From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—We publish to-day the account of a new victory achieved by General Scott and the army under his command, by which it appears that the army which Santa Anna had gathered together to defend the approach to the city of Mexico was wholly routed and dispersed, and a large part of the force taken prisoners. The American advance in pursuit pressed so hardly even upon Santa Anna himself, that he barely escaped upon one of his carriage horses.

The accounts received, although somewhat detailed, are hurried and confused, and do not give the particulars of our loss. This was about 500 in killed and wounded, embracing many valuable officers. Among these Gen. Shields is mentioned as dangerously, and it was feared, mortally wounded.

The path of General Scott to Mexico seems to be now open, or obstructed only by such forces as are unequal to meet his combined army.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER VICTORY—BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Santa Anna again Defeated in a Pitched Battle by Gen. Scott—Six Thousand Mexicans taken Prisoners — Five Hundred Americans Killed and Wounded—Gen. LaVega again a Prisoner.

DAILY PICAYUNE EXTRA,
Friday Evening, April 30—5 o'clock.

By the steamship M'Kim, Capt. Pillsbury, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., we have glorious news from the army under Gen. Scott. Mr. Bugbee, who was sent from the scene of action by Mr. Kendall, with despatches for this office, left the M'Kim 40 miles below the city, and came up to the city express, with the glorious tidings.

On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance under Gen. Twiggs encountered the enemy, when a severe but indecisive conflict ensued. As the general orders, which we give below, show that it was General Scott's intention to give battle only on the 18th, it may be that this engagement was brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle occurred on the 18th, and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms.

Santa Anna made his escape after his army was routed. Gen. LaVega is again among the prisoners. Besides him there were five Generals taken, and a long list of Colonels and subordinate officers.

CAMP NEAR PLAN DEL RIO,
April 18—4 o'clock, P. M.

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

Among the prisoners is our old friend LaVega, who fought with his accustomed gallantry. The other generals are Jose Maria Jarono, Luis Pinson, Manuel Uoriaga, and Jose Obando. The names of the Colonels I have not been able to gather. Nothing saved Santa Anna but the want of dragoons on the other side of their line. As it is, his travelling coach, together with all his papers, valuables, and even his *wooden leg*, have fallen into our hands, together with all the money of his army. No one anticipated, when they arose from their hard bivouack this morning, such a complete victory.

The loss on both sides has been heavy—how could it have been otherwise? The rough and rocky road, cut through rugged defiles and dense chapparal by our troops, is now lined with our wounded. The Rifles, Col. Haskell's Tennessee volunteers, the first Artillery, the seventh Infantry, and Captain William's Company of Tennessee volunteers, have perhaps suffered most. General Shields was severely, and I am fearful, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade to storm one of the enemy's strongest works. Gen. Pillow was also wounded, but slightly, while storming a fortification on this side, commanded by LaVega. All the field officers of Col. Haskell's regiment were wounded at the same time, save *himself. Of the Rifles, Capt. Mason has lost a leg*, Lieut. Ewell has been badly wounded, Lieut. M'Lane, slightly. The gallant Major Sumner and other officers were also wounded yesterday.

I have specified some regiments above which signalized themselves; it happened to be their fortune, in the disposition of the battle, to fall upon what all good soldiers may term pleasant places—the most difficult works to storm—and bravely and without faltering did they execute the perilous duties assigned them. At one o'clock this afternoon, General Twiggs, whose division has been in the hardest of it, was pursuing the flying enemy towards Jalapa. Pierson, who commanded the forts nearest Plan del Rio, asked of Gen. Worth time to consider before he capitulated. Desirous to come to terms, General Worth gave him *fifteen minutes*, and he surrendered unconditionally. Had he not done so the slaughter would have been terrible.

I write in great haste, and have no time for particulars. The names of the killed and wounded I will ascertain as soon as possible. I think that five hundred will cover our entire loss.

The officers and men of the Mexican army—I mean such as are prisoners—are to be turned loose on their parole, not again to take up arms during the war. Perhaps it is the best disposition that could be made of them, as any other course would delay Gen. Scott's forward movement.

Yours, G. W. K.

CAMP AT PLAN DEL RIO,
April 19, 1847—Forenoon.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total—complete. They were pursued within four miles of Jalapa by Gen. Twiggs, at which point there were none to follow. Santa Ana himself, instead of entombing himself as he threatened, escaped by cutting the saddle mule of his team from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him, and then taking to the chapparal. His service of massive silver, nearly all his papers, his money—every thing in his carriage, even his dinner, was captured. I have a capital story to tell about this dinner when I have a moment to spare.

