sented itself to my mind, clothed in a sort of shadowy obscurity, and yet without form or substance, I turned from it with dismay and horror.—It was, however, a distant kinsman to the wish I had so long cherished, that the boy would die, and in spite of myself—pshaw! why do I descend to such wretched cant? it was not in spite of myself, for it rests with man to repress forever, if he will, such wicked suggestions. It is sufficient to say that it did not return, and that at every return it came divested of a portion of its horrors. At length—I feel I must be brief—at length it became familiar, and finally my constant companion. The next step was inevitable. I began to con over a sort of abstraction, the various means by which such a deed—if really seriously meditated—might be accomplished without danger of discovery. The result of the series of approaches toward actual crime was that the difficulty became at length the only obstacle to its commission.

"By the means of the commission of crime are sure to present themselves when the mind is properly prepared, and if we suffer ourselves to think evil too long, we almost always end in doing evil.—One night—it was the night you passed at the old fishing house—after the wrath of Heaven seemed to have been let loose in the skies, and nature appeared to be falling into convulsion—you saw me do the accursed deed which I believed no mortal eye but mine had looked upon. A rural ball was to take place at a village some miles distant, at which my servants requested that they might be present. A sudden thought struck me. I gave them all permission without exception, and they were allowed to stay till morning. Leonard and myself would thus be left alone together. I would forget to lock his door—he would wander forth as usual down to the river enter the boat—and then—yes then I might consummate my crime, and not only entail on myself a life of misery in this world, but of perdition in that to come.

"I have said that the perpetual contemplation of the crime had at length familiarized it to my mind and divested it of a great portion of its atrocity. I therefore proceeded with all the cool wariness of a practised villan. I loosed a piece of whip cord that was strapped round a large box of old trumpery I had brought from the city, which had lain in the garret unopened; and when it became dark, and before the rising of the moon, went down to the boat house, where I fastened it to a heavy stone, which I placed in the stern of the boat. I then returned and when the usual time came, conducted Leonard to his chamber, waited till he had said his prayers, bade him good night, and locked him in as usual. After sufficient time had elapsed to ensure his being asleep, I proceeded cautiously around to the rear of the house, where his room was situated, and softly shoved up a window which opened within three feet of the ground, out of which I felt assured he would make his escape.

"The hours passed from that time to the period when the poor deluded victim would come to act under the influence of his infirmity seemed as if they would never end, and if at any moment I had faltered in my purposes this delay served to increase my impatience. I sat hid in the shrubbery in the garden, whence I had a view of the window of his room watching, like a midnight beast of prey, for my victim, and my impatience increased almost to agony when the storm you may remember came on, and for a time drove me into the house. When it had cleared up, I again resumed my post, and in a little while had the satisfaction—yes, the satisfaction! to see the poor boy come forth to meet his doom. I followed him cautiously as he proceeded, according to his usual habit, down to the river side, and, while making his preparations, looked cautiously around in every direction. Up and down the river there was not a vessel to be seen. Not a light glimmered along the shore or in the houses on the side where ours was situated, and you may remember the opposite one was without one for miles. Leonard having made his preparations, stepped into the boat and took his seat on the bench while I quietly placed myself in the stern, where I had previously deposited the cord with a large stone at one end and a slip noose at the other. He rowed himself out into the river round the high bluff, where the water was several fathoms deep. I stepped cautiously toward him, placed the slipping noose over his head—and—and—you know the rest—though at that moment I thought no one saw me. Quick—quick—give me that glass—I am dying!" exclaimed the wretched man, as he fell once more back on his pillow. The traveller obeyed; he then drank, and in a few moment recovered sufficiently to pursue his story.

"As with guilty haste I rowed back to the boat house, I gazed around, and seeing or hearing nothing living, said to myself, "No one has seen—no one can witness against me." But you had seen me, and there was another witness who saw me besides, for at that moment I heard a voice that seemed to come from the Heavens exclaim close to my ear the "All seeing Eye is upon you!" I looked upward toward the moon, which was then shining bright in the skies, and thought I saw that eye bent brightly and sternly on me. I shuddered, and for a moment or two the oars remained motionless in my hands; but the instinct of guilt at length roused me to exertion. I gained the shore, let the boat adrift, threw the oars into the river, returned to the house, and went to bed, but not to sleep. I heard only a repetition from the accusing voice, and saw nothing but that bright menacing eye.

