

IMPORTANT NEWS.

SURRENDER OF THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA, AND THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

After three days' bombardment.
We are indebted to a friend at Calais, for the following extracts from a late Boston paper, brought by the Scht. "Only Daughter," which arrived at Eastport yesterday, in 32 hours from Boston.

New York, Saturday 2 P. M.
The Steamer Princeton arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz with despatches for the Government. She brings the highly important news of the capture of the City of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulla, after 3 days' bombardment. The City and Castle surrendered on the 29th, only 60 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 against the City. 20th A fire of Bombshells. 24th Naval battery of 32 long 32 pounders and three 68 pounders, paixhans, guns opened a fire in the morning distance of 700 yards. On the 25th another battery of 4 21 pounders and 3 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 Genls. Worth and Pillow and Col. 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 6 Generals, 90 superior officers, and about 270 Company officers. Com. Perry superintendent of naval operations. Com. Conner is on his way home. Total loss of Americans killed and wounded 65. Among the killed was Capt. Vinton and Albinson, and Midshipman Shubrick. The wounded are all doing well.

The American flag was hoisted on the Castle on the 29th.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS: General Scott held the City while the second in command (Gen. Worth) held the Castle. The Mexican force was composed of 3000 regulars and about the same number of irregulars. Among the killed was Capt. Vinton of 2nd. Artillery. Midshipman Shubrick and Lieut. Baldwin of the U. S. navy were wounded. Also Lieut. Delamont of 2nd infantry, and Lieut. Bell of 2nd Dragoons wounded.

The New Orleans Delta of the 25th ultimo, says:—By an arrival at an early hour this morning of the schooner Porcia, which left San Francisco on the 15th ult. We are in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz.

The troops were landed after a reconnaissance on the 9th. by General Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Twiggs, with their aids and the Topographical Corps, which approached near the shore towards the direction of the Castle.

The guns from San Juan D'Ulla opened their fire upon the party, throwing shells and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party.

The troops landed and amounted to the exact number of twelve thousand.

After the landing, the columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The Steamers Vixen, and Spitfire, opened on the city across the point in the direction of the castle, with shells and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect.

General Worth's Division, had been assigned to operations on the left flank of the city, and it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy—on one of which was a piece of artillery—and both filled with infantry. The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken.

A spirited resistance was made by the enemy who lost several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was some seven killed and seven wounded. Capt. Alburis of Va. was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle. The ball struck his head from his body—the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer, a boy, and wounding a private. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot. Skirmishing was maintained by the advancing column, which passed forward to its position on the left flank of the city, where it commenced the siege of entrenchment.

The pipes supplying the city with fresh water have been discovered and broken up.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, a messenger from the rear of the city, who had been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound and taken to prison at Perote—but fortunately, he was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The City is now actually surrounded by our troops; entrenchments; completely cutting off all communication by sea and land, and at the same time we are safe from the fire of the Castle.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged that in very few days the news must reach us that both the City and Castle are occupied by our Victorious Troops. No doubt is expressed in the successful termination of the enterprise.

From the City of Mexico.—By arrival of the Porcia, we have letters from our special correspondent at Anton Lizardo, to the 7th inst.

The revolution in the city of Mexico is not yet determined. There has been a freshing and bloodshed, and the news appears to be conflicting, and one of the revolted regiments has gone back to the side of the government.

Letters from Tepic, near San Blas, give accounts from California to the 18th of January. General Kearney had arrived with 200 men from New Mexico. Uniting other forces with his own, he immediately attacked the town of Los Angeles, and retook it after a stout resistance. Upper California is now in our undisputed possession. —J. O. Pic.

Frederickton Correspondence.—Letter from Jack Robinson.

Frederickton, 5th April, 1847.
Mr. Editor.—At this time last year the freshet was high. The ice broken up on the upper part of the river St. John, and urged onward by irresistible force, carried Bridges, Houses, Barns, Encoses, &c., all before it. The citizens of Frederickton were terrified, and many of them left the City and fled to the mountains. This year there is no sign of the breaking up of the ice, all is as firm and winter-like as ever.

