Provincial Legislature.

SUNBURY BYE ROADS.

£72 for the road from Tracey's Mills, past Joshua Thomas', towards the Beaver Dam; 75 from the Methodist Chapel at Oak Point to Moses Coburn's at Little River; 25 from Moses Coburn's to Little River Mills; 27 10 from Burpe's Mills to the Petitcodiac Road; 15 from the Hardwood Ridge Road, past James Miller's, to Whitney's, on Newcastle Stream; 30 towards erecting a bridge over Newcastle stream, near Daniel Rees'; 25 from the Petitcodiac Road to the Highway on Maugerville, on the line between Sunbury and York; 10 from the south Branch Road to George Morrow's; 10 from the Gary Road, past S. Boon's to Morrow's Store; 38 from John Smith's, past Charles Johnston's, to Duncan's on the south stream Rushagonis; 68 10 to George Hayward, Esquire, to enable him to pay James Sutherland the balance due him for building two Bridges, the one over Black Creek, and the other over the Rushagonis; and a further sum of £32 to enable him to pay Michael Hogan for work done on the road last year; 10 from the Little River Mills to a new settlement above said Mills; 25 to James Burpe to enable him to pay a balance due Charles Burpe for a Floating bridge over the Thoroughfare in Sheffield; and a further sum of £12 to pay Fulton, for a bridge at French Lake; 15 from John Kirkpatrick's to Wm Anderson's; 7 10 from Joseph Eastwood's to Owen Foley's; 7 from Walter Patterson's to William Parson's; 15 from Scoullar's Mills to Charles Dewitt's; 7 8 from Scoullar's Mills to Solomon Buckingham's; 10 towards completing the Bridge across the Back Creek in Blissville; 5 from the South Branch Road to Benjamin Smith's; 12 10 from Tilley's to the Draw Bridge at the Thoroughfare; 20 from Alexander Carr's to Thomas Gillespie's; 45 from Thomas Hartt's Mills to George Tracey's, on the eastern side North Branch; 7 10 from the Rushagonis Road past Mott's Mills, to the Oromocto River; 10 from John Grass' to John Mason's; 10 from the Gary Road, past W. A. Carr's, to the county Line; 10 from W. Thompson's to William Gordon's; 20 to repair the Bridge near Abner Mersereau's; 10 for the road from S. Hoyt's to C. Duplissa's; 20 from Charles Alexander's to Thomas Mersereau's; 25 towards building a bridge over Swan Creek; 18 towards repairing the Wharf at B. Taylor's; 30 from the county Line through the settlement on the North Forks of Salmon Creek; 7 10 for the road from Solomon Smith's Farm to Brison's

KINGS' COUNTY BYE ROADS.

