four labels on the Duke of Brunswick.

The *Journal des Debats* mentions a trial speed between two steamers, an English and a French one, in the Gulf of Ginea, in which the French were the victor three several times.

Austria and Prussia have addressed notes to the French Government, relative to the intrigues of the Polish Propaganda in Paris.

The *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Alexander Stewart, Esq., to be Master of the Rolls for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The House of Commons came to a division on the first reading of the Corbett Bill on the evening of Friday. The numbers in its favor were 274; against it, 127; majority, 147; 31 Whigs voted in the minority.

A daughter of Lord Valentia eloped last week with a Captain Robinson, of the 8th Fusiliers. They were married at St. James's Church, Westminster, London.

Fears are entertained that the cholera will visit Western Europe in the course of the present summer. In Germany, the alarm on this subject is considerable.

The insurrectionary movement in Galicia was a source of annoyance to the Spanish Government.—This resistance, on the part of the people, is entirely owing to the arbitrary conduct of the Government, and the reckless bearing of the Court. The sanguinary brutalities by which the contest is accompanied, is in keeping with the spirit which has ruled too long in Spain.

We have received German papers, from which we gather that Austria Galicia had been restored to tranquillity by the publication of an Imperial decree, graciously issued on the Emperor's birthday, abolishing forced labour and other oppressive feudal claims which hitherto oppressed the peasantry.

Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehmet Ali, has arrived at Paris. He will be treated with almost royal honours.

The winter campaign in Algeria had finished, and the last advances represented the colony as tranquil.

The Russian government has caused to be laid before all the other governments of Europe a note, asserting that the story of the persecutions of the Abbess Mieczyslawski, is totally false, and citing circumstances to prove its falsity. On her part, the Abbess declares that the Russian government is impudently imposing upon Europe, by statements grossly untrue. One of two things is certain—either the abbess or the Russian government lies most confoundedly.

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople announce the arrest of Mahmud Pasha, the Paymaster General of the Army, on a charge of having embezzled the public money to the amount of £169,000.

It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than £29,400,000 sterling.

Grammatical Whimsies.—“Bobby, what's steam?” “Boiling water.” “That's right. Compare it.” “Positive, tail's comparative tailer; superlative, burst.”

Causes of War.—Capt. Collins, of the Empire, who left the mouth of the River del Norte April 28th, reports that the pilot of the port, who is an intelligent Englishman, and conversant with the officers of the customs, stated to him that a party of two or three hundred Mexican troops had passed across the river, some miles above Matamoros, and had been attacked by a hundred and sixty Americans, whom they killed or took prisoners; and that a party of twenty rancheros, or mounted militia men, had passed over, some distance below Matamoros, and coming upon a wagon with provisions, going up from Point Isabel for Gen. Taylor, the guard for which had stopped behind to dine, the rancheros took the wagon and driver off the road, and returned to the Mexican side. This is the story of the invasion by ever so many thousand Mexicans, upon which we have declared the existence of war. The officers at Matamoros, and at the mouth of the river, would be very likely to be correct, or nearly so; as to the number of their own troops which came over, though the number of Americans was exaggerated or misunderstood, by a hundred. Provisions were extremely scarce at Matamoros, in consequence of the blockade; so that flour was worth thirty or forty dollars a barrel; and there are no supplies of consequence within the country, which could be procured short of two weeks. There are several plantations on this side the river; and if it should turn out that these two or three hundred came over for the purpose of appeasing the hunger of themselves or comrades, by obtaining provisions from these plantations, or even of capturing some of Gen. Taylor's wagons for that purpose, and that this is the invasion upon which the nation has been alarmed by the thunder of war, and summoned to the rescue, will not the whole world have the loudest laugh upon us that ever made the welkin ring?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Montreal.—By the last accounts, our Legislature, after sweeping away the protection of the Canadian farmer in the British market and placing the United States farmer at once in the same position as the Canadian, was busily engaged in imposing protection for certain branches of trade.—All kinds of skins, and of leather, manufactures come direct from Great Britain and the colonies are to be admitted on a five per cent *ad valorem* duty, while, if they come from the United States or any other quarter, they must pay heavy duties, ranging from fifteen to 25 per cent. We ask sincere admirers if the principle of free trade has not two sides. Sir Robert Peel said he would admit wheat from all the world, at 4s a quarter, and in three years at one shilling. The three years were partly given to prepare Canada for the change as Canada now sends her wheat in at one shilling and a quarter. But our Canadian ministers despise to take the benefit of the three years, and at once take the duty on United States wheat, and let it into the British market at the same rate as our own. Consistency required that if the Canadian farmer was to compete with all the world in his produce, he should have all the world in his purchases laid open to him. No, says Mr. Draper, it may be very proper that we have free trade on one side, but it does not follow that it shall be on the other. With eagerness he threw down the restrictions on American imports to Britain, and with as much eagerness he taxes the shoes and saddles of the Upper Canadian farmer, for the protection of the British or Canadian importers. This is not justice, but it is in accordance with the narrow selfish views of the present ministers. Will the Farmers of Upper Canada submit to it?—*Toronto Globe.*

