

BOROUGH CURED OF
EACH COMPLAINT:
he Earl of Aldborough,
21st February 1845.

HOLLOWAY
I have received the pos-
sible before this time for
me your Pills as you
stated of sending you
and, at the same time
the effect of the cure of
Stomach, which all the
difficulty at home, and all
not been able to effect
of Carlsbad and Mis-
sissippi Hot and a Pot, of
my Family should

and obedient servant,
ALBIBOROUGH
E. OF DORSET
STANDING.

Mr. Thomas Taylor (Cm
17th April 1845.

HOLLOWAY

(To inform you that I
"Clough," & respectfully,
four miles of this place
Dispay for five years,
without receiving
out Pills and Mineral
surprising benefit, that
then them up, being
attend to her household
the next expected I do
claim to credit that she
as "incurable." A ven-
morning it was a son
in her face, but in
cure is entirely the

s. &c. &c.
THOMAS TAYLOR
TUN AND ONSIE
H. F. JONES

R. Hythen Baxter, Esq.
the "Bastille," &c. &c.

Mr. Montague
17th April 1845.

HOLLOWAY

I have received the pos-
sible before this time for
me your Pills as you
stated of sending you
and, at the same time
the effect of the cure of
Stomach, which all the
difficulty at home, and all
not been able to effect
of Carlsbad and Mis-
sissippi Hot and a Pot, of
my Family should

and obedient servant,
WYTHE BAXTER,
A. AND SHOLINE
H. F. JONES

Mr. David Williams
of Beaumont, Island
January 14th, 1845.

HOLLOWAY

I requested you to send
me the same of Hugh
and them, who almost
out of breath, and had
lost when he appeared
breath is now easy and
ing daily in strength.
D. WILLIAMS

My Pills will cure any
case of Breach, how-
ever long it may be, even
in downy bed through
ough and purgative
can be recommended
as for any other follow-

the Rheumatism
gularities Retention
of all kinds the urine
Sore throat
Scalds or
Kings evil
Stone & Gravel
The Inflammation
General Affections
Indigestion Tumor
complaints Ulcers
Worms of all
kinds
as from what's cause,
Medicines are be obtained
S. SIME, St. Andrews
& Charlotte; John M.
(Stephens, and Justice
in Port and Bones at
There is a non-der
large sizes,
the guidance of Patients
ted to each Box

THE
for sale at this
ice.

NDARD.

RY WEDNESDAY, BY

Smith.

of Andrews, N. B.

MS.

if paid in advance.

the end of the year.

SEVENTH.

tion orders, or commis-

written direct to

is, and under.

3s

1s

ver 12 lines 3d per line

12 lines 3d per line

as may be agreed, on

individuals who have

to be paid for in ad-

ills, &c. struck off on

be paid for undeliv-

NT.

Mr. John Colwell

W. Campbell Esq.

James Albee Esq.

Trist. Moore Esq.

Ja. Brown Esq.

Mr. J. G. Gray

Mr. Clark Henson

Mr. B. Douglas

D. Gilmore Esq.

Wilford Fisher Esq.

POETRY.

THE EARLY TAKEN

The idea embodied in the following verses is the subject of an old German legend, intended, perhaps, somewhat painfully, to represent a pining and dis- eased spirit awed by a fearful vision of eventual futurity into a becoming resignation for the early loss of those who might have proved unequal to temptations of a longer life.

A Mother, mourned her children dead.

Two blooming boys, whose opening prime

Along her path a light had shed,

Now quenched, alas! before its time.

She mourned as one who dreamed that here

Our home and dwelling place should be;

She mourned as if she felt no fear

Of earthly sin and misery.

Once, in the watches of the night,

Before her dim and tearful eye,

Beyond the clouds an opening bright

Revealed a vision of the sky.

There, amid amaranthine bowers,

Shone God's own glory seemed to shine,

She saw, on beds of golden flowers,

Her dear departed ones recline.

There, bending down, a pitying smile

Their fair illumined features wore

For us now freed from guilt and guile,

O, dearest mother, weep no more!

But still her tears rebellious flow,

And still she raves of angry fate,

As if, with blind and selfish woe,

She grudged her children's blissful state.

