CHANGE OF FRONT.—The North American, which has been singularly prominent in its denunciations of the President on account of the War—made inevitable to us, if we desired to maintain our honor and integrity as a nation—has at last "come in." This objection is the only one that has enabled the enemies of the war measures ever to make a plausible show of opposition—yield that, and the opposition falls, or is kept up wholly by partisan malignity. It says, in introducing an article from a Southern paper:

"That Mexico now claims the territory lying between these rivers as a part of Tamaulipas and therefore under her jurisdiction. is true, but a Mexican claim need not necessarily be founded in justice, nor can the republic get over the fact, *that she has repeatedly made admission that the Rio Del Norte is the boundary between herself and the Republic of Texas.* We have Texan, American, English and Mexican authorities proving that the Del Norte has always been considered as the true boundary, which are thus succinctly stated; *and justice, alike to the President, our nation, and the true ends of history*, seems to require that they should be explained, as our Charleston cotemporary has done for us."

The idea of the North American doing "*justice to the President*," is a refreshing and grateful one, and goes far to prove the force of truth.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MORE FLYING ARTILLERY.—We understand, says the Newport (R. I.) Daily News, that company H., Capt. Swartwout, of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, at Fort Adams, in that harbor received orders on the 29th ult., to proceed immediately to New York, from whence they will probably go to the seat of war. Company E., Capt. Merchant, of the same Regiment, now stationed at Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, have been ordered to garrison Fort Adams.

Capt. Swartwout's Company of Flying Artillery, says the News, is the best we have ever seen, and is an honor to the American Army; there are no better men in the service, and the privates are as good looking fellows as can be found anywhere.—Success to them.

WHAT WE ARE?—This country has a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4,000 miles. One of our immense rivers is twice the size of the Danube the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation of 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England—Ohio contains 5,120,000 acres more than Scotland—from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power and population.

BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.—The first Congress that assembled in the Republic of Texas, after the adoption of the Constitution, adopted the following "act to define the boundaries of Texas."

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this Republic, be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit; beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain to the beginning.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, President.

Approved Dec. 19th, 1836.

MAJOR RINGGOLD'S WAR HORSE.—A graphic correspondent of the "N. York Spirit of the Times" (G de L) an officer in the U. S. Army, writing from the American Camp, says that Major Ringgold in the action of the 8th, rode "David Branch," a blood horse and a well-known winner on the turf. The horse was not killed though the fatal cannon shot passed through his withers, and the lamented Ringgold's last request was that "David" might be suffered to live as long as possible.

JOUR PRINTERS.—The Pennsylvania Reporter says:—In all our acquaintance with jour printers, we scarcely ever saw one that was either a fool or a coward. Wherever there is fun, they are there—where danger is most imminent, there they are sure to be found. At the call of their country none respond more heartily, or in its service display more zeal and ability, and in the present crisis of our affairs, these latter qualities are developing themselves in all quarters.

NO TALKING.—We understand, says the Pennsylvanian, that ADAM RAMAGE, well known to our profession, has tendered to the volunteer corps of Printers now organizing in this city for the southern war, a printing press complete and he knows how to complete one. Who will offer the type—who the paper? Step forward all, and let us have Mexico revolutionized by "the stick and rule"—"balls and ink."

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—A son of Sir Robert Peel was among the visitors at the White House on Wednesday evening, with the British and French Ministers. Mr. Jennifer, late minister to Austria, was in the circle around Mrs. Polk and Willis, whom report says, is looking to a post to diplomacy, supported him on the right.

GENERAL TAYLOR is claimed as a Kentuckian by a portion of the press. The Richmond Times says, however, he is beyond question a Virginian by birth. He was born in the tide water region of old Virginia. His father was a patriot of the Revolution, was a commander of a small vessel of war belonging to the Virginia navy, and was well known for his great firmness and gallantry, and his clear strong intellect.

FATHER MILLER, says the Boston Mail, has postponed the end of the world until the close of the Mexican war.

THE RAZOR STROP MAN, was in Fincastle, Va., on the 26th and 27th ult., and had a few more left.

