Provincial Legislature.

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£30 for the road from the Great Road, in Coverdale, up Little River, to Parkin's; 15 from Gideon Bray's to Coverdale River; 25 from King's County Line, by Geo Jonah's, to Hiram Stevens, thence to Follett's River; 20 from David Wallace's up Turtle Creek, to the Great Road; 20 from the Great road up Turtle creek to Henry Millons; 15 from M'Latchy's Bridge to Stony creek; 30 from Henry Steves' to Irvings, thence to Caledonia Mountain; 10 from Abraham Steves' to Benjamin Jonahs; 10 from Henry Steves' to Round Hill, thence to Duffy's; 25 from Hayward's to Wm. Warnock's; 25 from Haywards to the Great road in Hopewell; 15 from James Rodger's, through the Hailey Settlement; 40 for the Road and Bridge to the Memel settlement; 10 from L. Regan's to Wilber's, thence to the Caledonia Road; 45 from the Great Road in Hopewell, through the Caledonia settlement; 5 from Reuben Stiles' to Gideon Hunt's, 50 from Crooked Creek to D. Gallaghers; 10 for the road up Beaver Brook to Edgett's; 10 for the road over Germain Town Marsh; 10 from Wm. Tingley's to the Lake Road; 10 from T. Edgett's to Fullertons; 5 from George Dany's to Robinson's; 15 from Forsyths to Gallaghers; 10 from Fillamores to D. Cooks; 25 from New Ireland to Salmon River; 15 for the road up Pine Brook to Bennetts Lake; 10 from Stony Creek to Thomas Rodgers, thence to Lannans; 10 from Coverdale Road to the Niagara settlement; 10 from George Colpitts' Mill to Bannisters; 10 from the Great road to Coverdale River, by Nixons; 15 from the Great road, near Dawsons, to Turtle Creek, thence to the Irving Road; 10 from the Great Road to Peter Jonahs; 25 from Irvings Road to the West Branch of the Turtle creek, thence to Little River; 10 from the Priesly Mill to Robert Steves'; 10 from the Memel Road to James Pecks; 10 from Wm Parkins' to the Westmorland line; 15 from Parkins Road to Robert Colpitts, Junior, thence to E. Mullins; 15 from W. Parkins to Caines, thence to Golden Mountain; 20 from R. Colpitts, up Pollett River, to M'Nortons, thence to Mechanics' settlement; 25 from Pollett River to Isaac Horsemans, through Smith settlement, thence to Little River; 10 from Barneys Mill to Golden Mountain; 10 from Point Wolfe Road to Herring Cove; 5 from H. Coils to M Laughlans, in Harvey; 5 from New Ireland Road to Hansons; 10 from New Ireland Road, by Rayburns, to M Kinleys for Daileys; 5 from Hauxs to Wm. Dohertys, in Hopewell; 10 from Creek Road to Jamisons, in Hopewell; 10 from Goshen settlement to Kings' County Line; 10 from Robt. Colpitts, on Pollett River, to Ketchums.

CHARLOTTE EYE ROADS.