Again in visions of the night,

Sent to inform you that I

I should import a sad relief,

The nation saw another sight

That stayed the torrent of her grief.

A youth, by wine and madness stirred,

Stood brawling on the midnight street,

And as a clash of sword was heard,

He fell as if a rival's feet.

New horrors of his senses steal;

She sees, appearing through the gloom,

A hardened outlaw on the wheel,

While crowds around appalled his doom.

She gazed upon the hapless youth,

She gazed upon the hardened man,

And drawings of the dreadful truth

To rise upon her soul began.

Then thus a voice was heard to say,

"What now they are thine eyes hath seen

He, had they not been snatched away,

See also what they would have been."

MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye, who would save your features frow,

Let him, bright eyes, frownless forehead,

From Age's devastation horrid

Adopt this plan—

'Twill make in climates, cold or torrid,

A hale old man—

Avoid, the youth, luxurious diet;

Restrain the passion's lawless riot;

Devoted to domestic quiet,

Be wisely gay,

So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,

Resist decay.

Seek in the Mammon's worship pleasure,

But find your richest, dearest treasure,

In books, friends, music, polished leisure,

The mind, not sense,

Make the sole scale by which ye measure

Your equities.

This is the solace—this the science,

Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,

That disappoints not man's reliance,

What'er his state;

But challenges, with calm defiance,

Time, Fortune, Fate,

—Non Monthly Magazine.

LIFE.

Oh! life is but a dream,

A sunbeam's play,

A flower on a stream

Passing away

A song upon the air,

A foal's gay,

A something wondrous fair

Passing away.

A prison-house of woe.

A wintry day,

A dark gulf's ceaseless flow

Passing away.

A bird upon the wing,

A meteor ray,

A wild mysterious thing

Passing away.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

[CONTINUED.]

The principles were—popular representa- tion, with an irresponsible dictator, electors to have 200 dollars a year of property qualifica- tion, which excluded the four millions of In- dians, and other equally liberal and enlighten- ed enactments. Santa Anna was inaugurated president the 1st of January, 1844. After enjoying his power one year, General Par- edes headed a rebellion, which drove the dic- tator from the chair, with a sentence of ten years' banishment; General Herrera being substituted in his stead. His power was also short-lived, and Parades soon succeeded him, carried to power by the voices of the soldiery. We now come to the negotiations which have ended so abruptly in war. The United States having several causes of complaint against Mexico, some just, as in the instance of the constant insult and imprisonment of her citizens in that republic; others questionable, as the Texas boundary question, determined on sending an envoy to adjust if possible their differences in a friendly manner. An in- quiry was accordingly made in October, 1845, whether such an envoy would be received, with full powers to decide the questions at issue. On the 15th of that month, the Mex- ican government agreed so to do, and on the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell of Louisiana, was commissioned as an extraordi- nary envoy. With regard to the alleged wrongs of American citizens, there can be no doubt the United States had just reason to complain, for outrages of a most inexcusable character were continually being perpetrated upon them without any chance of redress; its citizens were constantly imprisoned, robbed and even murdered without any excuse, save the popular hatred to all Americans; but with regard to Texas, the question is differ- ent. Texas proper is bounded undoubtedly by the Nueces, an inconsiderable stream— The land between this and the Rio Grande belongs to Tamauilpas, and though very suit- able to grazing, has been, in consequence of the guerrilla warfare between Mexico and Texas, almost abandoned. It was formerly the Indian hunting grounds, where the Com-anches and other Indians—found sup- plies of food. When the offshoot from Mex- ico was annexed to the Union, as we have before observed, this large strip of land was also merged into the huge republic of the United States.