☞Col. Croghan, the "Hero of Fort Stephenson," passed through Brownsville, Pa., on Saturday, to join the Kentucky Volunteers.

THE DEMOCRAT.

Cambridge,—Md.

WEDNESDAY,:::::::::::::::::::: JUNE 10th, 1846.

☞Our readers will find on the first page of todays' paper ten days later Foreign news by the Hibernia.

DESTRUCTIVE TARNADO AND LOSS OF LIVES AT WILMINGTON DELAWARE.—We learn by a correspondence from Wilmington to the Baltimore Sun; published in an extra Sun, on Saturday night last, that one of the most destructive tarnadoes ever witnessed in that neighborhood, passed over that city on Friday evening last, about 5 o'clock, by which a considerable amount of damage has been sustained, and two or three persons killed.

☞It will be seen by referance to our advertising columns; that Mr. H. G. McCANN, Portrait Painter, of Baltimore city; and a Student of the Royal Academy in *London*, is now in our town for the purpose of practising his profession. Perhaps some of our citizens have visited his rooms in Baltimore street. as he is pretty generally known throughout the city by the number of Portraits he has taken in that city for the last year or two.

He can be found at Mr. Parvin's Hotel during his stay in Cambridge.

☞DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—We have received the June number of this valuable work, it is rich with valuable articles on the important subjects of which they treat. It is embellished with an engraving of the Hon. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, U. S. Senator from Indiana. This work is published in N. York, by J. L. O'Sullivan & T. P. Kettell, 136 Nassau street, for $3 per annum.

☞We publish the following for the information of our Agricultural friends, and others that wish to attend:

TALBOT COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—For the exhibition and sale of live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and household Manufactures, to be held at Easton on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th and 13th of November next; commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on each day.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JUNE 6TH, 1846.—*Grain.* Receipts of wheat light. Small sales of prime Md. reds at 88a92c. We note sales of Va. prime white at 103c. and reds at 87 1-2c; also of Pa. white at 96a100c, and reds at 90a91c. Sales of white and yellow corn at 59a60c. Oats at 36a38c, and rye at 65c.

PORTRAIT OF MAJ. RINGGOLD.—An eminent artist, Pensico, is about producing a lithographic portrait of the lamented RINGGOLD, from an improved oil painting of the deceased. Many will be glad to get possession of an accurate likeness as this will doubtless be, of thebrave Marylander.

DEATH OF GANSEVOORT MELVILLE.—We learn with regret, says the New York Mirror, that intelligenae has been received of the death of Gansevoort Melville, Esq., Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James. He died on the 12th ult., in we believe, the 33d year of his age.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Gov. Pratt has appointed Col D. Jenifer register of wills of Charles county, to supply the vacancy in that office.

☞James Frisby Brown, Esq., Register of Wills for Kent county, Md., died at his residence in that county, on Wednesday, 28th ult., in the 52d year of his age.

THE U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The President has transmitted a message to Congress, enclosing a despatch from Lord Aberdeen, from which it appears that the claims made by the two Governments upon each other, for a return of duties which had been levied in violation of the commercial convention of 1815, have been finally and satisfactorily adjusted. The President says:

"In making this communication, I deem it proper to express my satisfaction at the prompt manner in which the British government has acceded to the suggestion of the Secretary of State for a speedy termination of this affair."

☞The Great Western left Liverpool, on her return, on Saturday, the 31st of May, and may be expected on the 14th of June, with eleven days later news than the Hibernia.

The Great Britain left for Liverpool, on Saturday last, the 6th inst.

The Caledonia left Liverpool, on Thursday last, 4th of June, and bring four days later advices than the Great Western.

MR. MCLANE.—Letters brought by the Hibernia, state that Mr. McLane was still so unwell as to be unable to leave his room. He could not even be present at the funeral ceremonies performed over the body of Mr. Melville.

☞D. S. KAUSMAN, member elect from Texas, took his seat in the House of Representatives, on Monday 1st inst.

