British News.

Disastrous results of the Bubble Railway Mania.—The difference in the market value of railway stock, between the 1st of September, 1845, and the 1st of April, 1846, is estimated on scrip shares alone, at £60,000,000! There is no instance upon record of a corresponding depreciation of property to the same extent within the same period. The celebrated South Sea bubble, and the Mississippi scheme of the last century, were confined to a limited sphere of operation as compared with the late wide-spread empire of railway speculation, embracing France, and Germany, and our colonial possessions; in all producing simultaneously the same results. The transactions in shares of two provincial cities of Leeds and Exeter have been probably upon as large a scale as those of London and Paris in the year 1719, when the popularity of Law, the projector, and Harley, Earl of Oxford, was at its greatest height. The people of Exeter are said to be involved to the amount of 8,000,000l. in new railway projects; and it is known that insolvency arising from undue speculation, prevails extensively in almost every city in the united kingdom. War could not have produced a greater moral calamity than the last winter has seen in England. We have gained splendid victories on the Sutlej, and met with reverses on the banks of the Thames equivalent to the most disastrous defeats.—*Westminster Review.*

ALLEGED EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN.—We have this moment received says the *Constitutionnel*, a letter from the frontier of Spain, that 80 insurgents, amongst whom were several priests, have been shot at Lerida. At Seo d'Urgee several priests were put an end to by strangulation. Amongst them was one, who, it is said, performed the duties of bishop, and a canon named gazi, who officiated in the French parish of Nainga. This latter news appears official. Other letters from the frontier announce that Count de Montemolino is in Catalonia. This is also given by a Paris journal as a positive fact.

A man of herculean powers named Paul, has been exhibiting feats of strength at the Theatre des Varietes at Nantes. On Sunday last, according to the *Courier de Nantes*, he performed one that no persons can well believe who were not eye-witnesses. Being laid on his back, he formed with his feet and hands a species of frame or carriage on which was laid a cannon weighing 1212 lbs.—French, 1308¾ lbs. English, and in this position sustained it for 53 seconds, during which it was fired off, without causing Paul to make the slightest movement.

LIEUTENANT WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—We are informed that an officer of artillery, of high standing has been selected, with the consent of both parties, to test the merits of Lieutenant Warner's inventions, both of the shell and long range; and that the treasury have appropriated the sum of 1,500l. to defray the expenses of the experiments, so that the curiosity of the public has at length some prospect of being gratified in respect to this *quæstio vexata.*—*Literary Gazette.*

THE NAVY.

On the 30th July, the *President*, 56, with the *Conway*, 26, Capt. Kelly, and *Scout*, 16, Com. Loring, were at the Mauritius, when the greatest antipathy was brewing up on the part of the French population, against the English, and which hatred was greatly assisted by the new regulation being put in force of carrying on all the proceedings in the law courts in the English language; openly the French were expressing their hopes that the day was not far distant, when a French force would again recover that Island. Admiral Dacres was about to proceed to the Isle of Bourbon, and would return to the Cape, after visiting the coast of the Mozambique.

The Admiralty has ordered the conversion of the timbers for building the *Archer*, *Parthian*, and *Euphrates* steam-vessels, at Deptford, to be suspended; and the men employed on them have been taken off, and are engaged in completing the 50-gun frigate *Phaeton*, and the *Termagant*, steam frigate. The Admiralty have also countermanded the order for building two new steamers, copies of the *Dauntless* and *Rifleman*, and have directed that the *Prince Regent*, 120, razeing to a 90-gun ship at this port, shall be proceeded with.