To come to some satisfactory conclusion on this point, that is to say, to obtain Mexican abandonment of all claims to any territory be- yond the Rio Grande, was the object of Mr. Slidell's mission, and it was a consciousness of the probable issue which, doubtless, materi- ally influenced the Mexicans in their unwill- ingness to receive him. On the 30th of November, Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz where he was received in the most friendly manner, though General Herrera's govern- ment was already tottering, in consequence, it is believed, of its supposed friendly dispo- sition with regard to the United States. Some influence was accordingly exerted, and Mr. Slidell's credentials were not received. This was on the 21st day of December, and on the 30th, Herrera yielded up the presi- dency to Parades. After receiving instruc- tions from home, Mr. Slidell renewed his application to the existing government, and on the 12th of March, 1846, received a firm de- nial of his demand to be received as an ac- credited envoy. He at once demanded his passports and retired.

In the meanwhile the President of the United States had, with the avowed purpose of preventing a Mexican invasion, ordered a military force to take a position between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, which was, ac- cording to the Mexican view of the ques- tion, even allowing Texas to be a portion of the Union, an invasion on the part of that republic. The spot chosen for a camp was Corpus Christi, a collection of wooden shan- ties at the mouth of the Nueces, where we ourselves have more than once located our- selves. This force remained here until the envoy was rejected, and as the United States recognized the boundary fixed on by the Texan congress in 1836, it was resolved for various reasons to advance to the Rio Grand. The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and reaching the Rio Grande encamped opposite Matamoras, with a depot in its rear at Point Isabel. General Am- padia, the commander of the Mexican forces, after warning the Americans to retire beyond the Nueces, attacked a foraging party, de- feated them, and took several prisoners.

"War with Mexico" resounded at once throughout the United States; the president senate and people, appeared to vie with each other in taking measures to prosecute it with activity. The army was increased to 15,000 men, the navy augmented, 50,000 volunteers authorized to be raised, 10 million of dollars were voted, and unless some means be taken to put an end to this deplorable state of things there can be little doubt that the vast frontier of the two republics will be the scene of a war, carried on after a fashion disgraceful to humanity. The first burst of enthusiasm however over in the United States, more sob-

er views appear to have influenced the con- duct of its citizens. Though warm meetings without number have been held in Phila- delphia, Boston, New Orleans, New York, volunteers have not rushed to the fray with the alacrity which was expected. Galveston, the real capital of Texas, has sent sixteen men, while Louisiana has been so lukewarm as to require a species of conscription. But the latest news has probably not reached the localities—news, bearing date the 29th April, by which it appears that the American soldiers had suffered another defeat, and that seventy volunteers attempting to reach Gen- eral Taylor had been routed and killed. These defeats, however, will doubtless have the effect of kindling an angry feeling, likely to aggravate the difference, and we cannot but expect that something similar to the struggle between Don Carlos and Christina in Spain will be enacted over again. Before we consider the probable results, it will be to view the condition of the people of Mexico, their armies and navy, and their probable means of coping with the republicans of Lou- isiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Ar- kansas, who will pour them in one vast flood of men eager for the excitement of the battle field. The eloquent denunciations of a Chat- ham will also again be needed, for the scalp- ing-knife and the tomahawk will at once be put in requisition. The Apaches, the Com-anches, the Pawnees, the Osages, will rush to the conflict, and side with the Americans, whom they hate a little less than they do men with Spanish blood in their veins, as the memory of Fernando Soto's cruelties still lingered in their recollections.

From the above brief sketch of the story of Mexican revolutionary struggles it will be seen that more changes took place in twenty years than have been seen in two or three hundred of European history. No wonder therefore that the condition of the people in- stead of ameliorating has grown worse, that agriculture has been neglected, in fact that no encouragement to the cultivation of peaceful arts, where resounding arms, desolation, and bloodshed cause civilization to retrograde rather than advance. Consequently no nation of the American continent is in a worse position than the Mexican. Numbering seven millions and more, four-and-a-half are In- dians. This section generally drags on a miserable and wretched existence, being chiefly lazzaroni and vagrants, houseless, penniless, and as ignorant as the brute that perishes. Their diet is poor, their clothing a blanket, their home, when they have one, a hovel of sun-dried bricks, worn with the weather to the shape of holes in the mud; their occupation in the capital to hang about the markets and pulque shops, snatching at fragments, drinking, stealing, and sleeping. The quantity of beggars in Mexico city is enormous, it being as much a trade as that of the water carriers or the hawkers of small wares. In the hills and meadows of the interior their position is little better, their home being a roof of thatch stuck on the bare ground with a hole left at one end to crawl in; while abject serility, a spirit corrupted by an avaricious gambling, bigoted and pro- fligate, church, a mind utterly destitute of culture, are their general characteristics. No wonder, therefore, that they pass from one chief to another without even an inquiry while any man who will promise them a be- neficial change finds an army at his back. It is this population of slaves—for though not hereditary bondsmen, they are complete slaves by custom; and submit, uncomplainingly to the lash of their taskmasters—that the government have to oppose to the hardy, free, well-fed, and unscrupulous volunteers of the United States. The border population of the people of New Mexico, Saguero, and Coahuila, are certainly very superior to the denizens of Mexico proper. They are more free, and even more enlightened, are less di- vided into castes, and in many respects are better able to struggle with their neighbour- ing borderers. They are not wanting in cou- rage, and being chiefly hunters, shepherds, and Indian fighters, have much practice in the use of arms.