The Standing Army.—We copy the following from the Annapolis Democratic Star:

It is yet fresh in the recollection of us all, that the Whigs made a terrible ado in 1840, about the recommendation of Mr. Poinsett, Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of War, for having 300,000 thoroughly organized and well drilled militia, ready in any emergency to take the field, and the falsehoods which the whig party were guily of mis-representing the recommendation of the Secretary. Six years have hardly elapsed, before the arrival of a crisis in the affairs of our country which must impel both Democrats and Whigs to acknowledge the wisdom, prudence and foresight of Mr. Van Buren's administration in this particular. We rather guess that in the present state of affairs with Mexico, 300,000 militia, as above described, would be hailed by the country as the greatest of blessings, except, of course, those reckless whigs who contended that the war of independence was wrong, the war of 1812 with England was wrong, that President Jackson was wrong when he "licked" the British at New Orleans; that he was worng in making the French pay up the indemnity due to our citizens, and that our country is now wrong in chastising the presumption of the Mexicans in invading our territory. With these men our country is never right but always wrong. The truth is the whig party are entirely too regardless of the honor and welfare of the country, and would sacrifice its best interests for the "loaves and fishes."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CONFIRMATORY NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—We received yesterday afternoon by express and telegraph in advance of the mail, the following confirmatory news of the capture of Barita and Matamoras. By mail we also have an extra from the office of the New Orleans Tropic, containing some additional items:—*Balt. Sun.*

The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel. Through the politeness of her obliging clerk we have been furnished with the following information:

He reports that on the 17th instant, a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Barita and took posession of it and established a military depot.

On the night of the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the city of Matamoras without opposition—the Mexicans having fled from the city.

The Mexicans, from the last accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions. Two American regiments, with the exception of about 350 men, having marched a few days previous, were stationed at the Brazos Point, awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, as it was thought they would leave on the 20th for Matamoras, via the old Barita road.

Nothing further has been heard of the reinforcements that were reported, to be on their way to the relief of Ampudia. Capt. Simpson found a Mexican a few days since in a thicket; as soon as he was discovered he threw away his arms, saying that he had been fighting a month with nothing but bread and water for provsion, that he now wished to surrender to the Americans, as he would fight no longer under the Mexican Government, and that two thirds of the whole Mexican forces wished to do the same.

Col. McIntosh, Captain Page and all the others that were wounded in the actions of the 8th and 9th are at Point Isabel.

After being shot in the arm, Col McIntosh received a bayonet wound in the mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are no hopes of his recovery

The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt. Page is melancholy indeed. The whole of his lower jaw, with part of his tongue and palled are shot away by a grape shot. He however survives, though entirely incapable of speech.

He communicates his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty. He does not desire to live, but converces with cheerfulness and exulation upon the services of our arms, and concluded an answer to some queries concerning the battle of the 9th, by writing: "We gave the Mexicans h—ll!"

Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 300, besides the wounded taken to St. Joseph, there are now 40 at Point Isabel, too badly wounded to be removed All but three it is thought will recover. There are three Mexican prisoners having but one leg between them all.

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought on the 9th with courage and desperation that would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation.

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case they would secure the victory.

They met the charges of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was poured in upon them, without giving way, until their works were encumberrd with the dead and wounded.

Captain A. says that a report reached Victoria last Friday, that one hundred Germans, escorting one hundred wagons from New Braunfels to the new settlement on the San Saba, seventy miles above, were suddenly attacked by a large body of Camanches, supposed to number several thousand, whereupon the emigrants abandoned their wagons, to seek security, leaving their property in the hands of the savages. There appears to be some uncertainty as to numbers, etc., but the main facts are substantially correct.

Capt. A. informs us that a report came overland to port Lavaca last Sunday, to the effect that a large body of Indians, consisting of the warriors of several tribes, comprising the Camanche nation, were hovering about in the vecinity of the American intrenchments opposite Matamoras, with a view to join the victorious party and share the plunder of the defeated.