On a trial of sailing between *St. Vincent* and *Hibernia* on the 30th of August, close hauled and double-reefed topsails, the St. Vincent in four hours and 45 minutes weathered the Hibernia 4 miles and 66 yards; on the same afternoon running free a distance of 26 miles, the St. Vincent in 3 hours and 45 minutes headed the Hibernia 5 miles and 375 yards.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 1ST.—On Thursday, the *Resistance*, from Monte Video arrived in Simon's Bay, having on board 500 men of the 2nd Battalion of the 45th Regiment. Such of the men as are sick, it is understood, will be landed for Hospital, and the rest will proceed at once, without being disembarked, to Algoa Bay. The fighting work, it is hoped, will be over before they reach the Frontier; but they come in good time to garrison the country, and relieve the Burghers, whose affairs urgently call them to their homes.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian Mail of the 15th September is cheering as to the state of the country. Trade had once more become brisk, and the money markets had become relieved of the pressure formerly experienced all over India. The monsoon at Bombay had been most favourable, and the cultivation promising abundant returns. Scinde, the Punjaub, and the Jullundur Doab continued as tranquil as every other part of the Company's dominions; but it was feared the approaching festival of the Dusserah at Lahore would lead to unpleasant consequences. A report had been circulated to the effect that Rajah Lall Singh had been shot, but it proved untrue. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, it was thought, would not leave the hills till about the middle of November, when they were to make a tour of inspection along the frontier into the Jullundur Doab. It had been stated, that Lord Hardinge had resolved on remaining at his post to watch and direct the working of his recent policy, as he would scorn to bequeath a difficulty of his making to the hands of a Whig successor after he had reaped the laurels bestowed by his country for primary success. No further mention is made in the Indian journals of the reported retirement of Sir Charles Napier from Scinde. The rumoured assemblage of an army on our north west frontier would seem to have had its day, and to have been at least premature. A case of tyranny had been enacted at Moulmein, such as happily is of unfrequent occurrence under the British rule in any part of the world. The *Moulmein Chronicle* had used very harsh language towards the commissioner of the Tenasserim province in his official capacity, who seems to have laid himself open to animadversion. It was discovered the editor had not conformed to the "press regulations of India," and he was forthwith tried in the Commissioner's Court at Moulmein, and fined £300, and to be imprisoned for two years! The crime was for issuing his paper for a short time without any printer's name being attached. For speaking in his own defence, and that in a most respectful manner, the unfortunate editor was further mulcted in fifty pounds. Capt. Durand's suspension of two of his assistants had been annulled by the Deputy Governor of Bengal as unwarranted. Nothing appears to have been done in the case of the editor, who was in confinement, and his paper is about to be sold to pay the fine imposed on him. Every part of India continued tranquil, the weather was cold and agreeable, and the health of the troops and inhabitants excellent. The Chief Justice of Bombay was making arrangements for his return to England in November, and Sir Thomas M'Mahon was expected to arrive early in the year. A report had been in circulation, that Sir John Grey was to obtain the rank vacant by chief of the Bombay army on Sir Thomas's retirement. It was also given out by one of our Indian journals, that Sir C. Napier would be Commander-in-Chief in India on Lord Gough's vacating the situation. This was, however, looked on as very unlikely to happen.

From Calcutta we learn that for the last fortnight the money market had been "uninterruptedly easy." Bills at ten month's date rated 2s to 2s 1d to 1s 11½d per rupee. Freights had fallen 10s to 15s per ton. In metals there was much activity, and the transactions in cotton piece goods and twist were considerable.

The indigo prospects were more favourable, and the result of the season was estimated at 90,000 maunds. Silk was in good demand. Saltpetre continued active. Sugar was dull, buyers contending for lower prices.

Accounts from Canton state that, owing to the late disturbance having caused a great want of confidence, and to the continued scarcity of money, the market for both imports and exports had been in an extremely depressed state. Large shipments were being made to Bombay, and a few ships loading sugar for England. With the exception of these operations the stagnation in the market amounted to a complete suspension of business.

A letter from Hong Kong, dated Aug 28, says,—The late riot at Canton has led to a long correspondence between the consul and the British merchants. The merchants claim, as a right established by treaty, that one of her Majesty's vessels should be permanently stationed off the factories, to be at hand in the event of any outbreak; but the consul maintains that according to the treaty, which provides for a vessel of war at each of the five ports, Whampoa is its proper anchorage, which, though ten miles off, he, in common with the Chinese, holds to be the *port* of Canton. The British community having no assurance that they will be protected by their own government, have resolved to do their *possible* to defend themselves, have formed into three regiments of volunteers, which met regularly for, it must be admitted, a rather irregular drill. They have sent to England for 300 muskets and accoutrements, and will then only require a drill sergeant to teach them how to make the best use of their weapons. The masters, however are already productive of good effect upon the Chinese, which while they are not themselves very known in military tactics, have great respect for the powers of a body of Englishmen with arms in their hands, and a design to use them.

