country, and could not fail to give strength to the cause, and additional energy to its advocates in every corner of the Province.

The Honble. Gentleman adverted to the past history of the Province—in recalling it to memory, he said he almost forgot the Candidates before the meeting in thinking of their fathers, some of whom like himself, were not natives of the country. He eulogized the Hon. Wm. Lawson, as one of the greatest advocates of Reform in Nova Scotia in those times—so much so that a bye word was applied to him. It was said he was the key of the Provincial Chest. The Attorney General here referred successively to the father of each of the Candidates, and highly complimented Mr. Grey's early career in life. It was an omen of success he tho't, that such men springing from such a stock, could be induced to come forward, and he had no doubt, that if it were possible to gather at this moment the uninfluenced opinions of the constituency, that they would be returned by a large majority. Misrepresentation and unjust influences however had to be guarded against, and they would have to act energetically, for they would be opposed with vigour.—How was this to be done. It could not be by discussing the matter here, and by *talking* about it out of doors and then dispersing.—No! Union was strength, and system gave effect to Union. They must act. They must have their Ward and District Committees, and Central Committee to oversee and superintend actively the general management. There was work before them, and it became them to address themselves to the task. These Candidates were not men who sought seats to subserve any personal interests. They were put forward to advocate a principle, and to sustain a cause, the good of the country. If they had been in the last assembly, how much more might have been accomplished for the public welfare. They would have had mercantile knowledge brought to bear upon important measures, and an acquaintance with one of the great resources of the Province—its fisheries. In his friends Mr. Gray and Mr. Uniacke, they had professional men of character and integrity. They had Responsible Government, and these are men who understand it, and will carry it out safely to all the interests of their country.. Circumstances were changed from what was the case, some eight or ten years since. People were then spell bound—enchanted by a name, but time, the great renovator, has applied his test, and names had lost their magic, and the acts of the administration excited more attention than any political term that could be employed to characterize it. He believed sincerely that they had the right with them, and the people were awake, and to that and corresponding energy by their hope and success. As regarded himself personally, the result of the contest gave him but little concern, but he felt deeply for the welfare of the country. He had been placed in the mill and occupying the position he did could not go back, though political life had not been to him a smooth one.—He had not shrunk from his duty, but if with his present knowledge he could go back to the time when he first occupied the office of Solicitor General, he would probably have stopped at that starting point. The Hon. Attorney General alluded to the Provincial Debt and its reduction, and to the increase of revenue which had enabled them not only to reduce the debt, but to appropriate large sums for the road service, besides voting several thousand pounds to relieve the distress in Barbadoes, Canada, Newfoundland and Ireland. He could only say in reply to their charge of want of ability, that it seemed strange that when these wise men administered their affairs the Province got into debt, and when the fools came into power they liquidated it. They said the Conservatives had not the ability to manage their affairs—but he would be contented that they should be judged by the different modes that had been adopted by the parties in conducting the present Election proceedings. The Liberals held a tumultuous meeting without preparation, and it was held without even consulting their Candidates. We organized and having made preliminary arrangements, by which the different sections of the City and Township were consulted, we have here to day consummated them. This large and influential Meeting—the gentlemen from the extremity of the County and Township attending here to second the nominations, looks something like method and ability, and they would take care that in future there would be no want of devotion to their cause, or want of energy and activity in its management,—and success, he believed, would reward their exertions.

From the New York Albion.

EMIGRATION—THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Emigration under the present deplorable state of things in Ireland comes before us in a shape of redoubled interest. That a large portion of the farming class is about to remove and seek their fortune, in other lands is now certain; and it is equally certain that emigration, and that too on a most extensive scale, is deemed imperatively necessary to the landing men in society at home. We presented last week the concluding portion of a letter to Lord John Russel on this subject, and have since perused a long and able article in the *Dublin University Magazine*, both of which, press in the most urgent manner the absolute necessity of thinning the population of Ireland by the most speedy and effective means.