"The morning at length came, and the servants returned by dawn of day. The sun rose, and the hour for arousing Leonard having arrived the person who usually performed the office came to me with staring eyes to say that he was not there and the window was standing wide open. I acted my part to the life. I despatched the servants in every direction, and took an active agency in the search. But the boy could not be found, and the boat, too, was missing from her usual moorings. As the search was extended, it was found ashore some miles below. The oars, too, was found not far off, and the universal conclusion was that Leonard had sallied out in his sleep through the window—had taken to the boat, as was his custom, and by some accident fallen over board. I caused the strictest investigation to be made into all the circumstances, and every practicable mode, save one, to be used for the discovery of the body, which, as you may suppose, was never found. Not a shadow of suspicion ever rested on me. I took possession of the estate, and the long cherished wish of my heart was fulfilled.

"And verily, verily, it brought with it its due reward. From that hour I have never in my waking or sleeping, enjoyed a moment of happiness by day, or balmy rest at night. The awful warning and the menancing eye hath followed me everywhere, and been ever present. Years passed away, and by a succession of what the world calls good fortune, my wealth increased till my appetite became almost gorged. I had, not long after the commission of my crime, removed to the city, for I could not bear the contemplation of the scene of my villainy, and the silence of the country only rendered the warning voice more audible. Here I plunged deep into the vortex of business, in the delusive hope that the acquisition of gain would relieve me from the consciousness of guilt, and the presence of man shield me from the vengeance of God. But it would not be. The impression made by the warning voice and the menancing eye became every day stronger, until at length, what might at first have been only a phantom conjured up by guilt, became to me a sad reality. Whenever I was alone, and most especially when the moon shone bright, I heard that voice and saw that bright threatening 'All-seeing Eye' bent upon me. The long prosperity I had enjoyed, brought with it no sense of security; for there was one who saw me commit the crime, and that one was Omnipotent to bring about its discovery at any time. It was only when such thoughts come over me that I felt what the world calls repentance, which is too often nothing but the fear of punishment. I was indeed a wretch, but a hardened one, and labored to persuade myself that the influence, the splendour, and the enjoyment of wealth had made me really an object of envy to the world. But vain is all such miserable sophistry. Nor power, nor wealth, nor sensual enjoyments, nor the gratification of vanity or pride, nor the envy or admiration of the world, can sweeten a life of guilty fears. I was beset by avenging fiends. 'The All seeing Eye' was fixed upon me. When standing before a mirror, I saw it gazing over my shoulder—when I looked into its vacancy by day or by night it flashed before me—it peopled the moonlight nights, and when I closed my eyes to shut it out, it seemed inclosed within my eye-lids, brighter than before. When I laid my head down on my pillow, the first salutation was ever, 'The All-seeing Eye is upon thee!'—and so it was, searing away sleep, glaring more fiercely in my dreams, and wakening me to new horrors.

"Apprehensive that I might excite suspicion by some time or other betraying the state of my mind in the presence of the throng with which I associated, I at length sought a place of retirement with the purpose of escaping as much as possible the prying eyes of men. I thought I had found it in this remote region. But I could not escape from myself and solitude, though it might screen me from observation, only brought with it a new accession of remorse and fear. At length, you came and I formed an acquaintance with the only living witness of my crime. The very means I had taken to avoid the discovery, have brought my guilt to light.

"But I would never have recognized you," interrupted the traveller.

"No matter, I was known to the All seeing Eye, you have been made the instrument of discovery."

The traveller thought for a moment and then added, "But I will not betray you. Years have passed away, and though you have escaped the justice of man, you have been punished by the vengeance of Heaven. Live to repent, and if you cannot atone for your crime to the dead, make use of your boundless wealth to relieve the sufferings of the living."

"It is all in vain. The period is past. My days are numbered, and the vengeance of Heaven denies me even the opportunity of atonement."

"You are mistaken sir. You can at least bequeath the means of alleviating human suffering."

"What!" exclaimed the wretched man, "What, when I can no longer enjoy the fruits of my crime, shall I attempt to bribe the justice of Heaven by bestowing them on others? No! I am doomed.—Nothing can save me. Repentance comes too late. A few hours or days of snivelling fears, miscalled by that name, cannot make atonement. I desired your presence as the only mortal witness of my crime, for the sole purpose of relieving myself, if possible, at least from that purpose which sad experience has taught me the consciousness of a secret crime entails on the perpetrator. I could bear it no longer—It was the vulture of the soul gorging on my blood and banqueting on my vitals. Besides, if I do not mistake, the sole atonement yet left me is that of making public the relation of my crime and its consequences. I have written it down at length and here it is"—drawing a paper from under his pillow—"I wish you to make this known to the world, in order that I may become an example and a warning. I have not mentioned my name, and leave that to your discretion, though whether it be known or not it is to me a matter of indifference—my fear and apprehension of this world are lost in the contemplation of that which is to come. My tale has a moral deeply interesting to mankind.—Those who have admired my splendors, envied my wealth and deemed me happy in their enjoyment, calling in question at the same time the equal justice of Providence in distributing the means of worldly enjoyment, may learn by me, that all these are only drops of poison in the cup of life when coupled with guilt and remorse. So now farewell. Do not come again, for the sight of one who knows my crime is a painful to me as that of him who committed it must be to you. Go, and profit by my example.