The *Times* of yesterday publishes the following as received in anticipation of the overland mail which left Bombay on the 1st instant.

At Lahore everything remained quiet, the troops were healthy, and were expecting an early visit of inspection from the Governor General. Lall Singh betrayed great anxiety as the time for the departure of the British forces approached.

From Cabul there were, as usual, rumours of intrigues and insurrections. A report that an English army would invade Peshawur upon arrival of the cold season, had produced much alarm, and it was said that proposals for a treaty of alliance would be made to Lord Hardinge.

An insurrection had broken out in Cashmere, fomented, it is reported, by the Lahore Durbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh had been defeated with some loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country had been seized, and would be detained as hostages, though no fears were entertained for their safety.

Cholera was still raging in Scinde, and provisions were so enormously scarce and dear that an absolute famine was apprehended.

At Bombay there was no news. Trade was rather dull, and all transactions on a very limited scale.

A volcano had appeared on Saddle Island, in the Red Sea.

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

The news from Circassia, which comes down to the 27th August, is of great and thrilling interest. A Russian deserter to the Circassians, Baki Dellifseu by name, who, obtaining influence with the various tribes, has been raised to an important command, has made a successful "razzia" on the Russian territory, at a period when he was least expected; the consequences were that the enemy, being attacked suddenly, made but a feeble resistance, and cannon and large quantities of ammunition fell into the hands of Baki Dellissen. Several native tribes, who had submitted formerly to Russia, elated with this success, revolted in a mass, and abandoning the Russian possessions fled to the mountains of Maden Dagh, distant about forty miles from the frontier. The Russian general in command led an expedition in person against them. The issue was a series of disasters on both sides, notwithstanding that the Russians succeeded in taking some 200 prisoners, of whom 170 were cruelly murdered during the retreat of the army to their fortress, having been shot by command of the general. This fact alone suffices to demonstrate how this cruel and disastrous war is carried on in Circassia. It is worthy of attention that there are at present in the Caucuius some 20,000 to 30,000 Russian deserters, 5,000 Poles, and other foreign adventurers, who have lately placed themselves under the command of this Baki Dellisseu; consequently the Russians will hereafter have to do with their own countrymen, European tactics, a mountainous country, and with semi barbarous civilised Circassians.

REVELATION AND GEOLOGY.

The party of philosophers have made their appearance this year at Southampton. But the whole affair is obviously becoming ridiculous. This arises from its pretending to too much. If, like any other cockneys, they acknowledged that they were merely taking a summer's scamper to the seaside, to breathe fresh air, and gather cockle-shells, no one would have a right to laugh at them; they were enjoying a natural propensity, and employing themselves in the way best suited to their understanding. Or if they were a party of whitebait devouring aldermen, who resolved to brave the perils of the Thames, had doubled the North Foreland, and steamed their daring way round to Southampton stopping wherever they could get crabs or crawfish, regaling themselves with London porter, and studying the last bulletin of the Stock Exchange, all would be perfectly in character, and thus all perfectly suitable. But the men in question are philosophers, *savans*, grave, depositories of science, lights set up in university candlesticks, stars of the cloudy generation, the *avant couriers* of that march of mind in which we shall all be compelled to move in the course of a year or two, and look back upon the attainments of our ancestors with the contempt due to the Newtons, Butlers, and Lockes of a darkened age.

But while we laugh at the absolute trash into which their scientific communications have degenerated, we must allude with a very different feeling to some of the doctrines which are broached among those peripatetic philosophers, and which from their frequent repetition, seem to be especial favourites of the tribe.

On the occasion of Professor Owen's lecture on the remains of animals found in the strata of England, the following remarks were made by a leading geologist:—

"That not only was this plane inhabited for ages by a succession of plants and animals, now extinct, before man came upon the stage; but that even of those species now contemporary with man a great number existed for ages before the era when we had reason to suppose that the human race began."

Any man who has read the Ten Commandments must know that such notions, let them come from whom they will, are in direct contradiction to the direct expressions of the Deity himself. "In six days the Lord made heaven and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them is." No language can be more distinct, complete, and unequivocal than this, and we have to choose between the gross ignorance of a modern geologist, and the solemn language of the Creator.