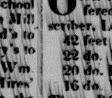
£15 for the Shore Road from the late Captain Perry's, in Kingston, to James Ketchum's; 5 for the road from near Perry's to R. Purvis' on the Hill; 10 cut down and improve the hill between John Brittain's, Esquire, and the Court House; 10 for the Road from the Long Reach, near Suggett's to the Mill, late Bates'; 12 for the Midland Road from the Mill, late Bates', by Coffey's, towards the Neck Road; 5 thereof to be expended between the upper part of Lowel's Lake on the old road to William Darragh's; 25 for the New Road by the point of the Mountain near David Puddington's; 15 from Wm. William', Long Reach, to Wetmore's Mill Pond, Kennebeccasis; 10 of which to be expended between the Cross Road in the Midland and Williams'; 10 for the Road from Richard Nichol's to Anthony Logue's old place; 15 from White's Mill, by Neil M'Carron's, to Henry William's, Long Reach; one half to be expended between White's and M'Carron's; 10 for the Neck Road from James White's Kennebeccasis, to Seely's Point, Long Reach; 10 from Peter Hamilton's to Sea Dog Cove, Milkish; 15 for the New Winter Road from Burnt Cove, near Seely's Point, Long Reach, thro' to the Milkish; from the Ketchum Road to Robert Nutter's, and thence on towards the Perry Brook; 10 from Pickett's Mills to the Kennebeccasis; 15 from Erb's Landing to James Peters'; 10 from the Great Road, near Kinney's, by Abraham M. Pickett's Mill, to the Belisle; 10 from Robert Smith's to the Pickwacket Road; 10 from the Post Road to settlement of R. & D. Work; 10 for the Eastern Nerepis Road; a sufficient sum thereof to be employed in repairing or rebuilding the bridge on said road over Brittain's Mill Stream; 5 from Hazen's gate to Joseph Bolyea's; 10 from the Long Reach to the Cheyne settlement, and thence to the third tier of Lots; one half thereof to be expended from Heightle's Corner, back; 10 from Greenwich Parish line, through the second tier of Lots, and Cheyne Settlement, to the Eastern Nerepis Road; 10 from the Wallis Road to Stephen Crook's, and for the branch thereof leading north easterly to lands granted to Harrington and others, in the third tier; one half to be expended on said branch; 10 to improve the worst parts of the road between London's and Greenwick Creek Bridge; 10 from the Land's end to Thomas Fenwick's South West line; 10 from Souther's point to the Kingston Parish line; 10 from John Keefe's to Richard Well's, Kennebeccasis Island; 10 from Thomas Fenwick's south West line to the head of the Milkish; 5 from J. B. Lyons', Long Reach, to the Milkish; 25 to complete the alteration of the road at Greenwich Hill; 5 for an alteration near John Crabb's, Senior, on the road from Greenwich creek to the Back settlement; 10 from Westfield Parish line to Wallis', to be principally expended from the Westfield line upwards; 10 for the road between Archelaus Carpenter's lower line and the School House near Gorrum's; 15 from the Yorkshire road, near Coughlen's, to the Cross Roads, and thence to Andrew Hamilton's, round the Mountain; 5 thereof to be expended between Coughlan's and the Cross Road; 10 from Andrew Hamilton's to the county line, near Moore's; 5 from William Bogle's to the Yorkshire Road; 10 to improve the worst parts of the road leading from the Yorkshire Road to Menzie's and on the Wayland place; 5 to improve the Public Landing near the Widow Flewellings, and the road leading thence towards Thomas B. Flewelling's; 10 from John Jones', near the county line, to William Vanwart's; 10 from Jenkins' Brook down to the Pigeon settlement; 10 from Umphries', across the Neck, to Thomas Barter's; 10 from Charles Gailey's to Jesse Alward's; 15 from Smith's Creek to Butternut Ridge; 7 from Isaac Price's to Corn Hill; 10 from Smith's Creek Road, near William Stockton's, to the Brook near John Rous's; 10 from the Main Road to Goslin's by way of Snider's; 7 for the road near Snider's to John M'Arthur's farm; 7 from near Nathaniel Sharp's to Simon Wilcox's farm; 5 from Ephraim Darling's to Thomas Kerstead's; 10 from Hay's to Patrick Healey's; 7 from Chapman's Mills to Queen's county line; 7 from Wright's to Leeper's; 7 from Richard Smith's to Paul Kingston's; 8 from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan; 8 from Dobson's to the Lambert settlement; 10 from W. D. Coate's to Corn Hill; 7 from the Smith's Creek Road to Jordan Mountain; 8 from the Mountain Road, near John Keirstead's, to the Mill Stream Road by Morris Frazee's; 30 for the Hill and Bridge near Carmichael's English settlement; 5 from Seth Foster's to David Keirstead's Mill; 7 from the Mill Stream to Belisle, by David Sharp's; 7 from the School House to Christopher Wilson's corner, on the Mill Stream Mountain; 7 from Gershom Keirstead's to William M'Knight's; 10 from Timothy Leary's to the Shepody Road near M'Mann's; 9 from Wm. Kyle's to Robert Baskin's; 7 from Frederick Mires' to Gordon's Mill; 15 from Walton's Mill to the Shepody Road, by Patrick Walsh's; 10 from John Pattee's Bridge to Wm. M'Ewing's; 8 from Hugh Patterson's to the new line of road leading from Sussex Vale to Loch Lomond; 7 from James Norris' to William Townsend's; 10 from Sussex Vale to Loch Lomond; 10 from Patrick Gallagher's east line to the Campbell settlement; 8 from Edward Kirk's to Roger M'Manaman's; 10 from William Burns' to John Friar's, by Peter Dean's; 10 for the Ward's Creek Road from Peter Fryer's upwards; 15 for the Bridge near A. C. Evanson's; 8 for the Negro Brook Road; 7 from Moore's Bridge running southerly to the Lake; 10 from the Main Post Road to Albert county line, by way of Ketchum's; 10 from the Main Road, near Daniel Godard's to Goshen; 7 from M'Auspee's to Michael Martin's and Thomas Long's; 5 from Samuel Frazee's south east corner to Pollet River Lake; 8 from John Carroll's to the road leading to Sidney Baxter's; 7 from the north end of Sedgwick Lake to M'Laren's Brook; 5 to complete the Bridge near Thomas Taylor's; 8 from Deforest's Lake to Campbelton; 7 from John Patten's to Carson's; 8 from Drummond's to Joloff's Mill; 15 to improve the road and repair the Bridges between Alexander Kilpatrick's and Daniel Sweeney's; 10 from Daniel Sweeney's to Palmer's field on the Post Road; 10 to improve the road leading from the old School House, Lakefield, by John Wright's, to the church at Gondola Point; 10 from Colonel Wetmore's to the road near John Wright's; 10 improve the road from the settlement of James Hill and others to the old Cumberland Road; 10 to improve the road from Wm. Dixon's to the Kirk; half of this to assist to improve the road from George Prince's; 10 to improve tee road leading from Longstraff's towards Loch Lomond; 10 from Smith's Mill to the county line, towards Loch Lomond; 7 10 for the Road from Benjamin Smith's to Jasper Beatties', and from thence towards the county line; 7 10 from the Salt Spring Road to James Chinnick's; 25 from Groom's Bridge to Patecake Road; 7 10 from Hammond River to Dolan's; 7 10 from Thornbush hill to Darling's, by John Hill's; 10 to repair the Bridge near Floyd's Mill; 5 for the road from Joseph Tomlison's to the west line of the Glebe Lot; 10 from the salt Spring Road to Patecake; 10 from the Widow Conner's to James Innis' farm; 10 from Lott Mercer's, to Duncan Keer's, by George Contes'; 10 from Patecake to William Yeoman's; one half to be expended between M'Veys grant and Stevenson's, and the other half between Stevenson's and Yeoman's; 10 from Wm. Ross', to Michael Denarey's; 10 from the Campbelton road, by Patrick Forestal's, to Daniel M'Neals and others; 10 to repair the Bridge at Rose's Mill; 10 to improve the Gutherie Road; 7 10 from the Island of Woods to the Post Road; 10 from James How's to Peter Parlee's; 15 to John Parnas to enable him to pay the balance due on south stream Bridge; 8 from south stream Bridge to the county line, near Cother's; 8 from M'Garrity's to James Upham's; 8 from the salt spring Road to Upham Church; 10 from Chamber's to the Lake Road, by Dunn's; 15 to complete the alteration in the Salt spring Road between James Campbell's and Samuel Handlin's; 10 from the Salt spring Road to Campbelton; 7 10 from M'Makin's to the Meeting house; 10 from Hammond River to the county line, by Braddus'; 10 from Ammon Fowler's to Evanson's Manor; 7 10 from Gregory's to the county line; 10 from Drummond's to Wm. Scott's, by Hamilton's; 10 from the Widow Patten's, on the Shepody Road, to the Anderson settlement; 15 from the School House, near Walter Scovil's, to Wm. Fowler's; 10 assist the inhabitants to repair the Bridge across Noble's Brook; 15 from Isaac Crawford's Brook to Mill stream, and to repair the bridge near James Scovil's; 10 from Weden Wetmore's to Walter Davis's, Backfield.