The traveller took his leave, and the owner of the splendid mansion on the hill departed in a few days to make his appearance before the last tribunal, in a state of wild delirium, exclaiming with his last breath: "The All-seeing Eye is upon me."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line: £200 of which to be applied towards the improvement of the Great Marsh in the vicinity of Saint John, and £300 towards the erection of the Memramcook Bridge, on the said Road.	£1,800	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews; out of which the amount due for building the Bocabec Bridge to be applied by the Supervisor.	630	0	0
(Such sum as may be necessary for the two last mentioned Grants to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steam Boat Landing in Carleton.)			
Nerepis to Gagetown,	160	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	200	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	75	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	580	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	270	0	0
Bathurst to Campbelton,	900	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	1350	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook,	540	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	630	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board,	400	0	0
Bellisle to Saint John,	135	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1,000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	740	0	0
Salisbury to Hopewell,	450	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto,	500	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephen,	225	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	25	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	45	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	600	0	0
Grand Falls to the Canada Line,	1 100	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche,	360	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	250	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	135	0	0
Lower Landing at the Grand Falls to the American Boundary	100	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	200	0	0
Pickard's Store to the American Boundary,	100		
Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac,	600	0	0
Total.	£15,000	0	0

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards a Bridge over the Richibucto River,	800
Towards a Bridge over the Arestook,	900
For completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to Nova Scotia Line.	300
New line of Road to and through the Mechanics settlement, in the County of Albert and King's County,	150
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	150
Bridge near Smith's Hammond River,	100
Cambelton to Upsalquitch,	230
From the River to Gillan's, and thence to the Victoria settlement,	150
From the Nerepis Road to and through the Douglas Valley Road, and towards Hartt's Mills,	150
Brockway's to saint Stephen,	150
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge,	50
Waweig to Poix',	50
Salmon River to Richibucto,	25
Cole's Island to New Canaan,	50
Trout Creek Bridge,	70
Bend of Petitcodiac to Richibucto, via Irishtown,	100
Bend to Mountain settlement,	60
Road over Shippegan Plains,	150
For the Big Nepisiguit Road, towards Northumberland,	100
Blakslee's Farm to Loch Lomond,	100
Road to Theobald settlement,	30
Quaco to Albert County,	250
Nackawick Bridge and approaches,	225
Keswick Bridge,	200
Earle Creek Bridge,	75
Road and Bridges from Stoney Creek to Stowe's in Coverdale, in the County of Albert,	100
Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe, in Harvey,	100
Road from the German Town Road to the County Line, through the New Ireland Settlement,	100
From Newcastle Bridge to the Gaspereau, through the Hard Wood Ridge,	150
For a Bridge in Tabusintac near Forein's,	100
To extend the Ferry Blocks, south side Caraquet River,	50
For the Road from the saint Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour,	100
For the Scoudac Bridge, Westmorland,	200
For the Kouchibouguacis Bridge,	100
To replace Bridges for Davis and others, carried away by the Ice Freshet, Winter 1846,	200
New Road leading from Gagetown to Ocnabog,	50
Bridge near House of Correction at St John,	75
Bridge at Darling's Island, King's,	50
South stream Bridge, Kilpatrick's Mills,	30
Improving and laying out a Road from the Pabineau Falls to the Chaplin Island Road including balance due for over expenditure,	200
Miramichi to Tracadie, including Bartibog Bridge,	125
Bridge across O'Bear's Creek, on the Road from Chatham to Escuminac,	50
Exploring the Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, Bartibog	35
Road from the River Miramichi to mouth of the Bathurst Road,	45
From the mouth of the Tobique to the head of the settlement,	150
Bridge across Kennebeccasis, at Sidney Baxter's,	150
Rushagonish to saint Andrew's Road,	75

BYE ROADS.