The common trick of escape on these occasions is, that Moses was only an historian, and not a philosopher. But this is not the Mosaic history, nor the language of Moses; this is the declaration of God, given expressly for the perpetual belief of the Jew, and all mankind; and given as the express ground for the ordinance of the Sabbath, which was to be observed by the Jewish Church, and by the Christian, till the end of the world.

In fact, the whole question exhibits merely a contrast between the infinite shallowness of an empirical and trifling pursuit, and the sacredness of Scripture. Geology has not examined the millionth part of the earth's surface, nor pierced the thousandth part of its depth; and yet a few giddy sciolists, rambling spade in hand over a few districts of a kingdom, pretend to draw conclusions which every year contradicts, and realise theories which are torn down like cobwebs by the next hand that touches them.

That animals of forms and powers different from those of our day have existed in remote ages is evident, and is no contradiction to the Mosaic history, which says nothing on the subject. Whether these animals were destroyed by the Deluge, or existed, after the earth had begun to be again peopled, and were then destroyed by the hunters, as the wolf and the bear had been destroyed in England, as the wild buffalo is gradually extirpating in America, as the tiger is driven away from the thickly-peopled provinces of the East, and as all the ferocious species will inevitably be extirpated with the advance of population are all matters of fair inquiry. But the express language of God is not a matter of inquiry—it must be received as infallible by all Christians; and when the diversities of nature present apparent difficulties, it is the duty of the true philosopher to impute them to his own infancy of knowledge, to his inadequate acquaintance with the powers of nature, and to the perplexity of the human faculties on matters so new.

When we hear a would be savant gravely telling his audience that the bottoms of granite caves have been polished by being made the sitting places of hyænas or wolves, or whatever his fancy prompts, we are reminded much more of the jack-pudding than of the naturalist. But on those silly surmises he may exhibit his antics as he pleases. The words of the Supreme Being are not to be doubted, but to be received with faith, obedience, and submission.

Another shallow equivocation on the subject is, that those days were actually a thousand years each. But if so, why is it not so declared? Or, if so, was not the seventh, the day of rest also a thousand years. But the whole question is settled at once by the Mosaic declaration, that those were days of *morning and evening*—days like every other day since the creation. If the geologists produce nothing nearer the truth than such reveries, the sooner they finish their perambulations the better.—*Britannia.*

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—A gentleman, who will not permit his name to be announced, proposes to appropriate £10,000 towards the building of a church in Leeds and in all probability before he has completed the parsonage and school, and provided for the endowment, he will spend £20,000, but he has pledged himself to the expenditure of £10,000.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 27, 1846.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—Yesterday morning the most violent tempest raged here, that has occurred since the well known storm of 1st January 1820, when the unfortunate brig Mary, with many lives, was lost on Partridge Island. It is the opinion of many that the violence of this gale was even much greater, but divested of the dreadful snow storm which then raged.—It is much to be feared that many vessels will have suffered by the tempest, and that our coasting trade will meet with serious losses; but many days must elapse before full particulars can be known. The gale commenced on Wednesday evening at North East with a light snow storm, but veered to South West during the night, and continued to blow with unexampled fury until about 10 a.m. on the following day.—Several vessels in the harbor were much damaged: the ships *Grampian* and *Liverpool* were driven from their fastenings at the Custom House Wharf, into other ships lying at Paddock's Wharf, but a raft of timber intevening prevented any serious damage to them: the new ship *Commerce* was also driven from her fastenings, but escaped damage from a like cause; but the fine new ship *Howard*, lately built for Mr. William Howard merchant of this city, and lying in the stream ready for sea, did not so well survive the effects of the elements; she was driven at about six o'clock in the morning on the ledge of rocks off Rankin's Wharf, where, as the tide receded she fell over on her broadside, then righted again, and came off with the flood tide; being an excellent vessel she is supposed not to be much injured. A fishing schooner belonging to Mr. Rinney was sunk off the end of the north Market Wharf, and many others more or less injured by being driven in contact.