We are indebted to the *Church and State Gazette* for directing public attention to a remarkable occurrance in the modern history of popery—a curious piece of priestcraft which has just been exhibited in France. The disastrous whirlwind at Monville and Malannay had reduced some hundreds of the survivors to the utmost destitution, and in short to the verge of actual starvation. Under these circumstances the city of Rouen alone contributed for their relief the munificent sum of 10,400 francs—This fund was placed by the charitable citizens at the disposal of a special committee of ecclesiastics to carry out their benevolent intentions in detail. the clerical committee, thus invested with the tempting trust, proceeded to administer it according to the following characteristic resolution:—

Seeing that among the victims of the above-mentioned calamity there are *great numbers of dead*, for whom hitherto *nothing has been done*; that nevertheless it is but sheer justice that these should partake of the charity of the faithful, and that prayers should be offered up for the welfare of their souls; that thereby all the victims would benefit in exact proportion to their wants by the succour accorded to them; that this idea ought to be the more welcome, ed, seeing that there exist resources more that sufficient for the aid of those unfortunate persons who have survived, &c.

The resolution concludes by providing, that, "in order that all the victims may profit according to their necessities," the entire sum of 10,400 francs, raised at Rouen, shall be invested in the public funds, that one-half of the interest resulting from the same shall be employed in celebrating low and high masses, at the rate of a frank and a-half for each of the former, and forty francs for each of the latter; and that the other half of the interest should be distributed among the surviving victims, on condition that when *they* should cease to need it, this half, as well as the other, shall then be applied to the celebration of masses for the dead. It would not be easy to conceive a more aggravated instance of popish rapacity. Here was a fund collected expressly in aid of certain sufferers, whose destitution and urgent necessities were relied upon as the incentives to charitable interference, and no sooner is the aggregate amount of this Christian bounty placed for distribution in the hands of a clerical committee, than they calmly appropriate the whole of it to the use of the church—conceding merely to the intentions of the contributors, that one half of the *interest* of the capital should be paid to the surviving victims, until either they shall have found some way of supporting themselves, or else shall have perished of want—one or other of which events will probably have occured within a year. The resolution of the Ecclesiastical Committee, therefore, amounts simply, to a formal self-appropriation of the entire fund. The consummate impudence of this proceeding would be simply comical, were it not for the hidious moral delinquency, and the possible fatal results, which are associated with it. The avarice which intercepts the alms intended to relieve the physical necessities of the living victims of a great calamity, under the hypocritical plea of an extraordinary solicitude about the souls of the defunct, has shocked and disgusted even the staunchest friends of the Roman Catholic church in France. The ecclesiastical committee embody in their resolution the palliatory allegation that more than enough has been already done for the relief of the living. This statement has been entirely disproved by the Prefect of the Seine Inferieure, and the general committee of administration having gone into to the evidence have indignantly protested against this shameful transaction. A Parisian journal, La Viox Nouvelle, has taken the matter up, and warmly urges the government to interfere. The result, we believe, will show that there is enough of independance in France to protect its papist people against the most daring excess of popery.—*Dublin Warder*

