the boast of churchmanship can be employed in quarters where we have by no means unquestionable proof of soundness in political principle or genuineness in religious belief. We have long since been weary of such cant, and are more than weary of it when an honoured name and profession are assumed as a justification for wanton insult and gratuitous injury. The hollowness of such cant has, we repeat, been too bitterly taught us by experience. This has most painfully obtruded upon us the fact, that very many are Conservatives only so long as their plans of aggrandizement or their speculations of worldly interest are not interfered with: and that too many also! are Churchmen only until the better informed and the more earnest amongst their brethren dare to tell them what the true principles of their profession are. We have lived long enough to know that loyalty with too many is a habit or a whim, rather than a principle; and that religion is a question of fashion and opinion rather than of solemn and humbling duty to God. And our years and experience are sufficiently mature to have learned that the inconsistencies and impertinences of many mock Conservatives have estranged from the ranks of order and the path of public duty not a few weak minded but well meaning individuals; while unhappily, we also know too well that the carelessness and profligacy of many so called Churchmen have more than any thing else served to thicken the ranks of Dissent.

The world, then, will judge whether such men as Bishop Medley are wrong, and such journals as the *Loyalist* are right, when the former happens to be vilified in the columns of the latter. If writers such as these cannot exercise the discretion of silence, let them turn to themes which they are more competent to reason upon; if they must be gartulous,—the accompaniment of imbecility in youth not less than of infirmity of age,—let them throw out their little treasure of thought upon topics less sacred than religion, less grave than the government of the Church.

We can feel for such weakness; but more for the insolence that prompts it than for the injury it can inflict. If the villifiers of an earnest and single-hearted Bishop cannot be moved to self-respect and self-control, it does not follow that the Episcopacy will cease,—that the Apostolic succession will be broken,—or that the Christianity of which it is an attribute and an appendage, will fail. The upright and the religious will have a regard for truth and stable principle, though the columniators of its most exalted advocates should assume the title of *Loyalist*, or the equally cheap designation of *Conservative*.

THE DIFFICULTY IN IRELAND.

(From the Brighton Herald.)

WILL THERE BE A FAMINE NEXT YEAR?—From all that we can learn, there seems every probability that in Ireland the famine next year will be equal to that of the present; and another and another 10 millions may be required to save the repetition of the dreadful finding of coroner's juries—"died of starvation."

The next thing that ought to be done, after feeding the people, is to set them to work to raise food for the next harvest; and this is just the thing that is not done, and we see little chance of its being attempted.

Who is to set them to work in ploughing, digging delving?—who to find seed, implements, horses?—who to superintend? Government cannot turn universal farmers; nor can it appoint agents to superintend the farming of a whole kingdom.

The landlords cannot do it, nor would not if they could.

The people cannot. They have neither money to pay for labour; nor seed; nor implements; nor horses; nor energy. And those who have, instead of employing them to cultivate the land, have formed associations to discourage the cultivation of the soil.*

And why do the starving peasantry adopt such a mad course as that?

Hear their reply. "If we cultivate the ground, the landlord will seize all the produce of the harvest for his rent. Our labour will be of no use to our families, for the landlords would take all to themselves.

Such is their statement, as taken from their own lips, by Dr. Collins, of Mallow.

"I heard to day," said Lord John Russel, in one of the recent debates on Ireland, "from Roman Catholic priests who came from *different* parts of the country—and in this parts of the country—that the smaller tenants were not only satisfied that they could not cultivate the land, but that they did not intend to do it; because they did not think they would derive advantage from the best harvest it could afford them. * * The tenents say the landlords will push their rights to the utmost and deprive the tenants of the means of subsistence in order to force their rents from them."

And this the *law* enables them to do, for the law is on the side of the strong and against the weak.

The whole question of famine resolves itself into one of law made *rent*—a mere matter of tenure.

The grand object, to obtain food, next harvest is so obvious that one is astonished it ever could be mistaken. Yet Lord G. Bentinck would borrow 16 millions not to set the people to work to raise food: not to find them seed, and ploughs, and harrows, and barrows and horses: but to put down railways where they are not wanted, and which, even where they are wanted, *produce nothing*. The island might be covered as thickly with railroads as the bars in a gridiron, and yet if the land was not cultivated, the people would perish from want of food, or it must be purchased from countries where they are not crazy enough to have laws which virtually and indeed actually prohibit the bulk of the people from cultivating the land.