A ciblero or buffalo hunter is perhaps as picturesque a soldier as any in the world; and these hardy devotees of the chase make excellent light cavalry. With his leathern trousers and jacket, his flat straw hat, his carcase or quiver of bows and arrows, his long spear waving high over his head, the stopper of his fist fantastically tasselled, he is a ready-made trooper. The stature of these people is below medium, but they are well proportioned, of athletic make, and sound, healthy constitutions. Their complexion is generally dark; but every variety of shade is found amongst them, from the lightest Eu- ropean tint to the swarziest hue. Their darkness arises in part from their original Moorish blood, and in part from the inter- mixture with the Aborigines. The peasantry are the most tawny, but this complexion alike pervades all classes. The women are less beautiful than the ladies of the interior, having much of the broad features of the Indians, but many are strikingly handsome, with small feet and graceful figures. Indeed we never saw a more generally interesting looking population

Generally they are cruel, bigoted, and fanat- ical, while many have accused them of cow- ardice. This arises in some degree from the fact that the military leaders, whose valour and conduct in a great measure decide the fate of battles, are always chosen from the en- vied wealthy classes and the city-bred cas- tellanos, who have known no other practice of arms than the use of the knife in a street brawl. The rancheros or yeomanry are brave and injured to a life of fatigue and danger, con- tinually combating with the Indian braves, as all wild Indians are called. If therefore, they have shown little firmness in the field, we must in a great measure ascribe it to the fact of their having no confidence in either their leaders or their arms. Some are provided with excellent English muskets of which they however scarcely know the use; but the old escopeta or firelock, an antiquated blun- derbuss, a bow and arrow, or a lance have often been their only means of coping with the rifles of the Americans.

The manners of the Mexican borderers are very Spanish, which language they speak with a mixture of the Indian dialect, while their government is generally oppressive, partial, and inefficient. Imprisonment is al- most the only punishment; for debt, larceny, highway robbery, and murder, a *lucero*, to jail with him, is the one judgment. In the case of debt he is satisfied, and serving as he does, at very reduced wages, his expenses of- ten retain him in perpetual slavery. Upon the poor this system falls with terrible severity; they labour, it is true at fixed wages, but all they can earn barely provides them with food and clothing. Robbery and murder is rare on the borders, while petty larceny is un- usually rife, as also gambling, which is a dis- tinguishing propensity of the people.

To return to Mexico generally. That crime is rife amongst such a population as we have described above, will readily be cre- dited. In no country is murder more frequent than along the coast, on the road to the capi- tal, and in the interior. The traveller is never out of sight of little rude wooden crosses, of melancholy meaning, monuments erected over the bones of murdered individuals. One ravine, called the Barranca Secca, on the highway between Vera Cruz and the metro- polis, is actually dotted with these sad signs. Assassination is of every-day occurrence, but not unfrequently the traveller will stumble over the freshly slain bodies of some luckless predecessor. Robbers, in gangs of from five to twenty, scour the country, way- laying the stage-coaches, plundering in the open light of day, even in the very city of Mexico; while associations for this lawless purpose are known to exist, in which men of wealth and rank play a conspicuous part. The very Custom-House officers have been discovered in league with the banditti, afford- ing them information, and sharing their gains. General Santa Anna at one time executed sixty or seventy; but the evil is too deeply seated, springing as it does from the unset- tled and lawless state of the country, to be thus violently uprooted. So systematic and ordinary, indeed, is robbery in this country, that the traveller is regularly warned as to what he is to do, when he hears the terrific words "*buen viaje*." The ladrones, in order we suppose to rob with more ease to them- selves, than they would with the victim's eye upon them; intimate to you in these words their desire that you will prostrate yourself upon your face.

