dered surprise. Then all at once the truth flashed across them.

"Brother!"

"Brother!" burst simultaneously from their lips.

"Gerald!"

"Everard!" they exclaimed again; and Everard Clynton, flinging himself into his brother's arms, gave way to his suppressed agitation, and burst into a flood of tears. At this moment a distant sound of a gun came across the water. Everard sprung up, and grasped his brother's arm.

"Hush!" said he, "three shots from the sea is the signal to say that he has escaped in safety to the vessel that awaits him.

Another boomed faintly across the water.—A pause of fearful interest followed, and then another. Once more the brothers fell into each other's arms.

In a few words Everard Clynton explained to his brother, how, after his brother's capture, he had enlisted in the troop quartered in the fortress, in order to save him. How he had known from their friends without, the means provided to effect his father's escape, how he, too, had sought with desperation, the midnight watch, upon which depended his father's delivery; and, finding himself overcome by his supposed rival, he had administered to him a sleeping draught in order to secure the post; how his pretended admiration for Mistress Mildred had been assumed in order to forward his views, and color his designs, by giving a pretext to his desire to obtain the post of sentry in the court; how Mildred had never given him the least encouragement, Gerald's unreasonable jealousy having supplied the rest.

He had assisted his father to escape, and only long after his flight had given the alarm, and fired upon the water, pretending to call for sudden pursuit.

Mark Haywood, however, was tried by a court martial for negligence of duty on the night of the prisoner's escape; but the constantly exhibited violence of the Republican principles which he had effected, as well as his zeal and exemplary good conduct since he had joined the troop, saved him in the colonel's eyes. He was acquitted. Shortly afterwards he disappeared altogether from the fortress, after an affectionate farewell to Gerald Clynton, who had the good fortune to receive, in due time the assurance of his brother's safe escape to join his father in Flanders.

Not long afterwards, Col. Lazarus Seamon died, leaving his daughter an orphan. Gerald Clynton married pretty little Mistress Mildred, and quitting the service, retired to Lyle Court, the estate bequeathed to him by his uncle.

There is no doubt that pretty little Mistress Mildred's eyes were given to the coquettish in spite of themselves; but yet, notwithstanding certain little symptoms of jealousy exhibited by Gerald, there is every reason to believe that he was absurd and misled in his jealousy after as he was before his marriage, and that she made him a most excellent wife.

During the more peaceful times of the Protectorate, Gerald received news from time to time of the welfare of his father and brother—and, upon the Restoration, he had the happiness of welcoming them to the English shores once more.

Although Lord Clyston always preserved a predilection for his elder son, yet he had somehow found out that Gerald bore an extraordinary resemblance to his deceased mother, and always treated him with the utmost love. He never forgot the deep affections Gerald displayed in his efforts to save him during the never-to be forgotten Midnight Watch.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.

According to our announcement a recantation from Romanism took place in St. Audeon's Church, on last Sunday. Twelve persons, nine men and three women, publicly abjured the errors of that system.—Two of the former are priests, the Rev. Nicholas Beatty, D. D. &c. &c., late superior of the convents in Drogheda, Ballinlose, Waterford, and Muttifarnham, and the Rev. Patrick Brennan, late Parish priest of Crere, diocese of Elphin. Dr. Beatteay was ordained by the late Pope Gregory XVI., and has the highest testimonials given at Rome, where he was educated. He has a *faculty* granted by the Trinitarian Society empowering him to invest with the order of the scapular, and to dispense indulgences to the faithful. This he has done to thousands in Ireland. He was esteemed so highly for his acquirements, that since his return to this country the regular clergy of the above convents have successively elected him to the office of superior in their respective establishments. He says now, "that no doubt many of his former brethren will follow his example of shaking off the unscriptural yoke of Rome." Another of the converts has recently been a student in the college at Galway, under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. O'Toole; there was also the wife of a late stipendiary magistrate among the number. On the whole, the class was very respectable. The Rev. Thomas Kingston, rector of St. James's, and the Rev. John Pryor, assisted in the service, and the Rev. T. Scott as usual received the converts, and administered the form of abjuration. The Rev. Sydney Smith, D. D. F. T. C. D., and Professor of Biblical Greek in our University, delivered an able and appropriate sermon from the following words, taken from the prophecy of Ezekiel, 8th ch. 12th and 13th vs.:—"Then said he "unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen "what the ancients of the house of Israel "do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery? for they say, the "Lord seeth us not; the Lord hath forsaken the earth. He said unto me, turn thee yet again, *and* thou shalt see greater abominations that they do." The congregation though literally wedged together in the church, remained patiently and attentively to the close of the discourse.—We shall not, in our brief notice of this memorable ceremony, attempt an analysis of it; but, in a word, he clearly and cleverly stated the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ, as taught in the ancient Church of Ireland, and contrasted them with the false and unscriptural teaching of the modern Church of Rome.