VESSEL FOR SALE.



THE Good Schooner MARY ELIZABETH, 44 tons O. M., copper spiked, 3 years old, and well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without expence; terms made known on application to

WILLIAM CROZIER,

March 26. , Water street.

BOATS FOR SALE.

ONE each of the undermentioned Boats are offered for sale on reasonable terms by the subscriber, Lower Cove, viz:—

42 feet GIG BOAT; 18 feet do.; 16 feet do.;
22 do. LONG BOAT; 19 feet do.;
20 do. PINNACE; 20 do. QUARTER BOAT;
16 do. YAWL; 17 feet ditto; 20 do. Qr. Boat.

These BOATS are all Copper Fastened, and built by the subscriber of the very best materials.

Dec. 24. FRANCIS MARVEN.

EXCHANGE,

No. 17, Church Street.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Restorateur, on the New York and Boston style, at No 17, Church-street, which building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and been fitted up in a most comfortable, commodious, and splendid style for that purpose.

The best of VIANDS of every description will be kept constantly on hand; and Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms when required.

March 12, 1847.

MISSES, Youths' and Boys' Dancing Pumps and Slippers, of the very newest styles, just received and for sale cheap at S. K. Foster's shoe stores, corner of King and Germain streets.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 16, 1847.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—On Sunday the ships *Chester*, Captain Maxwell, and *California*, Capt. Lawson, arrived at this port from Liverpool; the former in 23 and the latter in 26 days. The ship *Great Britain* also, arrived on Wednesday from Glasgow. By these arrivals, papers to the 18th of March have been received, from which we make various extracts.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—The hon. and learned member for Cork, left the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, on Saturday last, for Hasting's, and he will in a few days proceed to France, and thence by easy stages to Italy. We regret to learn that Mr. O'Connell has not only became enfeebled in body, but that his mind has become dejected in an extreme degree, and that the conviction of the near approach of death, with which the learned gentleman is said to be painfully impressed, leaves little hopes of his recovery. By the immediate friends and relatives of the hon. and learned member, the most anxious apprehensions are felt as to his recovery, and the possibility of his again taking a part in public affairs is utterly hopeless.—*Liverpool Chronicle, March 13.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET, March 2.—There has been an unusual flatness in all the markets for Public Securities during the day, and less business transacted than for a long time. Prices have not undergone any material change.

The payment of the first instalment of the new loan which must be all completed to-morrow, has not produced as yet any difference in the Money market. Money could be obtained to-day for all ordinary purposes on terms quite as easy as any time of late.

A postscript to a Paris letter contains the following:—

"M. Guizot has just received an invitation to dinner, for Tuesday, the 16th instant, from Lord and Lady Normanby. Thus the reconciliation is complete, for M. Guizot will reply to-morrow to the English Ambassador that he cordially accepts the invitation.

TURKEY.—Considerable excitement exists between the Turkish and Grecian governments and threats that war would be declared by France against Turkey. They are arming on all sides.

The Paris Presse states, that the Government of Wurtemberg has contracted a loan with the house of Rothschild and Granelins, of Frankford on the Maine, for the completion of railroads through that country. The amount of this loan is 12,000,000 florins (nearly £1,000,000 sterling) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent.

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 16th of March, from Halifax, having been detained beyond her usual time by being in contact with the ice. Her paddle-wheels were in a most dilapidated state, the whole of the outer rims and a majority of the floats being carried away. The ice is described as being in immense blocks, which completely choked the wheels, and at times prevented their revolving. Some of the copper forward was torn off, and about one third of the starboard paddle-wheel was completely missing.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on the 17th March. On the 7th, in a heavy gale, lost bowsprit, and foretop-mast.—She was unable to use steam for five days, in consequence of an accident to a portion of her machinery. She was to leave again for New York immediately.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND TO AMERICA.

