

ROYAL MAIL

St. Jons, departs— Mon. Wed. and Fri.
at 3 p. m.
arrives— Tuesdays and Saturdays
12 a. m.

St. DIERPHE, departs— Tuesd. and Thursd.
at 10 a. m.
arrives— Wednesday and Friday
at 5 p. m.

U. STATES, departs— Monday Wed. Friday
at 10 a. m.
arrives— Monday Wed. Friday
at 2 p. m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1836. *Number 15.*

minutes. The females devote only four minutes to breathing, with an interval of twenty. The latter are not above quarter the size of the bulls, always swim in schools or herds attended by a few males, stay by each other even when wounded, and are remarkably attached to their young. The males swim in herds only till they are half grown, when they are most difficult to catch.—They all have some wonderful way of communicating an alarm to each other, even at the distance of five or six miles.—In calm weather great difficulty is sometimes experienced in approaching the whale, on account of the quickness of its sight and hearing; and such is its power of motion that on being struck, he generally sounds, or descends perpendicularly to an amazing depth, taking out perhaps the lines belonging to four boats, 800 fathoms.—*Un. Ser. Journal.* *

The *Clockmaker's* Recollections of Nova Scotia, which for a number of weeks past have appeared in the columns of the *Nova-scotian*, and many of the numbers re-published in other papers, are, we learn by the last *Nova Scotian*, are long to be published at the office of that paper, in a volume of about 200 pages,—price in boards 6s. The articles are to be revised previous to publication, and published solely on Mr. Howe's own account, the author having freely placed them at that gentleman's full disposal.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.
We regret to find by yesterday's mail, that the reported massacre of the U. S. troops consisting of 112 men, under command of Maj. Dade were met 50 miles from Fort Brooke by a body of Seminole Indians, supposed to be 1,000 strong, who advanced guard of troops, under the command of Capt. Frazier were shot dead at the first fire—no one escaping. The Indians then rushed on the main body, and tomahawked all but three men, who escaped by flight. Officers killed, Major Dade, Capt. Gardner of Company C, 2nd Cavalry, Capt. Frazier, Lieut. Bissinger, Lieut. Cass, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Magdon, and Doct. Collins, of Company B. 3rd Artillery.

Several of the families of the soldiers massacred at Tampa Bay, arrived in this City in the Atlantic, on Saturday evening. They are utterly destitute; and we cannot conceive a stronger claim upon the sympathies of the citizens than this case presents. They are women and children—they are widows and orphans—and the widows and the orphans of brave soldiers, fallen in the battles of their country.

TEXAS.
Letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.
NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, Dec. 17, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I have the satisfaction to announce to you the most glorious victory ever achieved in the annals of history—of a few over many, when the latter had every advantage, (save they were not North Americans.) San Antonio is ours: the glorious arms of Texians have prevailed over the numerous

enemies, the slaves of a tyrant: the impregnable fortress, with her parks of artillery—her disciplined army equipped with the beams of European manufacture, have fallen a prey to a few Texonian and American Riflemen. The enemy were so fortified that it seemed a forlorn hope to dislodge them.—It was thought by spring, we could get some eighteen pounds, which alone could effect their walls; but the brave men who lay before their city became tired of delay; a call was made for volunteers out of our camp

which consisted of but six hundred men, for volunteers to attempt the 'desperate storm' when three hundred volunteered, and they were divided into two divisions to attack the town at two opposite points: one under the command of our brave and ever to be lamented Col. Milam, who fell in the hour of victory; and the other by San Felipe. They attacked the town at opposite points, at the same time, and picked their passage through the walls with pickaxes and crow-bars; and after five days of hard fighting, the whole Mexican army surrendered, consisting of fourteen hundred men, of whom seven hundred had arrived in the city.

du from Monterey on the 3d day of the night, and only thirty-six hours before they surrendered to our three hundred citizen soldiers of Texas, and U. S. volunteer Riflemen." What a contrast this capitulation makes, to the threat from Mexico, published in your Gazette of the 23d. November, in which they say, nothing more shall be left of us in Texas than of Troy—the memory that at once existed: and Gen. Maria Perfecto de Cos after such an address to his army, to sign a treaty made by him to us poor Texonians, "three hundred riflemen to his mighty army—their glory has fallen—ours has just risen. Mexico had better trouble Texas no more. All the combined powers of Mexico cannot drive them from the soil they now occupy. Our town is generally like a fair; soldiers passing to the field of action, emigrants coming into the country in immense numbers, the war notwithstanding; and for the last three or four days a number of volunteers who went out, at the commencement of the war, returning after the fall of San Antonio; and with those returning to-day, are several Mexican soldiers, who after the surrender, requested to be allowed to come home with the Texonians as servants. They got a droll stare, in the Mexican uniform, and their faces were nearly as dark as negroes."

The Sperm Whale.—Mr. Beale gives some curious and novel notices on the respiration of the sperm whale. Their breathing when not alarmed is extremely regular; the full-grown males, or "balls," occupying ten minutes thus, with an interval of seven or eight

language; and the next day, as the wretch was about to be led to the gallows, he pressed earnestly to speak with the Marshal, alleging that he had something of importance to communicate. The Marshal, being made acquainted with the request, said, in his rough manner, "It is always the way with these fellows, they pretend some most frivolous story, merely to reprieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither." Being introduced, the Marshal asked him what he had to say? "Why, my lord said the culprit," when first I had the honor of your conversation, you were pleased to say, that either you or I should be hanged; now I am come to know whether it is your pleasure to be so, because, if you want, I must, that's all." The Marshal was so pleased with the fellow's humor that he ordered him to be released.

"A man should be wise in dispute; a lamb in his chamber; a lion in battle and conflict; a peacock in the street; a bard in his chair; a teacher in his household; a councillor in the nation, an arbitrator in his vicinity; a hermit in church; a fool in a crowd; conscientious in action; content with his state, regular in his habits; diligent in his calling; faithful in his friendship; temperate in his pleasures; deliberate in his speech; devoted to his God. So will he be happy in his life, easy in his death and the esteemed example of his successors."—*Welsh Proverbs.*

GOOD RULES.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace and walk not when others stop.

Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

Read no letters, books nor papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing it, you must ask leave. Come not near the books nor writings of any one so as to read them unasked. Also, look not nigh when another one is writing a letter.

Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be to a door, or any straight place, to give way for him to pass.

It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom, in no sort, we ought begin.

Strive not with your superiors in argument but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

Undertake not to teach your equal an art he himself professes - it is to be despised.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it. Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it: and in reproving show no signs of choler, do it with sweetness or mildness.

EXTRAORDINARY YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.
On Tuesday the 12th inst., in the town of Hanover, in this county, as two lads, one a son of Mr. Hiram Smith, aged 6 years, and the other a son of Mr. Abner Blodgett, aged four years were snow-balling together, the latter became irritated, and told the other that

The wound was so severe that the boy became immediately speechless, in which situation he remained up to Sunday last, the time at which we were informed of the event, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. What a theme for reflecting on the depravity of human nature does this act afford!

Frederic Conner.