MEXICO.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 28.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We received yesterday, by the brig Guadalote, advices two days later from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The first things which met our eye upon a glance at our Mexican files, was the letter of Senor Cuevas to Mr. Shannon, and the circular addressed to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, of which we have heretofore made mention, and of which we now give translations:—

To his Excellency Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States, desires to inform him that as both Houses of the U. States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the Annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress, and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted. Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous, [vecinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests, and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measures with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desire that considerations of loyalty and justice should outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which, in the midst of its misfortunes [diagracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect, and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The general Circular is as follows:—

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency the Minister of ————, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an act which, wounding to the last degree the rights and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis of internal intercourse [international politica.] His Excellency, Senor ————, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this Act of the Congress and government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be a useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of comity [buena amistad] between foreign nations, and founds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance of this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feelings excited among friendly nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [buen nombre] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Senor ————, that the American government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it has sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity, and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice [as against her,] has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and, trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Senor ————, to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

This circular was communicated to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France and Spain.

Apart from the above letter and circular, which we have deemed of sufficient interest to give them entire, our files contain little that has not been before known here.

The Siglo gives no credence to the rumours of another revolution, which have obtained currency in Mexico as well as in this country. These reports it attributes to the orders of government despatching certain military chieftains to the different departments.

We have seen nothing new respecting Santa Ana.

It does not appear from the tenor of the official communications what will be the nature of the resistance Mexico will make to annexation. Senor Cuevas's letters propose nothing definite.

TEXAN MOVEMENT.—A good deal of speculation has been indulged as to the place of destination of Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Secretary of State of Texas, in his present tour, and the nature and objects of the business that could have induced him to desert his post at the capital of Texas at this important juncture in the affairs of his country. Not even the people of Texas, themselves, we believe, are informed on these heads—the same surprise having been manifested there at the singularity of the movement, and the same loose conjectures indulged as to the cause of it. They will experience the same astonishment then, no doubt, that is felt here, to learn that the moment at which the Minister of the United States arrived in Texas, with the proposals for the consideration of that country, guaranteed by the most solemn sanctions of our government, that moment was chosen by the chief officer of State in Texas to slip from his duties at home, and without deigning to inform his countrymen whither he was bound, to speed on a secret mission to London. Such, however, is the fact, as we have it from unquestionable authority; Mr. Smith having left here on Monday evening last for Boston, whence he intends to depart by the British steam packet of the first of May.

The mission of Mr. Smith, we have good reason to believe, grows out of the recent despatches received in Texas, from different points through the extreme courtesy of H. B. M. Navy. Of the Cabinet in despatching abroad the Secretary of State, with an abruptness of movement bordering on rudeness to the American Minister, we will not speak so positively, lest we should do injustice to these functionaries whom we desire to respect.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin of April 17.*

From the New-Orleans Picayune Extra of April 20.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The schooner Fanny arrived at this port this morning, with advices from Vera Cruz of the 11th instant; the schooner sailed on the 12th, which is ten days later than our previous advices.

Mexico has not declared war against the United States; but the official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3d inst. announces that it is in possession of certain movements of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the people, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capital and of Vera Cruz are occupied almost exclusively with the subject of annexation. They go on to say that however they may have been distracted by civil dissentions, the present government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protests against annexation, made many months since, should be followed up, to avoid national humiliation in the eyes of the world; and the proceedings of the United States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war. The Mexican Congress has not yet screwed up its courage to assume the responsibility of this position.

On the 3d inst. Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which, although assenting to Texan *independence*, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of the U. States territory.

The Siglo of the 4th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. Shannon to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, in reply to the official note of Senor Cuevas, announcing the termination of official relations between the two countries; also, the following rejoinder from Senor Cuevas:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, March 31st, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Senor Cuevas's, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has sanctioned the Annexation of Texas to its territory; that the Mexican Minister at Washington had terminated his official relations, and protested against the said act of the Congress and Government of the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual Government of Mexico, had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be arranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure His Excellency Senor Cuevas that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United States has not adopted the measure of Annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably and upon principles just and honorable to both governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his government in regard to the Annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent two days after:—

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to His Excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c. &c., in reply to the note of His Excellency of the 31st March, that the Government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcileable with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union: that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, and usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, [*agravio,*] such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government (Mexico) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his Excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments towards his Excellency personally.