York,	1,371
Carleton,	1,370
Queen's,	1,278
Gloucester,	972
Charlotte,	1,508
King's,	1,464
Saint John,	1,088
Sunbury,	771
Northumberland,	1,440
Restigouche,	771
Westmorland,	1,255
Kent,	926
Albert,	771
	£15,000
Total,	£37,250

Mr. Partelow from the Committee of Trade, and to whom was referred, by Resolution of the tenth day of March instant, the subject of the Trade with the British North American Colonies, with a view of admitting goods, the produce and manufacture thereof, free of Duty, reported, that the Committee having the subject under their consideration, had prepared a Bill, under the title of—"A Bill relating to Inter-Colonial Trade,"—which he was directed to submit to the House.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Being an advocate of temperance and a lover of truth, I cannot avoid making a few observations upon a petition published in the Temperance Telegraph a short time since. One thing I particularly noticed in that document was the party spirit with which the whole is interspersed. I would ask the writer, why complain of Hampton? Is there not as much immoral conduct in Norton as in Hampton? Are there not more taverns in proportion to the population, and are there not more drunkards? But he overlooks all those in his own parish, that he might hurl his spleen against those who refused to join with him in the 'holy alliance' at last election. Now sir, allow me, an inhabitant of Hampton, and as strict a temperance man as nine tenths of those who signed that petition, to point out to the petitioners some inconsistencies in said petition. They say that at Hampton Ferry no less than four taverns exist, and application is about being made to augment that number. Now sir, I defy them to point out four taverns in any one place in the Parish of Hampton; they must intend to publish to the world that a greater amount of immorality, crime and drunkenness exist in Hampton than in other parts of the country,—hence all the diseases they have enumerated. Truly Hampton must be a horrid place; it is surprising that they would ever venture to set their feet in it, for fear of contamination. If they had dealt fair with their neighbours and told all the truth, it would have appeared that there are five taverns in Norton on the post road, and all these within the short distance of eleven miles. That in Hampton, the whole distance from the Bridge to the Parish line there are six, which is eighteen miles. Now, sir, I would them of which of the two parishes ought they to have complained? In which of the two would one expect to find more drunkards, crime and disease? But perhaps they intend to reserve these in Norton merely as places of refreshment for the members of the total abstinence society. As the Village of Hampton seems to be the target they wish to shoot at, I will state for the information of your readers, that there are only 20 families in it, and I think it would be difficult for them to find twenty in Norton (taking them in a straight line along the post road) more temperate men than in Hampton Village. The petitioners also state that intoxicating drinks can now be procured at reduced prices;—I must confess I am not so intimately acquainted with taverns as to know whether the price has decreased or not, but I am informed by a friend that the price is just the same as when some of the leading men of the Norton society used to frequent those places.

As regards the diseases alcohol produces (as set forth in their petition) I must say, with one or two exceptions, they are misstatements: for instance, certain changes of disease shown forth as disease itself, as paroxysm. Now this is merely a symptom, and for the information of the learned author of that petition, I will give him the meaning of the word paroxysm, which is the height of a fit of any distemper that returns at certain times. Vide intermittent fevers. It cannot be considered as a disease, but the effects of disease, augmented by its force or severity. Nor is it more common in the drunkard than in the temperate man. As for apoplexy, I can say that the most temperate are its victims as well as the intemperate, and where he can point out one that has lost his life from apoplexy, brought on by immoderate drinking, I will point out to him two who have lost their lives from the same disease that were perfectly temperate with respect to the use of alcohol. As for the other diseases and casualties set forth in the petition, I wish to state that they are not solely produced by alcohol; drownings, burnings, idiocity and inaptitude for learning are not frequently caused by using alcohol, as every sensible person is well aware of; the most temperate are subjects for disease; therefore such rash statements cannot be used as arguments in favour of total abstinence societies. It is not my intention to take them up singly; but I cannot pass over the expression inaptitude for learning without stating that the writer of the above mentioned petition must be a very thick-headed fellow or he would have enumerated diseases which have their origin more particularly from this, Alcohol.—Delirium Tremens can certainly be used as a strong argument; it is a dreadful affliction, and is produced solely by using intoxicating liquors; and there is plenty of good sound argument that can be used in favor of temperance if the petitioners had brains enough to gather it, without publishing a list of falsehoods, to have derision heaped upon themselves.

The petitioners appear to lay great stress upon drownings, &c., as if no persons were drowned but those intoxicated, or who did not belong to temperance societies. Within seven or eight years there have been a number of accidents of this kind in the Parish of Hampton, but in no instance could it be attributed to intoxication; on the contrary, a majority were members of temperance societies.—The petitioners farther state that an immense amount of wholesome nutritious grain is destroyed in such a manner as to injure greatly the agricultural producers themselves, for whose grain, but for this perverted and mistaken use of it, there would be twice the present demand. Now sir, this is a statement I cannot understand, and one in my opinion difficult for them to prove. That by finding a ready market for agricultural produce lessens the value of it, the assertion is too absurd to attempt to disprove. The difficulty the agriculturists in Canada, the United states, and some parts of this Province labour under, is their inability to find a ready and profitable market for their surplus produce. If the farmer could not find sale for his grain it would not be profitable for him to raise more than he actually required for himself; to grow any more would certainly be labour thrown away.—The farmers in Restigouche are in this situation—they grow large quantities of grain, but cannot get a remunerating price for their labour; in fact, they cannot sell but at very reduced prices. To enable them to dispose of their surplus grain, they have petitioned the Legislature of this Province, praying that distilleries may be established for the purpose of affording a market for grain raised in that section of the Province.