The *Toronto Patriot* has come out in favour of a government guarantee for the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. This great national work is rapidly gaining friends, but the Government appears to hold back, and it is rumoured through fear of its supporters.—*Id.*

The Railroad.—We perceive by the Canadian papers that G. R. Young Esq. is using his utmost exertions in Montreal to forward this enterprise. He has written a long letter to the Hon. Mr. Draper which is published entire in the Montreal Pilot and Quebec Gazette, and partially in other Canadian newspapers. The object of this letter is to press upon the Canadian Administration the policy of recommending the undertaking to the consideration of the Legislature, and of pledging the Province to pay for ten years a moiety of the interest of One and a half millions, that being half the amount estimated to be the cost of the Railroad—the other moiety of the interest, for the same period, to be paid by the Lower Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and to give also a free grant of lands and right of taking materials. It mainly depends upon the action of Canada, whether the project will be prosecuted now—there can be little doubt that if Mr. Young's proposition is entertained, the amt. of money that capitalists would be required to furnish could easily be procured. Whether the Government will grant the other million and a half is another question. A great difficulty in the way of the action of the Canadian Legislature, is the large amount of money required for the completion of the public works already in progress; but we trust they will show an example that will be followed with general advantage by the Legislative bodies of the Lower Provinces at their next Session, with reference to this great national undertaking.—*Halifax Times.*

American Excuses for Desertion and being Beaten.—The Halifax Times, says:—“In a recent skirmish between the United States troops and the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, several of the former were slain and the remainder obliged to run—the American papers say that the disaster was caused by their powder being wet—good material this for a squib on the national valour. Other papers excuse the desertion of the United States Soldiers to the Mexicans, by asserting that they are chiefly Roman Catholics, and that their General, who is a Taylor, obliges them to attend on the ministrations of a Presbyterian Clergyman, who makes it his business to curse the Pope.”

The Rev. Mr. King, Chaplain to his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, left Fredericton this morning on his way to England.—His health is assigned as the cause of the Rev. gentleman's departure.—*Reporter.*

The New Organ.—This fine Instrument recently imported from London for the use of the Methodist Church of this City, was this morning for the first time (in public) tested by Mr. Gardiner, Professor of Music, in the presence of a pretty large audience, including several of the Wesleyan Ministers, who have just closed their District Meeting. We were much delighted with its powerful yet sweet and mellow tones; but not being a Connoisseur in Music, we are gratified to state on the authority of Mr. Gardiner, that it is in every respect a splendid Organ, unexceptionable in its construction and powers.—*Id.*

Drowned on Sunday last by the upsetting of a canoe, at the Rapiid de l'Anse, a few miles below the Grand Falls, a young man named James Malley.—He had been in the employment of Mr. Webster on the St. Francis during the winter.—*Id.*

Military Chivalry.—“I heard once,” said Father Phil, “a pretty little bit of an anecdote about the way the French behaved to one of our Irish Regiments on a retreat in Spain. They were going through a river; they were—and the French, taking advantage of their helpless condition, were peppering away at them hard and fast, until some women ran down, poor creatures, to the shore, and the stream was so deep in the middle that they could scarcely ford it; so some dragoons, who were galloping as fast as they could out of the fire, pulled up on seeing the condition of the woman-kind, and each horseman took up a woman behind him, though it diminished his own power of flying from the danger. The moment the French saw this act of manly courage, they ceased firing and gave a cheer for the dragoons; and as long as the women were within gun shot, not a trigger was pulled in the French line, but volleys of cheers instead of ball cartridges were sent after the brigade till all the women were over.”

MELANCHOLY MISTAKES.