The undersigned, in making this announcement to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst. with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

Letters had been received in Vera Cruz from the American Minister, Mr. Shannon, who had retired to Talcubaya, that he would leave for the United States in a few days. It is probable that he is only awaiting despatches, which he knows to be on their way to him, before taking leave of Mexico.

[From a Communication in the Halifax Recorder.]

The Oregon Territory is a vast country situated on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean, and lies on the western side of the great range of mountains known by the name of the Chippewan or Rocky Mountains. It is well intersected with numerous Rivers and Lakes; the extent of the country on the sea board known as the Oregon territory is 850 miles, and from 4 to 700 miles wide, and contains 350,000 square miles; as contrasted with the Lower Colonies of America it will stand thus—

Nova Scotia contains	17,500	square miles
New Brunswick	27,700	"
P. E. Island	2,130	"
Newfoundland	36,000	"
Total	83,330	"
Upper Canada	140,000	"
	223,330	"
Oregon Territory	350,000	"
	126,670	"

So that the Oregon territory contains 126,670 square miles more than all the above mentioned important Colonies of Great Britain, and they will bear no comparison with the Oregon Territory in point of fertility of soil and delightful temperature of climate; situated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean it is at all times favored with a moderate share of cold sufficient to make the season at all times pleasant.

St. George or Astoria, formerly a settlement of the Americans, but for many years past in the possession of the English, under the controul and management of the Hudson Bay Company, is nearly in the same latitude as Boston, but the difference of longitude and the genial breeze of the Pacific Ocean prevents the inhabitants from feeling any of the misery of a northern winter.

The general character of the soil is that of great fertility, and is well adapted for agricultural purposes. At Fort George or St. George there is a settlement which has 150 acres of Land under fence, from which were yielded in 1836: 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels Peas, 319 bushels Potatoes, besides many other useful articles, and I suppose as an agricultural country there is none to surpass it.

The only river of any very great extent is the Columbia, and its numerous branches; this river rises in about 54 N. lat. and about 52 it is joined by another branch from the south. It then takes a westerly course and is joined by Clarke's river, thence southerly to Lewis's river. It pursues a pretty direct westerly course to the sea. It is about 1200 miles long, the tide flows up this river 170 miles below, the width is from two to three miles, and vessels of 300 tons can navigate it 100 miles from the ocean. Near its mouth it expands from six to ten miles in width; this River, as well as all those of smaller note, are filled at times with, and seem to be the head quarters of, Salmon.

The only inhabitants of the Oregon territory, beside the Indian tribes, are the Hudson's Bay Company's ports, which are numerous, and their settlements contiguous to them, and a settlement of the American Board of Foreign Missions. In 1836, the Company's Farm, at Fort Vancouver, 100 miles from the mouth of the Columbia, consisted of about 3,000 acres, and from this were obtained: 6000 bushels of wheat, 5500 bushels barley, 14000 bushels potatoes, and other articles. The stock kept here consist of 1000 head of black cattle, and 500 horses, with several hundred sheep and swine, population 800; there are constantly here 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 sloop, and 1 steamboat, and there are scattered in various parts of it some 10 or 14 fortifications and ports of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not until 1811 that this country attracted any attention, at which time the Americans attempted a settlement at Astoria, now St. George, and about the same time the Hudson's Bay Company formed a settlement there; on the breaking out of the American war in 1812, the American Company sold their right to the English Company, if they had any right to it, which is very doubtful—and abandoned their possessions. This Country has remained in the possession of Great Britain for many years. In 1818, however, a convention was entered into "by which it was stipulated that all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, should be open to the citizens of each without prejudice to either for ten years"—and in 1828 it was renewed for an indefinite time, but to be brought to a close at any time that it might suit either power, by a years' notice.

Yours, &c. DELTA.