In the city, fences without number were blown down; the roofs of some houses were uplifted, and in some very much exposed places the dwellings looked like complete wrecks, the glass in the windows being shivered like so much paper; two chimneys fell together through the roof of a house near Reed's Point, and we are informed, came within a few inches of a bed where persons were sleeping. Scarcely any of our fine brick stores but what have the slates and leading, more or less torn off, and the store windows were shut nearly all day yesterday, to preserve them from being demolished by flying slates or the violence of the wind. The Flag staff on Partridge Island is blown over, and a great deal of timber in the harbor and above the Falls was blown adrift. Up to the time of our going to press, we hear of no additional damage and earnestly trust there may be none to record.

☞ A special Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened in this city on Tuesday last, for the trial of criminal offences; the most prominent of which was the case of Charles Redburn for the murder of Patrick Carling, on board ship Jane Hammond, lying in this Port. The trial occupied the attention of the court two days, when the prisoner was found Guilty. His Honor Judge Street presides.

Redburn was sentenced this morning at the opening of the Court, to be hanged on the 29th of next month.

Mechanics' Institute.—George Black, Esq. will continue his Lectures on the *Philosophy of History* this evening; and, we learn, will give an additional lecture in conclusion on Monday next.

MASONIC BALL.—It has been hinted to us that the Brethren in this city and vicinity have it in contemplation to afford the Sisterhood an opportunity of displaying their accomplishments on the evening of the 29th December. A brilliant affair will no doubt be made of the occasion.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—We learn from Boston, that the passengers on board the steamer Herald, on her last trip from this City, presented Captain W. G. BROWNE with a purse containing upwards of Forty Dollars, for his energetic conduct in forwarding them to Portland, in the absence of the American steamer, which was detained at Gloucester, in consequence of hard winds. This token of regard was received by Captain B. "in the same feeling with which it was presented, and we have much pleasure in recording it, as exhibiting another instance of the esteem in which Captain BROWNE is held by the travelling public in general.—*Newbramwicker.*

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the southernmost of a range of six houses on the West side of Brussels street, was discovered to be on fire, which burst forth with such rapidity as to defy any attempt to stay its progress. This district of the city being exempt from the Water tax, there was consequently no fire plug nearer than Union street, from which place a single hose was run out after considerable delay, owing to its great distance. By this time the fire had progressed so rapidly, (to the fourth house) with the aid of a high wind, that it became quite evident the whole range would be burned, which was unfortunately the case, rendering a great many families houseless, and at an inclement season of the year. The furniture was saved except that in the first and second houses.—The Garrison and Royal Artillery Engines, well manned, were early at the fire, anxious, as usual, to render assistance, but were prevented operating by the want of water, as was also the case with several of the city engines.—The destruction is supposed to have been caused by defect in a chimney of the house owned by Edward Gallagher, and occupied by him and two other families.

ADDRESS TO THE REVEREND MR. AVERY.

On Tuesday at 3 o'clock, the following gentlemen, Robert W. Crookshank, J. P., Alexander Boyle, M. D., Daniel Scovil, Henry Gilbert, J. P., Charles Ward, J.P. and Stephen K. Foster, Esquires, waited upon the Rev. Mr. AVERY, and presented to him the subjoined Address:

TO THE REVEREND RICHARD AVERY—

Dear Sir.—The Parishioners of St. John, having received an intimation that you intend to leave them immediately, take the earliest opportunity to express their deep regret at even the remotest possibility of so sudden and unexpected a dissolution of a connection, which though lately formed, has proved truly agreeable and beneficial to all classes of churchmen in the community.

The rumour they trust may be unfounded. They however hasten to assure you of their entire satisfaction with your past labours, which afford the most certain hope of future usefulness.

The Parishioners would esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to retain your valuable services in this extensive field of labour, "already white for the harvest"—and they therefore earnestly entreat you not to be hasty in deciding to leave them, but if possible to remain in the Parish at least throughout the originally intended period. But should an all-wise Providence remove you to another portion of his Vineyard, the members of the Church in St. John will lament the loss of a Pastor, towards whom in the absence of their Rector all parties have looked with equal confidence and affection.

We remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servants,

St. John, 17th November, 1846. [Signed by 182 Parishioners.]