[*From the London Chronicle, March 5.*]

Whilst Irish members in the House of Commons are demanding increased facilities for the emigration of the people, the Irish journals are full of statements as to the unusually large numbers in which the people are either emigrating or preparing to emigrate to North America. We have no doubt that the emigration of the present year will touch, if it does not exceed, the utmost limits within which such a movement, carried on by private and ordinary means, can take place with safety. The emigration to America from the United Kingdom was very great both in 1845 and in 1846. The numbers in the former year amounted to 90,000, and in the first three quarters of 1846 to 110,000 persons, about two thirds being from Ireland, and the increase in 1846 being almost entirely Irish.—From the accounts which now reach us, it is not improbable that Ireland will pour out from 200,000 to 300,000 of her people in 1847. We may hope, without feeling entire confidence, that Canada and the United States will be able to absorb this multitude quietly and profitably, and there is no doubt that the immense demand for agricultural produce in the present year will afford unusual facilities for such absorption. The United States will be the great gainer by this movement. The current sets thither. It is estimated that about one fourth of the emigrants of 1846 settled in the British colonies, and it is a striking proof of the resources of the Canadas, that 28,000 persons were added to their population in one year, without causing distress or an over supply of labor. Three-fourths, however, of those who leave our shores go to become citizens of the great Republic.

We must confess that, looking to the social effect of this movement on the mother country, we see a good deal to regret. We fear that it will tend very little to relieve the pressure of distress in Ireland, if it be true, as is stated with too much probability, that the emigrants are chiefly from the class of small farmers, and from the middle and upper, rather than the lower sections of that class. In this case the relation between capital and labour will remain as unfavourable as before, and the power of society, as a whole, to set itself right and to get into a self supporting condition may become less instead of greater. The rural population of Ireland contains many varieties of condition, which flow into each other by imperceptible shades. The lowest stratum consists of perhaps 500,000 families, containing about two millions and a half of persons. Of these, about 300,000 families hold no land, except in that temporary manner which is called conacre, and which, though appearing under great differences of circumstances, is generally resolvable into a payment of wages in kind. The conacre man has no holding. He is permitted to grow a single crop, for which he pays in labour, either directly to the occupier of the land, or indirectly by working for a third party. When the crop is dug and paid for, the transaction is at an end. The same laborer, wanting conacre in the following year, obtains a different piece of land, and perhaps from a different farmer. This system has enabled the labourer to turn his own labor and that of his family to profit, when they would otherwise have been without employment, and it has answered the purpose of that numerous class of small farmers who with holdings too large for a single family to cultivate, have had no money to pay wages. The conacre system, it has been said, abased upon the potato. Unless the potato shall revive, or some productive and easily managed green crop be found to replace it, the system is at an end, and the large class we have described, including perhaps a million and a half of persons, is, without any ejectment or legal process, at once and permanently severed from the land. Add to this class about 200,000 families of the smallest holders—that is to say persons who pay money rents and occupy the same land from year to year under landlords, and we have 500,000 families, or two millions and a half of persons who are now absolutely destitute, and who in ordinary times form the most distressed portion of the Irish rural population. That this is not an exaggeration there is a melancholy proof in the startling announcement made last night by Mr. Labouchere, that the number of men at present employed on the public works in Ireland was 668,000!

Now, it is exceedingly doubtful whether one in a hundred of this wretched mass will be able to emigrate. The cost of even reaching North America cannot be set down at less than £2 10 or £3 a head. An ordinary family, therefore, would require twelve or fifteen pounds for the mere passage, and for such families as we have described, any thing like this sum must be unattainable. In some cases small holders who are destitute may be sent out by landlords, but no landlord will have an interest in sending out the mere labourer or conacre-man.—His departure is not necessary to clear the land. Thus the most destitute will remain, and the emigration will be one not of mere labour, but of capital also. Thirty or forty thousand heads of families the most thrifty, intelligent, and enterprising of the class which has some means, will probably leave Ireland within the year, and it is at least doubtful whether the social system of that country, enfeebled as it is, will derive vigor from the removal of so much healthy blood.

We cannot but wish that a different and, as we believe, a more attractive object were held out to this class of persons. There is much, no doubt, to tempt them to cross the Atlantic. The fact that the Irish in the United States send from three cities in a single year £200,000 to their relatives at home, is not only a proof to the statesman of the industry, perseverance and frugality which natives of Ireland can evince, but also a potent encouragement to those who can leave the mother country, to seek abroad that secure field of exertion which they do not find on their own soil. A security which they would prize in the highest degree, and use with abundant profit both to themselves and others, might be offered to them at home. Ten acres in Ireland in perpetuity would be more valued by such men as we have described and worth more to them, than a hundred in the remote regions beyond the Mississippi. If emigration on any large scale were still necessary to relieve the overstocked labor market in Ireland, it would be better that it should take place from the destitute class, even though Government aid were necessary to effect it. But with so strong a disposition to emigrate amongst a class who have themselves the means of leaving the country, we think Earl Grey has done wisely in determining not to administer to it an artificial stimulus.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