The Legislative Session has been busy and a pleasant one, much business has been disposed of, and many subjects of great importance have been carefully investigated, and ably discussed.

The subject of Political Economy, involving all the questions of Revenue, Protection, and Free Trade, has been well handled. Formerly a large majority of the members were Protectionists—their policy against freedom of trade, tending to cause both labourers and capital to work unprofitably, and diverting business from its natural channels. Members are beginning to see the "Dowry of Life." Members are beginning to see that the interests of all are best promoted, when each is left to follow his own business in his own way, and that the true interests of the agriculturists, and the labourers, and the manufacturers, and the merchants, are not, after all, opposed to one another, and so it turned out, that on a trial of strength, a large majority voted against the Protection principle, and advocated the imposition of duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue, and for that only. The ablest protectionist in the House is Mr. Wilmot of St. John. He is the mouth-piece of the party, and the Colonial Advocate newspaper is the organ of their principles. They are a half century behind the age. The Revenue Law of last year has been continued with a few alterations, and a Bill has passed to repeal the whole of the Custom House duties in a lump. This includes the Flour Duty, though our Charlotte members tried to repeal that duty by a separate Bill.

The Railroad and Telegraph questions engaged the attention of members for a long time, and the result has been the passing of several bills, and granting both lands and money for the encouragement of both these undertakings. All local opposition was most magnanimously withdrawn from the St. Andrews and Bangor lines, and sanguine hopes are entertained of their success.

Much time was taken up in discussing plans for improving the country—For this purpose the Roads and navigation Committees were appointed. The latter was composed of a member from each county, and sat a number of days. They recommended the sum of £27,000 and upwards for the Roads and Bridges, which has since been subdivided into more than a thousand parts and granted accordingly. The navigation Committee nearly £5000 for building wharves and improving the navigation of Rivers, but this has been thrown out by the Council.

The filling up of the Executive Council caused a good deal of discussion at the time, but the most animated and able debate of the session was of the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Fisher, to express an opinion that the Executive Council should during the recess devise measures for developing the resources of the country, and prepare and introduce Bills for that purpose at the following session. The resolution was connected with the position of the Executive Council, and the Constitution and Government of the Province as a Dependency of Great Britain. The initiation of money grants was also a question efficiently connected with the extent to which the said development could be carried; and therefore the debate took a very wide range, and lasted three days. Hazen and Wilmot were the principal speakers, and the report of the speeches cannot fail to throw a great deal of additional light on the hitherto ill understood subjects which were discussed. The resolution itself was negatived by a large majority, and some of our Editors, who are fond of calling party names, such as Tories and Radicals, Conservatives and Liberals, and boasting of the relative strength of such parties, affirm that the debate involved a party question, and that the division showed the force of each party. Nothing however can be more fallacious, and so far as parties were concerned, the result was very much like the battle of Sheriff-muir, where

"Some say that we wan, an' some say that they wan, an' some say that nae wan ava, man."

From what transpired however, it appears that the present House do not intend to give up the initiation of money grants—nor express any written opinion as to what the Executive Council ought to do—nor to divide themselves into two political parties, nor to offer any factious or improper opposition to the Executive Government all which perhaps is just as it should be.

The Parish School Bill, after a most determined and powerful opposition, has nearly wrought its way through the House, and with some slight alterations will probably pass, though in the Legislative Council will be uncertain, altogether it is generally considered the most important measure of the present Session.

Yours, JACK ROBINSON.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON!

Mr. Editor.—Sir,

About two years ago, I moved into a new house, when I built on the upper part of a building river, about the fifteenth of November last, for the first time, we heard a loud noise, resembling thunder, apparently, close to the back part of the house, attended with a quivering motion like that of an earthquake, which would put every article in the house in motion for several minutes; persons at the distance of one mile, or more, have heard the report, as it were, of such a thing.

No cause, as yet, can be assigned for this extraordinary circumstance. It may be heard on the premises generally, every day and night, but louder at night.

So annoying, and alarming, has this become to my family, that we were under the disagreeable necessity, of surrendering the house to this mysterious, and unaccountable auditory, no doubt of nature.