Doctor BOYLE read the Address, and in felicitous terms alluded to the number and respectability of the persons who had signed it, and to the many other friends who would gladly have done so, had an opportunity been afforded them of adding their testimony of the high sense they entertain of his important and useful services. The Revd. Gentleman replied as follows:

MY DEAR FRIENDS—

With feelings of extreme diffidence I beg to acknowledge the flattering compliment now paid me, by such an influential body of gentlemen.

I feel ashamed at the faulty performance of my duties—but this expression of your approbation and confidence gives me fresh courage, and enables me to bear up against perplexing evils.

Believe me, I regard this testimonial of your affection and esteem, as the highest earthly honor I ever expect to receive; and "I give myself unto prayer" that God may bless every exertion made in this important Parish (which is the nucleus of the Church in this Province) for the extension of his Church and the joyfulness of his chosen people.

You will, I am sure, readily pardon me for abstaining from details, but I pledge myself to be at any future period "your servant for Jesus sake." I again proffer for your acceptance the assurance of my warmest thanks, and of my most affectionate love.

I have the honour to be,

my dear friends,

Your most obliged, devoted, and humble servant,

RICHARD AVERY.

St. John, Nov. 24, 1846.

The gentlemen present were deeply impressed by the manner in which the above reply was delivered and the affecting remarks added by Mr. AVERY, who concluded with a Prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Parish.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—We are informed that the Committee of gentlemen appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of this Society, have divided themselves into several sub-committees, and have assigned to each, a particular district, in order more effectually to carry out the important purposes they have in view. It is the intention of the Committee while prosecuting their work of collecting funds, to gather certain statistical information respecting the want of Church accommodation, which is known to exist to a large extent in this Parish. We hope that the speedy erection of another Church in the Lower Core will be among the fruits of their labours; and we call upon all good Churchmen to aid these gentlemen in their laudable efforts in the good cause.

The Society embraces the following excellent objects and none other, viz:

1. Missionary Visits to places where there is no settled Clergyman.
2. The establishment of a Divinity Scholarship at King's College, Fredericton; and assistance where necessary to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially Sons of Clergymen.
3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.
4. The supply of Books and Tracts, in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.
5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.
6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.
7. The erection of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen—towards making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity—and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy—and towards the education of the children of poor Clergymen.

And it is competent to any member of the Society to limit his subscription, to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

To the *Head Quarters*, of 18th instant, is communicated an array of authorities on the subject of "Responsible Government," so *ridiculed*, as the communicator thinks may tend to "enlighten some persons."

There are undoubtedly not a few benighted persons who fully believe that there is no individual in any public capacity whatever, from the town crier to the highest officer known in these Colonies, who is not responsible to some proper and sufficient constitutional tribunal. But if it be demanded whether any, besides its own immediate servants, be responsible to the House of Assembly exclusively;—to the House of Assembly as a court or inquisition assuming to itself to be the head and superior of every other tribunal, as the sole arbiter and judge in the case of every public officer, and not to the House of Assembly in that degree only, which is properly and constitutionally its due as a part of the frame work of the social system;—if it be demanded whether such kind of responsibility on one side and absolute supremacy on the other exist in this or any other British Colony, it may be readily answered—no,—that such a state of things does not exist, but has only been sought and struggled for by a few dissatisfied men, who are anxious to be thought more wise, more benevolent, more patriotic, more worthy of all confidence, all honour, all power, all consideration than certain others of Her Majesty's subjects; or rather by men who seem to think the highest claim to public confidence is desperately to desire without really deserving it.

Perhaps "a subscriber" to the "Head Quarters" may himself not be ignorant that there are men, with reference to whom, and for whose particular service it might have been time well spent to *italicise* another passage—Lord Metcalfe's answer to the Address from the Core District Council, that is to say, the promise which His Lordship connects with the practicability of Responsible Government in a Colony—"*that the respective parties engaged in "the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest "purpose, common sense, and equitable minds devoid "of party spirit.*"