All the converts sealed their solemn profession by partaking of the holy communion, and signing the recantation roll; after which they each received a copy of the sacred Scriptures, and the book of common prayer. The only regret we have to express on the subject, is that hundreds went away from the Church who were unable to gain admission to witness the interesting ceremony. We could wish to see it trebled in size.—Mr. Scott announced that he would, God willing, receive another class of converts on the first Sabbath in next month.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

Desperate Remedies.—There are large tracts of country in Ireland—whole counties—which we should recommend the legislative Government to seize upon for a period for twenty or thirty years, paying to the proprietors such rent as sworn valuators, taking the certainty of punctual payment into account, might determine upon. Of these districts military possession should be taken. The population should be subjected to a discipline analogous to the military; their labour being to a considerable extent compulsory, and their reward being in proportion to the dilligence with which they should contribute voluntary labor in addition to that which was compulsory. Cleanliness should be made compulsory, as with soldiers. Marriages should be subjected to conditions and circumstances, as with soldiers. In short, these unruly and beggarly districts should be formed into great armies to subdue the earth and to till it—to make a garden of the land, and to live comfortably and decently upon its produce. As to the capability of the land, under strict and careful management, to feed all the people well and to pay rent besides, we have not the slightest doubt upon the subject. But a crowd of people of whom indolence, cunning, dirt, and despair, are the prominent characteristics, will never get the good out of the land till they are compelled to it. Once establish discipline, and the Irish will get on very well. Establish it and keep it established for twenty or thirty years, and then perhaps, habits being formed, we may trust the Irish with liberties and franchises, and the privilege of taking care of themselves.—*London Morning Post.*

The late Disaster at Carlsruhe.—The *Gazzette de Carlsruhe* of the 4th March gives an account of the interment of the unhappy victims of the late awful fire. The whole city were an air of deep mourning. The shops and warehouses were closed.—The funeral cortege, accompanied by a crowd of the deceased friends followed by the great part of the inhabitants of the city, left the the Hotel de Ville for the country, which is beyond the city. The procession presented a most heart rending spectacle, almost every individual was in tears, and the deathlike silence which prevailed was only interrupted by the sighs of the mourners. Eight Coffins inclosed the remains and the fragments dug out of the ruins. The mutilated remains of those who were involved in one common catastrophy are now in one common grave. The catholic priests who accompanied the procession, with a Protestant clergyman and Jewish rabbi, blest the ground in which they were about to be deposited. Three ministers of the three different faiths, each in his turn, said a last prayer over the grave, which was frequently interrupted by the great grief of the attendants.—According to the official list of the victims of this terrible disaster, infancy and youth have been the principal sufferers. Out of 63 names which are known, 29 are young persons from 10 to 20 years, 22 from 20 to 30 years; 4 persons from 40 to 50 years have perished.

The Navigation Laws.—A public meeting of "owners & commanders, and tradesmen connected with building and equipment of of British ships, and others interested in the prosperity of British navigation, as an indispensible element of national security," was held on Thursday evening at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, London, "for adopting the most energ-ic measures for averting the evils threatened by the proceedings now pending in parliament on the subject of the navigation laws." Mr. Dunbar, the chairman of the General Shipowners' Society, of London, presided, and in introducing the business of the evening, said that nothing would have induced him to present himself to the meeting were he not deeply interested in the question they were met to discuss, nor would he have been were it not that they were demanding a right to which they were justly entitled. Mr. G. F. Young then addressed the meeting, and after arguing on the necessity of maintaining the Navigation laws, under which the nation had risen to its present maritime pre-eminence, moved the following resolution,—"That an inviolable adherence to the principles on which the Navigation-laws of Great Britain are founded, is indispensable to the maintenance of an extensive national marine, as a nursery for the navy, and as a source of supply of national artizans; and that in defence of those laws, when attacked, it is consequently the duty notonly of those who are interested in maritime commerce in its various branches, but of all who estimate duly the importance of providing for the national security, cordially unite." The resolution was unanimously adopted. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and it was agreed that parliament should be memorialized on the subject. A volley of cheers was then given for the Navigation-laws, and the meeting broke up.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 7, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of I. H. De Veber & 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