£60 to build a Bridge over the M'Nabb Brook, and make the road from the south line of the M Gee Manor to the old saint Andrews road, near Hanson's saint George; 10 from the Upper Mills to the Red Rock, saint George; 30 from the Upper Mills to the Flume, st. George; 10 from the Upper Mills to Thorn's Farm, Saint George; 10 from Thomas Ferguson's to the Scotch Settlement, by the King's Watering Place, st. George; 7 10s from the Pound to the Lime Kilns, st. George; 7 10 from the Mascareene Road, near the Kirk, to the Landing on the Magaguadavic River, between M'Kenzie's and Rox's Farms, saint George; 10 from Kent's Mill to the Upper Falls Road, saint George; 15 from Milliken's Bridge, by Irish Town to the Parish Line, Saint George; 10 from M'Callum's Corner to M'Nabb's Hill, saint George; 30 for building the Bridge over Clinch's Brook, saint George; 17 10 to Messieurs H. Flaherty and Daniel Gillmour to enable them to pay Mr. Monroe the balance due him for repairs on the Portage Landing, saint George; 5 from Pomeroy's Bridge towards Smart's in the Parish of saint George; 5 from Pomeroy's Bridge towards Patterson's saint George; 5 from the Magaguadavic to the S. Hill, saint George; 5 for making repairs on the Red Store Landing, saint George; 20 from Messenett's Mill to the saint John Road, saint George; 15 for repairing the road through Maces' Bay, Pennfield; 10 from Shaw's Farm, to the saint John Road, Pennfield; 30 from Dowd's Cove to New River Bridge, Pennfield; 7 10 from Crow Harbour to Popologan, Pennfield; 5 from Arnold's to the head of Black Harbour, Pennfield; 5 from Black Harbour, to Crickett's Farm, Pennfield; 7 10 improve the road and landing near Justison's, on the River L'Etang, Pennfield; 5 from Goodwin's to O'Reirdon's Farm, Pennfield; 10 for the road leading to the Rolling Dam to Henry Simpson's Junior, in the Parish of st. Andrews; 5 for the road leading from the Fredericton road to John Cumming's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 10 for the road leading from Chamcook Lake to the Frye Road, in the Parish of St. Andrews; 5 for the road leading to Chamcook Lake by Clark's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 40 for the Frye road, to be expended at the discretion of the Commissioners, in the Parish of st. Andrews; 5 for the road leading from the Pottery to Parkinson's Barn, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 25 in aid of individual subscription, to rebuild the Bridge at the head of the Waweig, near the Widow Cunnick's; 7 10 for the road leading from Chamcook Lake Road to Marshall's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 12 10 for the road from the Frye Road by Bartlett's to Stephen Lawrence's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 10 for the road leading to the Minister Bar, and the road on Minister Island; one half the sum to be expended on each road, in the Parish of Saint Andrews; 10 for repairing and gravelling the road round Indian Point, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 5 for the road leading to Joe's Point, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 7 10 for repairing and gravelling the road across the Commons, by Maxwell's, in the Parish of saint Andrews; 8 4 for repairing the road and Bridges on the Walton Road, leading to Chamcook; 20 for the road from the Pond Hole to Joseph Gardner's, in the Parish of West Isles; 20 for the Road from the Randal Farm to Red Beach, in the Parish of West Isles; 100 for opening and improving the Road to Dark Harbour, in the Parish of Grand Manan; 40 for the roads in the Parish of Campo Bello; 12 10 for the road leading from William Creaty's to the Glenelg Road, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 75 for the Glenelg Road, between McGuire's and James Linton's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; £4 18s. of which to be paid to John M'Cardy for over expenditure in 1846; 15 for the road from Allanshaw's Mills to Peter Morrison's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 17 10 for the road leading from Allanshaw's Mills to Robert Cockburn's, in the Parish of Saint Patrick; 15 for the road from Whittier's Ridge to Wm. Wilson's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 7 10 for the road from Wm. Wilson's to John Smart's in the Parish saint Patrick; 50 from Matthew Stevenson's to beyond Woodin's, on the Glenelg Road, and to straighten the same near James Simpson's, in the Parish of st Patrick; 27 10 to Archibald M Callum, and others, in part for building the Still Water Bridge in the parish of saint Patrick; 12 10 for the road leading from John Linton's to Andrew Quade's, in the parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the road leading from Angus M'Keskill's to the Presbyterian church on Whittiers Ridge, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 10 for the road leading to Blakely's by Kill Cat Lake, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 10 for the road leading from the saint John Road to the saint George Line, near M Dougal's, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the Dog Road and Bridge, in the Parish of saint Patrick; 15 for the road from William Thomas' to Catherts, in the Parish of st. Patrick; 15 for the road from Oak Bay, past John Cotterell's, to Devoy's corner, in saint David; 15 from Devoy's corner, in saint David, to Simond's in saint James; 8 from the Woodstock road to Whitmore's corner, in saint David; 10 from the Fredericton road to M'Cann's, in st. David; 10 for the road to Dickey's Saw Mill, in saint David; 10 for the road from Wm. Hitching's past Love's to the saint Stephen Road, in saint David, 5 10 from John Wilson's to the Main Road, in saint David; 10 from Benson's corner to the Ledge, in st. David; 10 from Tower's corner to Patrick Devlen's; 5 18 11 for the Bridge near Michael Young's, in st. David, to pay for repairs in 1846; 10 for the improvement of the road on Thompson's Hill in saint David; 7 17 1 for the road between Pollard's and the foot of Tower Hill, in saint David; 5 for the road towards Robert Moss', and to repair the bridge on the same; 12 10 from James Simmon's to the Baxter road, saint Stephen; 12 10 from Baxter road to Parish line, st. Stephen; 20 for erecting a Bridge across Mohannes Stream, on Baxter Road; 7 10 from James Simmon's to Jackson Hill; 75 for improving Potter's Hill, saint James; 7 10 from Joel Hill's to Upper Mills, st. Stephen; 12 10 for repairing Mohannes Bridge, leading to Upper Mills; 5 for the bridge at the foot of Hill's Meadow to Chandler's road, saint Stephen; 10 for the road near Daniel Ryan's, in Mohannes settlement, thro' to Cheat's land, to the Chandler Road, st. Stephen; 7 10 for the road through the Bailey settlement, to Wallace's Clearing, st. James; 15 from the Main Road to Colin Campbell's, and from thence to Albee's Mill, saint James; 30 from William P. Libbey's to the Basswood Ridge; 5 from Joseph Tourtelott's to Basswood Ridge road; 5 from Basswood Ridge road to Daniel Spillan's, saint Stephen; 10 from the Kirk to Gleason's, saint James; 7 10 from John Pomeroy's to little Ridge, saint James; 10 for improving the Hill between James Maxwell's and the English Church, in st. James; 7 10 from Matthewson's corner to Blakeney's; 10 from Hitching's Mill to Little River, st. James; 5 from Burtt Land Road to the Bowery settlement, st James; 5 from Peak's to the Baillie settlement; 6 to improve Peak's Hill; 7 10 from Woodstock Road to Thomas Cain's, saint James; 5 for raising the Bridge over Mohannes leading to the Scotch Kirk, saint James; 10 from John Arbuckle's to the Woodstock Road; 10 from Porter's Mill to Oak Point, saint Stephen; 7 10 from the Baillie settlement to the Lynnfield settlement, saint James; 7 10 for the road from the Baillie settlement to J Robinson's corner to the Lynnfield settlement st James; 5 for the road from Baillie settlement to Anderson's settlement, saint James; 7 10 for the Road from the Thompson settlement to Lynnfield settlement.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