Singular Death.—The writer of an obituary notice of Mrs. M. G. Bull, of Westfield, Mass., published in the News Letter, states the following circumstances as to the cause of her death:—"In August last, she spent a night in a hotel, in Boston, her sleeping room was lighted by gas; not knowing the proper mode of extinguishing it, she succeeded in blowing it out, but left the gas running in the room all night; unless a window had been left up, she would undoubtedly have perished. When she awoke her lungs were oppressed, and respiration difficult. The following day she ascended to the top of the State House, and to the top of Bunker Hill Monument, and soon after had a slight hemorrage from the lungs. Oct. 6th, she bled copiously, and continued to do so each day until the 14th and died on the 26th.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By an arrival at New York from Rio, news to the 22nd September, has been received. The British steamer Gorgon, with Mr. Hood as passenger bringing news to the 13th inclusive, and confirmatory of that already received, relative to the failure of Mr. Hood in his mission. The Gorgon was to leave Rio for the North, and afterwards convey Mr. Hood to England. A letter in the Journal from Montevideo states that there never had been any real approximation to peace between the contending powers; that neither Rosas nor Orbe desired it, unless coupled with a complete triumph by one or the other party. In reference to the part to be taken by Brazil, the editor says:—England and France having failed, it is now time for Brazil to act; whether the two governments recede from their position, and give to Rosas the triumph, Brazil should relieve or decide to terminate the question by main force, the latter country should assume the rights she is entitled to hold.

News has been received from Corrientes of a late date. Governor Madariaga arrived at the port of Alcerez, on the 30th August, where Urquizs awaited him. Within twenty four hours an amicable agreement was entered into. *O Federal* says that Corrientes is again fairly enlisted on the side of Rosas, and that a perfect understanding existed between Urquiza, and Madariaga.

UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

FAILURE OF THE SECOND ATTACK ON ALVARADO.—EXPEDITION AGAINST TOBASCO.—By the arrival of a pilot boat at the Balize, the New Orleans Picayune has received late and important news from the squadron off the coast of Mexico. It appears by the news that the second attack on Alvarado has proved as abortive as the first. We give the particulars below, from the Picayune. A letter dated "Off Anton Lizardo, Oct. 13th," says:—Our sailing orders for the morning of the 14 were countermanded, in consequence of its blowing too fresh for operations, occasioning a delay of the expedition for twenty four hours. We sailed however, at one o'clock, A. M., yesterday, but I regret to say, that we are all at anchor again to day, and *Alvarado is yet in possession of the Mexicans.* We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight, and stood slowly in to the shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towing the schooners—the Mississippi anchored at long-shot distance, and commenced her fire. Up to this time everything appeared highly favourable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar the pilots declined taking the vessels over. The Commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long eighteen in the Forward, sent a shot directly into the fort—this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the meanwhile the Mississippi had closed up, and was exploding her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade—this they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short.—During the morning, several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The swell of the bar having somewhat subsided, at 1, P. M. the line was formed as follows:—The steamer Vixen, flag-ship, towing gunboats Reefer and Bonita; the steamer McLane towing the Nonata; cutter Forward and gun boat Petrel; the two launches, three cutters and a barque, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels of war brought up the rear. The Vixen with her tow, passed the bar, and took position within point blank range; but the McLean stuck fast, and the Commodore finding himself deprived of the support of two thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve gun battery with but four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us; and had the Mexicans fired grape, it would have knocked some of us into fire. We escaped however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

It being now too late in the day for any farther operations, signal was made for return to anchorage; and thus ended this bloodless combat.

We had reason to presume that Com. Conner would at once have proceeded to organise the plan of another attack upon Alvarado, had not he deemed it proper to despatch the expedition against Tobasco on the day after his repulse, by which movement he has given another opportunity to his officers, chafed and mortified, to wipe out the remembrance of their recent misfortune; at the same time being generous enough to allow his second in command to achieve something upon a field where it was not a point of honour with himself to take the command in person. Upon the Tabasco expedition Com. Taylor has taken with him about 400 officers, and men from the Cumberland and Raritan, as auxiliaries. With this reinforcement have gone, too almost all the marines in the squadron. The Commodore has done everything to insure its success.