Among the many melancholy mistakes that men are constantly making, may be noted the following:

Persons in trade are daily sending accounts to debtors most absurdly anticipating payment of the same. Money diggers are exhausting their energies, endeavouring to take up specie out of bank vaults, instead of going more sensibly to work, hunting for needles in haystacks. Mouths are used for eating, speaking, kissing, &c., instead of distilling tobacco juice, as nature intended. Noses are also shamefully abused, being employed as simple heralds of surrounding odors instead of dust holes wherein to stow snuff. People go to Church, and actually sit listening to the preacher instead of taking notes about new fashions, and other odd matters around them, as food for chat and scandal in the evening. Playgoers have positively given up eating peanuts in the theatres, therefore, denying themselves a choice and refined luxury, just because Theodore Fay once said that munching was an annoyance. How absurd! Everybody goes to somebody's benefit, just because he is a good actor, an old acquaintance, a great favorite, and needs a bumper! Now, what a mistake to give such a man a benefit for such reasons, when there are people coming along all the time, who play only six pirls, and have their names printed in letters twice as big! It is very common now—a days for men to imagine that estimable characters may walk about in shabby coats, a mistake that must put all philosophy to a blush.

Courage.—It is a popular error to suppose that courage means courage in everything—

Put a hero on board a ship, at a fire barred gate, and if he is not used to hunting, he will turn pale. Put a fox hunter on one of the Swiss chamois, over which the mountaineers springs like a roe, and his knees will knock under him. People are brave in the dangers to which they accustom themselves, either in imagination or practice.

AGRICULTURE TRUTH.

Is it possible that any beneficial change can be wrought in Agriculture? Can the present be made a profitable one? These are questions that often present themselves to our consideration. Now, some little time since, we were led to hope that a change might be effected, wherein the comfort, welfare and independence of the tillers of the soil should be materially promoted. Even now we hope, but more faintly than before. Man is ever prone to chase after phantoms—each bright vision is pursued, until anticipation ceases to be a reality; but what good? Simply that which is gained in the conviction that we have been chasing a bubble, for the want of a little practice.

In plain truth, we must have more thinking and more reasoning upon thought, before Agriculture can advance one step. In this all know we must have more experiments made upon the small scale, and that too, by the class best calculated to carry out the experiments in a proper manner. In time present theory presents her noble thoughts—practice won't touch them. The novice steps in, and wildly pushing onward, presents a failure; and why? Simply because he had not practice to modify theory to suit circumstances—location, season, soil, &c. Much of Nature's truth has lain dormant, because the farmer wouldn't waive his prejudices to test the matter. Many visionary schemes have been, and still are set afloat, and why the bright dream of fancy is unchecked by practical truth—for as yet there is none of it.

Soil is the surface of the earth. There are barren soils, that will not produce; and there are fertile soils, that will produce. Some are made of stones, gravel or grit; others of a kind of mixture of this and that—but they are all soils. When we speak of soil, does it convey any distinct idea to the perception of the mind?

Again, loam, or loam, is a mellow earth—a rich, mellow soil—a black, mellow soil, made light and friable by manuring and tillage; or a simple mixture of the earthy materials—clay and sand. Now, how are we to know definitely what kind of loam our fellow man means in using that term? For all this we hold the farmer to blame—he should realize that, while following Nature's first and chosen pursuit, he possesses a natural right to be heard and respected therein. To be feared with respect, it is necessary to convey distinct and comprehensible ideas to our fellow man, which can never be done in the absence of an established nomenclature. We are told that we want facts, and the farmer adheres to the position. This is all fact. We have been accumulating facts from the year one, but which are truly, like Jacob's coat, of many colors, all for the want of an established mode of expression. Attend a Farmer's Club, and find that one man honestly contradicts another—each knows he is right; but, perchance, neither knows precisely what the other is talking about, and therefore does not perceive that they are both right, and speaking to the one end. Think not that we would label that class of which, in fellowship, we are always one. By no means; yet if this little scrap has been bold enough to seize your thought, go forth to your clubs, and decide upon and fix your standard of distinctive expression. It will then, no doubt, be fairly realized that there are facts enough already, if read aright, to fix Agriculture upon its long sought, natural basis. The truth is in your own possession, but as yet uncomprehended. That truth, when perceived, will not only urge you onward to success, but will likewise tame the ardor of all visionary schemes. Where you doubt test by experiment upon a small scale. If seemingly good ideas are presented to you, test them; in fact, test all where you have even a reasonable doubt, for, be it known, that you are the proper umpires—you must decide which is good, and which is bad.