The British Mail Steamer, 19th April, has arrived at Halifax, and by the politeness of Mr. Wm. Howard, Merchant of this City, we have been put in possession of London papers to that date.—Mr. H. arrived here this morning in the steamer *Herald* from Windsor;—the mail packet had 14½ days passage;—she brought a large amount of specie for the United States.

Portugal is in a pitiable condition by internal dissentions, and it was thought that the intervention of British power, would be required to protect the Queen's person. The Provinces of Algarve and Alemtego are completely in the hands of the insurgents.

In England the rates of discount have risen to 7½ per cent.; the Bank, it is expected, will issue small paper, in consequence of the scarcity of specie.

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale" has arrived in London.

Although an unfavourable statement was expected, the returns of the Bank of England published to-day took most parties by surprise, in the fact of the notes and bullion now held in the banking department having diminished to £3,883,628 (being a reduction during the week of £927,842) while their liabilities in the shape of deposits have increased £738 081, making the total deposits £16,242,112. This is to be attributed to large advances made by the Bank upon debenture bills at the very moment when a contraction of its liabilities became imperative, and hence the effect of the sudden withholding of accommodation from the public has been far more than counteracted by advances to the Government.

Revolutionary Propaganda in Baden.—An incendiary publication, the origin of which is not known, is circulated at this moment in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The author or authors excite the people to revolt and assassination, and even fix the day on which the revolution they foment will take place. Their programme may be stated in a few words:—The annihilation of the nobility, the expulsion of all the Jews from Germany, the massacre of all kings, princes, and dukes, the assassination of all persons in office, and the establishment of a republic on the model of the United States.—This appeal to the most atrocious revolutionary passions fixes the places where such as are able to bear arms and the members of secret societies are to meet, armed with a gun, a sabre, or a scythe.—The persons signing it call themselves "Friends of the Country." This is not the first time that similar publications have been circulated in the Rhenish provinces. We may be assured that they will have a directly contrary effect on the people of Germany to that which the authors expect.—However, as they are calculated to cause serious excesses in some places, the strictest measures have been taken by the authorities to check all attempts to disturb the public tranquillity.

O'Connell's health was improving.

The Hon. John Rodney, the oldest captain in the world, having held that rank in the British Navy for 67 years, died at Boulogne sur Mer, on the 9th instant. He was third son, we believe, of the celebrated Rodney, who fought the French fleet under the Comte de Grasse. In september and October, 1780, he was midshipman, lieutenant, commander, and captain, in the service, all within the space of six weeks. He was tried by court-martial and broke, was re instated; but never rose afterwards.

Sale of the Great Western Steam Ship.—The Great Western steam ship was sold at Bristol, on Friday, to Captain Chappell, the secretary of the Royal West India Steam Packet Mail Company, for £25,000, exclusive of her plate, and which was the reserve price put on her when she was offered for sale by auction a few weeks since. She will proceed in a few days to Southampton, from which port it is intended that she shall sail for a five months' voyage, and at the expiration of that period we are informed that it is the company's intention to lay her up and expend a large sum upon her, (report says £10,000,) in repairs, refitting, &c.