We the cause properly investigated by the Geologist, or Naturalist, perhaps, it might lead to some valuable discovery, which would prove useful to the sciences.

EBENEZER SPINNEY, JR.

St. George, April 9th 1847.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 1.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Light Houses.—Petition of John Connolly, Keeper of two Light Houses on Macchia Seal Island, praying increased allowance for his services, and that the Establishment may be placed in a more efficient state.

The Committee recommended that the sum of £20 be granted to Petitioner, as an additional remuneration for his services; and in consideration of there being two Lights requiring his attention, they recommended that an appropriation of £10 per annum be made to enable him to pay his assistant.

The Petitioner, Mr. R. Frankland, and others, praying that measures may be adopted for the erection of a Peg Bell on Gull Rock, near the Island of Grand Manan; The Committee recommended that the sum of one hundred pounds be granted for this object.

In consequence of the erection of a Rope Walk interrupting the usual communication to the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews; The Committee recommended that the sum of twenty five pounds be appropriated for the erection of a Bridge on the north side, and in a line with Patrick Street, across Salt Water Pond; also the sum of twenty pounds to repair the Road leading to Cape Ronce Light House; the same to be taken from the Light House Fund.

April 3.

To Walter Calder, of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £105 2 3 expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Highways, agreeably to a Report of a Select Committee of the 25th March, 1846.

To Ruth Macfarlane, of Saint Patrick County of Charlotte, widow of John Duncan Macfarlane, a deceased Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to assist her in her present destitute condition.

To John Orr, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £20 for expenses incurred by him in support of a sick and destitute Emigrant during the year 1846; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £40 11 11, being expenses incurred by them in support and relief of sick and destitute Emigrants in the year 1846 to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Richard McFarlane, of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, the sum of £20 in consideration of his ingenuity and ability in the construction of Fishways.

To the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Grammar School the sum of £20 towards the payment of the Salary of an Usher or second Teacher in that Institution.

To Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to administer the Government for the time being, the sum of £75, in aid of individual subscription, to assist them in building a Public Wharf or Landing at the head of Tide Water in the Town of Magaguadavic.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas. 15—Nays. 45.

And the division being equal, he had decided it in the affirmative, and the blank was then filled up with the sum of £75.

April 5.

Mr. Partelow also moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive an Act relating to the Inspection of Fish for Home consumption and exportation.

The Order of the House, limiting the time for bringing in Bills, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On Wednesday, the House were occupied in disposing of a number of Bills, the most important of which was the Emigration Bill brought in by J. A. Street, Esq. This Bill was lost by being postponed for three months but elicited a discussion which is well worth recording.—Head Qrt's.

On Wednesday, a Message from the Lieut. Governor was received, containing a despatch from Earl Grey, in which his Lordship states that His Honor Judge Botsford resigned, conditionally, that he should be allowed a retiring pension; and that the Government accepted his resignation, under the expectation that the House of Assembly would have allowed him a pension from the Surplus Civil

List Fund. His Lordship then passes some severe sentences upon the House for refusing to fulfil the duty, and that the Imperial Government in the session of having broken faith, and directs Sir William to bring the subject before the House for reconsideration.—Legislative.

The Lumber Law at present in force has been re-charged to the Assembly until 1850. The next session will be the next session of the Legislature.

We beg to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions for the last year, became due on the 1st inst. They will be called upon with their accounts, which we trust they will pay up.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1847.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—W. Fisher.

F. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

Company—R. M. Anderson, R. Wilson, C. W. Dunlop, M. S. H.

SHOULDERS

Manufacturing Company

President, J. A. Babcock.

Director next week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

G. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week—R. Watson.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Mar. 29. Montreal, —Apr. 1.

London, Mar. 18. Quebec, —Apr. 2.

Edinburgh, Mar. 11. Halifax, —Apr. 7.

Paris, Mar. 10. New York, —Apr. 10.