The Duties of a Wife. There is a volume of Truth embodied in the following sentiment which we commend to the attention of our fair readers as worthy of their highest emulation. Ladies can do more by gentleness than they can by force—a tear may sometimes subvert the heart, but a kind word kindly spoken touches the very soul, and renders the lion tamer. The advice is good—let these profits be it that will:

“Never forget that yours is a lofty calling; never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be properly fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, an example of patience will calm as well as teach him; your recommendations will drive him from you, your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect drive him to desperation. Your soothing will reverse him, and the merry twinkling of those eyes, now shining languidly with priceless tears, will make him all your own.”

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Again, loam, or loam, is a mellow earth—a rich, mellow soil—a black, mellow soil, made light and friable by manuring and tillage; or a simple mixture of the earthy materials—clay and sand. Now, how are we to know definitely what kind of loam our fellow man means in using that term? For all this we hold the farmer to blame—he should realize that, while following Nature's first and chosen pursuit, he possesses a natural right to be heard and respected therein. To be feared with respect, it is necessary to convey distinct and comprehensible ideas to our fellow man, which can never be done in the absence of an established nomenclature. We are told that we want facts, and the farmer adheres to the position. This is all fact. We have been accumulating facts from the year one, but which are truly, like Jacob's coat, of many colors, all for the want of an established mode of expression. Attend a Farmer's Club, and find that one man honestly contradicts another—each knows he is right; but, perchance, neither knows precisely what the other is talking about, and therefore does not perceive that they are both right, and speaking to the one end. Think not that we would label that class of which, in fellowship, we are always one. By no means; yet if this little scrap has been bold enough to seize your thought, go forth to your clubs, and decide upon and fix your standard of distinctive expression. It will then, no doubt, be fairly realized that there are facts enough already, if read aright, to fix Agriculture upon its long sought, natural basis. The truth is in your own possession, but as yet uncomprehended. That truth, when perceived, will not only urge you onward to success, but will likewise tame the ardor of all visionary schemes. Where you doubt test by experiment upon a small scale. If seemingly good ideas are presented to you, test them; in fact, test all where you have even a reasonable doubt, for, be it known, that you are the proper umpires—you must decide which is good, and which is bad.

The Duties of a Wife. There is a volume of Truth embodied in the following sentiment which we commend to the attention of our fair readers as worthy of their highest emulation. Ladies can do more by gentleness than they can by force—a tear may sometimes subvert the heart, but a kind word kindly spoken touches the very soul, and renders the lion tamer. The advice is good—let these profits be it that will:

“Never forget that yours is a lofty calling; never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be properly fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, an example of patience will calm as well as teach him; your recommendations will drive him from you, your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect drive him to desperation. Your soothing will reverse him, and the merry twinkling of those eyes, now shining languidly with priceless tears, will make him all your own.”

Mathematical Problems.

Put a hero on board a ship, at a fire barred gate, and if he is not used to hunting, he will turn pale. Put a fox hunter on one of the Swiss chamois, over which the mountaineers springs like a roe, and his knees will knock under him. People are brave in the dangers to which they accustom themselves, either in imagination or practice.

AGRICULTURE TRUTH.

Is it possible that any beneficial change can be wrought in Agriculture? Can the present be made a profitable one? These are questions that often present themselves to our consideration. Now, some little time since, we were led to hope that a change might be effected, wherein the comfort, welfare and independence of the tillers of the soil should be materially promoted. Even now we hope, but more faintly than before. Man is ever prone to chase after phantoms—each bright vision is pursued, until anticipation ceases to be a reality; but what good? Simply that which is gained in the conviction that we have been chasing a bubble, for the want of a little practice.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Proceedings in Congress.—In the House of Representatives, on the 15th, the Oregon bill, providing the ways and means for preserving an Indian trade, was postponed until the first Monday in June, on motion of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, who said he had submitted it for the purpose of awaiting the action of the Senate upon the Oregon Jurisdiction bill.

The Army bill was then taken up. Mr. McKay started the committee a little by the declaration that two millions of money were necessary to meet the 800 men ordered last week to increase the rank and file of the army. Thus apprized, the debate commenced upon the pending amendment of Thursday last, which was to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army to \$10 a month, instead of \$8. Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, opposed the amendment, and defended the Executive and army in all that had been done. Mr. Tombs of Georgia, one of the ablest members of the House, replied to this speech, with warmth and great ability. He characterized Mr. Polk as an aggressor upon the soil of Mexico, and an usurper of power by sending an army to the Rio Grande. The people there was never represented in the Texas Congress. They took no part in the Texas revolution, and Texas had never conquered them. The Executive, in sending an army there, had invaded foreign soil and declared a war.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the Committee on Territories made a report, that it was not expedient to proceed in the matter of territorial government for Oregon, at this session of Congress. They also reported that they were unable to agree upon the various matters.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day, the committee reported a bill for extending American laws over Oregon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of that bill.—The subject was under discussion.