In conclusion, permit me to state the cause of the late exertions of the originators of that petition, and the reason why that document was drawn up and presented to the Court. A number of selfish, bigotted persons in Norton possess a deep-rooted animosity against the inhabitants of the Village of Hampton, in consequence of their opposition to a certain great undertaking. This and the opposition the 'unholy alliance' met with at last election, are the causes they have for casting their spleen at the inhabitants of the Village of Hampton.

VERITAS VINCET.

Hampton, March 12, 1847.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 2, 1847.

LEGISLATURE.—The Resolution of the House of Assembly, appropriating £200 to be applied in placing Buoys at the entrance of the Harbor of St. John; the same to be taken from the Light House Fund, has not been concurred in by the Legislative Council. The Resolution, also, appropriating £100 for the Ferry Landings at Indian Town; and that giving £1000 in aid of individual subscription for erecting a Sailor's Home, have also been disallowed by that Body.

The debate on Mr. Fisher's Resolutions was resumed on Wednesday and terminated on Thursday, 25th ult, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when, on the question being taken for the adoption of the first Resolution, the House divided—Yeas 12; Nays 23. It was consequently lost. The Hon. Mr. Hazen spoke for two hours and a half on the question—making a most masterly address, and successfully combating every argument advanced by the supporters of these Resolutions.

On the 23rd ult., Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the committee appointed on the 23rd day of February last, to take into consideration the Laws relating to Marriage, reported, that having the same before them, they had prepared a Bill under the title of—"A Bill in amendment of an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" which he was directed to submit to the house.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the house went into a committee of the whole on the Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the management of the temporalities of the church of England in this Province in certain cases," so far as the same may relate to the Free Church at Loch Lomond, in the Parish of Simonds, in the county of Saint John.

The Clerk of the Crown, in Chancery, in obedience to the Order of the House, attended with the Writ issued to the High Sheriff of Queen's county, for the election of a Member for the said county, to serve in this General Assembly, in the stead of the Honorable Hugh Johnson, who holds a seat in the Legislative Council, and the said Writ together with the Sheriff's Return thereto, being produced and read at the Clerk's Table, it appeared that John Earle, Esquire, was duly elected a Member therefore; whereupon Mr S. Earle informs the House, that John Earle, Esq., the Member elect, was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted to his seat; and thereupon ordered, that Mr. S. Earle, and Mr. Gilbert be a committee for that purpose.

A Message from the Legislative Council informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill further to continue and amend an Act intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

Mr. S. Earle, from the committee appointed to attend the Commissioner, with Mr. J. Earle, to see him qualified, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that Mr. Earle has taken the Oath prescribed by Law; whereupon Mr. J. Earle took his seat.

The Committee of Accounts having had under consideration the Accounts of the several High Sheriffs in the Province, for expences incurred in holding the late General Election, recommend the following amounts to be paid:—

To the High Sheriff for the City and County of St. John, for the County Election, £64 4 4; to the same for City Election, £28; to the High Sheriff at Restigouche, £32 6s.; Charlotte, £55 17s; Kings', £47; Gloucester, £33; Northumberland, £61 6s; Kent, £38 13s 6d; Westmorland, £34 9s 2d; York, £57 19s 3d; Queens', £44 7s; Carleton, £78 6s 3d; Sunbury, £36 9s 1d; Albert, £38 1s 6d; making a total of £649 19s 1d.

In addition to the above, the Committee recommends that £20 be allowed the High Sheriff of St. John for his services in holding the City and County Election, and £10 each to all the other Sheriffs, in lieu of all allowances made under the Election Law. In all cases your Committee restricted the charge of the several Deputies to 25s. as established by the Act.

LATE and IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices by way of New Orleans from Mexico, February the 28th, announce most positively that Santa Anna has commenced a march with his whole Army upon Saltillo and Monterey. His force, it was absolutely stated was over twenty thousand men. On the 7th of February, he had accomplished about one third of the distance across the desert country from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo.

Santa Anna has raised $180,000 and has pledged his own property as security. The Bishop of Guadalaxara has offered $30,000 for the support of soldiers. The Governor of Vera Cruz had declared a forced loan of $10,000. There was a proposition before Congress to move the seat of Government to Celaya. It is reported that there are 2000 Mexican troops at Alvarado.