Toronto, —Apr. 5. Boston, —Apr. 11.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By a letter received in town from a gentleman in Eastport, we learn that Liverpool dates to the 20th of March, have been received at Boston. Flour and Corn had slightly declined, a million and a half dollars were to be shipped by the next Steamer, there was a prospect of money matters being tighter. 700,000 people are employed by the Government in Ireland. Cotton had slightly declined.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas was opened yesterday. The Hon. H. Hatch, who presided addressed the Grand Jury in a pithy and apposite speech. We regret that want of space prevents us from inserting it verbatim, but we give it in a condensed form—His Honor observed that as there were no cases of a criminal character before the court, it became unnecessary to comment upon the criminal law, or to dwell at length upon the method of proceeding in such cases. He discussed very fully the object of the institutions of Grand Jurors and of their effect and influence both in England and this Country, in preserving quiet and good order, and in imparting a moral tone to society—and further observed that a faithful discharge of their duties, by G. Juries would prove a great prevention of crime and infuse into the minds of the people a proper reverence for the laws of the country.—You gentlemen, said he, must determine to support those laws, and it becomes your duty and the solemn oath you have taken to investigate every complaint that may be brought before you, and without "fear, favor, or affection," adopt the means which the law confides to your hands for the conviction and punishment of offenders. Your course of proceeding is, gentlemen, either by indictment or presentment. (Here his Honor fully explained the nature of both,) and here gentlemen, said he, I beg to call your attention to the sacred character and imposing obligation of the oath you have taken to make presentment of all things that come before you—exercise, said he, the powers of your minds—test the witnesses that may be examined before of by you, and endeavor by the best means in your power to ascertain the truth, that should be your primary object. If a party should be charged with an offence, examine his case coolly and dispassionately, not allowing yourself to be influenced by ill feeling or malice and before you put him upon the country, you must be convinced that there are at least reasonable grounds to believe him guilty of the offence imputed.

I would further observe to you gentlemen, that upon reading the Act relative to the duties of G. Jurors it recurs to me that altho' you may be formally discharged by the Court, your duties do not then terminate, but that your oath binds you when you have returned to your homes still to exert your respective influences towards the observance of the law, and to the promotion of morality; and binds you further when any breach of the laws

comes under your observation, to repair to the nearest magistrate make a complaint and cause an investigation of the matter to be had. His Honor here referred to the License Law, which he read and expatiated upon at some length. He charged the Jury thoroughly to enquire into the character of those to whom licenses had been granted, as he considered it a violation of that law to suffer them upon other persons than those of sober and temperate habits and orderly conduct, and he thought that those who were inclined habitually to drink, were unfit to hold and ought to be deprived of their licenses. His Honor then remarked upon the state of the country account and said that from an account which he held in his hand, the county was indebted in the sum of £207 19s. 8d. He further observed that the Legislature had made a law authorising the Justice in session to levy a tax upon county not exceeding £400. He then alluded to the private accounts of Mr. T. Turner who had petitioned the legislature to remunerate him for disbursements made for the support of the Emigrant poor. Mr. Turner he said had been relieved by a grant for upwards of £100 and authority to magistrates to tax the Parish £27 per annum for the next four years. He next turned the attention of the Jurors to the new School Bill the nature and bearing of which he fully explained. For his own part he thought the system a good one and that its working would be highly beneficial. He now spoke of the prospect of the speedy establishment of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. This was an enterprise of the first magnitude, and would if proved successful, of which he had no doubt, be attended with magnificent results—that it would stimulate trade and commerce, and add in the end to the country. In summary and co-operation in the discharge of their business both among themselves and others, and he offered to aid them by any information they might require.

The foregoing is but a synopsis of the speech delivered by His Honor, which in our opinion is inferior to none we have heard on a like occasion for many years.