The Revenue.—The accounts of the quarter's revenue will not be made ready to-night. We are glad to learn that they will exhibit a highly satisfactory result. The customs will show a considerable increase over the corresponding quarter of last year. This prosperous condition of the Customs duties is the more gratifying when we take into account that no part of the amount is made up of duties on the importation of foreign corn, which in large a portion of the revenue of the quarter ending the 5th of January last, during which quarter the 4s. duty, the lowest in the reduced sliding scale, was in full operation. The present flourishing of the Customs is at once the best indications of the healthy condition of our foreign commerce, and the most conclusive testimony in favour of the extensive reductions made to carry out the principles of free trade. The Excise, too, holds its ground, proving that in spite of the partial distress and destitution that prevail, and the dearness of so many articles of necessary use and consumption, there is no diminution of employment, and that the working classes are still in a condition to indulge in excisable articles. The Property tax shows no material alteration. These are the great sources of income, and are all in a satisfactory state. The Stamp Duties, too, prove that trade is active, although they want the large railway transactions of last year. The total amount of the receipts for the year ending the 5th April, 1847, will afford a very gratifying comparison with the last year ending April 5th, 1846, or with any recent annual returns.—*Observer.*

IRELAND.

Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace. The quays of Dublin resemble the halting place of an Eastern caravan. Crowds of Emigrants, with their separate allotments of luggage, stud every available stand.

The greater number are conveyed to Liverpool, but many ships directly from Dublin. Two vessels sailed last week with a full complement and two more in which nearly 1200 passengers are booked, will sail on Tuesday next.

A Dublin agent has gone to Liverpool to charter vessels for the conveyance of 1,300 families, emigrating from one Irish estate! The expense to be partly borne by the landlord and partly by the tenant. A ship is filled in a day or two after being put on the berth, and the agents say one hundred vessels would not meet the demand.

Rear Admiral Pigot, in command on the Cork station, has written to the Cork Harbour Board to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury have received a communication from the United States government, declaring its invention to despatch a sloop of war to Ireland with a cargo of provisions, supplied by Boston and the state of Massachusetts.

The Admiral asks that all ports dues and charges should be remitted to the Jamestown on arrival, "in consequence of the service in which the ship is generously engaged;" and the old heart of oak adds:

"All the repairs and defects of the Jamestown will make good at Hawlbowline to the best of my power." After invoking a blessing on the good people of New England for their offering, an order was instantly made to remit all dues, and offer any other aid in the power of the board to the admiral.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Murphy, has died at a very advanced age. He amassed one of the most valuable private libraries in Ireland—the Cork Reporter says over two hundred thousand volumes.

Fever holds on its way unchecked. In Doneg al the workhouse hospital is crowded, and fever and dysentry prevail to an alarming extent. In Nenagh the fever hospital contains 186 patients, and the hospital of the workhouse, with 247 patients, has 130 ill of fever. The deaths in the house since the 9th September last, was 225, of whom the greater part died of fever. In Limerick the deaths in the workhouse for the last week were 84, and of these 27 died on the last day of the week.—The rector of a suburban parish of Limerick has deemed this a proper time to advance the price of the place of pauper graves from one to two shillings. The city police in Cork are attacked with fever.

Fall in the Price of Flour.—France—The food question occupies a large space in the Parisian journals. The importation of Foreign Grain and Flour into France during the week just elapsed had been immense. The fall of prices had become universal. Already had the diminution of the price of flour in Paris been so considerable that the price of bread—were it to be fixed on Saturday—would have been 14 centimes less than that which will remain payable until the 15th inst. "The price of flour and grain," says the *Moniteur*, "continues to decrease in Paris. The rate at which flour sold on Thursday reduces the price of the kilogramme of bread to 55c, being a diminution of 14 centimens per loaf of two kilogrammes.'

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th ult. The *Gazette* of that day publishes two royal decrees, the one removing the Duke de Sotomayor from the office of President of the Council and Minister for Foreign affairs, and the other conferring those two offices on Don Joaquin Francisco Pacheco.

"Our anticipations relative to the inevitable return of English influence at Madrid," says the *National*,—

"Have been realized much sooner than we expected. After a long resistance, the Sotamayor Cabinet was overcome and actually turned out by the Queen. Her intention was well known, but it was indispensable to find a Minister willing to countersign the dismissal of the others, and that phenomenon was not easy to meet."