The statistics of crime in Mexico city are fearful. The prison one of the most loath- some and ill-regulated hot-beds of crime in the world, contained, in one year, five hun- dred men and women charged with adultery, incest, and unmentionable crimes; fifteen hundred with robbery, seventy with murder, while hundreds of murderers were not even accused—altogether more than nine thousand criminals charged with gross viola- tion of every law divine and human. The very form of the houses denotes the universal insecurity of life and property. To the street they all present a sombre and gloomy ap- pearance, but few windows being strongly barred with iron gratings. When we reflect that six hundred thousand only of the whole population can even read and write, while a very small portion of them have any real edu- cation to boast of, such results are the less to be wondered at. Moreover, the Church, which should teach them better, is but a huge corporation for obtaining land and wealth, which squanders its money in the most im- prudent manner, and spends the greater por- tion of their time in lounging about the streets and drinking shops, smoking, and often in the state of inebriety. Further, the only amusements afforded to the peo- ple are of a brutalizing and degrading char- acter. Gambling is the passion of high and low; lotteries are in every square; while Sunday, by their neighbours set apart as a period of repose, thoughtfulness, and love, is here the moment chosen for the savage un- veiling of the slaughter-house, in the shape of bull-fights, conducted in the most coarse manner, and where the most wicked passions of an ignorant and debased people are foster-

ed and nourished.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from the Reports of M. H. Per- ley Esq., Printed by order of the House of Assembly

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

The four principal wheels which support the carriage are without flanges, and present a perfectly flat surface to the rail. It is evi- dent, that upon encountering the slightest curve in the rails those wheels would be quite inadequate to keep the carriage upon its de- signed route. The remedy provided is in four extra, or anti-friction wheels; these are placed, two in front and two behind the carriage, upon axles, at an angle of 45 degrees with the main axes. A deep groove formed by two flanges is made in their circumference, exactly corresponding to the inner and upper angle of the rail, and thus they serve as the guiding wheels to the whole machine. When the Railway is in the direction of a right line, only one of each pair of bevel wheels can be in action at the same time according to the tendency which the carriage may have to move on either side from the centre of the rail. On a curve, the difference is simply, that the outside bevel wheel of the front pair, and the inside one of the back pair, come into play, and counteract the disposition there is in the carriage to fly off at a tangent with the curve. Another very important function per- formed by the bevel wheels is, that in case of an accident occurring to the running wheel, they would act as supporters to the carriage, and carry it on in safety. In traversing curves, the advantages of the bevel wheels is stated to be very great, as with these wheels a curve of 600 feet radius may be traversed with safety at a speed of 25 to 30 miles per hour. The rails may be made of beech, or other hard timber, six to eight inches square, let into wooden sleepers, and secured by wooden wedges, forming one great frame or wooden grating of longitudinal and cross sleepers.

The bite of the wheel upon an iron rail is stated to depend much on the weight of the engine, which is made to weigh from 16 to 18 tons. This weight on moderate gauging, and a speed of 20 or 30 miles per hour, en- ables it to draw from 80 to 100 tons. The carriages are built to weigh about three tons; this strength being found necessary to with- stand the concussion, abrasion, and oscillation. An Engine weighing ten tons, running on wood, is alleged to have more tractive power than one weighing 15 tons, running on iron; and as the concussion and abrasion, is com- paratively but trifling, carriages built to weigh one and a half tons will be as strong as those having to run on iron weighing three tons.