[*From the Paris National March 2.*]

Why the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier of Galicia? What interest commands it? What conquest has Nicholas to accomplish on the side of Austria? After having so well pacified Poland, what fear can he enterrain? No existing event explains this unusual display of military force. What can it mean? We can better comprehend the armaments of Austria and the augmentation of her troops. Austria is not an empire, but an element of violence. This conglomeration of population, of territory, of various manners, customs, and ideas, and contradictory traditions, united by force under one sceptre, requires a permanent compression. Nothing holds together when nothing is united; the threads of this iron net require constant repairs. Austria feels the shock of the least movement in Europe; she immediately draws her bayonets, reinforces her garrisons, and advances her stupid legions. She can only maintain herself by producing fear. For that reason she has increased her spies in Italy, and she is endeavouring to excite disturbances by establishing a *corps d'armee* on the borders of Tessino, and thus menacing at the same time Piedmont and Switzerland. All the Governments are now contracting loans. Prussia is convoking her State-General in order to contract a loan and to re-establish her lost credit. England is borrowing 200,000,000, Spain 50,000,000, Montemolin 25,000,000. Don Miguel is negotiating, and he likewise would wish to raise a loan. As for our part, if we escape such a necessity this year, we must infallibly have recourse to a loan next year. What is causing such uneasiness throughout Europe? It must be admitted that it is because nothing is founded on a firm and solid basis. Suppose the death of one man to-morrow, and the disturbance which agitates provident minds will be converted into facts. This event is not necessary to render the position caused by the Spanish marriages more satisfactory. The causes which excite Austria and the Northern Courts are well known, and the motives of the avowed hostility of England are likewise well known. The latter does not disguise her preparations; the Government demands new supplies for the increase of her marine, her army, and her artillery: A portion of the overplus of the last budget has been employed in fitting out new ships. Several ships of the new line are armed at Malta, and it is contemplated to reinforce the already numerous fleet in the Mediterranean by eight ships of the line. Is it for mere pleasure that the Whig Cabinet is multiplying its expenses during a year of such afflicting scarcity? Is it in view of an Utopia that Lord John Russell said during the debate on the navy estimates that "Great Britain ought to be prepared to meet all contingencies?" The *National* concludes by demanding what preparations France is making to defend herself from the threatened attacks? What armaments are preparing, or what ships of war are placed on the stocks? The Cabinet is agitated by intrigues for replacing such or such a Minister. To-day M. Lacare Laplague retires, to-morrow he will resign. "Such are the combinations which our great politicians imagine to provide against the most difficult complications in which we have been engaged during 17 years."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—*La Patria* of March 28, gives extracts from the *Diario de la Marina* containing news from the Western Republics of South America, which the N. Y. Tribune translates as follows.

According to official communication inserted in the Comercio of Lima, under date of Feb 4, the Spanish Charge des Affaires near the government of Equador, Sr D. Juan Pio Montefar had demanded his passports, which were sent to him.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 28th January. According to them, the country was completely tranquil. A letter dated the 12th, says, that the ministry are proceeding with a zeal worthy of the highest eulogium, and that the most remarkable progress is making in all branches of the administration.

The latest dates give information of a great fire in the city of Neenz, in which some eighty buildings and $300,000 destroyed. They also speak of an earthquake which nearly destroyed Copiapo.—It lasted five or six seconds.

The Government of Chili, for the purpose of protecting its commercial marine, has resolved to limit the gathering of guano to the coasts north of the Republic, to the desert shore of Aicama and the islands adjacent, whence it will be allowed to be taken by Chilian ships alone.

TERMINATION OF THE SESSION.

On Wednesday the labours of the Legislature were brought to a close in the usual form; previous to which, among others, a Bill to provide for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the city of Saint John, passed both Houses and received the assent of His Excellency. Of the particulars of this Bill we have not been made aware.

On Tuesday a notice was given by the Honorable A. E. BOTSFORD, in the Legislative Council, and W. J. RITCHIE, Esq., in the Lower House, of their intention to bring under consideration of the Legislature at its next sitting, the propriety of removing the Seat of Government from Fredericton to Saint John. This is a matter of vital consequence not only to the city, but to the Province at large, and will no doubt receive that calm consideration from members of the Legislature, during the recess, that its great importance demands.

A Resolution brought up by Mr. M'Leod, member for King's, passed the House on Wednesday, which contemplates in substance, that the Corporation of St. John may not be permitted to pass laws affecting the interests of country districts, without such acts being first submitted to the opinion of the law officers of the crown.

Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency came to the Council Chamber in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Assembly, the members of which having appeared at the Bar, his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself with much satisfaction, of the occasion, to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourselves to the Public business, and the measures which you have thus been enabled to accomplish.