Senor Atocha, Commissioner from the United States had reached the Capitol of Mexico and offered the government fifteen millions of dollars for the twenty sixth parralel as the boundry line between the two countries. He was unfavourably received at Vera Cruz and Mexico and was ordered out of the latter city, to await an answer to his proposals, which were reported to have been sent to Santa Anna who was on his way to Saltillo.

The army in Vera Cruz was in a sick and destitute condition. There were 5000 men in the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, part of them well disciplined. The Puento Nacional being fortified, Canalizo would occupy Jalapa with 6000 men.

Twenty Americans had been captured near San Juan. The blockade is violated with impunity.—Gen. Scott had commenced landing the United States troops at a point below Vera Cruz.

It is rumoured that the Mexican Gen. Mejia had thrown a large force into Linarez, preparatory to attacking Matamoras, Brazos, and Point Isabel—which places were but poorly defended.

Two Bloody Battles between the Americans and the Mexicans.—On the 12 instant, there was an arrival at New Orleans from Brazos, by which news was received of bloody battles between Santa Anna, with *twenty thousand troops*, and General Taylor, with *five thousand Americans*. The first was in the streets of Saltillo, and the second at the Riconada pass, which is about eight or nine miles from Saltillo, between that place and Monterey. It is reported that the Mexicans were repulsed with a loss of from four to five thousand men, and that the loss of the Americans was about two thousand.

General Taylor has sent all his baggage and provisions to Monterey. The news was furnished to the New Orleans papers by passengers from the Brazos, and was generally believed in that city.

News was received in New York on Monday by Magnetic Telegraph from Washington, confirming the above intelligence although no actual detail had been received. It appears that Gen. Taylor, after having been driven out of Saltillo, made a successful stand at the pass of Riconada, but suffered dreadfully, losing two thousand men, among whom was Col. Morgan. About 5000 Mexicans had cut their way through the pass, and were in possession of the whole of the country of the Rio Grande.

We are indebted to a commercial house for the following extract of a letter received on Saturday.

MATAMORAS, March 1st, 1847.—We have very bad news today from above—it comes from the Quarter Master's office at Camargo—reached there by three expresses sent by Captain Montgomery, "that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Saltillo, before Santa Ana, who had 25,000 men with him, and a fight going on at Saltillo; that Gen. Urrea was in possession of Marin, between Monterey and Camargo, with 8000 cavalry, and had captured 126 waggons and 180 pack mules—the former government waggons—the latter loaded with goods belonging to individuals—I saw the news in full, confirmed by a letter from Phelps, in which he further states that McCullough and his Rangers, some 20 or 30 men, had been captured, that Col Morgan had left Seralvo for Monterey, with about 300 men—having first burned all the provisions he could not take with him, and that there was no doubt at Camargo, but that his command would be captured.

Nothing but excitement here—great apprehensions felt both here and at Camargo, of the capture of the latter place—where there is about 2 1-2 to 3 millions of government property—the Mexicans here all wear pleasant faces today.—*Ib.*

From the N. O. Commercial Times, March 15.

LATEST FROM BRAZOS.

The following letter, dated the 7th instant, which was politely furnished us by a gentleman late last evening, throws more light on the still obscure and uncertain intelligence from the theatre of war:

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 7, 1847.

Gentlemen:—This place, during the past few days, having been the scene of unusual excitement, caused by the disastrous news from Monterey, respecting the perilous position of General Taylor and his division of the army at Saltillo, I will endeavour to give a short summary of the best information obtained from Camargo. It appears positively certain that General Taylor was attacked in his position at Agua Nueva, on the 22d February, by a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 23,000, commanded by Gen. Santa Anna in person, and that, being unable to maintain his position, had returned to Saltillo, covering his wagon train—not, however, without severe conflicts with the enemy, in which he repulsed them with severe loss on their part. The last express from Captain Montgomery, assistant quarter-master at Monterey, to Captain G. H. Crossman, assistant quarter-master at Camargo, left the former place on the 23d, being the last communication received from Monterey. From that period all communication has been cut off by the enemy's forces occupying Marin and other small towns and villages between there and Camargo. The last official news from Camargo represent that Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, left Cerralvo for Monterey on the 24th, after destroying all the stores and public property which he could not carry with him. Rumors have since reached here, that he had fallen in an engagement with the enemy, near Marin, and his command cut to pieces; of this, however, there is no certain intelligence. The steamer Rough and Ready arrived at the mouth of the river, on the [illegible] instant, from Camargo, and the captain of which reports as follows, viz., that they expected an attack on that place every hour, and that when he was wooding at Reynosa, distinctly heard a cannonading from that direction.