The Government is composed of moderate, sincere, good men, desirous of doing whatever they prudently can in the present emergency to palliate the evils in Ireland; but they seem to us timid and fearful of doing too much or too little.

Moderate and sincere men, are apt to take things easily and hope for the best, and hard to believe that things are as bad as they are, are not the men for a crisis like the present, and we fear that we are but just commencing our domestic troubles.

The fire, indeed, has begun among the underwood and branches; but true to its nature, it will spread upwards till the tallest trees of the forest are consumed. England, rich as a portion of her community is, cannot stand an annual drain of 10 millions, and this for an unlimited period.

Our only way to get rid of the drain is to give Ireland to the Irish—that is, in plain terms, the Legislature must interfere with the *rights* of property to favor the rights of humanity.

It is "too late" for even a poor law—a real poor law—to do much good at present in Ireland; for if the land is not cultivated, neither rates, nor taxes, nor rent, can be paid. The question is not, *how*, which shall give way to these claims; all must be abandoned, till the people, by an alternative—and it must be a sweeping one—can be made in the law of tenure—have the land, *ex mis qui conte*, to raise food upon, and nobody must interfere or take the food from them, when raised, either as a demand for rent, or any thing, so as to deprive them of a sufficiency to resume their labours for the next year.

Let the people have the land, and they will support themselves and feed others; but the rent question may as well be taken out of the Irish vocabulary at once, for it soon will have no meaning.

It is of no use to call names and denounce this "revolution," "spoliation," and what not. It is a matter of fact, and not of abstract reasoning.

But if the people have the land for nothing—rent free—there will be difficulties enough remaining—They have no horses; no money; no cattle; no implements; no food to go on with. The horses are all engaged in dragging foreign corn about the country, and their owners get more at that work than they would earn in cultivating the soil; and the dragging of foreign corn over hill and dale cannot be neglected for the harvest, or the starving multitudes in towns it is their dragged period.

It is of no use now to talk of growing potatoes again, or any thing else, with which there seems to be no end of difficulties, and which, even where there is ground, and people willing to cultivate, are wanting in the means of purchasing the provision, even in the country, which they produce the country. Without the money or credit, they scarcely could reign over Ireland in four-and-twenty hours—supply it, and the people will depend upon it, and will not move a finger towards raising a crop for the landlords to seize as soon as it is fit for the sickle.

What is to be done then under such circumstances but to give people a secure tenure of the land, for at least a period of some years—and a moderate fairly adjusted rent, to be fixed by the Legislature afterwards.

* There exists an organized combination at this moment to discourage the cultivation of the soil.—*Mr. Labouchere, Secretary for Ireland.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 21, 1847.