We shall not argue the question of emigration *per se*; but we may as well say, that we are not converts to the opinion that such a wholesale exportation of the people of Ireland is necessary. A country is nothing without a people, and a people is worth very little when the best of its labouring classes, and especially its husbandry is taken away. Moreover we are not among the believers in the doctrine that Ireland is over-stocked with inhabitants and cannot permanently subsist them. On the contrary, such is her fertility, such, her natural, although, at present, hidden resources, and such is the scientific skill arrived at in modern days for developing these latent resources, and bringing them into practical use, that she is fully able to sustain even double her present population under a wise and judicious state of things. This topic, we say we shall pass by at present, and again mind the people of the British provinces, that a large portion of this great current of population must flow upon their shores, and withwhat fertilizing effect they themselves are capable of judging. The impediments, too, thrown in the way of emigration by some late legislative enactments in the United States, will tend to divert still more the course of this living current to the British portion of the American continent.

The remark of Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on the 4th of March, that there was a feeling in Canada against emigration, has excited the surprise of every body; and the malignant assertion of Mr. Buller, that there was no land to be had in British America, has excited the disgust of every one. But surprise and disgust are not sufficient to meet this injurious effects of these two assertions. Uttered gravely in the British Senate, and by two of its leading members, such opinions and such bold assertions cannot fail to have a sinister influence on those who are contemplating a removal to other countries. We are not then surprised at the tone of the public press, in Upper Canada more especially, on the injurious tendency the debate may have on the minds of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. A simple demur, then, is not sufficient; it is, in our humble opinion, the duty of the Colonial press, as guardians of public truth, to urge that some efficient refutation be given to these statements.

We trust that enough has already been said to induce lord Elgin to place before her Majesty's Government the true state of public feeling in Canada, in reference to emigration; and we further hope that the Parliament of Canada will lose no time in turning its wisdom to this great question, and taking energetic means for disabusing the public mind in Great Britain, and placing before it the manifold advantages of a settlement in the North American over that of any other British Colonies. If some steps of this sort be not taken, certain pet colonies will be apt to obtain the best part of emigrants. For it is apparent, that some of the anti-Canadian drivers of the Colonial office have taken a marvellous liking to the cannibals of New Zealand. New Zealand, quoth that self sufficient gentleman, Mr. Buller is the place—there land in plenty is to be obtained and none in Canada!! The Cape of Good Hope, too, is landed, mangre the Kafirs, who are constantly in arms against the settlers,—Kafirs and Cannibals, then, are better fellow subjects for British emigrants than Canadians! But the people of Great Britain are better informed than some of those persons whom accident has placed in authority over them, as the documents which we have given will prove. It only remains for the North American Provinces to take care that these false impressions be removed before they have time to become permanent on the minds of the emigrating masses.

An imperative duty, however, imposes itself on the local authorities, and the people of the colonies, to make good and proper arrangements for the distribution of the emigrants on their arrival. They are strangers, ignorant of the country, and know not where to seek employment; and are, furthermore liable to frauds and impositions. Societies should be formed in all the towns and cities of the provinces, which societies should be in correspondence with the leading and well informed people in the rural districts for the purpose of obtaining information where and when labourers are wanted. *The British Protective Emigrant Society* of New York is a society of this sort; there are also Irish and German societies for the same purpose, and they are productive of much good. We hope that we see the germ of a similar system in the public meeting which has recently taken place in Toronto, at which eminent men, without distinction of party, attended. We trust that meeting will grow into something permanent, and that it will be followed by similar demonstrations in other places.

It is not only necessary to give this sort of information and assistance to the new comers, but it is also needful to impress upon them the fallacy of standing out for high wages. Many arrive with the most extravagant notions in this respect, and thus refuse good offers, tarry in the towns until the season has passed away, their money spent and dissolute habits acquired; whereas had they taken the first favourable offer they might have been comfortably settled. It is time enough to ask high wages when they have learned the habits of the country, and qualified themselves to demand them.

Emigration so regulated will prove a source of inexhaustable wealth to the colony, and of happiness and well being to the emigrant. The British North American Colonies are still emphatically new countries; and new countries require labour—for labour produces, a capital, greatness. But labour, like the new and fertilizing manures, must be properly distributed and judiciously applied, otherwise it becomes an injury rather than a benefit. A glut, or congestion of labour population in a town soon grows into a curse, but spread over the country in proper proportions, a blessing.