We have long since made up our minds not to attach the slightest importance to any proposions made by Irish landowners in the House of Commons or elsewhere. We have had some experience of these gentlemen, but we have never known an instance, under any circumstances, whether of comparative prosperity, or overwhelming privation, in which they did not attribute the "unhappy condition of the peasantry" to the misgovernment of England, and conclude their invectives with a demand for money, not as a gift—they scorn that—but as a Loan. They first abuse us, and then beg. A Mr. Osborne tells us that there are 2,500,000 paupers in Ireland, and that these, if maintained by workhouse fare, at the rate of 1s 9d. each per week, would be a tax on the country of £11,000,000 per annum very nearly the whole amount of the rental of Ireland. This is a year of famine to be sure a failure of the potatoes—a failure which could not have happened had the Irish landlords done their duty, in enforcing the cultivation of a more safe and enduring food; but we beg to ask Mr. Osborne, in what year of grace Ireland had a lesser number of paupers, or less than a third or a fourth of its whole population in a better state than pauperism? As Ireland has been socially governed by its landlords and farmers she has never had diminished ratio of these poor people; and as she is managed at present, or shall continue to be so managed it is impossible that her population can be improved.

The real situation of Ireland as regards the land is a singular one. Lord Mounicashel, having made it his study, values the rental of Ireland at £13,000,000, and the incumbrances, or claims of mortgagees, upon it, at £10,000,000. There is no country in Europe, with the exception of Poland, which exhibits such a melancholy state of embarrassment. The pressure of this debt must sooner or later swamp the whole property. Land in England is considered a good investment when it yields three per cent. But in Ireland the mortgagee receives at least four-and-a-half, or five, if not five and-a-half per cent. In England the landowner or mortgagee has to pay seveupence in the pound as a property or income tax. In Ireland neither pays one farthing. If this £10,000,000 were taxed sevenpence in the pound it would yield very near £300,000, a sum which at the present moment might be applied, most beneficially, to the relief of the prevailing distress. But these mortgagees ought to be taxed more heavily than those of England, inasmuch as they receive a higher rate of interest. If to this we add the tax upon unincumbered estates, and to this the assessed taxes with which we in England are favoured, we see no difficulty in raising in Ireland an additional revenue of £2,500,000. And why should this not be raised? We know no reason on earth but the want of courage on the part of the British ministry, and the paucity of honest and fair dealing on the part of the Irish landlords. Scotland, a poor country, pays these taxes. Wales, a still poorer country, pays them. Ireland a rich country, whose absentee landlords swarm in France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and at all the watering places in England, pays nothing.

This, we say, as we have said a hundred times before, is a monstrous injustice to the people of England!