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

The first May mail by the steamer *Britannia*, had a fine passage of 10 days and 20 hours to Halifax, and arrived in this city on Monday night. The financial affairs of England are getting into a very disordered state, owing principally to the heavy importation of bread stuffs from the Continent and the United States, and all branches of trade are suffering in consequence of the cramped state of the money market. The provision and grain market is without material change.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals this month from British America consists of 3 vessels, 1871 tons; one with Timber, the other with Planks—all from St John.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—The stocks and forthcoming imports will suffice for the probable demand; for through the increased value of money, we fear that undertakings contemplated for the current year will, in many cases be, delayed.—Of St. John, one cargo in the yard was sold at 18½d per foot, lately one on the quay, of 19 inches calliper, at 18d, and by auction, 200 logs in the yard were sold at 18d, to 20½d per foot. Of Quebec, one cargo was sold from the yard at 16½d, and some are said to have been sold at higher rates, but not being to parties in the trade, there is no certainty of the prices.—RED PINE: There are no sales of Quebec. Of St. John a parcel was sold, with cargo at 15d, and by auction at 17¾d per foot.—QUEBEC OAK being more used for railway work, may be an exception to many Woods falling off in consumption: it rules high, and second quality has been sold at 2s 9d to 2s 10d per foot.—QUEBEC ELM and ASH are likewise used freely in railway undertakings, and Elm being also needed for ship-building, prices are less likely to be depressed in these than in some other Hardwoods. There are no sales to report.—BIRCH has not varied in value of late; but the large sized, sound and fresh, are kinds only worth importing at the present high rates of freight.—Planks, broad, thick, and free form heart and shakes, with the above kind of logs, may answer for importation for furniture work, because of the high freights of Mahogany from abroad.—A parcel of St. Andrew's was sold by auction at 19d per foot.—MASTS AND SPARS; Yellow Masts are sufficient, but Red Pine from Quebec are low in stock.—Spars have been in good request for purposes disconnected from shipping; and well selected imports, early at market, will sell readily.—QUEBEC DECKS are very low in stock, particularly yellow, the first imports of which will meet ready sale; but until the Spruce and Yellow can be supplied of similar lengths with Deals cut in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, say 14 to 21 feet, Canadian Deals will always sell to great disadvantage in these districts. Nothing better than second quality is needed. No sales to report.—NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS: St. John, with cargo have been sold at 20; one cargo at 24d per foot, and another at £10 5s per standard for Deals and Boards. Several parcels in the yard have been sold at Auction at from 22d to 23d per foot, Boards at 12d per foot of inch, and some Miramichi yellow in like manner, at £11 2s 6d per standard. Boards are always saleable, whether yellow or Spruce; but makes it even of more consequence than quality, the custom of the port requiring that each piece shall fully hold out in every part the size for which it was intended when sawn, the principle in measuring here being to charge only "what each piece will work to;" beyond this nothing whatever is yielded to the importer, who almost always pays the freight by the in take measure.—STAVES: Pipe are no sales to report in Quebec standard. Of W. O. Puncheon, both Quebec and the United States, there have been considerable sales at from £12 to £14 per thousand for the former, and £11 10s to £12 10s for the latter, with some Wine Pipe of very good quality at £20 per thousand; a parcel of very choice United States Standard Pipe Staves very broad, have been sold at £60 per standard M. St. John Ash hhd. have been sold at £6 per thousand. Through the intercourse with the ports supplying articles, for which staves answer as dunnage, they are not likely to rule high, particularly as the provision trade in Ireland is now interfered with by local causes, and by the navy contracts being partially executed in the United States.—LATHWOOD, early at Market will rule much higher than at the advanced period of importation. St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 30s. Quebec by auction at 80s, and some parcels of inferior quality at 50s per fathom.—HANDSPIKES AND OARS are not abundant in stock, and early imports from Quebec, particularly of Handspikes, will remunerate. Oars should be of good substance, fresh and lengthy.

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 10, 6d. to 11s. 9d., and white 12s. to 12s. 3d. per bushel. Indian Corn 51s. to 52, red 52s. to 53s. Upon these prices the Money market has had a depressing influence, and nothing but the conviction that as the year advances the scarcity will become more palpable, has sustained the current quotations. During the last day or two Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs., Western Flour one shilling per barrel, Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 6d. The direct importation of Indian Corn into the Irish ports continues large; in the Liverpool market the demand is limited, and prices have declined 2s. per 480 lbs. on yellow, and 1s. on white. Indian Meal as before. The stock of Graff held in this country is greatly reduced. The present prices are diverting arrivals from this port and that of London, and large orders are forwarded from the continent to these cheaper markets. Supplies which have come from the interior of the continent for transhipment to England, have been re purchased and returned for consumption. At Dantzig on the 20th, 12,000 hectolitres had been purchased for the Paris market at an advance of 1f. to 2f. the hecto. At Rostock the market was well supplied at slightly advancing prices. In Belgium prices were advancing; and in the north, and the centre of France, the markets were ill supplied, with advancing quotations. Vessels have arrived at Havre with 300,000 barrels of Flour and some Corn, but prices have an upward tendency. In the Paris market on Wednesday, Wheat rose 1f. 50c. to 2f. the sack, and was eagerly sought for at the advanced rate. Yesterday, May 3, the English Wheat trade ruled very briskly in London, at an advance of from 4s to 5s per quarter, and it that rise there was a speedy sale. Foreign Wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s per quarter. The Flour trade was very active, and a rise of 2s per barrel was established, while Indian Corn was sold at 56s to 58s for yellow, and 58s to 60s for white.