The glorious and well-fought battles of the 8th and 9th have struck terror into the enemy, and decided, it would appear, the fate of the campaign.—This is not what our brave soldiers wanted.—They would like to meet foemen worthy of their steel—not play things.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS MEXICO.—The following from the Washington Union is, we presume, indicative of the intentions of the Government with regard to Mexican campaign:—

"The New York Albion has no idea that 'the United States will pursue a career of conquest and aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico.' It goes only to say, that 'Mexico must be prepared to yield the certain claims we have on her—to pay the balance of the indemnity money—to arrange the question of boundary, and to receive a minister.' Having made these concessions, we are surprised to see the 'Albion,' that, with the capture of Matamoras, should it take place, the cabinet of Washington may for the present rest satisfied; and that the advanced state of the season will prevent any further military operations for some months, as sickness and yellow fever have already appeared at Vera Cruz. That this time may be profitably filled up by great European powers, or will offer their mediation, &c, &c.

"We cannot consent to take the 'Albion' into our council of war. There is no method of bringing Mexico to her senses, and to a concession of our just rights, but pushing the war with all our vigor, after the capture of Matamoras. That event will not suspend our military operations—nor will the season arrest them; but we shall go on conquering and to conquer, until Mexico is compelled to abandon her rhodomantade, and her bravado. We feel that we are no longer but off by empty words of ridiculous pronunciatos. Still less likely are we to wait for the mediation of any European power. We act upon our own hook, until Mexico shall be made to feel that our swords or cannon must wring full justice, and a permanent peace, from her infatuated government. She has too long abused our forbearance, and the consequences of her obstinancy and hostility be now upon her own head!"

THE MEXICAN WAR INTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Union of Friday evening, says:—

Prosecution of the War.—Circumstances have put it in our power, in the course of this day, to ascertain some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign.—Without entering into details, we may state, in the general, our conscientious belief, that the Executive is doing its duty—doing everything it can—doing it with every degree of energy by land and sea—in order to conduct the present campaign to its legitimate results, to bring the enemy to terms, and to conquor an honorable and permanent peace. Mexico is little aware, even now after the tremendous defeats which she has sustained at Palo Alto and at Resaca de la Palma, of the great resorces of our free and enterprising republic, under the auspices of a firm, bold, and energetic administration. The whig opposition, who are in the habit of revealing James K. Polk, and of ridiculing him for the alleged feebleness of his administration, are profoundly ignorant of his character. But we did not assume the pen in order to praise him. His enemies, who are not yet turned from their errors by the transactions of the last year, *will* be compelled to appreciate his character, and to confess their injustice. All that we will say now is, that the war will be conducted with an energy, on the part of the government, which is worthy the enthusiasm of the people.

Gen Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country, and we shall not be supprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoras, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day.

CAPTAIN WALKER.—On the authority of a Baltimore paper, we stated a few days ago that Captain Walker, the Texas brave, was born in Maryland.—The Courier of last evening says that he was born in West Feliciana, and is a second cousin to Alexander Walker, Esq., of the second municipality.—*Picayune.*

Pay of the Volunteers.—The Hon. Thos. J. Henly, of Indiana, after inquiries at the office of the Adjutant General at Washington, states the following as the pay of the volunteers: 1st Sergeant, $16 per month; 2d, 3d and 4th do. $13 do.; Corporal, $9 do.; Musician, $8 do.; Private, $7 do.

The volunteers will be required to clothe themselves, for which they will receive the following allowances from the government:—Sergeant for one year, $38; Musician do., $38, Corporal and private do., $36

Mr. Henley is of opinion that the pay of volunteers serving on foot will be advanced by Congress to $8 per month, the same as allowed to mounted men.

DISTRESSING.—A lady in Boston, the other day, in passing down Beacon street, had her light dress torn by a nail in a plank, which a laborer was removing. The latter did not hear the appeals of the lady until the dress was torn almost completely off, and revealed to the astonished spectators the well known commerical phrase, "Prime old Java," written on the skirt underneath. The lady took the first cab.

GENEROUS.—It is stated that the Whigs of Virginia have subscribed the very handsome sum of $10,000 for the relief and support of the mother and family of the late John Hampden Pleasants. Numerous donations have been received, also, from citizens of other States.

ST. JUAN DE ULLOA.—A shipmaster of New Orleans, lately from Vera Cruz, reports that when he was there he inspected the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa and saw a cannon of 182 pounds calibre, which with forty or fifty Paixhan guns, are now mounted on that fortress. The beach where the French landed is likewise completely fortified.