CANADA.—A Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, on the census returns of Lower Canada, has been just published. It shows a great increase of the population of that portion of the united Province. That of Upper Canada, is not, we believe, yet published.

It appears from this census that the number of inhabited houses is 106,803; vacant 4,041; in progress of building 1643; total 112,487. The number of heads of families and electors;—who are proprietors of real estate, 76,632;—who are not proprietors of real estate, 37,113; who are tenants and voters in towns, 8,296; total, 121,441.

The whole population of the Lower Province actually resident at the time of taking the census 687,598; absent 6,051; total, 693,649, of whom are,

Canadians, of French origin,	- -	518,565
" British "	- - -	85,075
Natives of England,	- - - -	11,886
" of Ireland,	- - - -	44,012
" Scotland,	- - - -	13,341
" United States,	- - -	11,943
" Continent of Europe,	-	2,833

TIRED OF FLIRTING.—The Boston Atlas has an article giving a very interesting account of the struggles and hair-breadth escapes of Miss Cornelia Platt, of Detroit, on the terrible night of the destruction of the steamer Swallow.

We learn by private advices from Detroit, that Miss Platt had *eloped* from that city, to place herself in a nunnery. She is the daughter of Z. Platt, Esq., formerly Attorney General of Michigan, and was in all the bloom of belle-hood, and the acknowledged belle of the city. She is beautiful, fascinating in her manners, and of a highly cultivated mind.—Those who have been in the habit of party going at Detroit within the last few years, can have but pleasing recollections of the charming Miss Cornelia Platt. Her elopement was connived at by the Catholic Bishop, Le Fevre, who furnished her with money and wardrobe. She took nothing whatever from her father's house. Our correspondent gives as a reason for this conduct "that she was tired to death of flirtation."

Whether her cold, dark bath in the Hudson will cool her devotion and win her back to the world, remains to be seen.—[Brattleboro Phœnix.

FROM THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.—We understand that after raising this boat ten feet, one of the chains gave way, and it was also found that one of the barges would not bear the immense weight of the sunken boat. She has therefore been let down again, and now rests in deeper water than ever. The proprietors have sent on to New York for stronger chains and another barge. They hope to recommence operations in a few days, and we trust with success, so as to dispel the melancholy uncertainty which still hangs over the sunken wreck.—*Albany Argus.*

NOTICE TO CORPORATION DEBTORS.

ALL Persons, in any manner indebted to the Corporation of this City, are hereby required forthwith to call at the Chamberlain's Office, and pay the sums respectively due from them; as the Chamberlain is peremptorily instructed to *enforce* payment, without distinction, of all Rents and other Debts becoming over-due; and it is not in his power to allow any indulgence.

THOMAS MERRITT, *Chamberlain.*

St. John, April 15, 1845.—2m.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1845.

We hoped to be able to lay before our readers to-day the news by the second April mail, but the *Hibernia* had not arrived at Halifax on Friday evening last, then out upwards of 13 days. The steamer from Digby last evening brought no intelligence of her.

It is now generally understood that the late appointment of Mr. Reade, to the office of Provincial Secretary, has been disapproved of by Her Majesty's Government, and that a successor will soon be appointed to that office, but who the fortunate individual will be, time must determine. We learn that a meeting of the Executive Council is called for the 8th instant, and that the four retiring Councillors, (Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Johnston, Hazen and Wilmot,) have been notified to attend, their resignations not having been accepted by the *home* Government; the Hon. Mr. McLeod, one of the new Councillors, has likewise been summoned to attend. The public will probably soon be made acquainted with the result of their deliberations.—It is also understood that the appointment of W. H. Odell, Esq. as Clerk of the Executive Council, has not been confirmed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A General Meeting of the subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce took place on Friday, at the Commercial Bank Building. John V. Thurgar, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Isaac Woodward, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.—The rules and regulations, hitherto in force, having been severally read over, were re-adopted with a few amendments.—A Ballot was subsequently taken for a Committee for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—John Duncan, John Wishart, Robt. Jardine, Hon. John Robertson, Thomas Daniel, Alfred Smithers, John V. Thurgar, Isaac Woodward, William Henry Scovil, John Pollok, Frederick A. Wiggins, Robert D. Wilmot, and William Parks, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Chamber, held yesterday at the office of the Marine Assurance Company, in the Commercial Bank Building, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, President; John Duncan and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, Vice-Presidents; I. Woodward, Esq. Secretary.