The state of the Money market has affected the price of American Provisions. Beef, through the last fortnight, has had a fair sale, and has ruled quietly at former rates; prime mess 80s to 85s. per tierce. The imports have been light. Holders are firm, and unless the imports increase, the belief is, that the market will rise. Some parcels of new York have recently come to hand, which have influenced the price of old mess, 80s to 85s. per barrel; prime mess 70s. to 75s.; and prime 55s. to 60s. The arrival of Bacon has been ample, and prices have given way a trifle, but the current rates are 60s. to 65s. for fine in boxes, and 50s to 55s. for middling in bids, which have been well maintained. Choice Eastern Corn has been much sought after. Hams are difficult of sale at 50s. to 60s. per cwt. The increased supplies, and the backward state of the spring vegetables, have mainly conduced to this result. Lard is lower and dull; the decline has been from 4s. to 6s per cwt. The same remark is applicable to Tallow. Cheese remains quiet at 50s. 6d. for fine, and 46s. to 50s. for middling. The market is deficient in fine samples. Some fine States Butter has sustained the highest quotations. Grease Butter is scarce, and would sell well. Rice has been selling freely, and has recovered the depression of last month. American Linseed Oil cake commands £7 to £9; English is dull of sale at £11 10s. to £12.

During the last fortnight the Funds have continued uninterruptedly a downward course The bullion in the Bank still disappearing rapidly, the directors have been more stringent than ever; in fact, though they have not publicly made any alteration in their terms of discount, yet they have done what has acted upon mercantile business with more severity—they have virtually declined to discount at all; whilst the discount houses are charging 6 1-4 to 7 per cent. for short dated bills of first rate quality, and 7 to 8 per cent. for bills running till July. The effect upon business has been almost to put a stop to transactions of magnitude. It has been a prominent subject of notice in Parliament; deputations from Liverpool and Manchester have had interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and with the Bank Directors, but as yet to little purpose. During the last few days, however, the Bank has discounted rather more freely, and Consols have rallied a little. The improved feeling has been further strengthened by the announcement that the Russian Government has resolved to invest upwards of two millions sterling of its gold in the English Funds; still the severity of the pressure is only partially relieved; and it is evident that for some time to come we can only expect a very stringent Money market and a high rate of interest. To-day, the effect of the investment of Russian gold has been counteracted by adverse advices from the Continent, raising the price of corn prodigiously; and the utter stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts has also had its effect. Consols declined 1 per cent in the course of the day, and the market closed heavily. The opening price was 88 1-4, and went down to 87 3-8, and for Money 86 7-8 to 87 1-8. Three per Cents. Reduced 86 1-8 to 86; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents 88 3-4 to 87 3-3; and the Scrip of the Loan 2 Discount, Exchequer Bills have varied from 3 to 10 Discount; Bank Stock, 188 1-3; India Stock 244; India Bonds 6s Discount, Money is of course again very tight. At the Stock Exchange, it is said, that to-day as high as 10 per cent has been paid for loans on the best security. In the Foreign market the business has been very limited, and the variations in prices inconsiderable, except for Spanish Stock, which has sustained a further decline, Brazil Bonds have been sold at 83 Spanish Five per Cents. at 24, the Three per Cents. at 35, Portuguese Four per Cents at 33 1-4 Dutch 2 1-2 per Cents. at 58, and 4 per Cents. Certificates at 88.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue unfavourable. The American and the East India orders which have recently been received, though for a large extent, do not appear to have afforded much, if any, relief; but it is said that this is chiefly owing to the indisposition on the part of manufacturers to execute orders for the four and six months' bills with which they are paid, in consequence of the difficulty of discounting at the present time, unless at the ruinous rates demanded by bankers; and, in some cases, perhaps even more from an indisposition, on the part of the houses receiving these orders, to give them out, and to contract fresh liabilities at this moment of pressure. A large portion of the manufacturing population are unemployed, caused by the late advance in cotton, and the movement in the Bank of England.