In the House, on the 22d Mr. McClelland from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill allowing a drawback on merchandise imported into the United States from the British North American Provinces, to be exported to foreign countries.

Mr. Benton then took the floor, and spoke at great length. He spoke on the subject of the Oregon boundary. He said it was his unpleasant duty to correct the errors of both parties in this controversy. He said, our treaty with Russia never established the line of 54 degrees 40 minutes, as our Western boundary, but was placed there by us, as the Northern boundary of England. Mr. Benton spoke with emphasis, and commanded great attention from a very crowded audience.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Monday, May 25.
Mr. Benton's argument in favor of forty-nine as the boundary between American and British possessions, is certainly forcible and plausible, and will prevail with the Senate. He was attentively listened to, and by some more so than Mr. Webster. But it appears to me that Mr. Benton has made one thing very sure and certain, viz., that we must fight for this war boundary of forty-nine, or not obtain it. Plain, naked forty-nine and nothing more, Great Britain will not accept, unless indeed she change her mind, as she has a right to do. We have taken pains to see very soon whether she will or not;—for, as I have repeatedly said before, the Notice has begun to run,—and is running to a close as the year revolves.

Continuation of Mr. Benton's remarks on the Oregon Question, in the U. S. Senate, May 25.
Mr. Benton said, that the President in his message had recommended several measures in relation to the Oregon Territory, some temporary—some permanent. The temporary measures were to extend to the period of the termination of joint occupation, and the permanent measures were then to take their place. If a bill should be introduced in conformity with the recommendations of the President, it would pass in about the time required to pass it through three readings. If a bill corresponding with the British law should be brought to the Senate it would pass.

In order to comprehend what I shall say, said Mr. B., I must remind the Senate that the country beyond the Rocky Mountains is divided into three divisions—three distinct geographical divisions—to which the question of title applies. These are, 1st. The Columbia river and valley—that is one distinct question. 2d. Frazier's river and valley, which presents another distinct question.—3d. The Islands along the coast.

I would now remark, said Mr. B., that as long as I have spoken of Oregon, and of all of Oregon, I have now spoken of the Columbia river, and its valley as of Frazier's river and its valley—of the islands.

On the N. W. Coast of America, from Puget's Sound, there is a chain of islands, some small, dividing the continent from the ocean and distinct from the main land. On these islands discoveries were made for a long series of years, but they were not followed by settlement except by Russia.

The great error which has pervaded all the discussions about Oregon, has been confounding islands with the continent, and making discoveries of islands stand for titles to the continent. Such has been the tenor of the whole of our speeches—all our arguments. We have gone to the islands to fight for titles to the continent. This question, whether the islands would command the continent or the continent the islands, brought up the treaties of 1823 and 1824.

I find myself, said Mr. B. under circumstances which make it proper for me to make good all I have asserted as I go.

Mr. Benton then read from some of the authorities he brought forward to show that the nations of Europe had never recognized that the discovery of islands gave any claim to the continent—but on the contrary that islands were considered as appurtenances to the continent.

Mr. Benton said that the discoveries of the Spaniards along the coast were far superior in his eyes to those of the English. They explored as masters of the continent and treated as pirates all they found there.

Mr. B. said that the islands were not worth quarreling about, and he would leave them to the disposition that was made of them in 1823 and '24.

MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Bee, Extra, of May 17th, we copy the following account of the first battle fought, as it appears, on the 8th instant.

Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel on the 7th instant, with 2000 men and 250 wagons loaded with stores for the fort opposite Matamoros. On the 8th, while marching, came in sight of the Mexican army, and when quite near, both armies commenced firing with their artillery. The Mexicans, from 7,000 to 10,000 strong, surrounded General Taylor, but those on the rear were soon forced to retreat. The battle commenced at noon, and a constant roar of cannon was kept up until dark, when all was quiet. Our army slept on the field in battle array, ready for and expecting another hard day's work; but in the morning, seeing nothing of the Mexicans, Gen. Taylor sent out Captain Duncan's company, and found they had left the battle field, save their dead and badly wounded, together with three field pieces, which they left on the ground. About 200 were left dead.