☞ At the meeting of the Committee of the Chamber, yesterday, a resolution was passed requesting that the members of the Chamber of Commerce meet every lawful day, from 2 o'clock, until half-past 2, P. M., for the more convenient transaction of business, and the promotion of friendly intercourse. The Platform on the South side of the Market House will be the Exchange, until a more suitable place is provided.

COMMERCE.—During the month of April, 50 square rigged vessels arrived at this port, 35 of which were direct from ports in the United Kingdom; 6 from England, via Southern ports of the United States; the remainder were from Ichaboe, Bermuda, Yarmouth, N. S. &c. In the same time, 15 Brigs and Schooners arrived from ports in the United States, with cargoes of flour, wheat, &c.

Fifty-four vessels entered and cleared at the Custom House, on Thursday last, the 1st of May. Several of those outward bound had been some days ready for sea, but could not clear out with deck loads previous to the 1st of May. A large fleet put to sea on Friday with a fair wind.

A large number of vessels remain in port and others are daily arriving.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.—We are happy to learn that a Contract is to be entered into to-day for cutting down and levelling this beautifully situated piece of Ground, and preparing it for fencing, &c., and we hope soon to see it planted with ornamental trees, and walks laid out.—We understand that Mr. Robert Robertson has taken the Contract, at £150.

Our weather still continues dry and clear, having had little or no rain for nearly a month past. The earth is dry and parched, and the meadows and gardens are suffering for want of moisture; rain it is likewise much required for household purposes. Clouds of dust have been flying through our streets to-day, raised by a strong southerly wind.—Large quantities of snow yet remain in the woods.

It is expected that the Lord Bishop of New-Brunswick, the Right Rev. Dr. Medley, would take passage in the steamer *Britannia*, which was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, for Halifax. If such be the case, his Lordship may be expected to arrive in this city between the 20th and 25th instant. It is stated in English papers that a subscription was on foot for raising a sum of money towards erecting a Cathedral in this Province; a considerable sum had been raised at the latest dates. A view of the proposed structure has been published, and is said to be very handsome, and a fine specimen of pure and perfect decorated English architecture.

New-York papers state that it is whispered in that city, from Washington, that the U. S. Government purpose sending a special minister to London, to treat on the Oregon question, and that ex-President Van Buren will probably be the person selected to fill that important mission.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK, AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE!—We were pained to learn last evening of one of the most heart-rending disasters which has occurred on our coast for a number of years. We are informed that the schooner "Tom Cringle," Dean, master, which left Boston on Thursday last, for this port, went ashore on Sunday night, on Gooseberry Island, near Mushquash Head, in a thick fog, and out of fourteen persons on board, only two escaped—twelve of her unfortunate passengers and crew finding a watery grave!—*New-Brunswicker, this morning.*

We have obtained the following particulars of this melancholy disaster:—*Lost*—Mr. Dean, the Master of the Schooner; ——, the Mate; Henry Gault, unmarried, of Portland, Tallow Chandler; Mr. Tynan, of this city, leaving a wife and three children; Francis M'Culloch, of Portland, leaving a wife and four children; William Stewart, of Portland, unmarried; Mr. Handlin, of Portland, unmarried; James M'Cormick, of this city, unmarried; Mr. Glancy, of this city, leaving a wife and family; Captain ——, and two other persons, names not known.

Saved.—John Appleby, seaman, (not yet arrived in town,) and G. Kennedy, of this city, who has arrived in town.—The vessel had been lying at anchor and was making sail at the time she struck the rocks—she went to pieces immediately.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is given in this paper, which will be found very important.—The Mexicans speak as boldly as their more powerful neighbors, and appear in no way daunted by their "annexation" projects.

Accounts received at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, to 19th March, state that the difficulty which existed between the United States and Brazilian Governments, in reference to the brig Porpoise, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, had been amicably adjusted through the interposition of the American Minister, Mr. Wise. In commercial affairs the greatest activity prevailed.