The New Bishoprics.—The commissioners appointed to consider the state of several bishoprics in England and Wales have made their first report. They recommend, amongst other proposition that the diocese of Chester consist of the county of Chester, and the deanery of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, except the parish of Leigh. That the new bishopric of Manchester be forthwith founded and endowed out of the revenues at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England applicable to episcopal purposes. That the diocese of Manchester consist of such part of the deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale as are in the county of Lancaster, and of the deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the parish of Leigh, in the deanery of Warrington, all in the same county. That an archdeaconry of Liverpool be founded in the diocese of Chester; and that such archdeaconry comprise the deanery of Wirral, in the county of Chester, and the deanery of Warrinton (except the parish of Leigh) in the county of Lancaster.

IRELAND.—A trial has just taken place at the assizes for the county of Kildare, at Naas, which may lead our readers to a pretty fair estimate of the difficulties which those have to encounter who attempt to teach new modes of living to the peasantry of Ireland. The first impression upon reading this trial as reported in the *Dublin Evening Packet* of Saturday, will be that of astonishment at the verdict to which the jury thought it right to arrive.—If the case is correctly reported, and we have no doubt it is so, there certainly never was clearer evidence offered in a court of justice. The facts are simply these:—Dr. Rind Grattan, a gentleman of some property, and a physician, having removed from Dublin to the county of Kildare, for the benefit of the health of his children, saw great distress amongst the peasantry, to whom he was affording gratuitous advice, the benefit of his professional skill. Anxious to introduce the use of Indian meal as a cheap and wholesome food, he had some of it send down from Dublin to his house for the use of his servants. Two of his servants, however, made themselves remarkably active in opposition to this innovation, declaring altogether to eat any compound of the new importation. The name of the man servant was Lynam, and of the woman Jane Maher. To conquer this opposition, Dr. Grattan determined to set an example to his servants by eating portridge of this meal, and causing his children to do the same, and accordingly had a prepared for breakfast. The woman Maher declined and to eat it, but the family ate it without any illness ensuing. That portion, however, which the servants received, Maher gave to some calves in the farmyard, having stirred into a mass; and in the course of the day the calves died. Next morning Dr. Grattan partook in the use of Indian meal, had it again prepared for breakfast; and his family having partaken of it, were taken ill; and in twenty hours his son Richard Grattan died. The violent opposition of Maher to the use of Indian meal, for reason that had the servants eaten the meal, they would have died, like the calves, and the fact that the man Lynam had had arsenic of Dr. Grattan some time before, to kill rats, attracted suspicion of poison; and on examination, arsenic was found in the stomach of the deceased Richard Grattan, as well as the calves. Maher and Lynam were accordingly brought to trial. The finding of the arsenic was proved by several medical men, and the following testimony was given by Jane Mullegan, the lady's maid, who had also suffered severe illness after eating the breakfast prepared by Maher:—

"After the children had eat the flummery they were sick. I told Jane Maher so, and she asked, 'Were they all sick?' and I told her they were. I ate some of the flummery, and I was sick also, but Maher was not sick. I told her to go up to the children twice, but she refused to do so, saying she could not do anything for them. I saw Lynam in his room that morning. Jane Maher was in it clean ing it. That was about nine o'clock, after Lynam and Moore had breakfasted. The door was not shut. I saw Lynam with his hand upon her shoulder, and I heard him say, 'Here, take this, and give them plenty of it.' Anne Hops was then in the kitchen. Lynam and Maher were in the room together until I called her to give me breakfast. I had a conversation with Lynam on a subsequent day, but I can not say if it was before or after I went to the magistrates. He said, 'Anne consider the widow's daughter.' I had another conversation with him and Moore on the day of the poisoning. Moore said, 'The master will hang Jane;' and Lynam then said, 'We are safe enough if he does not try to take in more of us'. He also said, 'I am sure he will if he can.' After I was with the magistrate, Lynam said, 'I hope you said nothing to hurt Jane.' I said, 'I told all I had to say,' and asked him if he recollected when Jane and himself were in the room? He then said, 'You know all, and sure you are not going to discover on me;' I gave her the unlucky poison.' (Sensation.) He then said 'As God is my judge, I did not think it would do harm.' I said, 'That is all nonsense; you did not know it would kill Christians when it killed the calves the day before. I also said, 'I would not conceal it, as the same attempt was made on my life and Anne Hop's.' And then again he said, 'Don't drive me consider the widow's daughter.' This is all that passed."