The Eighteenth of May.—It is pleasing to find that our townsfolk evince a desire to celebrate this day with a becoming spirit. In addition to the Grand Concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society, it will be seen by advertisement that the Officers of Militia intend giving a Ball and Supper on that day likewise. Thus much for the evening. It is now only desirable that some plan should be organized for "operations" throughout the day, by suitable sallies or other demonstrations of regard for the day which first beheld a British population in this Province. The further we recede from that time the more dearly should it be held in remembrance; and although there may be, and we should feign hope still are, many who won't sacrifice every thing for a British connexion, there are comparatively few to be found willing to build a home in the woods, even at the present day, and where the assistance of neighbours can readily be procured in every part of the Province. Let then the name of Loyalist be revered, and the day duly commemorated on which these worthy pioneers first set foot in the first City of New Brunswick.

Bank of New Brunswick.—The Annual Election for the choice of Directors, took place on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen: John Boyd, M. D., L. H. DeVeber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thos. Leavitt, Benjamin Smith, Charles C. Stewart, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and William Wright.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. was chosen President.

Commercial Bank.—At the Annual Election on Tuesday, Edward Allison, I. L. Bedell, John Duncan, Mark Dole, Stephen Gerrow, Robert L. Hazen, William Jack, D. J. McLauchlan, Wm. Parks, A. S. Parkins, James Travis, Chas. Ward, and A. W. Whippple, Esquires, were elected Directors.—Charles Ward, Esq. was chosen President, by the Directors, in place of John Duncan, Esq., resigned.

At a general meeting of the subscribers for shares in the St. John Omnibus and Transit Company, held on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year—Edward Allison, Thos. L. Nicholson, George Thomas, Charles McLauchlan and Michael Fisher, Esquires, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Edward Allison was elected President of the Company.

Gas Company.—At the Annual Meeting of the St. John Gas Company, held on Monday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year;—James Kirk, John Duncan, Robert Jardine, John M. Walker, W. J. Ritchie, Thomas Allan, William Parks, William G. Lawton, George C. Carvill, Esquires.

New Vessels.—On Monday last, was launched from the Ship-yard of Mr. James Smith, Courtenay Bay, a fine ship of 820 tons, called the *Unicorn*. She is owned by the enterprising builder, being expressly constructed for himself, and as respects materials and workmanship will not suffer in comparison with any of the excellent vessels of which this port can boast.

Wednesday, was towed into the harbour by the Steamer Maid of Erin, a beautiful new brig of 314 tons, called the *Jane*, built near Parshoro, by E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq., for Mr. Charles McLauchlan, of this City. She is of a very fine model, and will no doubt be a very fast sailer. We wish her enterprising owner every success.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Provincial Appointments.—Daniel Hannington, Esquire, to be sub-Collector of Customs at Sheldiac; John R. Partelow, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Marine Hospital at Saint John.

[*From the Halifax Times.*]

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT HALIFAX.

The Conservatives of the Township and County held a Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Harmonic Hall, for the purpose of nominating Candidates in contest the Representation of the County and Township, at the ensuing General Election.

The Hall was filled shortly after the hour appointed, by a numerous, respectable and influential assemblage of the Freeholders, of the City and County.

D. Allison, Esq., of the Firm of Fairbanks and Allison, was called to the Chair. James Cogswell, Esq. was chosen to be Secretary of the Meeting.

The Chairman having communicated the attention of the Meeting, said:—You will all remember that immediately after the prorogation of the Legislature, the Leaders of the party which styles itself Liberal, called a Public Meeting, for the purpose of naming Candidates for the Representation of this County and Township, for the Election which must take place during the present year. This movement called for immediate action on the part of the Conservatives, and accordingly Meetings were held in this place, which were attended by many of those now present; at one of which a Provisional Committee was appointed, for the purpose of arranging some needful preliminaries, and more particularly for communicating with distant parts of the country and ascertaining the names of gentlemen who might be willing to come forward, at this important crisis, as Candidates on the Conservative interest. That Committee is now prepared to submit its Report to this Meeting, and it will remain for you to confirm or disallow its proceedings.

The Secretary read the Report as follows:

REPORT.