But come we now to the question relative to Irish estates under this pressure of debt. Can it ever be paid? This we consider to be impracticable. Unless England is disposed, like a foolish father, to pay off the debts of a profligate son and set him up once more free and unincumbered, the debt cannot be paid. Is England disposed to do this? Certainly not. The bare proposition in parliament would lead to a revolution. And we say, candidly, that we would rather go through the fire of a revolution than consent to be eternally pestered, and plagued, and fleeced, and taxed, for the benefit of a heartless and avaricious aristocracy in Ireland. They are not entitled to any more favours. They have plundered us long enough to keep the lawyers quiet, and the bailiffs out of their houses; and any further concessions or supplies we shall consider in no other light than as a dead robbery of the working and middle classes of this country.

Now, in order that the reader may clearly understand our argument, we shall put the famine out of view. We shall assume that the potatoes, supposing them to be planted next month, or in April, are not again blighted—a supposition not much to be relied on—but assuming the pig's food to be once more productive, would it not be highly expedient, at this crisis, to enforce an equitable adjustment as regards the incumbrances on the land? An act of parliament we are told can do anything.—Modern policy commends the injustice of vicumising an individual for what is called the public good. These words, the "public good," are used as veils to national crimes. They reduce murder to man slaughter—felony to a misdemeanour—and suicide to insanity. Thus the law progresses and lies.—The humble cottage in which we were born, where, to use a Scriptural expression, "all our fathers dwelt," whose walls, and little windows, and queer corners, and odd hiding places—where, in the name, and under the sanction of the rightful sovereign, we conscientiously cheated the Hanoverians of their tax upon brandy and hollands—all these were sacred to us. We loved the place, its trees, its green banks, its flowers, its calm seclusion. But here came the railway men. Peel with a wheelbarrow, Hudson with a silver spade, and a set of apparently foreign and amphibious wretches, armed with curious instruments, theodolites, chains, mallets, flags and staffs, and they seize upon our beloved cottage. The usurpers tell us that they will pay us the legal value of it. Assessing! what do they know or care for the real value? Do they pay us for our feelings, our affections, our early loves and attachments? Not they. The church in our opinion, is worth a hundred pounds the square foot. Every apple tree in the little orchard is, according to our value, worth a thousand pounds. That rose tree over the porch, that blossoms at Christmas as well as at midsummer, is beyond all price. These things are of no value in such eyes. We are turned out, write our last ode to the waning moon, and die heart-broken.

Such, however, is the landed policy of what is called an enlightened age. As we cannot help it, we must float with the stream. We are now coerced into that thing called liberality, and, therefore, we are justified in proposing that it should be applied to the 10 13th of the landlords of Ireland, taking the ratio of insolvents from the estimate of Lord Mountcashel.

We have shown that ten thirteenths of the lands of Ireland are crushed by mortages to an extent far beyond their value as investments. This is a great fact and an alarming one, which no revival of fertility in potatoes can possibly cure. This being the case, would it not be politic, on the part of the legislature at this conjuncture of awful peril, taking it to be as described by the landlords of Ireland themselves, in their speeches in the House of Commons, to pass a law by the wholesome provision of which all incumbrances on land should be reduced from their present charge to three per cent.—It is a bold measure we admit; but by bold measures alone can the Irish proprietor and aristocracy be saved, provided they deserve to be saved, our doubts about which we reserve. Pay off the mortages we say at three per cent., but compel the landowners to sell and pay. A landowner owes £1 000, for which he pays £50, on the legal interest in Ireland, £60 a year. Release him on paying £30 for his £1,000, but make him pay off the debt, even though he should be obliged to sell two thirds or three fourths of his estate. We contend that this would be the best policy for all the indebted parties concerned. If they kick at it—if they do not see its wisdom—that is their misfortune. We contend that this is the best measure of emancipation that can be offered them, for, unless some measures of adjustment can be agreed to, their estate must entirely pass away to other hands and leave them penniless.

We know what will be said by interested parties in opposing this proposition. They will tell us that we are taking the advantage of the judgments of God to despoil them of their estates. We deny this. We impugn their totems. We assert that they have no fee estates—that they have sold their birthrights—that they have nothing to lose, unless the parliament of Great Britain interferes for their protection. We assert that, without some such adjustment they are, as one third of the people of Ireland are, paupers and beggars. There is no use in mincing words—these are truths.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 9, 1847.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CITY.—The last Royal Gazette contains the appointment of John R. Partelow, Esquire, as Mayor of Saint John for the ensuing year,—James White, Esquire, to be High Sheriff, and William Harard, M. D., to be Coroner.—Isaac Woodward, Esq., to be acting Emigrant Agent, in place of Mr. Perley, who is absent from the Province.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. RICHARD AVERY, ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE PARISH.