Persons coming out with small capital and desirous of purchasing, are equally objects of protection. Such societies and every gentleman, in fact, in the colony should be solicitous to advise them, and to take care they purchase and settle themselves judicious. Their success will draw others after them.

BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

IRELAND.

The Very Reverend Dr. M'Enery, of Tralee, is one of those few men whom all classes and all sects will unite to honour. At a time when some of "his cloth" have been forgetful of their duty, and have been silent when they should have spoken loudly and to the point, this gentleman has nobly thrown aside all personal feeling, and placed before his misguided flock facts which cannot be too generally known and repeated:—"Interested and designing knaves," says this Rev. Doctor, "have told you you were the finest peasantry on earth; those who told you so were imposters. You are a patient people, warm hearted, and religious; but you are an unenlightened people, not half educated, and very few degrees removed from barbarism. . . . . The time is arrived when you must help yourselves, and the *first step to this is to till the ground*. . . . Sympathising nations feel your sufferings, and are ready to assist you. But if you do not shake off this apathy, this torpor, which seems to be taking possession of your very souls, and do all in your power to produce food for the next year, instead of exciting their sympathy, you will arouse their contempt, and *you will become a byword to the nations of the earth, as a lazy, indolent, mean people, who would rather trust to the bounty of others than exert themselves.*" When a Roman Catholic clergyman thus lectures his flock from the pulpit, the condition of his country does not seem quite beyond the pale of hope.

The labour-roll of the Public Works in Ireland, for the last four weeks, shows that the number has diminished since March 6, from 734,792 to 525,518.

A great foray was made last week by the discharged of the public works on the bread shops of Youghal. The onslaught was tremendous, and the enemy had to be dispersed by a strong body of military.

SPAIN.

On Thursday a ceremony took place at the Palace, of which a slight description (though it be common to many Roman Catholic countries) may not be without interest, it being the usage on that day for the king and queen to wash the feet of 12 people, representing the 12 Apostles, and then to wait on them at table. The king operated on 12 old men, as many female Apostles, (this addition does credit to Spanish gallantry) being supplied for the queen. Her Majesty accompanied by a lady of honor, gorgeously attired, who carried a silver basin, sprinkled some water over the feet of each woman, wiping it with a towel which she carried in her hand, and then kissing it. She appeared all the time much amused on the part she was acting. The king, on his side, a towel, tied round his loins to save his trousers, performed the same duty for his male disciples. Nothing could be fairer than this, but the king appeared nothing but delighted. After this operation the 24 Apostles sat down at the table, to be waited upon by their royal attendants. The queen merely went through the form of putting the dishes on the table and carrying them away, which she did with a smartness that would have done credit to any London waiter, only dropping one dish (spinach, we thought,) which splashed the noble calves of an embroidered grandee who stood by. The feast however, was not exactly one of Duke Humphrey's dinners, as baskets were in readiness, in which each guest carried off a vast quantity of cold provisions. This ceremony, which is meant to be most solemn, was one of universal mirth and amusement. Except the king and a few serious looking priests, no person in the room could refrain from laughing, the queen and infante setting the example.

The young Queen has at last opened her eyes to the situation in which she had been placed, and seems determined to shake off the trammels with which she had been surrounded by the craft of her mother and Count Bresson. Members of her household, emboldened by the support of those to whom they had owed their appointments, and backed by the imbecile obstinacy of the king, have dared to brave her majesty in her palace, and refused to obey her orders when dismissed from her service. The Marchioness of Santa Cruz having been removed from her office of First Lady of the Bedchamber (Camerara Mayor,) was recalled by the king, who insisted on her still retaining her appointment, when the Queen, indignant, at this daring disobedience, renewed to the marchioness a most peremptory order never again to appear at the palace. M. Cumbres Altas, son of the count of Punon Rostro, holding heretofore the office of Chief Equerry, has also been dismissed; not, however, without making as bold a struggle as that attempted by the marchioness. He returned to the palace contrary to orders, and on the appearance of M. Salamanca and General Mazaredo, who had been called by the queen, he took refuge in the king's chamber. The Ministers, however, sent in an equerry in waiting, and announced it as their intention to see the queen's orders obeyed by every subject of the realm, *however high the position in which they migh be placed.*