It being understood that the House of Assembly of this Province has held its last Session, and that a General Election for the choice of Representatives will take place within the year—and the Party that *styles itself* liberal, having publicly met, and arrogated to itself the whole representation of this county and Township—a number of persons having at heart the cause of Conservatism, which is indentified with that of Peace and Good Government, agreed to meet and arrange a system of management to be submitted for the approval of a Public Meeting, where at all who hold Conservative sentiments should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions. They accordingly assembled at Harmonic Hall, and the feelings of those present being unanimous that the (so styled) Great Liberal Party should be opposed in this Township and County, Resolutions were passed, whereby it was agreed to appoint a Committee of Management to make the necessary arrangements until the Public Meeting could be held. An Address was drawn up and agreed upon, and has been circulated through the country. It was proposed to ascertain by communication with the different sections of the county and township, the sentiments of the Conservative body with reference to the names of their Candidates, which has accordingly been done. Our friends in the country have expressed themselves gratified by the attention thus shown to their wishes and feelings, but they have not deemed it to be for the interest of the cause to offer a Candidate from among themselves. They think it best to confide the choice of candidates to the judgment which may be arrived at in the Capital, where the means of concentrating information from all parts of the County and Township best exist. The Provisional Committee, in further fulfilling the duty imposed upon them make the following recommendations:

1. That a general Committee of Management be appointed.

2. That District Committees be appointed at Meetings to be held in the several Districts.

3. That the colored population in the Township and County be requested to form their own Committees.

4. That a sub committee of finance be appointed by the general Committee, out of their own number, to raise the requisite funds.

The Provisional Committee further report, that in accordance with the instructions given them at the meeting held at the Harmonic Hall, they conferred with the Gentlemen who were suggested, and have their permission to submit their names for the approval of this Public Meeting, as persons willing to allow themselves to be put in nomination as Candidates for the County and Township, in case none more acceptable to the Meeting should be proposed—that is to say:

For the County.—William Lawson, Junior, and James F. Gray, Esquires.

For the Township.—Andrew M. Uniacke, & Thomas R. Grassie, Esquires.

The Committee have the great satisfaction of reporting that information has been received of the state of public opinion and feeling in many extensive settlements through the County & Township, and that the intelligence is of the most encouraging character. The Committee fully believe that no thing is needed to ensure complete success but energy and system.

And with good men and true to advocate their interests and support their principles, will the Conservatives hesitate how to act. They have seen a Party which assumes to itself the title of Great Liberal, pursuing in its mad desire for power a most ruinous and unprecedented course. They have seen as the consequence of the measures of this Party, the ties of social life rudely severed—the secrets of official confidence betrayed—the Representative of our beloved Sovereign libelled—and as if to demonstrate the utter recklessness with which it will pursue its schemes, an attempt has been made to undermine the very corner stone of our state by unwarrantable and unfounded insinuations against the purity of our Courts of Justice. We hold a conspicuous, we should hold a proud position. The eyes of our fellow-Colonists are watching with interest the course of political events in Nova Scotia, yet we have lately seen, with shame, the press of a neighbouring Province holding us up as a scarecrow to its people, and warning them against admitting those principles which have distracted us. Arise then! and by vigorous and united action assert the dignity and independence of your country.

Let Nova Scotia be remarkable not only as the first recipient of British intelligence, but as the firmest supporter of British liberty on this continent. The well being,—the credit of your country, is at stake; for your opponents have openly proclaimed that the public offices are the prize at which their political adventure aims; and if you are conquered, or tamely submit, they will trample you in the dust, unsettle the institutions of your country, and put in jeopardy its highest interests for the attainment of their wicked and aggrandizement.—Gird yourselves then for the contest. Be your watchword, not ambition, but peace, the honor, the independence of Nova Scotia.

A consentaneous burst of applause testified the approval of the Meeting of the proceedings which had been instituted, and of the course which the Report pointed out as proper to pursue.

The Policy of the United States in regard to Emigration.—It is somewhat curious to remark just at this juncture the very singular course which the General Government of the United States is pursuing with respect to emigration, and in addition to this it appears that the States Governments are inclined to throw even yet more difficulties in the way of emigrants. We have read an article in a recent number of the New York Union from which we learn that a Bill is before the State Legislature of New York at this moment, which if passed will enact such stringent conditions, and impose such penalties on vessels bringing emigrants as must, when known in Europe, check the tide of population which has so long flowed into the United States from the Old World. Against the passage of this Bill the New York Chamber of Commerce has made a formal protest: the Albion says it really would appear that instead of offering facilities to emigration the policy now seems to be to prevent it, by all the stringent means possible.