P. S. 12 o'clock. Express arrived from Captain Ogden, assistant quarter-master at the mouth of the river. From the last information obtained, the force advancing against these depots consist of about 1800 men with four pieces of artillery—two 6's and two 4's. We have here about 1200 men, with seven pieces of artillery, three of which are being despatched to Captain Ogden, by Major Thomas, for the defence of that depot. Two companies of the North Carolina regiment arrived, and were landed last night.

There is no question but we shall be enabled to beat the enemy back from these two depots, unless he comes stronger in artillery.

P. S.—Dates from Camargo to the 4th received; no attack had been made on that place up to the 4th inst. No communication had been had with General Taylor since the 22d February. It is reported that he succeeded in reaching Monterey with a heavy loss, and the loss of six pieces of artillery. Nothing official, however, is known—all rumor.

From the N. O. Bee of March 15th.

REQUISITION FOR TEN REGIMENTS.—We understand that a requisition has been received by his Excellency, Gov. Johnson, from Gen. Taylor for two regiments of infantry, being the number levied upon this State, out of a requisition for ten regiments upon the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. This additional force is required to be organized with all available speed, and to be despatched to the Rio Grande, to reinforce our army in that quarter. We learn that Governor Johnson will issue a proclamation this day, with a view to carry the order into immediate effect.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MEXICO.—We understand that orders were received yesterday from Washington, ordering all the troops concentrating at Fort McHenry to proceed immediately to the Seat of War. A vessel has already been chartered for the purpose. Capt. Merrick's company of dragoons which arrived here a few days since, from Frederick, are among the number.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The N. Y. Tribune says—"We learn that Major General Gaines received a telegrapic dispatch from the war department yesterday, requiring him to forward whatever soldiers had been enlisted, under the authority of the ten regiment bill, immediately to the Brazos."

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.—*Insurrection at Taos, and a number of the principal Americans killed, &c. &c.*—There has been an extensive insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards having any sympathy with Americans were compelled to make their escape. Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Sheriff; Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Sale, and 20 Americans killed and families despoiled. The chief Alcade was also killed. The insurrection had made formidable headway—the insurrectionists sending expresses all over the country to raise assistance.

The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600, and they were endeavoring to incite the Indians to hostilities, and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe. The Americans at Santa Fe numbered about 500.

The St. Louis Republican says:—"We understand that Mr. Hoffman expresses no doubt of the correctness of the news from Taos, of the insurrection and murder of Gov. Bent, and of other Americans then there.

The National Intelligencer says:

"It would be a difficult matter to find any two men, even among those who support the war, who will agree as to *what it is that we are fighting for.*"

SAUSAGES FOR ENGLAND.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The steamer Gen. Wayne has taken down one ton of Cincinnati Bolognas, which are to be reshipped at New Orleans for London, on an order received by the last steamer."

Great Bridge over the Susquehanna.—The length of the railroad bridge, recently finished, over the Susquehanna river at Harrisburgh, is 3,992 feet. The entire cost is said to be $95,000.

THE RIVER OPEN.—The rain has opened the River to Hudson. The steamers are now running to that city.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce 23d inst.*

Death of President Riche.—News of the death of President Riche, of Hayti, has been received.—He is supposed to have been poisoned.

According to the Comptroller's Report, it costs this city the sum of $158,000 per annum, for *cleaning the streets*, and yet they are in a disgraceful condition more than half the time.—*N. Y. Ex.*

All communication is cut off between Camargo and Monterey, and nothing is learnt except from Mexican sources. Fortifications are rapidly progressing at Matamoras, the Brazos, and Camargo. All is activity—Mexican forces being reported in the vicinity.—The attack on Vera Cruz was positively to have taken place on the 10th.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We have been handed a Report and Estimate of the cost of a Magnetic Telegraph between Fredericton and Saint John, made at the instance of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by J. Robb, M. D., and J. B. Toldervy, M. D.—It is accompanied by observations of J. Wilkinson, Esq. on the same subject, and a Report from the same gentleman containing some valuable information on the working of Magnetic Telegraphs and Railways made from personal observation in the United States. The estimated expence, by the former gentlemen of constructing, and maintaining for one year, an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph between Saint John and Fredericton, is £5032 10s; £2145 only being the estimate for constructing. It is to be hoped that the interest His Excellency has taken in the matter, and the information received, will be made available by our Legislature; and by way of experiment grant a sufficient sum for accomplishing the line.—The cost of construction would no doubt be much decreased after a first line was laid, and parties now totally unacquainted became more used to the materials and labor required.

GREAT RACE.—On Wednesday morning next, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the match race made some months since between Mr. Gilbert's horse *Retriever*, and Mr. McMonagle's horse *Livingston*, will be run on the Sands, near this city. The race is a single three miles, for £500 a-side.