The Rev. R. Avery, of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, having completed the term of his engagement to officiate in the Parish of Saint John, during six months of the Rector's absence; and being about to return to his own Parish in Nova Scotia, a Deputation of the Parishioners waited on the Reverend gentleman on Tuesday last, and presented him with the following

ADDRESS:-

TO THE REVEREND R. AVERY—

Dear and Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned, Parishioners, and others of the Parish of St. John, deeply regret to learn that the term of your engagement made with the Rector of this Parish, has ceased.

We would, therefore, herein convey to you, our thanks for, and approval of, the zeal you have at all times displayed in promoting the welfare of this important Parish in your varied and arduous Ministerial labours—in the Pulpit—in Visitations—in sympathising with the "sons and daughters of affliction"—in unwearied attentions among the sick and the dying—and in your entire devotedness to the cause of the Church and its Holy offices;—these have created for you in our hearts the greatest love and respect.

In now taking leave of you, we beg to express a hope that nothing may have occurred in the Parish, during the *short* six months you have been in it officiating, that will in the remotest degree influence your mind to recur back, with any other feelings, but those of pleasure and satisfaction, to the days spent among us.

In the present state of the Parish, we regret very much, that you cannot remain with us and do duty: at least until the return of the Rector—but we believe, that, at present, it could not be effected without much inconvenience to yourself.

You have Reverend and respected Sir, our best wishes and prayers for the present and future health and prosperity of yourself and your family; and wherever your future lot may be cast, may the blessing of Almighty God be upon you and yours.

We beg to subscribe ourselves with great respect and esteem, your friends in truth and sincerity.

[Signed]

L. Donaldson, Mayor; James White, High Sheriff; Noah Disbrow, J. P., Charles Ward, J. P., John Kerr, J. P., R. Porter, J. P., R. W. Crookshank, J. P., Moses Vernon, J. P., Wm. Scovil, J. P., Benjamin L. Peters, J. P., Charles Simonds, J. P., Henry Gilbert, J. P., and one hundred and ten other Parishioners.

To which the Reverend gentleman, was pleased to make the following REPLY:

My much Esteemed Friends;

When honored with the nomination of my own Diocesan to the vacancy that was to occur for six months, in this Parish, I felt, at first, a hesitancy in accepting so important a trust; but, it being seconded in a friendly and kind manner by the Rector himself, I resolved to accede to His Lordship's wishes and to perform, with God's blessing, by an independent course, the several duties of my Sacred office.

It is to me the highest gratification now to know that my earnest endeavour to do the work of an Evangelist, has met with your direct approval; and I do assure you that I feel to the fullest extent the honour conferred by your expressed feelings of love and respect towards me.

I beg emphatically to declare my thankfulness for the many unequivocal proofs of warm hearted ness and frank good-will that have been shown me, during the whole term of my residence, by every Lay Member of the Parish—the frequent recollection of which will always afford me an increase of pleasure and delight.

I leave you, under present circumstances, with the deepest regret, for I am truly sensible of the happiness that I have experienced from an acquaintance with those who "love the habitation of the Lord's House, and the place where His honour dwelleth."

I respectfully offer you the warmest assurance of a grateful heart, for your prayers and affectionate feeling for myself and my family; and in the words of an inspired Apostle. "I commend you to God and to the word of his grace which is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified."

With feelings of the profoundest respect and affection,

I have the honor to be
My much esteemed Friends,
Your obliged and most Humble Servant,
RICHARD AVERY.

St. John, April 6th 1847.

After replying to the Address, the Reverend gentleman spoke at some length to the Deputation; and appeared much affected that his humble abilities in discharging the trust reposed in him by his respected Diocesan, in this Parish, should have gained for him so many tokens of kind heartedness and christian sympathy; and, in concluding his remarks, the language he made use of, was eloquently and fervently expressed for the prosperity and extension of the Church in this large and important Parish.

The Rev. Mr. AVERY left town on Thursday morning, by the Eastern Stage, for his Rectory in Wallace, N. S. Previous to his departure, we learn that he was waited upon, on behalf of a number of friends, and presented with a cheque for £75, as a small tribute of esteem and respect.

Monday last, being Easter Monday, the annual election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the Parish of St. John took place at Trinity Church, according to law; when the following Gentlemen, having a plurality of votes, were declared duly elected, viz:—

CHURCH WARDENS.—Wm. Wright and F. A Wiggins, Esquires.