An important question connected with this subject is the durability of the materials, of which the railroads are composed. A short experimental line of wooden Railway was laid down near Vauxhall Bridge, and a second experimental line nearly two miles long was afterwards laid down on Wimbledon Common. The Engine employed for the experiment weighed about six tons; it passed over the rails during the two months it ran, 8000 times, in every variety of weather, which is stated to be nearly equal to seven years' traffic of twelve engines per day. The rails were made of larch, (prepared by Payne's Patent Process for preventing dry rot,) about nine feet long and six inches square; yet upon examining them after the severe test to which they have been sub- jected, they exhibited no appearance of wear from the friction of the wheels on the upper surface, as the saw-marks were not even ef- faced, nor had the bevel wheels exercised any abrasion effect on the edges, which remained as sharp and well defined as they were when first laid down.

It is stated that the result of a series of experiments, made to ascertain the proportion- ate power of the bite of wood over iron, has fully borne out the assertion of the Patentee that the bite of the driving wheel on wood, is nearly double that on iron. A consequence of this difference is, that railway trains may be propelled up much steeper inclines on a wooden railway than could be overcome on iron rails; and as the cost of making Rail Roads depends greatly on the quantity of earth to be removed the vast expenses of deep cuttings and lofty embankments, and above all, the necessity of costly tunnels, may be avoided by the adoption of the wooden rail.

From the very level character of the country already surveyed for the Saint An- drews Railway, and the abundance of excel- lent Timber along the line, the Directors are impressed, with the belief that they can con- struct a Wooden Railway to Woodstock at an average cost of one thousand pounds per mile. If a good working Railway can be constructed on this line, at even double that amount per mile, there can be very little doubt that the investment would prove an extremely profitable one. The anchorage at Wavog is the point nearest to Woodstock, which can be reached by Ship Navigation; and the great difference in distance alone must give this line several very decided advantages.

From Saint John to Fredericton,

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Since the sailing of the steamship *Cambria* on the 14th inst., there has been more evidence of a depression in business generally than at any previous time of late. This unfavorable change has probably been caused, in a great degree, by the rise of grain, both here and in the Continental markets, and by the precautions which the bank of England has taken to limit its discounts. The latter has induced merchants to be more anxious to realize. There have, however, been bright spots in an unusually large quantity of produce, whilst the home trade operated with less freedom, the supply proving more than sufficient for their requirements, large as the consumption, and moderate as prices are.—*European Times*.

There have been large imports of grain and grain produce both here and to several of the landing ports in the United Kingdom; but, notwithstanding the abundance of the supplies, there has been a marked improvement in the Corn markets throughout Great Britain and Ireland since the 14th inst. Our report of the European Corn trade shows that prices have improved, and that now the market is steady, whilst prices have an upward tendency. The chief buyers at our markets are dealers for home consumption.—At present there are few operations on a French account. It may be worthy of remark, that, as a great deal of the present demand for wheat and flour comes from many of the inland countries, it is but natural to suppose that the farmers' stocks are much reduced, and do not amount to anything like what some parties have represented them to be. The price now paid for Western Canal Flour is 39s to 40s; Philadelphia, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Baltimore, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Ohio, 37s. to 39s.; Canadian, 37s. to 39s.; Yellow Indian Corn is worth 61s. to 61s., and White 51s. to 53s. Yesterday, April 19, Indian Meal was quoted at 25s. to 26s.

The accounts, which have been published respecting the quarterly and yearly finances, show that England, at least, has suffered little in its commercial prosperity, or in the capacity of the people to consume articles which bring "grit" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mill. These returns have surprised most of those who looked for a far different result. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue to it, is healthy, if not a buoyant state.

The education crusade continues. The battle between the Church and the Dissenters is fought vigorously. Both parties have buckled on their armor in earnest. Strictly speaking, it is only a portion of the Dissenters—that respectable classed Independents—who show fight with any degree of activity. The Methodists as a body are passive. Differing from the Church only in the matter of Episcopacy, some concession in the new scheme has been made to their prejudices, and they seem disposed to take the good the Government provides. At the head of the Independents stands, as a layman, Mr. Baines junior, of Leeds, whose guerilla warfare makes a good deal of sound and does some execution.