The steamer Great Western left New-York on the 24th ult. for Liverpool, with 150 passengers, being the largest number she ever carried at one trip. She likewise had a full freight, and a very large number of letters.

The Steamer Herald brought over from Digby and Annapolis, last evening, 26 head of cattle, some calves, &c.

BERMUDA.—From the Hamilton Royal Gazette we extract the following paragraph:—

On Friday, Corporal Harris descended, in his diving dress, to inspect the impediments of the Channel leading into St. George's Harbor, and made an experimental trial of a small blast, which, owing to some defect in the conducting wire, failed. On the day following, he succeeded admirably, as with one charge he removed an immense quantity of rock; plainly indicating a successful issue to this useful and important undertaking.

EARTHQUAKE AT MEXICO.—A dreadful earthquake was experienced in the city of Mexico on the 7th of April. The oscillations began a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. The shocks were terrible, and lasted about two minutes. The buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro most frightfully. Not a house but bears the marks of this terrible calamity—many of the principal streets have particularly suffered. The extent of the injury is not yet known. The aqueducts are broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The hospital of St. Lazarus is in ruins.

The magnificent chapel of San Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty, fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself. Several other of the principal churches were much injured.

Seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of buildings and carried to the hospital.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

We copy the subjoined excellent remarks on the rival claims of Great Britain and the United States to the Oregon country, from the last New-York Albion:—

"The all-absorbing topic in England was the declaration of Mr. Polk in his inaugural address, respecting the Oregon Question. In our last we stated most clearly and emphatically, that on this subject the British nation would not surrender its rights; that it was willing to negotiate for a compromise—that it was ready to submit the question to arbitration, but that it would not be frightened out of its lawful claims by intimidation. We stated moreover, that the annexation of Texas would not be regarded as a matter of vital consequence by the nation, and that such an event would not much disturb the serenity of the British cabinet. We refer to this point now, to show how fully and how speedily our predictions have been verified.

The disappointment of the British nation has not been greater than its surprise. Every one supposed that a friendly negotiation was going on at Washington for effecting an equitable settlement of the case. The late President, Mr. Tyler, had, in two communications to Congress, stated that the negotiation was in the most satisfactory strain, and in a state of gratifying forwardness, when it is suddenly announced from the Presidential chair by its new occupant, that the right of the United States to the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was "clear and unquestionable," and that the fellow-citizens of the new President were preparing to occupy it!

John Bull, good easy man, was preparing to be upon gracious terms with the new quadrennial monarch on the Potomac, and was putting forth his *free trade* paw in token of friendly recognition, when the aforesaid monarch presented himself in belligerant attitude.

This was enough to excite the anger of any one. The insult was publicly offered and could not but be resented. For a long time the point in dispute had been under diplomatic conference; and we had been told that it was on the point of being amicably arranged; when suddenly, as we have just said, the world was informed that the property belonged to the United States, and the power those States were preparing to take possession; consequently the declarations of Mr. Tyler would seem to have been insincere, and the negotiations all a mockery.

The inaugural address of a new President is naturally read by the political world with deep attention, because it is supposed to reveal the intended policy of the new administration. How then could England avoid taking notice of such an important declaration, affecting not only her interest but her honour, which the document contained? The British Government could not suppose that such a declaration meant nothing, and that it was a mere piece of rhodomontade. It could only take the words in their clear and literal meaning, and act accordingly. England, indeed, could not proceed any further with the negotiations in the face of such a declaration, and she had no alternative but to make a counter one, and she has done so. No course short of this would have been derogatory to her name, and made her the laughing-stock of Europe. Let it not then be said that England has taken up the matter hastily, precipitately, or unnecessarily.