So grateful to the Spanish nation in any failure of the French intrigues, that Queen Isabel has for the present acquired great popularity by the late reforms in her household. On the 4th she was greeted with repeated cheers as she took her usual drive towards the Prado, and the same flattering reception was repeated in the evening on her appearance at the theatre. Loud cries of "Viva nuestra Reina," cries which had not been heard in Madrid for many a year, announced her entrance in the royal box. Her Majesty now drives out, accompanied by Don Francisco de Paula and some of the infantes, not even an appearance of union existing between her and the king, who of late has never been seen with her.—To make this breach more remarkable, some days back the queen drove in an open carriage towards the church of Atocha, her usual promenade, when the king was seen at a distance behind, sitting in a close carriage. Among other reforms in the royal household, the Commander of the Halberdiers (a corps equivalent to the ancient Gardes du Corps in France,) General Rubianes, has been replaced by General Castanos, Duke of Baylen, the hero of that famous engagement with the French from which he derives his title.—After the ultimate dismissal of M. Cumbres Altas and the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, the king went into the queen's apartment to vent his indignation. Such a violent scene ensued that the officers on duty almost expected a personal conflict.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire where agriculture is behind the progress of the present day.

ITALY.

On the Feast of the Annunciation, the Pope proceeded in state from Quirinal to the church the Minerva, and was saluted with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The retrograde party had endeavoured to dissuade his holiness from appearing in public on that day, asserting that the edict on the censorship had rendered him unpopular, and that a hostile manifestation was intended. The astonishment, however, which that edict at first excited had subsided, when its real object was appreciated, and it was to give their sovereign a fresh proof of their affection and confidence that the entire population of Rome congregated on the passage of the Holy Pontiff. "Courage, Holy Father, confide in your people!" was a cry repeated by 100,000 voices during the procession.—On arriving at the Quattinal Palace, his Holiness immediately presented himself on the balcony to thank the people, when instantly by a spontaneous movement, the immense multitude dropped on their knees and received, uncovered, the papal benediction.

SAXONY.—The town of Wiernigerode was set on fire by lightning, and the flames raged for 15 hours, notwithstanding 16 engines were set to work upon them, with such irresistible force that 214 houses were destroyed, 7 children and a servant were burnt to death, and many horses and other cattle perished in the flames.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled one hundred and fifty students from the University of Konigsberg in Prussia, and has interdicted all his subjects for the future from receiving their education in foreign universities.

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SAMUEL FAIRWEATHER, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months: and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, *Executor.*

St. John, N. B. 1st May, 1847.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm of J. & S. Fairweather, will in future be conducted by

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER

May 1.

FRESH SEEDS.

Received from the New England Seed Establishment Boston:

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS, warranted fresh and true to their sorts.

6 barrels Northern RED CLOVER;
1 barrel WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Also, on hand—

10 barrels New Brunswick Grass Seed.

WM. O. SMITH

April 9. No. 1, *North side Market square.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 14, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. DeVenne & Son, west side, where Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds will be executed at lowest prices.—Advertising in the Chronicle by the year, will also be done on reasonable terms.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, in the room of James White, Esquire, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 12th May, 1847.

The new steamer *St. John*, after a trial trip round Partridge Island, on Friday last, was piloted safely through the Falls by Captain Wm. Eagles, and proceeded on Tuesday for the first time to Fredericton. No correct estimate of her speed can yet be made owing to the strong freshet in the river: but she will no doubt be a very fast boat.