The Mexican loss upon the heights was awful—the ground in places is covered with the dead. Among the bodies found was that of Gen. Vasquez, and near him was Col. Palacio mortally wounded. Their loss in the retreat was terribly severe—every by-path was strewn with the dead.

It has been left to the choice of the captured Mexican officers, by Gen Scott, whether they should remain close prisoners in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa or proceed to New Orleans, where they should be allowed such personal liberty as their condition and conduct might seem to require of the commandant of that post. It is understood that all of the captured officers have expressed a desire to be transferred to the United States, and that Col. Wilson, Governor of Vera Cruz, had acceded to their wishes, and had directed that a vessel should be held in readiness to sail, for their accommodation, about the 25th of April.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—*Jalapa Occupied.—Advance of Scott upon the Capital.*—Dates from Vera Cruz to 29th ult. have been received at N. Orleans.

General Scott was pushing vigorously forward towards the city of Mexico, and had met with no further resistance on his route.

Jalapa had been taken. General Ampudia with 300 disorganized lancers retreated as Worth's division advanced. It was occupied by General Worth on the 22nd. He found the Mexican officers in command, in readiness to surrender the place, with all the public property, arms, stores, &c.

Perote was also occupied without resistance.

It is reported that Gen. Scott was on the point of making a demonstration on Puebla.

The news of the overthrow of the Mexican army had caused great consternation in the capital. The Americans were denounced by the Mexicans in the most bitter terms—and Santa Anna was universally condemned by the public voice as a Coward and a Traitor.

It is reported that Gen. Scott had sent a messenger to the city of Mexico, to confer with Congress.

An order is reported to have been dispatched from Washington to General Scott to halt at Jalapa for the present.

There is reason to believe that the Government is about to send Commissioners to Mexico, with power to offer terms of peace, and conclude a treaty.

THE MISSION OF THE JAMESTOWN.—This vessel, appropriately described by Capt. Forbes as "the late *sloop of war*, now *sloop of peace*," made so short a passage from this port to Cork that her arrival anticipated all news of her approach. Capt. Forbes met with the most cordial reception. The following correspondence shows in what terms the contributions of our countrymen for the relief of the distressed Irish population are acknowledged by the head of the government of Ireland:

Mr. Everett (formerly U. S. Minister at London.) to the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.
25th March, 1847.

My dear Lord Bessborough—I take the liberty of addressing you this letter, for the purpose of commending to your protection and good offices the commander of the "Jamestown," R. Bennett Forbes, Esq. This vessel is about to sail from Boston for Cork, with a full cargo of provisions, sent for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland. About as much more will speedily follow. The funds for the purchase of these provisions, amounting in the whole to more than one hundred thousand dollars, have been raised by private subscription, about one half in Boston and the other half in the interior towns and villages of New England. Generous supplies of provisions have also been and will be sent from New York and other places farther South.

The "Jamestown," which conveys the first portion of the Boston supplies, is a vessel of war of the United States, divested of her armament for this voyage, and placed by the Secretary of the Navy at the disposal of the Committee of that city for the relief of the suffering Irish. Mr. Forbes, who takes command of her and who will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship this letter, or its duplicate, is a merchant of great public spirit and worth,—a gentleman of high standing in the community, who has volunteered his services for this occasion. The officers associated with him in navigating the vessel are also volunteers,—men of character and intelligence. The cargo is placed by the Committee entirely under Mr. Forbes's control, who has gratuitously devoted himself to this service, from a wish to apply the relief in the most economical and effective manner.

I have not doubted that under these circumstances your Lordship would perhaps take pleasure in securing to Mr. Forbes at Cork the co-operation of reliable parties, in the discharge of his important duty, and in causing such good offices to be extended to him as the nature of his errand may require.

I need scarcely add that the distress of our suffering fellow men in Ireland has awakened the deepest sympathy throughout the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity of recalling myself to your Lordship's friendly recollection, and I remain my dear Lord Bessborough, with the highest respect, your Lordship's faithful humble servant, [Signed]

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Earl of Bessborough to Mr. Everett.

THE CASTLE, April 14, 1847.

My dear Sir:—I return you many thanks for your letter, and I assure you that I cannot sufficiently express my admiration for the conduct of those, who have come forward on this occasion in your country, in aid of the sufferings of the people of Ireland.

I think it one of the most remarkable instances of kind and generous feelings that I have ever witnessed, and I am sure will be received here with gratitude. I should be glad if you would convey my thanks to the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, for the promptitude with which he has placed so fine a vessel at the disposal of those who voluntered their services for assisting in this good work.