But let us hope that this unfortunate circumstance may yet have beneficial effects. It may be useful to know, that Great Britain having made many concessions and passed by some insults, will here make a stand and not sacrifice her rights to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains *without an appeal to arms.* The knowledge of this "great fact," we say, may have its uses. The two countries will now understand each other, and the good sense of each will see the necessity of moderation. It is a subject no longer to be trifled with, and if there be any Christian spirit extant, means for accommodating matters will forthwith be found. Both parties must renounce the exclusive claim to the entire territory, and allow the negotiations to proceed in good faith. England is willing to do this, and has already offered to give up a large and valuable part of the tract. There is no earthly objection to a fair and equal division of it; and it is so simple a case that two intelligent men, after making themselves acquainted with the facts, might settle, in a couple of hours.

We do not see from anything that has passed, that either party can stand upon its dignity and avowals of exclusive rights, to the detriment of a friendly negotiation. Both countries, it is true, claim *all* the territory in dispute; but these claims are technical and can be receded from with perfect honour, provided the recession be mutual and the motive for recoiling be one of peace and harmony.

But if it should be found that the two cabinets cannot agree, or cannot reach any satisfactory mode of compromising their conflicting claims, it is easy to have recourse to the *arbitration* of a third person, both the principals binding themselves to adhere to the conditions of the award. There can be no dishonour or derogation from dignity in such a course, and perhaps the sooner it is resolved upon the better. Perhaps France or Russia may ere long offer their mediation. At all events we have no doubt for the continuance of peace. War, we are firmly persuaded, is out of the question, that is, if the wise and the good have any voice left in conducting the affairs of the two nations."

The moderation and candour of Sir Robert Peel in the late discussions, as well as his expressions of good feeling towards this country, have been the subject of very general remark. And not less so with Sir Robert than with Lord John Russell, and the members of the opposition. No harsh or vainglorious words were used by any member. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* comments on this fact as follows:—

"In the language of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, quoted yesterday, on the subject of Mr. Polk's declarations respecting Oregon—and in the tone and temper with which such a great momentous public question is treated, we cannot but feel that a severe and mortifying rebuke is conveyed to the braggart spirit in which our public men have treated that topic.

There is *warning* in them, [the proceedings in the British Parliament.] No menaces are uttered, no vainglorious talk—no unkind sentiments. Far otherwise. Amidst very positive expressions of conscious right, and of conscious power to maintain those rights, there is a manifest and we believe sincere feeling of regret, on the part of ministers, at being compelled to hold such language, or indeed to refer publicly to all, to a question which they had loyally submitted to negotiation to arrange.

"Every reader will have remarked, from the very emphatic language of Lord Aberdeen and of Sir Robert Peel, that they felt as entire confidence in the English title to Oregon, as the American Government could in its title—and they were both determined and prepared to maintain those rights—was received by both houses of Parliament and by all parties with loud cheering. Add to this the fact that the steamer was detained, so as to enable the government to apprise its minister here, of the issue of the debate and of the temper manifested by Parliament, and consequently to make his instructions to renew and continue his negotiations at Washington conformably to that temper, and we shall have a pretty clear indication, that upon this subject there is to be no more trifling—and that big words are not to avail.

"Looking as we do upon peace, as the first duty, and the first interest of this nation, we will not part with the hope, that wisdom may yet prevail at Washington; and that without sacrificing any just and well founded rights, such a shape may be given to the negotiation—which it is evident must now be categorical—as will satisfy the reasonable men of both countries—and leave each free, for long years to come, to run the race of peace, civilization and progress."

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Intelligencer of Monday contradicts very positively the rumors that despatches from England by the last packet have created "great activity" in the State Department, and that there has been any proposal at Washington of an extra session of Congress. It adds:—

"As to the feverishness which seems to have prevailed in the commercial and moneyed circles of one or two of our large cities in consequence of the recent tone of the British government and press on the subject of Oregon, it ought to be recollected that that question rests with *this* government, and that any actual agitation of it must begin here, at the Capitol. The wisdom of the Senate at the late Session of Congress postponed that agitation until the next session, before the arrival of which it may be hoped, of the good sense and good feeling of the two governments, to be "postponed altogether." Come when it may, however, the existing treaty secures a year's interval from the first step to the last in any change of position of the two countries in relation to that question.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Bill for the amendment of the Charter of KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton, having passed both Houses of our Provincial Legislature, with a suspending clause, and having caused a good deal of excitement among the Members of the Church of England in this City and other parts of the Province, and it being also the subject of several Petitions to Her Majesty, we have been requested to publish the Act for the information of such of our subscribers as feel interested in the matter.