POSTSCRIPT

Later From the Army

ARRIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS OF TI
MERS GALVESTON AND JAS. L.
CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPT
MATAMORAS.—AN ARMISTIC AS
ARISTA.—AMERICANS DECLINE
SQUADRON ORDERED TO PEN
TO PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK U
RA CRUZ.—MORE "LIVE MEXICA
TURED.

[*From the Balt. Sun Extra of Saturday*

We have received by special express
ington city, and from thence to Baltimo
graph, exclusively for the Baltimore Su
lowing interesting and important news
Seat of War:

[*From the N. O. Tropic, of* 30

LATER FROM THE ARMY

The Galveston, Capt. Wright, has ju
having left Point Isabel on Wednesday 2

The news brought by her is confirma
capture of Matamoras. The Mexicans
camped about twenty miles up the river.
Americans and Mexicans were waiting fo
ments, when another battle was expe
Mexican army left a large amount of an
Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisiti
Taylor's supplies.

The Mexicans having previously dest
quantities by filling up the wells in the
throwing some into the river, General T
a true American officer, gave orders to
not to take the slightest article without
it its full value.

The citizens of Matamoras were pe
transact business as usual, with the e
selling liquors. Com. Conner, with
squadron, had gone to Pensacola to ref
force before making an attack on Ve
Captains Platt and Ellmore's companie
ma volunteers were safely landed at
on the 20th inst. The James L. Da
Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothin
part of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Drag
command of Captains May, Arnold an
ved at Point Isabel on the 25th instant
their horses.

[From the New Orleans Bullet

The Mexican Army had retreated
A passenger on board the Galveston ha
us with some interesting details connec
telligence received by previous accoun
17th inst., a large portion of Gen. Tay
moved up the river for the purpose of

General Taylor remained at the
with about 300 men, as the army were
Mexicans on the opposite side of the ri
the encampment and approach the For

Arista sent a flag of true to Gen. Tay
ing an armistice of six weeks, giving as
his request, that he desired to comm
his Government. General Taylor s
would give him till 8 o'clock the nex
evacuate the city of Matamoras, and
him to take the public property under

The flag then returned. On the ne
the army crossed on flats of their own
and bodies of wagons caulked. The
made about 4 miles above Fort Brown

On arriving at the city, it was di
Arista had departed with his forces,
the mounted Battery, all the mortars,
the military apparatus as could not b
their haste to escape, were thrown in

The party from our army went ou
tre immediately after the entrance int
and overtook a portion of the Mexica
retreating, 22 of whom were made
is understood that Arista's head quart
Fernando, about 90 miles from Mata

The Wounded of the American Ar
stood to be doing well.

[From the Baltimore Su

TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR

BY EDWARD C. JONES.

"*Don't stay with me, you have work to*

No, stay not here, to strife away,
Soon life must cease its bounding
And I at rest be laid—
This crimson from my wound whi
Should nerve thy arm against our
When my last debt is paid.

Not on the downy couch at home
Where lov'd ones to my side wou
Would I desire to die—
But where the rattling volley's giv
While heroes 'neath the arch of H
Are pealing, "Victory!"

No, stay no here, upon the field
My spirit joyously I yield,
With few to note its flight—
Here, gazing on the banner's fold,
Whose stars and stripes won lam
I sink to shades of night.

On to the rescue, comrade, on!
This day be glorious laurels won.
To twine around thy brow—
We promised each with purpose
To conquer in the strife, or die—
Go and redeem the vow.

The bugle's clang, the cannon's
Re-echo on my ear no more,
Nor rouse me to the fray—
But, comrade, thou dost yet rem
Go, and the warrior's chaplet ga
Haste to the ranks away.

He spake, and yielded to his glo
For soon the dim sepulchral glo
Had settled round his brow
But, nobly had he done his part
And deep within Columbia's hea
His name is treasured now.

Georgetown D. C.

THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.—
army of Gen. Taylor says: "On th
a dog, lying by the body of his m
treaties could prevail on him to le
him who in life and carressed him

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