DECIMATION OF THE ARMY.—We find in the Albama Journal of the 21st ult., a letter from one of the volunteers of that State, dated Camargo, Sept. 29th, in which the writer says:—From actual calculation, more than *one thousand* men have died upon the banks of the Rio del Norte, to say nothing of the immense numbers that have been discharged and sent home in a lingering condition, many of whom will undoubtedly never recover. The Albama Regiment, alone, has lost one hundred men, which is one in ten, and all this too, in about three weeks.—I think these unfortunate men should be held in as patriotic and kind remembrance by their countrymen at home, as if they had fallen in battle; which would on many accounts, have been far preferable. * * * Most of our Regiments are cut down now from three to five hundred men, when all started with more than nine hundred."

BOSTON, NOV. 18.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—We have received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d of October.

In no paper do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance.

The news of Santa Ana's arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October.

We annex his letter announcing his arrival:

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.

On the evening of the 8th inst., I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the U. States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people, who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually by seizing upon a conducta of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money, and his individual bonds for its restoration.

But while Santa Ana was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the third of October, as follows: "The disaster encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men.

"Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believe it was served by French officers. * * * I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon copying this effusion of Santa, the Diario breaks forth: "May Heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of this illustrious child of his country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him, which will prevent any further advances of Gen. Taylor.

The Mexican papers are full of Government orders providing resources for the war.

The Mexicans had received intelligence that the American Government was about to send vessels of a larger class against Vera Cruz. This led to an immediate call upon the troops in the interior to move to the defence of the city and fortress.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian, from a conversation with a gentleman from Monterey, learns that General Taylor could not move from his present quarters unless accompanied by 20,000 men.

SANTA FE, Oct. 2, 1846.—Gen. Kearney left here on the 25th of September, for California, with the regulars, and Col. Doniphan is now in command, but is expected to leave for the South by the 20th of this month, when Col. Price, who reached this place on the 30th ult., will take charge of it.

NEW YORK, NOV. 17.

The War Department has made a requisition for eight Regiments of Volunteers—one from each of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and one of mounted men from Texas.

Produce markets unsettled; Genesee Flour nominally $5.75; Corn, yellow, held at 82 a 83c.; Rye, 76 a 77c.; Wheat same as before—sales all limited.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—Intelligence was received by the last Mail from England that the friends of this undertaking in London had so far succeeded in their correspondence with Government as to leave no doubt of the Royal sanction being given to the act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Province, incorporating the New Brunswick Railway Company—the committee in this city having made such a proposition with regard to the conveyance of the military and their baggage, as fully met the expectation of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. We further learn that there was every prospect of all the required stock of the Company being taken up in England.

The prospects of the New Brunswick Railway are therefore highly encouraging, and as it is generally acknowledged that the line would be of essential service to the Province, and such a one as would recompense the shareholders, it is to be hoped that every exertion will be made in getting it under way, as a means not only of facilitating and increasing the trade of New Brunswick, but also, (as it will doubtless prove a good investment,) of drawing the attention of capatalists in Britain to the establishment of other lines in the Province, which will never be undertaken until a good paying one is first in operation.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED, at St. Mary's Bay, (and towed into our harbour yesterday morning, by the steamer North America,) from the ship-yard of Mr. James Malcolm, a beautiful copper-fastened vessel called the "Isex," of about 500 tons. This vessel was built under the inspection of Mr. G. F. Smith, and being designed for a regular Clyde Packet, unusual pains were taken in her model, finish and fastening.—[New Brunswicker.

Large Sale of the Bible.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Tuesday, the report which was read stated, that previous to the present year the number of copies of the Bible distributed in that district annually amounted to from five to ten thousand, whilst this year no less a number than ninety-six thousand have been disposed of, being equal to the number disposed of in the previous 12 years.

The Blind Traveller.—The celebrated blind traveller, Lieutenant Holman, returned to this country on Thursday evening, after an absence of upwards of six years, during which time he visited Portugal and Spain, Algeria, and all the places in the Mediterranean, penetrated Egypt and Syria, crossed the desert to Jerusalem, and finally made an extensive tour through the least frequented parts of the south east of Europe, including Hungary, Transylvania, Servia, Bosnia, &c. As on all former occasions, this extraordinary man travelled perfectly alone. He has returned in perfect health and spirits.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Great Western with 100 passengers, arrived at New York on the night of the 16th instant, after a tempestuous passage of 16½d.