The steamer *New Brunswick*, lately purchased by Capt. Thos. Smith has been undergoing a thorough renovation, and important improvements have been made in her machinery, which it is expected will increase materially her rate of speed. She will take her place on the river in a few days.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Election for Office-bearers for the ensuing year, took place at the Hall on Monday evening, when the following Gentlemen were returned:

Isaac Woodward, Esq., M. P. P., *President;* W. J. Ritchie, Esq., M. P. P., James Paterson, LL. D., *Vice Presidents;* W. R. M. Burns, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary;* W. H. Adams, *Treasurer;* J. W. Lawrence, *Recording Secretary;* James Lawton, Edwin Fairtwether, Robert Shaws, S. L. Tilley, James Pettingell, G. Hutchinson Jr., G. F. Fenety, J. J. Munro, C. J. Melick, L. W. Durand, James Agnew, W. W. Emslie, *Directors.*

Her Majesty's ship Vengeance, 84, arrived at Halifax last week, from Bermuda, with the first battalion of the 20th Regt., to relieve the 69th Rifles, which proceeds to England in the Vengeance.—The Resistance troop ship, is also daily expected at Halifax from Bermuda, with the reserve Battalion of the 20th. The two battalions of this fine Regt. are commanded by Lieut. Colonels Hutchinson and Horn.

FIRE AT INDIAN TOWN.—Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock, the house of Mr. D Tapley, Indian Town, was totally consumed by fire, which was caused by a smoke house in rear of the premises. The dwelling was occupied by the families of the owner and Mr. Richard Dalton.—By great exertions of the inhabitants and many people from Portland with Mr. Pollock's engine, the fire was prevented spreading.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of the community to the notice of Mr. and Miss GARDINER, in this paper. Mr. Gardiner has been for the last twenty years, organist of the Episcopal Church in Fredericton, and during the same period has been teacher in many of the oldest families in that city, from whom he holds testimonials of the highest character for ability and industry in his profession.—We can therefore safely recommend him to parents in this city, desirous of imparting to their children musical attainments.

THE SEASON.—The Woodstock Telegraph of Saturday says—Last week we took occasion to notice the extreme coldness and backwardness of the season. The weather since Monday has formed a pleasing contrast with the former part of the spring. In fact we can hardly call it spring. The transition has been so rapid that we seem to have got all at once into summer. Should the present heat continue for a few days so as to melt the snow, there is every reason to believe that the freshet will be more than usually high.

On Saturday last, the first day of May, a Pole handsomely decorated with ribbons, &c., was erected on the ice, where it remained, spreading its streamers to the wind, until Monday, when the ice began to make a general move. Since that time the ice has been running rather thick in the river. We understand that all below the Grand Falls has cleared out. We are glad to perceive that the Plough has been set in operation in various directions.

The Montreal Herald says—"we have great pleasure in mentioning our belief that the judicial and ministerial vacancies will be filled up in a very short time, and that the appointments will be of a nature to give satisfaction to all true Conservatives. If the completion of the new Cabinet be such as we have reason to expect, we shall have great cause to congratulate our readers, that the attempt at coalition has turned out a failure. The British inhabitants of Lower Canada might have accepted such a Ministry for the sake of peace, and good government; but it is clear that their feelings must have been against it—it could have commanded none of their sympathies."

LIGHT BREAD.—The Chief of Police at Quebec lately seized 390 pounds of bread for being light weight. The bread has been distributed amongst the charitable institutions.

FARM SCHOOL IN AMERICA.—We learn from the *Boston Advertiser*, that the farm School on Thompson's Island, in the harbour of that city, has been successfully conducted. There are 73 boys in the school, most of them from 10 to 14 years of age. Among the products of the farm were 70 tons of hay, 700 bushels of potatoes, 250 of beets, 250 of carrots, &c. There has been but one instance of sickness sufficiently serious to require the attendance of a physician, for five years.

MEXICO.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 4, 1847.

Since the arrival of Gen Taylor here, all has remained quiet. For four weeks prior we had at least one stampede in every twenty four hours.—All the troops and every thing of value were removed into the Citadel Fort, strong picket guards constantly posted, and the Fort put in a complete state of defence. There seems to be something in the presence of the old hero that inspires every one with the belief that no harm can come where he is about. The citizens are returning to their dwellings, and the market, which has been a long time deserted, affords the variety of Mexican edibles.