"Witness was cross examined at great length by Mr. O'Gorman, but her direct testimony was unimpeached."

Mr. Justice Crampton recapitulated the evidence clearly in his charge, and the jury acquitted the prisoner, as it appears clearer evidence is required for a conviction in the county of Kildare.

The recent American Act relative to Emigration from Europe.—A deputation from Liverpool waited upon the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, on Saturday, relative to this act. The suggestions of the deputation were laid before his lordship, who promised to make every suitable representation to the American government. We have been favoured with the following paragraph on this subject: "The opinion of the Attorney-General that any ship sailing from this country or the continent on or before 31st May next would be exempt from the operation of the new act, was mentioned, but as the American minister may not so construe it, the deputation consider it desirable, to prevent detention to a ship, that each party should draw up a short and clear statement of his case, and have it properly attested before a magistrate, certified by the American consul, and forwarded to the agent of the ship in the United States, as Lord Palmerston expressed his conviction that whatever the intentions of the American government might be, a liberal construction of the act would be extended to those who had entered into engagements according to the present law in good faith and in ignorance of the new enactments."

It appears to be generally understood among the *viddable* supporters of Government—the men who hold on by Lord J. Russell's coat-skirts—that ample provision will shortly be made for the most necessitous of the Conciliation-hall patriots. Mr. Ray's services are, it is said, to be transferred to the Post-office, Captain Broderick's to a barrack-master-ship, Councillor Clements to a Colonial Secretaryship, Chancellor Fitzpatrick's to a rock of Siera Leone, and Doctor Nagle's to the medical superintendantship of some convict station. When these arrangements are carried out Conciliation-hall will be closed for the season. The national confederationists are about being taken in and done for in another way. Some of the recent Young Ireland effusions at the "sixpenny mob" theatre in the Irish metropolis have aroused Mr. Monahan from a drowsy sleep in which he has been indulging since his return from Galway to Parliament, and 'tis said if there be an *encore* the gentlemen of the press at the other side of the channel will have ample opportunity of practising the stenographic art in the Court of Queen's Bench; Mr. Michael Doheny—the dignified and refined Count of Cashel—appearing before his God, his Queen, and his country to answer the Attorney-General's charge of high crimes and misdemeanours.

LONDON, April 30.

It is now pretty generally known that even if the present critical state of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's health did not demand his recall, that the Government have resolved upon appointing a new Viceroy. There are, of course, various rumours in circulation, as to the nobleman upon whom the Premier and his Cabinet have cast a look of favour; but the best informed authorities point to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the present Postmaster-General, as the person most likely to succeed Earl Besborough in the government of Ireland. The names of several noble lords who sit at the right of the Lord Chancellor, have been associated with the distinguished office, but I think it will be found that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Cabinet Council which sat yesterday afternoon, was summoned in consequence of despatches received from Dublin, containing alarming intelligence respecting his Excellency's health. A Queen's letter was sent to the Irish Court by extraordinary express, this day, authorising the Privy Council to exercise the functions of the Executive Government in Ireland during the Lord Lieutenant's illness.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The annual synod of this church was held last week at Sunderland. Upwards of 100 ministers and elders from all parts of England were present, and the business was varied and considerable. The Rev. James Hamilton, of Regent square, London, was to have been Moderator this year, but he declined on the ground of ill health, and the Rev. James Anderson, of Morpeth, was elected to that office.—An overture was read from the presbytery of Northumberland, praying that the Synod would take the Government scheme into its serious consideration. A long and animated debate ensued on the details of the measure, but all the speakers agreed that the State ought to assist in educating the people, and that such education sho'ld be strictly Christian and Protestant.—The Rev. James Macaulay, of London, moved a resolution, which, after several alterations, stood as follows:—"That this Synod, whilst objecting to several details of the present minutes of Council on education, at the same time considering the great evils of popular ignorance, and asserting the duty of the State to promote popular education and recognizing that the authorized version of the Bible is alone recognized in the schools assisted by Government, leaves each congregation within its boundaries to take its course as to receiving Government aid." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Gardner of Birkenhead, and agreed to without a division.

SPAIN.