I have directed an official letter to be written to *Mr. Forbes and those connected with him. The* large supplies that we have received from your country, have stayed the most awful calamity that has ever afflicted a nation, and I hope that I may look forward to a very great improvement now in the decrease of famine and disease, which at one moment threatened to desolate this kingdom.

I have been very unwell myself and for some weeks unable to attend to business, but am at present rather better. I hope that you and yours continue well and with many thanks for your kindness.

I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,
[Signed] BESSBOROUGH.

SPAIN.—In Spain, at the Palace of the Escurial, is being performed, after the most approved fashion, the farce of "Three weeks after Marriage," in which the most Catholic Queen and her Royal husband take the principal parts. There seems but little "passional attraction" between them. It is difficult to tell what cause of quarrel, if any, exists; in this respect Regal have no advantage over other matrimonial squabbles.

The Royal pair agree in one thing: both wish the control of the purse-strings. The Queen has yet the command, and, from all appearances, will hold it; and if the dissension between them strengthen, perhaps she may, by advertisement in the Madrid papers, caution all persons against harboring or trusting her husband, as she will not be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

At present an act of non-intercourse exists between the parties: and for the twenty-four hours of the day, they adopt invisibility towards each other. Their hours of repose and rising are widely different. The King keeps good hours: retires and rises early. The Queen, on the contrary, does not seek her bed till "the small hours"—often not until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. It is late in the day when she leaves her couch; between her breakfast and the evening she is occupied with music, or public affairs, or the newspapers. At 5 o'clock, P. M. she dresses, and then takes an airing. She drives her own team—a small pony phaeton, a present from the Queen of England—and is considered "a first-rate whip."

She appears in the Prado without parade: an out-rider and one or two servants form her only suite during these promenades. She often descends from her carriage and walks for an hour, accompanied by an uncle or cousin in the midst of the people, whose salutes she receives with graceful acknowledgment. Some of her ancestors might have passed a life, unknown to their subjects, in the inaccessible halls of the Escurial. She knows better, sees and is seen by the people. She returs home about seven o'clock.

The King does not leave the Palace till after the Queen's departure, and then takes good care to drive in an entirely opposite direction, and not to return until he thinks the Queen fairly housed.

From a consideration of the circumstances of the case, it is evident the match was an ill-assorted one, and is prophetic of no happiness to the parties most interested. It was a political match, in which the heart had no share, and in which, therefore it cannot be wondered at, if happiness has no place.—*London paper.*

MRS. CAUDLE IN SPAIN.—The KING and QUEEN OF SPAIN, like the masculine and femine gender in Lindley Murray, never agree, in any case; poor Francisco intends to sue for a separate throne, for it seems that the Queen has turned the sceptre into a cudgel, and makes him feel the weight of her sway. She has cut off his pocket-money, and only allows him one cigar a day; the poor fellow endures it remarkably well for a King, who cannot prevent it, though he often threatens to go home to his mother. The men-servants of the Escurial look upon him as a martyr, but we regret to say that the housemaids consider him nothing better than "a milksop." It is expected there will soon be two parties in Spain, the "Asses" and the "Isabellas;" but the former, it is said, will be considerably the larger party. The matrimonial quarrel abated a little when the Queen's respected mother left Madrid, but it has broken out with increased fury since Francisco's mother has taken up her abode in the palace. The two mothers narrowly escaped meeting, which is recorded as a providential escape for all parties, but especially for Spain, as there is no knowing what might have been the awful consequence if mother-in-law had met mother-in-law, and one of them a Christina! There would have been no end of Revolutions, and possibly among them, a real one.—*London Punch, April 10.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Slaughter of Captain Gibson, Dr. Howell, and the Hon. Mr. Chetwynd.*—A rumour of this sad event, which reached town last Saturday, has since been confirmed. The gentlemen referred to were all new comers, and unacquainted with the Kaffir character and tactics. Captain Gibson and Dr. Howell had the charge of 70 men, and the sick, on the banks of the Kei. Being short of rations, they went with a party to take some cattle for use. They fell in with a herd, apparently unguarded (placed in all probability as a decoy), and accompanied by four Hottentots, detached themselves from the men to drive them away. They were waylaid by about 150 Kaffirs, and the officers, with two of the Hottentots, killed, before the soldiers, alarmed by the firing, when two miles distant from them, could reach the spot. Dr. Howell's horse was killed at the first fire, and his friends sacrificed their own lives rather than abandon him. They fired away all their ammunition, and their dead bodies were found lying beside seven or eight of the enemy whom they had shot. The bodies had been mutilated in a shocking manner by the beastly savages. Captain Gibson was married; his wife and family are in Europe. He was about to retire from the service, and it is said had indeed given up his papers, and might have left the camp, but declined to do so as long as his corps (the rifles) was in the field. The Hon. Mr. Chetwynd was not more than 25 years old, and Dr. Howell was about the same age.—*London paper.*