PRODUCE FROM THE INTERIOR.—The wealth of the western part of the State of New York, is accumulating in great quantities at every depot between Albany and Chicago, waiting for the canals and rivers to open, to be poured into the lap of the metropolis of the New World. A letter from Albany says.—At Syracuse, the teams have been turned away from the depot by hundreds, because there was no longer room for the reception of the grain the provisions, the endless varieties of the productions of a western land, that bears of famine and knows only of abundance. The grain trade of Albany since the last fall of snow, has been enormous. It is a positive fact, that in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, such has been the quantity of farmers arriving with the products of their farms, that no stabling could be had for the horses. Every tavern and inn was more than overflowing, and it became necessary to go for miles out of town to find the necessary conveniences for the teams. There will be a tremendous pressure of early business on the canals so soon as opened—probably unexampled—for there never was so much freight demanding instant transportation. It will take a fleet of boats at once, and a well informed man told me that he estimated the tolls of 1847, at three millions, without fail—probably more.

NEW SYSTEM OF PROPELLING VESSELS.—Extract of a letter from Boulogne:—"A considerable degree of interest has been excited here by certain experiments made on an entirely new system for propelling vessels, which, if capable of being carried out upon a large principle, will not only supercede paddle wheels, but also the Archemedean screw. It has long been considered a matter of impossibility that the principle of the paddle wheel could be rendered of any useful effect when totally submerged. The present invention has demonstrated to a certainty that such a disadvantage can be overcome. The experiments were effected by hand labour, the motive force fitted into the stern of a pilot boat. The principle is based upon the well-known properties of the parabola as respects light, and the same properties are proved to be true as respects hydrostatics. The blades are sections of a parabola, and are so constructed as to impinge on the concave surface, whereby the water is grasped and compressed to the centre of the axis, and thrown of in a direct line with the plane of the vessel's progress, thereby rendering the propulsion superior in efficiency to the common paddle wheel, being uniform and continuous, without drawback in respect to back water. Another advantage exists in the area of surface, as compared with the screw, as less than one half of the parabolic areas will work more efficiently with the same power."—*Morning Herald.*

THE ARMY.—Her Majesty's Government have determined to reduce the force serving in North America to the extent of two regiments, and the 52nd Light Infantry and the 81st foot will accordingly come home next spring.—*United Service Gaz.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—We confidently repeat the assertion which we lately made in our *Gazette*, relative to the return to this country of Viscount Hardinge, the present Governor-General of India. His lordship will arrive in England the beginning of next year.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Sultan has ordered the abolition of Constantinople slave markets.

In 1846, among 4,568 prisoners confied in prison at Edinburgh, 2,400 were confirmed drunkards.

A soldier being tried for habitual drunkenness, and asked whether he had anything to plead in excuse, replied, "Nothing please your honour, but habitual thirst!"

Almost every small farmer in this country who can muster £20., or even £10., is about emigrating to America in the ensuing spring.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile has framed a petition to the Queen for a national fast. It is now lying for signature at various places in the town.—*Liverpool Times.*

The number of letters which passed through the General Post-office, London, on Sunday last, (St. Valentine's Day, was 4[illegible]0,000, and of newspapers 145,000.

Commander William Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, has been appointed to command the *Daring*, 12 gun sloop, on the West India station.

The Queen has ordered twenty pairs of knitted stockings for the royal infants of two peasant girls in the county of Clare, who are celebrated for their taste and skill in knitting.

At the Middlesex Court of Requests, on Friday an obstinate fellow, who was sued for 4d. was ordered to pay that sum and 5s. 6d. costs in addition.

The average height of the men in a regiment of sikhs, 1,000 strong, raised at Ferozepore, in August last, was six feet three inches, many of the men exceeding six feet six.

At a recent meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. R. Monro, stated that the society had distributed, since its formation, forty years ago, 18,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

"Get away! get away!" said an embarrassed matron to a houseless Pat, who was begging a night's lodging, "this is no place for you. Go away, for shame, this is the lying in hospital. "Och Indeed, then," replied the outcast. "it's the very place for me, for I have been lying out these three nights."

THE PASHA'S CANDELABRUM.—Prince Albert visited yesterday, (Friday,) Messrs. Osler's warehouse, for the purpose of inspecting the magnificent candelabrum ordered by Ibrahim Pasha.—This extraordinary piece of glasswork consists of of 500 pieces, is 17 feet in height, and weighs a ton. From a base richly decorated springs a shaft composed of triangular prisms. Upon this shaft, at twelve feet six inches from the ground, is placed a large dish from which spring the branches, twenty four in number, each provided with a bell shade, and decorated with a solid star. The dish is likewise decorated with six pendants two feet long. The