Advices have been received from Madrid to the 18th inst. The *Heraldo* states that the Spanish government had resolved to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, and that a body of 4,000 men would be placed for that purpose under the command of the Count de Vista Hermosa.—A seeming reconciliation had taken place between the queen and her husband, and they had appeared together in public; but it was believed that this reconciliation was insincere, and that it was merely intended to check the scandalous rumours which have been current. The government had proposed several financial measures to the cortes, and among others a law for the sale of land belonging to parishes and municipal corporations; but these proposals had not been discussed.

PORTUGAL.

The Iberia steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Monday, has brought intelligence from Lisbon to the 20th inst.—The accounts of the negotiations between the queen's government and the British minister are far from clear; but, from what has transpired, it appears that foreign mediation has been offered for the arrangement of the existing disputes between the Queen of Portugal and her revolted subjects. Two days after Count Tojal had applied to the English ambassador for assistance, the Sidon steam frigate arrived from England, with a small reinforcement of marines, and with instructions which empowered Sir Hamilton Seymour to offer the mediation of the English, French, and Spanish governments, on condition that the queen should agree to grant an amnesty to the insurgents, to form an administration of moderate men, and to convoke the cortes. It is believed that the queen objected to the conditions, or at least to the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and that the matter has been again referred to the British government. The *Journal des Debats*, and other Parisian papers state that the British marines, and some seamen from a French brig and a Spanish sloop lying in the Tagus, have been landed at Lisbon, and that the governments of France, Spain, and England have resolved to afford the queen of Portugal assistance, on the basis of the quadruple alliance. These assertions, however, require confirmation; for the landing of the marines and seamen is not mentioned in the direct correspondence from Lisbon, and it is doubtful whether the treaty establishing the quadruple alliance is applicable at the present time. Whatever may be the extent to which foreign assistance has been promised the queen, no doubt can exist that her affairs present a very alarming aspect. The superiority which has been lately acquired by the insurgent forces seems to increase; and the queen's troops are so greatly inferior in numbers to their adversaries, that it is impossible for them to undertake anything of importance.—The unhappy peasants are harrassed and plundered by both parties alike, but are inclined to attribute the prolongation of their misery to the queen's obstinacy; and feelings of hatred towards her person and government are gradually spreading.—Such feelings may ultimately lead to the most important consequences, if the queen should neglect to avert them by timely concessions.

ROME.

Plot to assassinate the Pope.—A most diabolical plot to murder the pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French ambassador, and he revealed the names of the conspirators to the pope. Their intention was to assassinate him whilst giving audience to one of them who was, by lot, to be appointed to kill him. A capuchin presented himself for an audience of the pope. His holiness requested his name; this he gave boldly, but before being admitted, the pope looked over the list of the conspirators, and found the name of the capuchin there.—He immediately called for and concealed six carbineers, who, on the capuchin's entrance, seized him; and, on searching him, found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The capuchin was conveyed to prison.—Many arrests have taken place.

PEDESTRIAN PARTY.—A party of Temperance folks arrived here on Wednesday in the steamer Nugent, Capt. Michner, from Eastport. They walked in procession from the steamer to the Temperance Hall, preceded by the Milita Band; and left this city again on Thursday at 12 o'clock, on their return home.

The Reverend Mr. Hammond, Rector of Portland, returned last week to his Parish, having been absent for several months in the southern part of the United States, for the benefit of his health, and which we are pleased to find is much improved.—The reverend gentleman preached on Sunday last to two congregations in St. Luke's and St. Paul's churches, by whom his discourses were received with agreeable acceptation.

25TH MAY.—Tuesday being the Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists, 64 guns were fired by the Milita Artillery on King square, at 12 o'clock, and in the evening a beautiful display of rockets and other fire works were projected from the same place.

The Ball given on Tuesday evening by the Officers of the Saint John Militia, in commemoration of the Landing of Loyalists on these shores in 1783, went off with great spirit. A large Company were present, and among the Guests were the Commandant and Officers of this and the Garrison at Fredericton; the American Consul, &c. &c. At 12 o'clock supper was announced, which the gay having partaken of, a number of loyal and patriotic toasts and sentiments were given from the chair, and responded to by the company with right British spirit.—With quadrille, contra dance, polka and waltz in the ball room.—a good supper, rich wine, fine sentiments and loyal feelings below stairs, the company passed a gay and pleasant evening.