LONDON, April 6th.—In our other columns will be found the official return of the revenue for the quarter which terminated yesterday. It will be seen that there is an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 403,632*l.*; and one, on the year ending 5th of April, 1847, over that which closed on the same day of 1846, of 1,538,168*l.* Indeed, there is an increase for the year upon every item of ordinary revenue except two, the stamps and the Crown lands; and in both the exceptional cases the decrease is trifling. There is, likewise, an increase for the quarter upon every item save two, the taxes and the Crown lands; and on these also the decrease is inconsiderable. The general result gives confidence in the country's resources for struggling against the calamity with which it has been visited.

LONDON, April 14.—Our correspondence from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult. refers to the perfect glut of wheat in the Russian capital. There was on hand a superfluity of supply sufficient to load 900 or 1000 vessels. In the markets of Russia foreign orders to the extent of 3,000,000 of hectolitres had been executed. Navigation was still impeded by the presence of the ice, and the utmost anxiety for its break up was expressed.

The Duke of Wellington completed his 60th year in the army on the 6th March, having joined the 63d Regiment, as an Ensign, on the 6th of March, 1787. He is, we presume, the oldest soldier in Europe actively and professionally employed at the present time.

It must have been a proud day for Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea and Field Marshal Grosvenor, when the Duke of Wellington, attended by the Head Quarter Staff, presented to these two veteran officers the batons so deservedly bestowed upon them by their Sovereign in the last Brevet. Only one feeling of regret is associated with this gratifying event—the absence of Field Marshal Sir George Nugent, whose advanced age and indisposition prevented his attendance to receive a similar reward for his past meritorious services. We, at a sincerely trust, however, that he will soon be sufficiently recovered to come to town for that purpose, and we are certain that the Commander-in-Chief participates in our wish.—*United Service Gazette.*

Promotion from the Ranks.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued, by order of the House of Commons, that, in the year ended 31st December, 1846, there were 276 non-commissioned officers appointed to commissions. We have been told that officers who have risen from the ranks are seldom "blackballed" by the "exclusives."

QUEEN ANN'S BOUNTY.—On Tuesday the ancient custom of dispensing the Easter bounty money of Queen Ann took place at the Almonry-office, Middle Scotland yard. Upwards of 600 poor and necessitous persons, male and female, (especially widows,) of good characters, and resident in the metropolis, were the recipients. The sum each individual received was 5s., in new half-crowns. The same gift is distributed to the same individuals on Christmas eve each year.—*London Globe.*

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says:—We are assured that the English Government is about to fortify the Island of Alderney, situated at three leagues from our coast, and that it will disburse £1,000,000, to make this rock a second Gibraltar. It is intended to construct four forts, united by a railroad, and to establish on the culminating point of the island a high tower of observation, from which a wide view may be obtained over the sea and on our coasts.

Proposed Grand Bazaar in England.—It is said that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester have signified their intention of patronising a Grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the distressed Irish, at the Regent's park Barracks, early in May or June. The lady patronesses, already named, are the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, and the Viscountess Palmerston.

A "Journey Round the World," by Sir Geo. Simpson, Governor-in-chief of the Hudson Bay Company's territories, is expected soon to appear from the press in England.

Sir John Ross has written to the Royal Astronomical Society, stating that he had made proposals to the Admiralty to attempt to reach the North Pole, in order to measure an arc of the meridian. He proposes to winter at Spitzbergen, employing his officers and crew under the direction of the talented son of the celebrated Professor Schumacher. At the proper season, it is Sir John's intention to attempt to reach the North Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, being a modification of the plan proposed first by Dr. Scoresby, and of which that highly talented individual has given his most unqualified approbation.

Lord Brougham, it is said, will lead a tremendous onslought against the present law of marriage as relates to the prohibited degrees of affinity. Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Wortley are to be pioneers in the same cause in the Commons.

The new House of Lords is said to please vastly, though the Liverpool Journal says there is too much "gilding about the gold, and too much paint about the lily."

Insurances on sovereigns, about to be sent to New York, have been effected to the amount of £1,000,000, for the month of May.—*Morning Post.*

The loss of the Tweed increases the catalogue of losses sustained by the West Indian royal mail steam ship company to five, including the Isis, the Medina, and the Solway, all large vessels, and the Actæon, a small vessel.