We rejoice to announce the defeat of Mr. Watson's "Roman Catholic Relief Bill," on the motion for going into committee, by a majority of 125 to 119.—It has been justly regarded as part of that system of *split and snare*, the direct tendency of which is to the degradation of the Church, the humiliation of Protestantism, and the final ascendancy of the Church of Rome.

The debate was remarkable for an admission made by a Romanist nobleman, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. We have little space at command, but we must on record this noble lord's confession of the aim of Romanism in this country. According to the Report of the Times Lord Surrey said, his honorable friend who just sat down, (Sir Robert Inglis) had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestantism. He perfectly agreed with his hon. friend; so it was, and so it would be as long as the world should last, or till Protestantism itself should be extinguished.

He was not inclined to relinquish one iota in the struggle for religious freedom, which he maintained would continue, and must continue until Protestantism became extinct.

The division list is a curious one. The Facilities for the most part kept away. Of those who were present, Lord Lincoln (the most faithful reflex of the Peel mind) supported the Bill; and two or three others, ex-officials, evinced remarkable knowledge of the fact that the present Parliament has lived six years.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The new docks and parks at Birkenhead were opened on Easter Monday, in presence of an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremony. We have heard much of the rapid progress of towns in the far-west of America, but we question whether anything in Michigan or Ohio can surpass the magic rise of this new town on the banks of the Mersey. Five years ago Birkenhead was a mere village, resorted to by the inhabitants of Liverpool for the purpose of recreation; whereas the keen eye of some Liverpool speculator detected the capacity of its banks for the construction of docks, which would relieve the growing commerce of Liverpool. The project, once set on foot, was followed out with indefatigable perseverance. A company was formed, an Act of Parliament was obtained, and the town which sprang up now numbers a population of 16,000 souls. This is a progress, even more extraordinary than that of its gigantic neighbor on the right bank of the river, which only a hundred years ago, was a chapelry dependent on the new insignificant rural parish of Walton.

THE DUEL OF WELLINGTON.—It is understood from a source which we may rely on, that

as his Grace's son, the Marquis of Eglar,

intends next month to visit the States of his father-in-law in the city of Tweeddale, in the county of Haddington, he will be accompanied by the Duke, who will remain at least one day at Berwick, in order to enjoy the society of a distinguished military character in the vicinity, whose gallant conduct in Spain very specially earned him his Grace's appointment and patronage.—*Berwick Advertiser*.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The condition of the Bank of England is a subject of some attention, and, amongst a number of men, no little degree of alarm. The bullion is rapidly disappearing, and to keep it at home the rate of interest is raised, to counteract the sales of the foreign exchanges.—The Public Securities, like the mercantile weather glass, are elevated one day and depressed the next. The policy of the Bank is criticised, sometimes in a friendly, sometimes in a hostile spirit; and as that great money corporation affects the value of every man's property by the power it yields this kind of controversy is natural under the circumstances. Many commercial men do not hesitate to declare the Bank to be a public nuisance, instead of a public benefit. What is its capital of thirty-five millions, they contend, compared with the hundred millions in a day, the estimated business transactions of the empire? Multiply this hundred millions per day by 313, the number of business days in the year, and the capital of the Bank appears as insignificant as a pebble by the side of the pyramid. Making ample allowance for any exaggeration in this estimate, enough remains to show that the circulating medium of the country bears no proportion to the value circulation, properly so called. The currency doctors are busy propounding their nostrums in all directions; but, irrespective of these, the shrewd business-men of the country fancy they see breakers ahead. Time will tell.

The state and affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have reached their worst, and are now in the way of mending. As we have often said before, when the present calamity has exhausted its violence, better days will dawn on that unhappy land. More attention has been bestowed on its social requirements, than previously. Its condition has touched the feelings, and what, perhaps, is a greater consequence, the pockets of the British nation, and as this is a point upon which individuals, as well as communities, are particularly sensitive, a remedy will be found equal to the emergency.

The West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased the "Great Western" for £25,000.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—We believe we may confidently announce that every effort will be made by the Government to bring the business of the Session of Parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow. The legislature must, of course, assemble soon after the election has terminated, but this is very doubtful whether any other than the necessary business, such as the election of a speaker, &c., will be entered upon.