VESTRYMEN.—Messrs. Joseph Fairweather, S. R. Foster, Edw. Sears, L. H. DeVeber, Edward Allison, Daniel Scovil, R. F. Hazen, John Sears, J. M. Robinson, L. B. Botsford, Charles Adams, and David Waterbury.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this charitable society was held at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening last, when the following persons were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—William Wright, Esq., *President*; John H. Gray, Esq., *Vice President*; L. L. Bedell, Esq., *Treasurer*; and Lewis W. Durant, *Secretary*.

CITY ELECTIONS.—The Election of Charter officers took place on Tuesday last, but there was little opposition on this side of the harbour, and consequently not much interest was manifested on the occasion.—For Queen's Ward, Mr. W. H. A. Keans opposed W. O. Smith Esquire, the latter however was returned by a large majority. Mr. Robert Shives was also elected Assistant for this Ward, having a large number of votes over the other candidates, of whom there was three.

In Sidney Ward, Mr. Assistant Coxetter was opposed by Mr. E. Cameron, but was elected by a majority of 12. Mr. Cameron has demanded a scrutiny of the votes given to Mr. Coxetter.

In Guy's Ward, Carleton, Aldetman Coram was opposed by Mr. Josiah Wetmore, but was returned by a majority of 11. Mr. W. has demanded a scrutiny. Mr. C. W. Ketchum also opposed Mr. Assistant Joseph O. Dunham, in this Ward, and was elected by a majority of 3. Mr. Dunham has demanded a scrutiny, and also protested against the qualifications of Mr. K.—These are the only Wards in which there was opposition.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on Tuesday evening, Thomas Merritt, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year. In nominating Mr. Merritt, Alderman Porter paid a high compliment to the efficiency of this Officer. Mr. James Stockford was re-appointed by His Worship the Mayor, High Constable.

MASONIC BALL.—The Charity Ball given last evening by Albion Lodge to the Brethren and their Guests, at the Saint John Hotel, was by far the most brilliant affair of the season. The company was very large, amounting to over 400 persons, and so many bright eyes, joyous faces, and well dressed ladies, perhaps on no former occasion graced the long room of the Hotel. The managing committee are entitled to much credit for their successful exertions in carrying out their arrangements; every thing having been done by them and the proprietors of the Hotel, which could contribute in the slightest to the pleasures of the company.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt this morning of a Report of 115 pages, relating to the project of constructing a Railway and a line of Electro-Magnetic Telegraph through the Province of New Brunswick from Halifax to Quebec.—We have not had time as yet to examine the work, which is from the press of John Simpson, Esq., Queen's Printer, and published by order of the House of Assembly.

THE GREAT HORSE RACE, for £500 a side, between Mr. G. G. Gilbert's horse *Retriever*, and Mr. M'Monagle's horse *Livingstone*, came off on the Sands yesterday forenoon, according to appointment.—The day was very unpropitious, a heavy snow storm prevailing at the time; but notwithstanding, an immense concourse of persons lined the Sands and all the commanding situations on both sides. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, both horses came up to the starting post, and when the word was given, away they went in excellent style, *Retriever* taking the lead and keeping it for some distance, closely followed by *Livingstone*; but on turning the second mile post, the latter horse took the lead and kept it, winning the race by three or four lengths, apparently with much ease. The whole distance (three miles) was ran by *Livingstone* in 6 minutes and 44 seconds.

Mr. R. Bunting rode Livingstone, and a young man from Long Island, New York, rode Retriever. Both riders have gained great credit for their skill and judgment.—Retriever has been a little lame for some days past, to which circumstance, his owner attributes the loss of the race. They are both beautiful specimens of blood horses, but Livingstone is the taller and more powerful of the two, and in a race of this distance, must have the advantage.

Private bets to a large amount were made, but the backers of Retriever, who have heretofore been generally successful on our course, must this time bear their losses with philosophic calmness, if not with stoical indifference. "Grin and bear it," is a recommendation which is sometimes necessary for the simplest aswell as the wisest of mankind.—*New Brunswicker.*

☞ A purse of £75 was made up on the following day by the winners on Livingston and presented to the rider of that horse.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following Persons to be Supervisors of the several Great Roads undermentioned, for the ensuing year:

Robert S. Matthew, Saint John to Hayward's Mills, Bellisle to Saint John, Saint John to Quaco.

Bliss Botsford, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, Shediac to Petitcodiac.

George Anderson, Saint John to Saint Andrews.

Alexander Goodfellow, Fredericton to Woodstock, Fredericton to Newcastle.