JEWISH BOOKS.—The emperor of Russia has imposed a heavy duty on all books, relating to the Jewish Religion, which may be imported into his dominions.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to April 10th. Count Tojal, on the part of the Queen and the Government, had called on Sir Hamilton Seymour and Admiral Parker, who had placed the British squadron at the Queen's orders, and promised that the men would land immediately if she desired it, to protect herself and throne. This interference will decide the question. The immediate cause of the demand was the tardiness of the Queen's generals on the Alemtejo.

LONDON, April 19.—*(Extract.)*—"Since my arrival here, I have visited the establishment of Messrs. Payne & Loder, and seen their method of preparing wood, which is really a very admirable invention. The more porous and sappy the wood, the greater quantity of the solution it absorbs, and the better it becomes. Green wood is immediately seasoned by the process, and its weight and strength are greatly incresed. A very beautiful rich tone of colour is given to all woods, except those containing tannin, which become quite black. Our larch, beech, birch, and elm, when prepared, are truly beautiful, and take the most exquisite polish—the furniture made from them never shrinks, resists all insects, and is almost incorruptible. I have seen doors, and the panel work of apartments of our timber, prepared by Payne's process, which were more beautiful than anything I ever before beheld.

"In Liverpool, I had occasion to pass through the street in which the Parish Offices are situate, and saw a perfect horde of miserable, gaunt, famished, and perishing wretches, all emigrants from Ireland, seeking relief. They were most awful specimens of famine and fever, and the very sight of them caused a shudder. It is to be hoped that we may not have any emigrants of this class in New Brunswick—we have not seen any half so bad as yet."—[*Correspondent of the Courier.*

The Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1847.

FIRST MAY MAIL.

The first May mail, (only 14 days from Liverpool to-day,) arrived in this City last night, with the regular mail from Halifax. The *Britannia* arrived at Halifax on Saturday. We take the subjoined summary of news from the Halifax papers of that day, and Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th instant.

The steamer performed the voyage from Liverpool to Halifax in 10 days and 20 hours, and bro't 84 passengers, of whom 20 landed at Halifax.

The mail brings the important intelligence that the financial affairs of England are in a most fearful state, owing to the recent heavy importations of corn, cotton, and railway speculations. Consols have fallen 1 per cent, and serious difficulties are expected to fall on the Bank of England. The amount of bullion in both departments of the Bank, on the 24th April, was £9,329,811. Willmer & Smith draw the following gloomy picture:—

"Trade in every branch suffers; the manufacturers are stopping their mills and discharging their hands; the capacity of merchants for carrying on their affairs legitimately is paralysed; and the shopkeepers, living by the healthy condition of the operatives, are distressed. Pauperism threatens like a pall, to cover the land with mourning and sorrow. Altogether, the general feeling is gloomy and desponding. The weather too, which is not without its effects on men's spirits as well as their purses, is cold, squally, and uncomfortable for the time of the year; and the first of summer opens on us as cheerless as misery can desire."

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of Grain and Flour during the month, but prices have now settled down at 40s. for Western Canal Flour; American red Wheat 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., and white 12s. to 12s. 3d. per bushel. Indian Corn 51s. to 52s. red 52s. to 53s.

The timber markets remain without any material change.

The appearance of the crops, generally, in Great Britain, is stated to be very encouraging; in a few particular instances, however, indications of failure from disease have been experienced. Potato planting, to a large extent, has been resumed in Ireland.

A sum of at least £300,000 in gold, makes a portion of the freight of the Britannia for the United States. To south and Mexico

The weather of the first fortnight in May at Liverpool, is said to have been remarkably cold and gloomy.

Thanks have been returned to America for the handsome contributions of food.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—The education scheme of the Government has passed its most critical stage, the second reading, with an ease which has surprised many who looked to the asperity with which it was assailed out of doors. The three nights' debate ended in giving a majority to Ministers of 325. The occasion called up the ablest men in the House, and trite as the subject is, it was enlivened by an eloquence, and sustained on each side with a degree of ability highly complimentary to the House of Commons.

The gloomy and unsatisfactory position in which commercial affairs stood on the 20th ult. has not improved; on the contrary, the Money market having become more stringent, and the prospects of trade in the manufacturing districts more alarming, business of all descriptions—the corn trade only excepted—is at a stand, and the value of most articles continue to decline.