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 sank 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.—*Observer.*

THE CONCERT given on Monday evening last, by the *Philharmonic Society* was one of the most *recherche* affairs of the season. The Hall of the Institute was graced by 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 Brunswicker.*

MONTREAL, May 13.

By the following letter addressed to the Montreal Board of Trade by the Civil Secretary, Major Campbell, it will be seen that the Imperial Government has opened the navigation of the St. Lawrence, during the present suspension of the British Navigation Laws, so far as to allow foreign ships in ballast, to come up to Montreal for the purpose of taking in cargoes of Bread Stuffs:—

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th May, 1847.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to acquaint you, for the information of the Board Trade of Montreal, that in answer to communications from His Excellency on the subject of the trade of this Port, the Governor General has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that, in their solicitude to afford the utmost possible facility to the trade of Canada, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will, by the next mail, transmit to the officers of her Majesty's Customs at Quebec, orders that, so long as the existing suspension of the Navigation Act, in respect of vessels engaged in the corn trade shall remain in force, foreign vessels are to be permitted to go in ballast up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and thence to bring down corn and flour consigned to any port in the United Kingdom, on first obtaining a license for that purpose from the principal officers of Custom at Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble sert's,
(Signed) T. E. CAMPBELL, Major,
Civil Secretary.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Earl of Cathcart, his family and suite, embarked on board the Prince Albert, en route for England, via the United States. The streets for a considerable distance were lined by the men of the 52nd regiment, and the grand of honor, with the band and regimental colors of that distinguished corps, were stationed on the wharf to pay the accustomed honours to the departing Commander of the Forces. Just at 12 o'clock, His Excellency arrived in his carriage, attended by Major General Gore, his staff, and all the heads of the Military Department; the officers of Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, of several Infantry regiments, the Adjutant General of Militia, Col. Young, and the deputy Adjutant General, Col. Tache; the Commissariat, and some of the military family of His Excellency Lord Elgin, were present. In a few minutes after his arrival on the wharf, the veteran Earl went on board, and the steamer cast off, amidst the cheers of the spectators, of whom there were several hundreds present on the wharf, and all the quays were thickly lined with them. A salute was fired from the front of the Artillery barracks. We are glad to observe that all the most respectable and influential of the citizens and several many ladies attended to pay their parting respects to the Earl and his family.—*Montreal Courier.*

MEXICO.—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 Alpuchis with 300 disorganized lancers retreated as Worth's division advanced. It was occupied by Gen. Worth on the 22d. He found the Mexican officer in command, in readiness to surrender the place, with all the public property, arms, stores, &c. Col. Child was appointed governor of Jalapa.

Perote was also occupied without resistance.—Canalizo had previously dismantled the town, and liberated all the criminals from the prisons.

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

The Mexican army was entirely broken up.—Santa Anna, it was said left Sierra Gordo with only 25 dragoons. He did not pass through Perote.—At the last advices he was at Orozbia, with 1000 men, only 200 of whom were armed. He dared not show himself in Mexico, but was endeavouring to raise a new army!

Another report states that he has succeeded in gathering together 6000 men, including fugitives from Sierra Gordo.

The news of the overthrow of the Mexican army has 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 was thought that his influence had departed, and that he would deliver himself up. Measures were about to be taken to fortify the city of Mexico.

It is reported that Gen. Scott has sent a messenger to the city of Mexico, to confer with Congress. Also, that an expedition of 2000 sailors and marines are about to be fitted out for the Pacific over land.

FROM WASHINGTON.—I learn from resources entitled to credit that since the 7th instant, an order has been despatched to General Scott to halt at Jalapa for the present. It may be the intention of the Executive that the invading army shall there await the reinforcements which it may be necessary to send to Gen. Scott as well the transportation which he needs, in order to enter the Capital of the Aztecs.

JALAPA, MEXICO, April 23, 1847.

IMPORTANT.—10 o'clock, A. M.—The diligence or stage is just in from the city of Mexico, whence they have received papers to the 22d inst. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the United States.

The editor of the *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla, that we may even capture the city of Mexico, but that there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their city sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace.

The guerrilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only safety; and by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and