Gilbert Williams, Nerepis to Gagetown.

David Crocker, Richibucto to Chatham, Newcastle to Bathurst, Barhurst to Campbelton.

William Chandler, Dorchester to Shediac, Shediac to Richibucto.

Henry T. Partelow, Fredericton to Yorkshire Tavern, Nerepis Road.

James Ketchum, Woodstock to Grand Falls, and thence to the American Boundary, Woodstock to Houlton, From Pickard's Store to the American Boundary, on the Restook.

Leonard R. Cooper, Grand Falls to Canada Line.

L. B. Ramsford, Fredericton to Magaguadavic River, Eel River to Little Digdeguash.

Josephus Moore, Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash.

Wm. H. Mowat, Waweig to Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews to Magaguadavic, on Fredericton Road, including the Bridges.

Nathaniel Hubbard, Fredericton to Finger Board.

James Fairweather, Hampton to Bellisle.

James Davidson, Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche.

Isaac Gross, Salisbury to Dawson Steeves, in Hillsborough.

John M'Almon, From Dawson Steeves to Harvey.

George Oulton, From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1847

Amos Arnold to be Commissioner to expend the sum of £195 granted at the last Session in aid of individual subscription towards erecting a Bridge over the Nashwaak River.

By His Excellency's Command
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 11th March, 1847.

The following Persons are appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Edward W. Miller, Esq., for the County of York.

John F. W. Winslow, Esq., for the County of Carleton.

John Hazen, Esq., for the County of Sunbury.

Nathaniel H. Deveber, Esq., for the County of Queen's.

LeBaron Drury, Esq., for the County of King's.

Thomas Jones, Esq., for the County of Charlotte.

William P. Sayre, Esq., for the County of Westmorland.

John M. Johnson, Esq., for the County of Northumberland.

William A. Black, Esq., for the County of Kent.

Henry W. Baldwin, Esq., for the County of Gloucester.

John Lambert Barberie, Esq., for the County of Restigouche.

Thomas Gilbert, Esquire, for the County of Albert.

The above mentioned Sheriffs are hereby required to transmit without delay, their Bonds, as required by Law, for approval.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Delta, March 22.

On the 9th March, Dr Turner, U. S. A., after many dangers and hair breadth escapes, arrived in safety at Metamoras. Previous to his arrival the communications between Monterey and our lines on the Rio Grande, had been closed for several days. Dr. Turner communicated to one of our correspondents a hurried account of the severe battle of Buena Vista, fought between Gen. Santa Anna's forces—about 17,000 strong—and Gen. Taylor's little army, between 4000 and 5000 mostly volunteers. The battle began on the glorious anniversary of the birth of Washington, a fit day for the display of American patriotism and valor. The scene of this bloody fight was Buena Vista, the point upon which Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva, and is about seven miles from Saltillo.

The Mexicans advanced upon him with great boldness, bravely led on by their best officers, but were met by our gallant volunteers with the cool firmness of veteran soldiers. A fierce and long battle ensued, the Mexicans charging with their bayonets to the very muzzle of our artillery, and receiving the deadly and destructive fire of our guns, with unflinching courage. Our men gave not an inch, but maintained their position on the bloody field the whole day of the 22d, and on the next day until the evening, when the Mexicans retired to Angua Nueva, leaving their killed unburied, and all their wounded, on the field where they fell.—The killed and wounded, on the Mexican side are estimated at 4 000.

Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners admit that their loss was at least 2,000.—The American loss was about 700 killed and wounded. This victory has been achieved at great sacrifice on our part. The ardor of our volunteer officers led them into the hottest of the fight and consequently the number of field officers killed and wounded is lamentably great. Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor, it is supposed, have been intercepted by the enemy between Monterey and Camargo.

The San Luis Potosi journal, *El Soldado de la Patria*, publishes a brief letter from Catorce, dated the 25th ult., in which it is said that an action was fought at Ecamaca on the 24th, in which Gen. Minon won a victory over the Americans, taking six pieces of artillery, killing three hundred, and making some prisoners.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early in the morning till about 3 P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army, and retired to Angua Nueva, to await a reinforcement.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's Corps de Reserve, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him, a few days after the battle.

The N. O. Picayune, in noticing the battle of the 23d, says:

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords, and did great execution. The number killed and wounded on both sides was very great. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city (Saltillo) from both battle fields.