Three days ago the Alcade and Priest of a small town some twenty miles distant, on the road to China, came in and reported to Gen. Taylor the murder of 21 Mexicans at Gualupa, a small branch about six miles from Ramos. The murder was committed they say by a party of Americans numbering about 20, and was done in the night. The murdered men were first made prisoners, tied, and then all shot through their heads. The murder is said to have been committed on the 28th ult. On that night a train of loaded wagons, escorted by 200 infantry and about the same number of horse under the command of Col. Mitchell, of the first Ohio Regiment, encamped at Marin, which is about five miles from the scene of the murder.

The mounted men were composed of United States Dragoons and Texas Rangers, under the command of Captain Graham of the 2d Dragoons. Suspicion rests upon some part of this corps, though no clue has as yet been found to discover the guilty. The officers in command—gentlemen and rigid disciplinarians—are using every means in their power to investigate the matter. Gen. Taylor is determined to have every one hung who it can be proved has taken part in the murder. The town where these men were killed is but a few miles from the place where the large train was captured and so many wagoners massacred on the 22d of February. Some 15 or 20 of the wagoners who escaped from that massacre came up in the last train, yet there is no evidence that they were engaged in the Gualupa murder.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

The Telegraphic reports received in this city on Friday evening, of an important engagement between the American troops under Gen. Scott, and the Mexican Army, have been confirmed by the fuller accounts brought by the mails of yesterday morning. A slip from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, published on the evening of the 30th ult., contains a full account of this engagement, the news of which was brought out by the steamer McKim, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th ult.—General Santa Anna has again been defeated in a pitched battle—six thousand Mexicans have been taken prisoners, among whom are a large number of Mexican officers, including General Vega, who is once again a captive.

We abridge the account below from the account given by the Picayune:

On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance under Gen. Twiggs encountered the enemy, when a severe but a decisive conflict ensued. It was Gen. Scott's intention to give battle only on the 18th, and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms.

Santa Anna made his escape after his army was routed. General La Vega is again among the prisoners. Besides him there are five generals taken, and a long list of colonels and subordinate officers.

CAMP NEAR PLAN DEL RIO, April 18.

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory. Outnumbering Gen. Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibraltar, one after another of their works have been taken today, five generals, colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with 6000 men, and the rest of their army driven and routed with the loss of everything, ammunition, cannon, baggage train and all. Nothing but the impossibility of finding a road for the dragoons to the rear of the enemy's works, saved and part of Santa Anna's grand army, including his own illustrious person.

Among the prisoners is our old friend La Vega, who fought with his accustomed gallantry. The other generals are Jose Maria Jateno, Luis Pinson, Manuel Uoringa, and Jose Obando. Nothing saved Santa Anna but the want of dragoons on the other side of their lines. As it is, his travelling coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, have fallen into our hands together with the money of his army.

The loss on both sides has been heavy. The rough and rocky road, cut through the rugged defiles and dense chapparal by our troops, is now lined with our wounded. The rifles, Colonel Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the 1st artillery, the 7th infantry, and Captain Williams' company of Kentucky volunteers, have perhaps suffered most. Gen. Shields was severely, and I am fearful, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's furthest works. Gen. Pillow was also wounded, although slightly, while storming a fortification on this side, commanded by Gen. La Vega. All the field officers of Col. Haskell's regiment were wounded at the same time, save himself. Of the rifles, Captain Mason has lost a leg, Lieutenant Ewell has been badly wounded, Lieutenant McLane slightly. I have already mentioned the gallant Major Sumner, and other officers wounded yesterday.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, Gen Twiggs, whose division had been in the hardest of it, was pursuing the flying enemy towards Jalapa. Pinson, who commanded the forts nearest Plan del Rio, asked of Gen. Worth time to consider before he capitulated. Desirous to come to terms, Gen. Worth gave him fifteen minutes, and he surrendered unconditionally! Had he not done so, the slaughter would have been terrible.