"It is especially gratifying to me that you have concurred in the importance which I have attached to the introduction of an improved system in the management of the Parish Schools; and I hope that you will have reason to find that the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectually to realize the objects for which you have so liberally provided.

"The Acts you have passed for the removal of all fiscal restrictions on trade between these Colonies, and for protection of English Copyright in Books, will, I doubt not, be productive of all the benefit to be expected from measures which evince your liberality and sense of justice.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. The promptitude with which you came forward at the opening of the Session for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, claims from me, in the name of Her Majesty, the warmest acknowledgments.

"The liberal encouragement you have given for the opening of Rail Roads, while it will facilitate the settlement of the Province, will secure to it a participation in the advantages which have elsewhere attended the introduction of these useful works.

"*Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"The measures to which I have alluded, and the general course of your proceedings throughout the Session, have manifested your desire to strengthen the bonds which unite you to the destinies of that great Country with which it has been your pride to be connected by such memorable associations; and I feel the utmost confidence, that in returning to your homes, you will continue to cultivate in the minds of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, a sense of the many blessings which that connection is calculated to secure to them."

At a Meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday, Mr. JAMES GROW, jr., was appointed Collector of Taxes for the city, and Dr. G. J. HARDING was appointed Health Officer, to reside at Partridge Island, during the ensuing season.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of this city have declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 10th inst.

It gives us pleasure to notice the several Musical Bands lately formed in this city. Scarcely a fine evening passes now, without our ears being regaled with the delicious strains of one or other of these musical companies. In addition to our old friends of the Carleton Band, whom we have before noticed, and the Temperance Band, there have been two more recently formed, one attached to the City Militia, and the other to the Queen's Rangers, from the latter of which a Quadrille Band have been selected, who performed for the first time, and admirably well, at the late Masonic Ball, under the direction of Mr. JOSEPH PRICE, late Musican of the 33d Regiment, and under whose management the Band have been brought in the short space of 3 months to their present state of efficiency. We are glad to see this Musical spirit abroad among our young men, as it is not only an innocent and amusing way of spending their leisure hours, but a gratification and delight to the whole community.

The property belonging to the Estate of the late James Hendricks, Esq., in King street (corner of Cross street) was sold on Saturday last, by W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq., for the sum of £2,890. Mr. James Agnew was the purchaser.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the three last numbers of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. They appear to contain a variety of instructive information.

Our city yesterday afternoon had quite a lively appearance, in consequence of its being known that the newly appointed Mayor, JOHN R. PARTELOW, Esquire, would arrive from Fredericton. The different bands of music and a large concourse of people assembled to greet him; but it was not until half past seven o'clock and quite dark that the stage arrived, when he was escorted home by the multitude—guns were fired, and the bands continued to perform various airs during the evening.—The Carleton Band drawn in an open carriage by four grey horses proceeded as far as Yorkshire Tavern to meet the Mail stage, whence they preceeded to into Carleton to the Ferry Landing.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society gave a Concert of Secular Music at the Hall of the Institute last evening, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The performance both vocal and instrumental, seemed to give the greatest delight to every one present, and speaks much for the high state of efficiency to which the Society has attained. Several pieces were rapturously encored, but where all exerted themselves with such effect, it would be invidious to particularize. We hope our friends, the Philharmonics, will ere long enable us to spend another evening in listening to their sweet strains.

HALIFAX, April 10.

LOST CHILD.—Last Sunday evening a considerable excitement was raised in different parts of the city by the Town Crier's announcement of the loss of a child of about four or five years old, daughter of Mr James Black, tinsmith, residing in Sackville street. A diligent search for her was continued to a late hour, and in vain, and the only information that could be obtained was, that an unknown man was seen with a child, answering the description of the lost one, in his arms going up town. On Monday morning the search was resumed, and the information that was given of her being in the hands of a stranger, induced the Police officers to call on Mr. Rose, a stranger boarding at Mrs. McDonald's, Bedford Row, and on inquiry he acknowledged an indistinct recollection of having been in company with some children, and of having taken a walk out of town on the previous afternoon, but of the particulars he was entirely forgetful. He assented however, to retrace his walk in company with Mr. Glazebrook and the father of the child, and went out to the woods adjoining the Hon E. Collins's fields, but when he arrived there his mind was so bewildered that he could remember nothing definitely, and wanted to return. Here the search might have ended, had not a woman living in the neighbourhood, informed the party, that she saw him going into the woods on Sunday afternoon with, and returning without a child! Further search was accordingly made, and about fifty yards from the place where Mr. Rose halted, the little one was found sitting in the woods. All circumstances considered, the preservation of the child has been really miraculous. Of tender years—having lost a shoe, and with only ordinary clothing, the little creature was exposed through a long night and morning of uncommonly bitter coldness, without food or company, and yet, survived comparatively unharmed,—situated as she was, the most robust man in the country would have certainly perished from the cold. The person who led the poor child into such a mess of difficulty was unconscious of what he did, until he learned by witnessing the effects, and he has since betrayed the utmost sorrow.—*Recorder.*

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ AND THE CASTLE.