An ACT to amend the Charter of KING'S COLLEGE.

WHEREAS, His Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased to issue his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of December, in the eighth year of His reign, in the words following:

[*Charter verbatim.*]

And whereas it is deemed advisable and necessary that certain alterations be made in the said Charter for the more effectual extension of the benefits of the Institution to all denominations of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony, and that the said Charter may be rendered more productive of the benefits thereby intended.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said Charter contained, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, shall be Visitor of the said College, in the place and stead of the Visitor named in the said Charter; that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for the time being, shall be Chancellor of the said College; and that the provisions of the Charter that the President of the said College shall be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the Archdeacon of the Province for the time being shall by virtue of such his office be at all times the President of the College, be annulled, and that the President in future be appointed by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or by the Visitor, on Her Majesty's behalf.

II. And be it enacted, That the College Council shall be fifteen in number, as follows, viz: The Chancellor, the President of the College, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of the Province, the Attorney General, and nine other Members to be nominated by the Visitor, with the power of suspension in the Visitor now vested by the said Charter in the Chancellor, and that seven Members of the said Council shall at all times constitute a quorum for the dispatch of business.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall not be required that Members of the said Council be graduates of the said College, or of any other University, nor shall any religious test be appointed for or required of any Members of the said Council, or of any Professor of the said College, save and except the Professor of Theology, who shall at all times be a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland.

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, any person taking a Degree in Divinity shall take the oaths now prescribed by the Charter, and shall be required to name and subscribe the following and no other declaration:

"I do hereby solemnly profess, testify and declare that I believe in the authenticity and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, "and in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity."

V. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding any thing in the said recited Charter contained, it shall and may be lawful for any Member of the said College Council, at any meeting thereof, to propose such modifications of and additions to the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College as he may deem proper, without first consulting with or obtaining the consent of the Chancellor for the time being.

VI. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the power of appointment to Professorships be vested in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or in the Visitor, on Her Majesty's behalf.

VII. And be it enacted, That Divine Service shall at all times be performed in the said College according to the order, rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Register of the said College shall within fourteen days after the meeting of the Legislature, in each and every year, prepare and lay before the Assembly a full and detailed account, duly attested, of the income and expenditure of the Institution for the previous year, together with a statement of the number and names of Professors, and the number and names of the students.

IX. And be it enacted, That the said Charter shall still be and remain in full force and effect in all respects except so far as the same is hereby altered and amended, and that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any right of action by or against the present Corporation, or to affect any contracts or agreements made by and with the same, or to affect the right, title, power or authority of the said Corporation to the Corporate lands, tenements and premises, or to the rents, duties and liabilities arising therefrom, or from any part thereof.

X. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until Her Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

Our City in a Quandary!—It appears that the majority of the Common Council who were in favor of granting themselves £30 each for last year's services, refused to attend the meetings of Council, in consequence of the Trustees of the City property protesting against the vote, and notifying the Mayor not to sign bonds for the amounts. The result was, that on Wednesday last, no business could be transacted at the Common Council Chamber, a quorum of the members not being present.—*Cour.*

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A Proclamation from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 21st of April, has been published in the Royal Gazette, offering a Reward of £50 to whomsoever shall give such information to her Majesty's Attorney General, as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of a Male Child, on whom an Inquest was held on the 14th ult. by the Coroner for the City and County of Saint John.—The Child alluded to, we are informed, was found dead in Portland Village. We trust the party who has been guilty of this diabolical offence will yet be ferreted out and brought to justice.—*Ib.*

BAPTIST SEMINARY.—This Institution was yesterday examined by the Rev. Mr. Brooke and Mr. Gregory, and the manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves must have been satisfactory to the examiners, as it certainly was to those who listened to the rigid ordeal through which they passed. The principal of the establishment, Mr. Spurden, and his assistant Mr. Hartt, are certainly entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have conducted the Seminary.—*Head Quarters, 30th ult.*

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