I think that five hundred will cover our entire loss. Had it not been for the positive cowardice of Santa Anna and Canalizo, who ran before the battle—at least in brave men's hands—was half lost, it would have been far greater. No one at present can estimate the loss of the Mexicans.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Wilde, at the Springfield session of the Supreme Court instructed the jury on a libel case, that if the publisher of a paper admitted an article which he did not know contained libellous matter, or was not named at a particular individual, he was not liable; but that the responsibility fell upon the writer, and that it would tend to abridge the liberty of the press were it otherwise.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—From a communication made to her Britannic Majesty's Consul, by Mr. Thomas Leighton, master, and Mr John Flannery, chief mate of the ship Samuel of saint John New Brunswick, it seem that the "Lonse Shoal" laid down in some charts of the West Indies, as being on the South West Coast of St Domingo, bearing SSE, ½ S from the east end of Isle Vache, and distant from it about 18 miles, is incorrectly located; that its true position is in 73 deg. 37 min. 40 sec. North latitude; or about 11 miles SE by E ½ E from that usually assigned to it. The Shoal has the appearance of a ship, bottom upwards; is quite smooth, without weeds, and just under the surface of the water; so that it is doubtful if it could be seen even from a short distance, if the water were smooth. In the present instance on the 6th of March last, the heavy swell and broken water led to the discovery.

British Consulate, Mobile April 19th, 1847.

The last *Royal Gazette* notifies the appointment of CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, of this city, to be High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, in the place of JAMES WHITE, Esquire, who has resigned the office.—While we sincerely congratulate Mr. Johnston on his promotion to this high and important situation in the County, and express our belief that his appointment will afford very general satisfaction throughout the City and County, we cannot refrain from a farewell tribute of respect to the venerable and worthy gentleman who has for so long a period discharged the responsible duties of the Shrievalty. Mr. White has filled this important post, we believe, for over thirty years; during all which time, his urbane and gentlemanly conduct and faithful discharge of his onerous official duties, have secured for him the esteem and respect of all classes of the community; and now that advancing age has induced him to retire from active public question we are sure that the best wishes of the inhabitants of the City and County at large will constantly attend him in private life.

POLISH EXILE.—Philip Navarski formerly a wealthy merchant of Warsaw, who was driven from his native country in consequence of the part taken by him in the revolution, by the Russian government, is now in this city soliciting aid to enable him to remove his family, now in France, to a home which he is now seeking to provide for them in Illinois. We have been shown several testimonials of high respectability in his favor, and from the favorable notices we have seen of him from the press in various parts of the country which he has visited, we believe him to be a proper object of charity, and commend him to the favorable notice of our citizens.

The Exchange.

RESTAURATEUR.—Public attention is requested to the Exchange Restaurateur, Church street, where strangers and men in business can at all times be furnished with suppers, dinners, lunches, &c. &c., in the best style. The house is well fitted up, and will be found a great convenience to persons whose business prevents their going a considerable distance to their meals. A lot of fine New York Oysters have been received at the establishment.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer Caledonia from Halifax on the 15th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. George Squires, to Miss Margaret McCarthy, both of this city.

On the 28th April, at St. Stephens' Church, Boston, by the Rev. E. M. Wells, Mr. John Scoles, to Miss Rachel Ann Birlock, both of St. John, N. B.

In the Parish of Studholm, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Wilford McLeod, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Mr. David Johnson.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, in the 8th year of her age, Harriet Matilda, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Scammell.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, of scarlet rash, Thomas W., youngest son of Mr. James Bustin, aged three years and nine months.

On Tuesday morning, aged five months, Henry Bustin, son of Mr. John J. Munro.

At St George, on the 1st instant, Mr. Duncan Campbell, aged 54 years.

At Sussex Vale, on the 24 instant, Mr. Cornelius Parlee, in the 80th year of his age. He was one of the first settlers in that part of the country.

Very suddenly, at the same place, on the 8th instant, of scarlet fever, Mary, youngest daughter of John C. Vail, Esq., aged nine years.

At Digby, N. S. on Friday morning 30th ult. after a tedious illness, which she bore with Christian patience, and perfectly resigned to the Divine Will, Lucy, wife of Edward Hegan, Esq., and second daughter of the Hon. the late Geo. Leonard, of Sussex Vale, New Brunswick.

At Fredericton, on the 29th ult. Mr. James McElroy, in the 50th year of his age.

At Five Islands, Parrsboro, N. S., on Thursday 29th April, suddenly, aged 90, Mr. John Broderick, Sen., deservedly respected by all who knew him, and a resident of that place for the last half century.