Poor O'Connell is sinking daily. The accounts which came to hand through the medium of the French papers, show that his earthly career is drawing to a close. He has been obliged to tarry at Lyons, from inability to bear the fatigues of travelling.

Large Departure of Vessels from Liverpool.—On Tuesday last a sight was witnessed at Liverpool which is rarely to be seen. In one tide no less than 128 vessels, of which 45 were coasters, and the remainder bound to foreign ports, went out to sea. The scene was one of lively interest. Many of the vessels were American, and others of large class.

On Monday the Mayor of Wexford sent the Mayor of Liverpool a present of 250 shipwrecked emigrants by the Rochester, confiding them to the justice and charity of the people of Liverpool.

The Irish poor relief commissioners state, that between the 27th of February and the 10th of April, in the shape of circulars, &c., they have consumed fourteen tons of paper.

The number of sailing vessels wrecked in 1846 amounted to 537, the tonnage to 91,899.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, representative in Congress of the city of Boston, was present at her Majesty's levee.

The death of the recently-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. W. A. Shirley), took place on the 21st ult.

The Duke of Argyle expired on the 26th ult. in his 70th year. He is succeeded in his estates and honours by his only son George, Marquis of Lorn, who married, in 1843, the eldest daghter of the Duke of Sutherland.

Sir David Gould, G. C. B., senior Admiral of the Red, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, died on the 23d ult., aged 89. He was the friend and messmate of Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Hotham, Hyde Parker, &c.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Died of dysentery, at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from Madras, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart. of Abbotsford, eldest son and last surviving child of the author of *Waverley.* Sir Walter was born in 1801, and was a lieut.-colonel in the 15th Hussars. The baronetcy is extinct, but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the Quarterly Review, and the only grandson of the author of *Waverley.* Sir Walter was married in 1825 to a Miss Jobson, of Lochore, Fife, who still survives.

MR. O'CONNELL.—We read in the *Gazette de Lyon*, of the 17th April:—"A consultation of physicians was held yesterday, to decide whether it was advisable or not for Mr. O'Connell to proceed on his journey, owing to the extreme state of weakness he was in." The result of the consultation is not given. Intelligence which reached town on Tuesday night represents Mr. O'Connell's condition as peculiarly distressing, his sufferings being considerably aggravated by the extreme severity of the weather at Lyons. His physical vigour, for which he was once so distinguished, is represented as very much shattered; and he is periodically afflicted with a mental depression which it is in the last degree painful to contemplate.

The northern Whig states that the potato blight has re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

LORD COWLEY.—The Paris papers of Wednesday bring us accounts of the death of the Right Hon. Lord Cowley, the late ambassador for England at the Court of the Tuilleries. Lord Cowley was the younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. He was four years younger than his Grace, having been born in 1773, and being consequently in the 74th year of his age.

THE REVENUE.—The tables have been published of the national income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult. The total receipts were £54,493,761 19s. 10d., and the expenditure £51,708,570 16s. 2d., giving an excess over expenditure of £2,765,191 3s. 8d.

CHINESE PRODUCE.—The vessel Marquis of Bute, arrived from Canton, has brought in addition to nearly 9000 packages of tea, 51 rolls of Chinese matting, 40 cases of paper, 30 cases of chinaware, several of ivory ware, 40 boxes of quicksilver, 34 of nankeens, 60 of silks, the large number of 20,000 partridge canes, and a variety of other merchandise, the production of the Chinese empire, being one of the most varied cargoes from that country which has come under our observation.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent communication from Dundrum Bay gives a a favorable account of the condition in which the hull of the "Great Britain" is found, after enduring the merciless buffetings of the late severe winter. The plan which Mr. Brunel adopted for saving the vessel from the full force of the sea, by forming a breakwater of hurdles, has proved very successful, and the under portions of the vessel are discovered to be much less damaged from friction than might have been feared, especially considering the rugged nature of the beach in Dundrum Bay. Workmen are employed, under proper direction, lightening the bulkheads, and making things in readiness for the measures which may soon be set on foot for floating the vessel.

POTATOES.—We understand that, notwithstanding the failures of the last two seasons, many of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, are planting potatoes extensively; although we have not heard whether any of the proposed preventatives have been adopted. Considerable exertions have been made to obtain foreign seed, and one dealer, Mr. M'Pherson, has purchased as many as 200 tons of foreign potatoes for that purpose.

Customhouse Intelligence.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by their order dated the 24th ult., have given directions for suspending the demand for duty on ship biscuit or biscuit of other kinds not being fancy biscuit or confectionary, until the 1st day of September next.