After the 23th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops, famishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, retired.—As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army, has been captured by Gen. Urrea.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings accounts of the landing of Gen. Scott, and an American force of 12 100 troops under his command, for the purpose of laying siege to that place. The landing was effected on the 10th of March, within three miles of Vera Cruz, without much opposition from the Mexicans. The New Orleans Picayune has been furnished with the following intelligence:—

On the 11th and 12th, the American forces were employed in throwing up breastworks and digging entrenchments. Occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy, who were throwing showers of bomb shells and round shot from the castle and city, but without much effect.

On the 12th, a strong north gale set in, which cut off all further communication with the shore. We left during the norther, and as we were unable to make progress to the north, believe that it was impossible for our bombs and shells to have been landed until the 13th, so that the bombardment of the castle and Vera Cruz did not probably commence until the 20th.

There were some feats of bravery displayed on the 11th, in which Col. Dickerson, of the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina, was wounded in the breast by a musket ball from the enemy, and Capt. Albertis, of the 2d Infantry, had his head shot off by a 32-lb. ball. This same ball broke a drummer's arm and took off a private's leg!

But on the same day, the American army had gained complete possession of all the fortifications of the enemy, which were raised by them to stop our troops from approaching the city. All the water-pipes leading to the city were cut off, and all the communications effectually stopped. A French bark ran the blockade and moored under the walls of the castle on the 13th.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded.—Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed.

It is said that Gen. —— has been cut off from the city with about two thousand men. He was down opposite the fleet at Anton Lizardo, probably thinking that our troops would land there. It is said that there are only about 4,500 troops in Vera Cruz and the Castle.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ,
March 12, morning.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make a good show he will not open upon the town at all. When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not as yet arrived, yet their services are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out of the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this property might probably been captured had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like 1000 Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown by the main road from Mexico, with a large drove of cattle for the beleagured city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn, however, that Gen. Twiggs, who commands on the northern side of the city, succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now blowing, which it is hoped will bring in the 2nd Dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of ammunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labled "short range," "long range," &c. &c., in good vernacular. The Mexicans arranged to get off safely the largest portion of their ammunition, and it is now carefully stowed away inside the city walls.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over the heavy sand hills, without water, under a broiling sun during the day, and sleeping on (without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which fall at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries of the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. With such troops anything can be effected.

We copy the following paragraph from an English paper of 14th January last. The illustrious lady whose mortal remains have at this late date so singularly been discovered, after having been twice inhumed and a third time gathered together ages ago, (while the sacred edifice in which they last reposed has long since been levelled with the ground,) was the celebrated Empress Maud, or Matilda, whose contests with Stephen of Blois for the English Crown, form so prominent a portion of early English history.

An Antiquarian Prize.—In levelling some ground last week at Bec. Hellouin (Siene-Inferieure), there was found a leaden box containg some bones, and bearing the following inscription engraved on the lead;

Ossa illustrissima D. D. Mathildis
Imperatricis infra majore altare reperta
2 mart; 1684 in eodem loca collocata
Eode mense et anno.

Matilda was daughter of Henry I. King of England and Duke of Normandy. She was the widow of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, and mother of Henry II. King of England and Duke of Normandy. She died at Rouen, in 1167, and was buried in the church of the priory of Notre Dame, where her tomb bore the following epitaph;

Orta magna, viro major, sed maxima Parto,
Hic jacet Henrici filia sponsa Parens.

According to the Chronicles of the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin her remains were removed to that abbey and buried near the altar.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT HALIFAX.—The Transport ship Herefordshire, Captain Richardson, arrived on the 2nd inst., in 16 days from Barbadoes, having on board the Service Battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 11 arrived at Barbadoes on the 20th of February, with the 38th Regt., from Gibraltar.

LEPERS OF RHODES.—Mr. Daniell, an English gentleman, relates, that in a voyage from the main land to Rhodes, a little barque containing lepers, were cast on shore—which gave him an opportunity of examining the character of that extraordinary disease, leprosy. There were seven persons in every stage of it. Three were far gone, a man and two women.—The men were blind and speechless, and all three had lost the use of their extremities, which appeared to have been eaten away. Two others had not then lost the use of their hands, but their toes were gone, which almost prevented them from walking. A fine young man, and a well grown and a rather handsome girl, at a distance appeared unharmed, yet on a nearer approach the bandages on the foot of the female and over one eye of the youth, demonstrated the fact that the plague spot was upon them. There appears to be no disease analogous to this ancient malady—for which their seems no remedy within the resources of medicine.

Unfermented Bread.—It is a question often asked why bread baked in Edinburgh should be so much better than the London bread, and the produce of the French ovens so much better than either?—Others we have heard remark, that there is no bread equal