MELANCHOLY.—Two men named W. Shannon and Benjamin Dean left Digbyguash on Friday last in an open boat loaded with bark, for Eastport. When off L'Ecluse passage the boat was struck by a squall and capsized.—The men succeeded in holding on to the boat for a short time, and a boat was quickly launched, by some persons on the shore, but before they reached the boat, we regret to add, the poor fellows met a watery grave. Mr. Shannon was an industrious young man, and was but recently married and has left a young wife to lament the loss of an affectionate husband.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.—It is truly gratifying to observe with what hearty good will, the people in the United States (in addition to the large sums already collected) are still contributing to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland. In almost every city, town, village and hamlet, magnificent contributions are being made—the workmen employed in the large manufacturing and on the Railways, have cheerfully contributed handsome sums. In all the churches large sums have been raised—in a word there appears to be a universal sympathy, accompanied by a determination to pour wealth into the cottages of the Irish and Scotch Peasantry, and to comfort and gladden those desolated homes. Such praise worthy and benevolent exertions are highly creditable to the American people—and will not soon be forgotten by their suffering fellow creatures in the mother country.

"IMPORTANT DOCUMENT." The President of the United States has addressed an official letter to Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of carrying on a financial war with Mexico, from which we copy the following extracts. The President says that "the government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States, to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace; sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting."

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their separate towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of war.

In the exercise of those unquestioned rights of war, I have on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations; as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

To which Mr. Walker replied in a lengthy document in which he says,

"In order to realise from this system the largest amount of revenue, it would be necessary that our army and navy should seize every important port and place upon the Gulf of Mexico, or California, or the Pacific, and open the way through the interior ports and exports, and especially that the interior passage through the Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean for the benefit of our commerce, and that of all the world."

Mr. Walker deserves to be paid in specie for this fine scheme. How long the thing

may be done! Seize every

place on the Pacific.

Parish School Bill.

discussion, Mr. Brown's passed the Assembly on amendments. A resolution Mr. L. A. Wilmot introduced in support of a gained by a large majority to this bill in a future number.

The following is a short Bill as it finally passed the copied from the Head Quarters Section 1.—Appointment of Teachers.

2.—Trustees to agree a engagement of Teachers, visit Schools, &c.

3.—Lieut. Governor an cil to be a Provincial Board.

4.—A Training School at Frederickton; Master's Sala 5.—Secretary to the Prov year.

6.—Teachers to be train conducting Common Scho eating knowledge in a proj

7.—Model School for th tion of the art of Teaching

8.—An allowance of £5 or Candidate while at school at Frederickton, for

9.—Provincial Board in ing Schools in other par and make rules, and reg vestment of the same.

10.—Licenced Teachers of Training within a near

11.—Teachers to t classes and licensed ac

12.—Two Inspectors, a to inspect all the schools i nually, and report the stat

13.—Provincial Board to be used in the Schools, for the gradual introduct improved system of instr

14.—£10,000 to be p postal of the Board, for th

15.—The same to be sold daily accounted for.

16.—Teachers of the lo 25th year, second clas class £20; the inhabitant additional.

17.—Form of Trustee tices in General Sessions

18.—Warrant to issue in a parish, not the ave the Fisheries in the Coun

19.—All present engag and Trustees to continue are appointed.

20.—Teachers at pres time as long as the Pr think proper, at £20 per present law.

21.—Free Scholars in exceed five.

22.—£100 to be provid Frederickton for a Train

23.—Provinciaw cost early 1845

24.—This act to cont 1845.

PROVINCIAL AP

The following persons visors of the Great Ro year:—

George Anderson.—Andrews.

Joseph Moore.—Oak Gush.

Wm. H. Howatt.—W Saint Andrews to Maguiston Road, including th

Majority of St. Jul what we consider good

Dr. Parnell, Esq., has reced Laughlan Donald John. We have only t to this appointment, and persecution which Mr. gone within the last in

tearful odds with which there are few men whi under the load which w to carry, and it is bea

moderation, and digni civic oppression, with the citizen of St. John to regret this Executive

Ethereal Vapour.—A fungeous bleeding by Dr. Fitch, a few day

of a man, aged 69 year administering the Ebu operation was very mu during incisions which the most painful, no su evinced. He is now that the only part of

bers is the insertion of the mere smarting for afterwards, when he b enclosures, was more al application.—Chur

We have been giv good authority, that lately starting in Ne making of vessels ac this Province and d contemplated line is Petticoat and Har an undertaking, if s ducive of the most and the adjacent po Northumberland, by