General Taylor kept his post, and sent in his wounded to Point Isabel. Our killed and wounded were 62—three officers were wounded, viz: Major Ringgold, shot through both legs; Captain Page, lower jaw badly shot; the other name not known.

In the second engagement, 45 Americans were reported as killed. On the Mexican side the loss was very considerable, but we were unable to ascertain the number.

A letter dated Brazos Santiago, May 13th says:—To-morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoros, in connection with Commodore Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

Mexican Plan of Warfare.—The *El Espectador* of the 25th ultimo, published in the city of Mexico, furnishes its readers with the system of warfare which it is to be adopted by the Mexicans in opposing the American Army. It is to be emphatically a *guerra de guerrilla*. The Government is adjured to abandon all idea of giving a pitched battle, campaign fight, but to confine the troops to a *guerrilla* war. The Mexican army is to be split up into fragments of 500 or 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, with which they are to intercept communications, hang upon their flanks, pick off stragglers, and keep them, by unexpected attacks, in a continual state of alarm. They are to watch opportunities of making a sudden descent on their hospitals and magazines, lay waste the country through which they are to pass, and in this manner wear them out without giving them an opportunity of striking a single effective blow.

The following is given as an extract of a despatch from General Mejia, at Matamoros, to General Perdes:—

In order to act with judgment, free from the excitement or rather the patriotic fire which stirred within me at the sight of the star spangled banner floating over the rivers of the Rio Grande. I allowed the first moments to pass without action. Calmness having resumed its seat, I reflected that the river was too broad to admit of the enemy's being reached by our swords and bayonets, unquestionably superior to his, and that a cannonading would only produce an useless shedding of blood, besides damaging the city whose buildings are not very strong. I therefore resolved on awaiting the arrival of General Ampudia, when, with our united forces, we might give a decisive blow, with the certainty that not a single American would escape. I have taken all due precautions in strengthening the works here, and raising fortifications so as to cover the whole line.

In the meanwhile, I have operated against the morale of the enemy, introducing discord between the two Generals commanding, inspiring them mutually with disgust for each other. Worth, the only man of talent amongst them, has resigned, and it is to be believed, he will, Taylor alone remains in command, and as for him, it would be no compliment to our countrymen, in comparing him with the most wretched Mexican *caudillo*. I have also encouraged desertion amongst the American troops, and from the 25th ultimo, no fewer than twenty-six soldiers and four slaves have passed over to us. In short, the triumph of the Mexican arms is past all doubt, either with the reinforcements I expect, or with the force under my command. Should they pass the river, their tomb is open."

From the New Orleans Bulletin Extra, May 19.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE ARMY.
Expedition started to attack Harith.—Gen. Taylor preparing to cross the Rio Grande, and attack and occupy Matamoros.
The steamer James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived this morning from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th inst. bringing intelligence two days later than that by the Galveston.

The news is important. Capt. Griffin in-

forms us that General Taylor left Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th, with about two hundred men, and a supply of provisions for the army at the camp. After proceeding a short distance, however, he deemed it expedient to return and increase his escort, and take with him a large quantity of supplies. He did so, and took up his march again for the camp, on the morning of the 14th, with from six to eight hundred men, a park of artillery, and about two hundred and fifty wagons. He was met about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, late on the evening of the 15th. Up to that time he had not met the enemy, nor was it anticipated that he would encounter opposition, as the general impression was that the enemy had retreated from our soil, immediately after their disastrous defeat on the 8th and 9th, and sought safety on the West bank of the Rio Grande.

While General Taylor was at Point Isabel he received intelligence that the Mexicans were gathering in large numbers at Barita, a Mexican town, immediately on the bank of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisiana volunteers, under Captains Desha and Stockton, numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of infantry, to proceed to the attack of that town.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.
Barita taken.—Probable Capture of Matamoros and Expedition by the Mexicans.

The steamer Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived at New Orleans 22d inst. at 2 o'clock A. M. 45 hours from Brazos Santiago. Official news arrived from Point Isabel just previous to the sailing of the Alabama, that Capt. Wilson, with 4 companies of regulars and 3 companies of Alabama volunteers, had taken Barita without opposition. General Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande for the purpose of taking Matamoros, on the 18th instant, having had no cannonading.

At Point Isabel it was the universal opinion on the part of the Mexicans having evacuated the town, General Smith's command were on their march on the island of Boca Chica, to cross the Rio Grande at the mouth and advance upon the river on the Mexican side.

Captain Windle reports that 2000 Mexicans were seen to march out of Matamoros, and it is said they were almost in a state of starvation.