If, however the New York Chamber of Commerce should succeed in their opposition to the contemplated Act of their own State Legislature, yet the Act passed by the General Congress at the last Session at Washington, or rather the construction put upon the Act by the Secretary of the Treasury, will almost put a stop to emigration, via the sea-ports of the United States. The opinion of the Secretary of State is contained in a circular addressed to the Collectors and Officers of the Customs, dated March 17th, 1847. We regret that we have not room to publish this document, but we give the substance of the new regulations. In the first place by the Amendatory Act of the 2d March, which goes into operation on the 31st of May next, all vessels are affected coming from ports on this side the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, and from the 31st of next October all vessels from whatever ports are included. The second Section of this Act also repeals a former Act by which two children under eight years of age were considered one passenger in the assignment of passage in the vessel. The limitation of the number of passengers to *two* for every *five* tons according to Custom House measurement, and all the regulations in regard to the supply of water, provisions, &c., are still in force. All officers of Customs are strictly enjoined to examine all vessels arriving at and departing from American ports, and that the number of passengers does not transcend the limits fixed by law, and that due compliance is had with those provisions of the Act which regulates the construction and dimensions of the *berths*. The number of *tiers of berths* is limited to *two*, with an interval of six inches between the deck and bottom of the lowest berth. Each berth must be 18 inches in width, and six feet in length for each passenger, and the dimensions must not be increased to accommodate two persons, the law clearly contemplating a separate berth of these dimensions for each passenger; neither must these berths be allowed to encroach upon the clear space of deck allotted by the 1st Section of the Act to each passenger.

This circular, it is contended by the merchants transcends the provisions of the Act, both in its letter and spirit. The Courier and Enquirer remarks—"The Secretary requires that passengers shall be computed by 14 superficial feet of deck to each—over and above the room occupied by the berth of each passenger. But the law says no such thing. It says—'one passenger for every 14 clear superficial feet of deck'; and it defines in a preceding paragraph, what is meant by the word "clear" —'the space occupied by them (the passengers) and appropriated for their use, and unoccupied by the stores or goods not being the personal luggage of such passengers.' If the space allotted to the berth was meant to be over and above there "14 clear superficial feet" it would certainly have been so said; but inasmuch as the enumeration of what shall not trench upon the allotted space only extend to "stores and other goods," and not to the berths of the passengers, it seems most unreasonable to give to this provision the interpretation which the Secretary does."

Practically the effect would be to diminish by more than one half of the number of passengers.

A large shipping house has applied to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting to be informed if his instructions are final, and the reply was in the affirmative.—*Montreal Courier.*

From Lake Superior.—Several of the few Mining Companies which have kept their works in operation the past Winter have recently received cheering accounts therefrom. Probably not less than 2,000 tons in all of Ore, averaging 20 per cent has been raised on Lake Superior since last October. Not more than eight or ten Companies have been at work in earnest, though many more left one to three or four men on their locations through the Winter to prosecute explorations, take care of property, &c. Probably one hundred companies at least will be actively at work by the tenth of June. The far easier terms proffered by the Canadian authorities to miners on the North side of the Lake has drawn thither a good share of enterprise and attention, and we understand that some remarkable rich veins have been opened there. Still the operations on our side greatly preponderate.

Snow has fallen on Keweenaw Point and vicinity to the depth of thirty feet, rendering the locomotive very difficult and transportation well nigh impossible. At the date of our last advices (March 7) the ground was covered to the depth of seven feet with compact snow. There has been hardly a thawing day since November, though the cold had not been intense, being tempered by the vicinity of the great Lake, which owing to its vast depth, never freezes except for a mile or two from the shore. It began to rain on the 7th ult.