At Bear River, N. S. on the 25th April, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Purdy, in the 35th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children, with a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Monday—Barque Lady of the Lake, Smith, Liverpool, via Charleston, 54—George Thomas, ballast.

Jane Hammond, Vaughan, Liverpool, 64—Thos. Wallace, salt.

Brig Three Sisters, Boultenhouse, Sackville—Master.

Marquis of Normanby, McVillin, New York—J. Robertson.

Wednesday—Barque Mary Harrington, Montgomery, Donegal, 41—order, passengers and coal.

CLEARED.

7th—Ship Sea, Hubert, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Barque Lord Sidmouth, Dow, Glasgow, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son. Brig Belle of Maitland, Seeley, Barbados, fish and lumber—J. & T. Robinson; Schooner Yarmouth Packet, Clements, Nevis, deals—C. McLauchlan; Armide, Smith, Portland, coals—T. McHenry.

8th—Schooner Swift, Smith, Portland, coals—Wm. Parks & Son.; Woodlands, Saker, Boston, scantling.

11th—Ship Independant, Atkins, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Waterloo, Knight, Hull, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Sarah, Cann, Greenock, deals.

12th—Ship Cranston, Perry, London, deals, railway sleepers, &c.; Brigs, Asiatic, Caddel, Dublin, deals and laths; schr. Harriet Alice, German, Boston, scantling; George, Leaper, Hull, timber.

13th—Wanderer, Allan, Cork, deals—J. Alexander; Argyle, Durkie, Cork, deals—W. E. Faulk; California, Lawson, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Cleared at Norfolk, 3d inst., barque Bethel, Galway. At Baltimore, 6th, brig Grand Turk, for London. At New York, 7th, James Hay, for this port; ship Diadem, for Liverpool. 8th, Lord Wellington, do; Atalanta, for this port.

Sailed from Boston, 7th, brig Widow, do.

Arrived at New Orleans, April 20th, ship Albion, hence. At New York, 7th, ship Jane, Ireland.

ARRIVALS FROM SAINT JOHN—At Liverpool, 6th April, ship Tamarac, Cooper; 14th, Sir Robert Peel, Daniel; at Leith, 6th, brig Sea Bird, Lyall; at Southampton, 13th, barque Grahame, Beach; off Portsmouth, 13th, brig Crown, Pether.

VESSELS SAILED FOR SAINT JOHN.—March 31st—Mary, from Donegal; April 1st—Diana, from Dumfries; 2d—Pallas, from Cork; 3d—Magog, from Ayr; 5th—Marchioness of Clydesdale, from Londonderry; 7th—Douglas, from Deal; 10th—Orbit, from the Clyde; Nancy, from Teignmouth; 11th—Prompt, from Liverpool; Helen Douglas, from Dumfries; 12th—Eliza and Ann, from Galway; Rev. T. Mathew, from Galway; 13—Sir C. Napier, from Liverpool; Cherry Close from Donegal; Blanch, from Lillybegs; 14th,—Frederick, from Bristol; 15th—Hawk, from Teignmouth; 16th Severn, from Deal; 17th—Mary Caroline, do. and Elenor, from Limerick.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

the greatest remedy for

CONSUMPTION,

And the best Medicine known to Man for

Asthma, of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectually remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 21. 7.

ORDINATION.

THE Bishop of Fredericton purposes to hold an ORDINATION on Trinity Sunday next, and requests Candidates for Priest's or Deacon's Orders to send the necessary testimonials to him without delay.

Candidates will be required to attend at the Bishop's residence for examination on Whitsun-Tuesday, May 25. May 7.

Removal.

THE *Saint John Brass Foundry and Gas Lustre Manufactory* is removed to the Building 3 doors North of Trinity Church, East side Germain street.

R. WALLACE.

May 7.

Removal.—The Subscriber has removed to an Office over the store of John Kinnear, Esq., Prince Wm. street, adjoining the office of J. M. Robinson, Esq.

May 7. WM. H. NEEDHAM, Attorney at Law.

SUGAR.—Landing ex Martha Ann, from Halifax—50 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR—for sale by

JARDINE & CO.