General Taylor had arrived safe at the camp with the two hundred and fifty wagons loaded of supplies with which he left Point Isabel on the 14th.

It has been ascertained, with certainty, that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand, while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers were doing well. Two privates have died of their wounds since the James L. Day left.

The steamer Sea having arrived on the morning of the 19th, two complete regiments of Louisiana volunteers, those of Colonel Marks and Wilson were ashore.—They were encamped on the Brazos Island, and were to march with Gen. Smith at their head, on the evening of the day the Alabama left, or on the next morning, to join Col. Wilson's detachment at Barita. They were in good health and spirits.

The frigate *Karlsruhe*, and the steam frigate *Mississippi* had left the mouth of the Rio Grande, the former, it was supposed, for Vera Cruz.

A small vessel had arrived from Galveston with sixty Texas volunteers.

Capt. Audie, of the frigate *Pontiac*, commanding the 500 seamen landed from that ship, proceeded up the Rio Grande.

Blockade of Vera Cruz.—We learn that a highly respectable foreign merchant, residing in this city, and having several vessels lying in Vera Cruz, has just returned from Washington, from an unsuccessful application to our government for permission for these vessels to load on American account, to come from Vera Cruz to this city. This request has been peremptorily refused, from which it may be inferred that a most rigid blockade has been ordered, and is to be maintained.—*N. Y. Eng.*

The two Governors.—Sir John Harvey retires from Newfoundland, with the unanimous support of its Legislature, and the affectionate regard of its people. The late taking at the close of the Session is described as most affecting—"the tears glistened in the eyes of all around him." Sir John may indeed be regarded as the "Head Pacifier" of the Lower Colonies. It is said that he will try his hand in Nova Scotia next. If people's eyes glisten when Lord Falkland leaves, the tears shed will scarcely lay the dust.

Nova Scotia.—New Governor.—The last rumour has it that Sir Neil Douglas, at present Governor of Edinburgh, is to succeed Lord Falkland. It is said the military command alone was offered Sir Neil last year, and declined. It is not improbable that he may consider the position of Lieut. Governor, in conjunction with the former, worthy of acceptance. The steamer of 18th July is expected to Lord Falkland home.—*Nova Scotia.*

Weekly Mail Steamers from England.—

We have been informed, on good authority, that arrangements have been concluded for the establishment of a weekly communication between Great Britain, Halifax, and the United States.—Captain Douglas, (formerly of the "Union"), has been instructed to proceed to England, to superintend the fittings of the additional boats required to enable the proprietors of the Canada Line to carry the

new arrangement into effect.—We presume we shall soon have it in our power to inform the public of the time when the weekly line comes into operation.—*Courier.*

Child Lost in the Woods.—On the 7th instant, a child three years old, daughter of Mr. Henry McCloskey, a new settler in the Goshen Settlement, Parish of St. James, strayed from a neighbour's house into the woods, and although missed in about an hour, and search immediately made, and continued in the neighbourhood daily for a week, by large parties of men, at times, forty in number, the only trace of her that could be discovered, was a few tracks of her feet a short distance from the house. A party of Indians was encamped a few miles from Mr. McCloskey's residence at the time, and the only hope of her anxious and afflicted parents now is, that the child may have been picked up by some of these people, and may yet be recovered. She had brown hair, black eyes, light skin, and round features, and was named Mary.—*Ibid.*

Supreme Court at Yarmouth.—The May Term of the Supreme Court at Yarmouth, commenced and finished on Tuesday the 13th inst.—Judge Haliburton on the Bench. "The docket of civil causes which was rather a lean one," says the *Yarmouth Herald*, "was called over, and none of these being at issue for trial, the Judge proceeded to close the Term." Judge Haliburton characterized the circumstance as "a happy state of things, but he ungraciously did it at the expense of the counties of Liverpool, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, were the people upon the whole, are not a whit less orderly than their neighbours at Yarmouth, but were he offered as a contrast—a murder that had been committed a store robbed, several aggravated indictable cases, and a case of passing counterfeit money. In conclusion, with a spark of the humour of Sam Slick, he pointed to the Lawyers, as having some claims to commiseration. The Term ended in less than an hour after its commencement.—*Halifax Times.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—George D. Street

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.

Salms and Black House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Wat-

son, C. W. Dunock, M. S. Hamish, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay.