The steamer Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz with despatches for the American government: she brings the highly important news of the capture of the city of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, after 3 days' bombardment. The city and castle surrendered on the 29th, only 69 killed, and wounded of the Americans; the Mexicans lost immensely.—Harney, with his dragoons, charged San La Vasa outside the city and defeated him. The castle was short of provisions when surrendered.

March 9th—the disembarkation of troops commenced. 13th, investment of city completed. 18th trenches opened at night. 22d, city summoned to surrender—refuse; 7 mortars opened a fire of bomb shells. 24th, naval battery of three long 32 pounders and three 68 pounders, Paixhan guns, opened a fire in the morning at the distance of 700 yards. On the 25th another battery of four 24 pounders & three mortars opened. This day the naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the city. The fire was very destructive to the city. 26th, Early in the morning the enemy proposed a surrender. The commissioners on the American side were Generals Worth and Pillow and Colonel Sutton. 26th the negotiations were completed, and the city and castle surrendered; 4000 Mexicans surrendered, and were released on their parole of honor. Among them were 5 Generals, 90 superior officers, and about 270 company officers.

Commodore Connor is on his way home. The American Flag was hoisted on the castle on the 29th. General Scott held the city, while the second in command, General Worth, held the castle. The Mexican force was composed of 5000 regulars and about the same number of irregulars.

Incidents of the late battles.—A note addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from General Taylor, mentions the fact that the general received 2 balls during the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front.

After the battle was won (?) General Wool, who was distinguished for his gallantry and skill, met General Taylor and threw his arms around his neck, and congratulated him on the brilliant victory in warm terms. The old hero replied "we can't be beaten, General, when we all pull together."

The battery commanded by Captain Braxton Bragg did terrible execution. The Mexican cavalry made a charge on him; he waited until they were within two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his pieces charged with musket balls. The leading squadron was mowed down, and they stopped for a moment; Bragg's guns were instantly loaded, and a second discharge as deadly as the first, threw the enemy into confusion, and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a distance of two hundred yards, and you can form some idea of the slaughter.

Two thousand females who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded.

ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—A few days since, Mr. Barnard M'Gary, shoemaker, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, while filling a camphene lamp, by some means upset the inflammable compound upon his person, which, taking fire, in an instant enveloped the unfortunate man in flames, which, ere they were extinguished, burned him so severely that his life is despaired of. An entire glove, the skin, nails and all, of one of the hands of the sufferer, he, himself, stripped from his hand, in his endeavour to extinguish the fiery liquid.—The other hand and arm were burned even worse, and the abdomen of the poor victim is scorched to a cinder.—*New York Globe.*

The cry is still they come.—The packet ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 6th with 382 steerage passengers; the ship Saldona arrived on the following day with 337, and the ship Far West with 230—making a total of 969 in two days, and this only a beginning.

☞ The ice in the Penobscot river is apparently as sound and solid as at mid winter. The lumbermen in the woods find the sleighing as good as it has been any time this winter. They have operated with good sleighing for four months, and some of them have left the swamps, while others will be able to work profitably a fortnight longer.—*Bangor Whig.*

The Albany Knickerbocker says that—In about 14 minutes more the river will have opened for the season. Business will once more experience a sweat, and our merchants along Quay street and Broadway be about as busy as a pair of new boots on a slippery sidewalk. In a fortnight the canal will open its jaws and commence helping the river—producing a compound power which will work out more fortunes in the next six months than were ever made before in half a dozen years. In our opinion the year '47 will be hereafter known as the golden one of America. It is destined to have a greater influence on our agricultural, mercantile, and shipping interest, than all the years that have been born since the last war.

Murder—Lynching—Escape.—The Cincinnati Chronicle learns from a correspondent at Batchelor's Bend, Missouri, the following particulars of a murder and mob occurring at that place. A young man from Covington, named William Johnson, had arrived at Bachelor's Bend, and was walking in the woods, when he met a man called McCaron, with whom he had formerly quarrelled about a young lady. McCaron followed him to the river, and in the presence of our correspondent & others, challenged him to a duel. Johnson accepted, and remarked that he would be on the ground at any moment desired. McCaron had not anticipated this, but fearing Johnson, and other words following, he drew a revolver, and after snapping one cap, fired the second at his rival. Johnson fell upon his knee, and drawing a pistol, called upon the crowd and Heaven to witness that he shot McCaron in self defence, and fired. McCaron fell just as he was raising his arm to fire again at Johnson, and died in three minutes. Johnson was immediately arrested and placed under guard.—The news spread rapidly, and during the night a mob