The Commissariat Estimates.—The net total amount required to meet the Expenses of the Commissariat Department during the year 1847-48 is £494,333, against £397,206 in 1845-46.

The Herefordshire troop ship arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, 26th April, with Her Majesty's 89th Regiment on board, from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At the sale of Colonel Durrant's rare coins on the 28th ult., a penny of Egbert, first sole monarch, coined in 833, realized 15s. 5d.; a shilling of Henry VII., the first coin issued in England under that denomination, sold for £10.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," is expected in Paris. He is not so much known in this part of the world as he is in England, but he will, nevertheless, receive a hearty reception.

The distress in Savoy is at the present moment so great, that throughout every part of that country, extending along the Lake of Geneva, bread is now selling at ten sous per pound.

A copy of the work written by Henry VIII., in answer to Luther, and which had belonged to the celebrated Cranmer, and contained his autograph, was sold in London last week for £36 10s.

The materials already used in building the new House of Parliament, include eight to nine hundred thousand tons of stone, twenty four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

Three men, before the French courts sentenced to death for their participation in some corn riots at Buchenels, were executed on the public square of that town on the 12th ult., amidst an immense concourse of people. The authorities made a great display of troops.

The Queen of Spain and her husband show symptoms of enduring each other. They have appeared together in public, and as the Spaniards are thankful for small blessings, the reconciliation is stated to have given rise to great rejoicings.

The number of Chinese labourers lately imported into the settlement of Penang, by junks and English vessels, amounts to nearly 5000, all of whom found employment on the sugar estates.

MORTALITY IN LIVERPOOL IN 1846.—The parish accounts have just been published. It appears by this return that the baptisms in 1846 were 11,648, the burials 6,970, and the marriages 3,901. The increase in baptisms has been 472, in burials 1,917, and in marriages 316. The greatest mortality seems to have been amongst children under two years of age, of whom 1,911 died during the twelve months. In what is called the vicinity, such as Toxeth-park, Everton, &c., the additional baptisms have been 1,548, burials 4,114, and marriages 428

Restriction on Emigrants to America.—A meeting of shipowners, and others interested in the conveyance of passengers, was held on the 20th ult., in the Underwriters' room of the Liverpool Exchange, for the purpose of devising means to remedy a grievance to which some may soon be subjected by the passing of the recent American emigration law, H. G. Chapman, Esq., was called to the chair. The act in question, he said, would curtail seriously indeed the number of passengers permitted to be taken hence, in merchant ships, to the United States. There could not be a doubt, he considered (as the act would be oppressive to American as well as to British shipping), that the object of the Congress in passing it was to prevent any alarming influx of pauper emigrants from Ireland. The law required a space of 14 superficial feet for each passenger; and the consequence was, that it would abridge, he believed, the number of passengers to nearly half the present amount. Mr. Coulburn thought the act, instead of being injurious, would be advantageous to the British shipowner, because it would have the effect of doing away, in a great measure, with emigration to New York, and necessarily induce it to our possessions in Canada. Mr. Lamport moved that a memorial should be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him to make such representations to the Minister at Washington as to exempt from the operation of the act vessels which had entered into arrangements before the arrival of the Hibernia. Seconded by Mr. Anderson, and carried. After some conversation, the draft of a memorial was agreed upon. On the 24th the deputation had a most satisfactory interview with Lord Palmerston, at his private residence, in Carlton-gardens.

IRELAND.—*Emigration.*—The provincial papers appear to be alarmed at the magnitude and the character of the emigration from all parts of this country—more particularly from the Counties of Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Sligo. The men who are daily leaving in droves for America, are, with hardly an exception, the most industrious and best conducted in their several localities. A case is mentioned of seven farmers who held about 100 acres of land near the town of Sligo, and who a month ago had not the slightest intention of emigrating, but are now packing up for America. These men employed between them from 50 to 60 labourers, and in proof of the suddenness of their resolution to emigrate, it is stated their farms were manured and prepared for general planting. They have disposed of their tenant right for trifles; and clubbed together their means till they are again located as neighbours at the other side of the Atlantic. Upwards of 3000 sailed from Limerick within the last month, and the tide of emigration is daily growing more extensive from this port.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—The accounts of the Earl of Bessborough's health are extremely unsatisfactory. There have been several consultations held. His Excellency is said to be labouring under a complication of disorders, which have assumed a most alarming character.

Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert.—The Right Rev. Dr. Coen died on Sunday evening at his residence in Loughrea, from the effects of an attack of the prevailing dysentery. The deceased was in the 78th year of his age. This makes the second vacancy within the last few weeks in the number of Roman Catholic bishops.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.—The weather has of late undergone a favorable change. Vegetation is making rapid progress. The accounts of the wheat and oat crops are highly encouraging; and even in regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are received. The smaller class of farmers, who have suffered so terribly by the destructive failures of last year, are plucking up courage to try their favorite root once more. The early spring sowing of potatoes had been confined to the large farmers and gentry, who could afford to make experiments, but within the last week the small farmers are also venturing. Whether for good or evil, there will be an extensive potato culture this year. Probably the amount sown will be about the fourth part of the crop of ordinary years.

We have this day to notice an occurrence of the past week, already alluded to by some of our contemporaries, viz.: the resignation of the office of High Sheriff of this City and County by JAMES WHITE, Esquire, and the appointment by the Executive of CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, of this City, Barrister at Law, as his successor. The late incumbent, Mr. White, has held this important office during the long period of thirty-one years; through all which time he has manifested so unblemished a reputation, and so high and honorable an official character, as to have secured for himself the universal esteem and respect of the inhabitants of this City and County. Induced, therefore, as he has been, by advancing age, to resign the onerous trust he has so long and so faithfully discharged, he carries with him into the retirement of private life the kindest sympathies of all classes of the community.—Of his successor, we need only say at present, that his appointment appears to be very generally approved, and we therefore sincerely congratulate him on his promotion, and wish him every success and satisfaction in his official career.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—MR. DANIEL VAUGHAN, Chief Mate of the ship *Thomas*, of this port, having occasion to go aloft in a severe gale of wind on the 17th ult., on the passage from Liverpool to this port, (the crew at the time, we learn, being in a state of insubordination,) he unfortunately fell from the maintopsail yard into the sea, and although every exertion was made to save him, he sunk in a few minutes. Mr. Vaughan was the eldest son of the late Capt. William Vaughan, of this city, and was an active and enterprising seaman, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was in the 36th year of his age, and has left a wife and two children, a mother, and other relatives to lament their sad and unexpected bereavement.

The BALL to be given this evening at the St. John Hotel, by the Officers of the Saint John Militia, in commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists in New Brunswick in 1783, is expected to be a brilliant affair, and will be graced by a large portion of the youth, beauty and fashion of the city.

At noon to-day, a salute of sixty-four guns was fired from King's Square by the City Artillery in honor of the day, with various other demonstrations of respect.

We learn that there is to be a discharge of fireworks from the same place, this evening.

The long prevalence of easterly winds have prevented the arrival of vessels expected from the U. States with flour, &c. Their non-arrival has caused the prices of bread stuffs to rise higher in this market than since the year 1837.

We learn that Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Resistance* is hourly expected from Halifax, with the reserve Battalion of the XXth. Regt. and a Company of Royal Artillery, to relieve the 33d Regt. and the Artillery at present stationed in this Province. The 33d are to disembark at Halifax, to relieve the 14th, which regiment proceeds to England in the Resistance.

Rain has fallen steadily nearly all this forenoon, which will be of great service to the grass crops.

Three schooners arrived at Miramichi on Tuesday last, one each from Boston, Halifax, and another port,—being the first arrivals for the season. The season is stated as being very backward.

In accordance with dispatches from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Wednesday was observed in the Episcopal Churches in this Province as an occasion of solemn prayer and supplication to Almighty God for his gracious removal of the calamities under which many of our afflicted brethren in the Mother Country are suffering, and for humble petitions that he would be pleased to spare us the infliction of these frightful miseries. Appropriate services for the occasion were read and suitable sermons preached in the Churches.—*Courier.*

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of Portland, returned to his Parish on Wednesday last in improved health, after a visit of some months to the United States. We sincerely hope that he will be able to resume his Ministerial labours, which were highly acceptable to his Parishioners and the community generally.—*Ib.*

THE CONCERT given last evening by the *Philharmonic Society* was one of the most *recherche* affairs of the season. The Hall of the Institute was graced with a large portion of the beauty and fashion of our City; and the talents displayed on the occasion, by the members of the Society and the Professors of Music present, rendered the performance worthy of the audience and the occasion.—*New Bruns.*

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The barque *Aldebaran*, from Sligo, arrived at this port on Sunday. She left with 418 passengers, 36 of whom died on the passage, and 105 are now sick with fever and dysentery. We learn that the passengers complain bitterly of the bad quality of the provisions and water served out to them during the passage.

Since writing the above, we learn that two more have died since arriving at the Quarantine station.—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

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

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.
Secretary's Office, 12th May, 1847.

FIRE.—The dwelling