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 5 Montreal, May 26

London, May 4 Quebec, May 25

Edinburgh, May 2 Halifax, May 20

Paris, May 2 New York, May 29

Toronto, May 20 Boston, June 1

MEXICO.—In our columns this day we

have given from New-York papers, a syn-

opsis of the important intelligence from the

seat of war in Mexico. It appears from the

accounts, the Mexicans have suffered se-

verely—that the town of Barita was taken by

the American troops, and Matamoros ex-

hausted by the Mexicans, who left it in a state

bordering on starvation. Large numbers of

troops have been ordered to the south. We

also learn, that President Polk has sent

Bishop Hughes, of New York, on a diploma-

tic mission to the hierarchy of Mexico, to per-

suade them to stop the war.

¶ The Steamer Great Britain arrived at

New York with 28 passengers—No papers

by her have been received in town.

¶ Letters have been received in Town

by the English Mail, which is reported to

have arrived at St John on Monday last.

¶ Eight square rigged vessels arrived

here on Sunday last, which with those

loading in the harbour, give our Town a

brisker appearance than it has worn for

years. Our streets are thronged with

passengers from Great Britain and strangers

and persons from the country. The Steers

are filled with new goods, and appear to be

"driving a good business." All is life and

bustle—may it long continue so—and our

trade flourish and increase. We have not

despaired of having a railroad to Quebec or

at least a branch; and trust there are better

things in store for St. Andrews, than the

"Croakers" imagine.

WARM WEATHER.—The thermometer stood

at 85° in the shade, in New York on the 20th May.

¶ Seven vessels were entered on Monday last to our enterprising townsman and merchant, John Wilson Esq., being, we are informed, the largest number ever entered in one day by any merchant, in this Town.

The Total Abstinence Society held its monthly meeting on Monday Evening last in the Town Hall. Our notes of the proceedings which were interesting, will be inserted in our next number. The Society we are happy to say continues to increase in number and usefulness.

¶ Capt. Bate, of the ship *Coronet*, reports two large War Steamers in the Bay, which fired across his bows, and upon his showing his colors, stepped away.

¶ The Steamer *Charley Oak* from Boston, will meet the Steamer "Nequest" at Eastport every Tuesday and Friday, until further notice. Passengers for Boston will leave here in the Nequest every Tuesday and Friday morning.

A letter from Porto Cabello, May 11th,

says:—

We received news of the actual breaking out of the long anticipated war between New Grenada and Ecuador, by a New Grenadian schooner, which arrived this morning from Rio de Janeiro.

It was hoped of late that this result would have been averted, as many sincere efforts were made upon the part of the former Republic to avoid it.

Mr. Editor.—The following is the answer to the Question inserted in your last

Issue:—

Go. 14

14

72

4

259 farthings

259 = 64 of 4 = 259

the square of x = 259

the sq. root of x = sq. root of 259,

that is x = 17

Answer—17 persons present, each spent

4d. 14.

O. P. Q.

LEGISLATIVE APPENDIX.—The Sergeant-

at-Arm of the Legislature of Louisiana has

been complained of for selling liquor with-

out license. He has a room fitted up in the

State House, where he purveys the part of

his routine. He pleads, in defence, ethics

privilege and the *conscientiousness* of his

and the Recorder discharged him—probably

deeming this a valid defence.

New Goods.—Dunock & Wilson have re-

ceived their supply of New Goods, Iron &c

by the *Cornet Hunter* and *Joseph Porter*—

Particulars in advertisement next week.

MARRIED.

At St. David, on the 19th ult. by the Rev.

John Cassin, A. M., Mr. Samuel Murphy

to Miss Caroline McFarlan both of St. Pa-

trick.

At St. George, on the 22d ult. by the same,

Mr. Berwick Douglas to Miss Catherine Mc-

Leod both of St. George.

DIED

At St. Patrick, on the 14th inst. Mrs.

Maria, wife of Mr. Richard McFarlan, aged

53 years, leaving a husband and two children

to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and

kind parent. Mrs. McFarlan was a consis-

tent member of the Scotch Church.

At Eastport, on the 21st inst. of consump-

tion, Joshua Briggs, Esq. of Robinson, aged

61 years.

At Aberdeen, on the 6th April last, the

Rev. James Souther, late Minister of Saint

James Church, Newcastle, (Mirzichi)

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 1, Brig Chieftain, Reay, Sandeland,

Coals E. & J. Wilson—to

John Wilson

" Ship *Coronet*, Bate, Liverpool via

N. Y. mdze Dimock & Wil-

son—Salt, John Wilson.

" Bge Humber, Hopkinson, Hull,

Coals, John Wilson.

" Isabella, Veale, London, ballast