The "Superior Copper Company" (Jas. D. P. Ogden, Pres't,) which has hitherto met with discouragements, and been threatened with the loss of its location, has had its lease confirmed, and is now going to work with renewed energy. Dr. Chas. T. Jackson of Boston, the well known Geologist, has been engaged as its Mineralogist, and will proceed to the Lake to direct the resumption of its operations at an early day.—*New-York Tribune.*

Unexpected Arrival.—The Schooner Rainbow, Capt. James Hall, left this port on the 25th December last, for Kingston, with a cargo of tallow. Soon after she left, there was a severe gale and nothing could be heard of either vessel or crew. Some thirty days since the owner of the vessel received the insurance—all parties being satisfied that the vessel had sunk and the crew found a watery grave. Yesterday the vessel came into port, the crew all well and the schooner in good condition. It appears that the vessel was caught in the ice among the Duck Islands, out of sight of any one, and there waited for Spring.—*Rochester American, of 22d.*

Col. Jacob Palmer, of Baileyville, killed the past winter, fourteen wolves, two moose, nine deer eleven foxes, three black cats, two minks, two otters, and four seals.—*Calais Jour.*

The barque Pons has been seized by the Custom House officers, at Philadelphia, for a violation of the law in relation to carrying passengers, she having greatly exceeded the number her tonnage entitled her to carry, during a recent voyage from a British port to New York. This is the same vessel that was forfeited and sold for being concerned in the slave trade. This new offence is also punishable by forfeiture.

Wheat.—We are assured by a respectable farmer of Stark county, Ohio, that a very small proportion of the Wheat crop of the last year, in that county, is yet disposed of. It still remains in the hands of the producers. Out found raised 10,000 bushels, every bushel of which remains untouch. Stark co. is among the first Wheat Counties in Ohio. The opening of the great lines of communication between Ohio and the Eastern or Atlantic States, will cause a vast quantity of breadstuffs to reach the Eastern markets in a short time.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Steamship Washington.—Among the many moves that have been made in these moving times, none has been more important than the first movement of the stupendous engine of the ocean steamer Washington. We had the pleasure of witnessing the trial of this engine yesterday; and although we had formed what might be called an extensive opinion of it, we must acknowledge that the said opinion was not too extensive. The ease and grace with which this massive structure first moved was really creditable, as well as gratifying, to the scientific constructors. We have, on former occasions, spoke of the Washington—her model, &c., as she came from the ship yard; we have now to speak of her with her engines and machinery on board, and in working order; and without wishing to depreciate English steamships, we can truly say that she is one of the most substantial and complete vessels, all her arrangements, that ever floated on our waters. Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., of the Novelty Works, are entitled to the highest praise for the manner and promptitude with which they have fulfilled their contract. They have produced an engine which reflects credit not only on them as mechanics, but credit on the city of New York and the United states. All the improvements which modern science has elicited characterize it, while the workmanship is equal to any engine that ever propelled a vessel. The performance yesterday was only experimental. She will in a few days make a trial trip, for the purpose of testing her sailing qualities.—*New York Herald.*

MEXICO.

Camp at San Juan, April 14, 1847.

I arrived in this Camp at 11 o'clock last night, from Vera Cruz, the road, for the most part, being through heavy sands.

The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs, to the effect that Santa Anna was before him at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Captain Hardie and other officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston had been severely but not mortally wounded while examining Santa Anna's works, which appeared to be a succession of breast works, on the eminences in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo.

Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. No dragoon had been sent down expressly by General Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the road side, just beyond this. His papers had not been touched.

The Mexicans are playing a bloody game and at the same time bolder game than is used for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from this. To night he will reach Gen. Twiggs position.

If Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he will probably not be attacked before two or three days.

Vera Cruz, April 14, 1847.

There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourly look for intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mountain fort, twenty two miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. General santa Anna was at or near Jalapa, at the last accounts, but by this time there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalapa. Vera Cruz is as quiet and as well governed as any city in the United States. It would improve the health some to throw down the walls and let in the fresh air, as the commander thinks of doing.

If the army takes any more of those beautiful brass 24's, I hope they will be sent home as trophies. There are in the town and castle nearly 100 of them. They are of splendid workship, and superior to any the United states has of the same calibre. They are worth about $5 000 a piece, and would look extremely well in the "white settlements."

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 the 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 27 7.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Ingham Sutton, Mr. Nathaniel Clinton, Jr., of this city, to Miss Rebecca S., second daughter of Mr. Stephen Tucker, of Eastport.