IMPORTATION OF HERRINGS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Ship *Isis*, arrived in the Commercial Docks, London, from St. John, New Brunswick, has brought, in addition to an extensive cargo of wood goods, the very large number of 637 boxes of herrings in a preserved state and four firkins of butter, the production of that British province, of North America.

Letters from Scotland advise of a most extraordinary event. The Lord lieutenant of a Scottish County, and a member of the Scottish peerage, has suddenly absconded, leaving behind him a mass of bill and securities bearing the forged names of his own son and other relatives. The signatures have been repudiated by the respective parties. It is reported that large amounts of charity funds are involved in the wreck of the party in question.

Professor Schenkein, the inventor of gun cotton, has discovered a new composition, which is said to produce the same effects as the inhalation of ether vapor.

A curious sign of the times is noticed at the last drawing room, in the fact that the Turkish ambassador was accompanied by his lady. The princess, Callimachi, was attired in Parisian costume; the Prince in the dress of his country.

Miss Caroline Herschell, sister, and for a long time assistant to the illustrious astronomer celebrated her 97th birth day at Hanover, on the 16th ult. She still, sometimes, passes a whole night in her observatory.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching a climax. The tedious and unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close. The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears are entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe. In the capital a rising is anticipated. The representative of Her Britannic Majesty has promised her safe protection on board the fleet—nothing more. This is the gist of the last news, and the next arrival will probably bring something decisive. The insurgents have received a reinforcement of arms, ammunition, and money, and every thing points to the conclusion that the monarchy is in danger, if not absolutely impotent. The fact of the Queen having been obliged to apply for protection to the British admiral, must have been a sad one to the part of her majesty most humiliating. Donna Maria had, only a few days previously, put a slight on him and his officers at a public levee. The momentary state of affairs at Lisbon is most wretched. They can hardly be worse, and any change must be a charge for the better.

The favorable seed-time enjoyed by the

agriculturists, and the likelihood of a material decline in the cost of food from the abundant supplies of bread stuffs on their way, are all favorable elements, which encourage the hope of a better home trade as soon as fine weather returns, and the rule of prices becomes more firmly established.

There is an improved feeling in our manufacturing districts. At Manchester a better

infantry has sprung up for goods, and yarn and a fair business would be done if spinners and manufacturers would moderate their expectations as to prices. Cotton, one of the chief articles of import into England from the United States, has been during the current year, a commodity to which great attention and speculation has been directed, and the quantity which has hands since the 1st of January up to the departure of the California, is perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of the trade here. At the date of our last publication there was a dull and declining trade, but the advances which were subsequently received from the United States per packet ship and the steam ship *Hibernia*, on the subject of the receipts at the ports in the United States, caused speculators to come forward and make some large purchases. This feeling has, however, giving way, and during the last day or two the transactions were limited to the wants of the trade, who have bought to a moderate extent at a decline of 4d. on the quotations current on Friday, 16th inst. The iron interests are still in a healthy state, though the home and export demand is not so good as of late, still prices rule firm, and stocks are by no means large.

IRLAND.

We continue to receive quasifactory accounts from several populous districts of Ireland. The people still suffer. What famine has spared, disease is preying upon, with a destructive and unrelenting hand. Fever rages in the country, districts of Cork. Captain Duery, R. N. Government officer at Kinsale, has fallen a victim to the disease and at Donnamway two men were found dying of disease who had crawled into a dyke, whence the guardians, as they returned from the workhouse, had them removed to the hospital. At Innishannon the body of the doctor had died of fever; and the Cork Constitution, remarking that fever was still the scourge of the county, illustrates the truth of its statement by adding, that one gentleman in Kilmore lost seven tenants in one day. In the City of Cork, on the 6th inst., three children of one family died within an hour of each other, and the only remaining members, father and mother, are in the same disease, and considered hopeless. In a parish in the county of Roscommon, Roskeel, the priest, in a letter to the Register, states that a townland in his cure, on which seventy families resided a brief time since, is now entirely desolate, and not a house remains. The people had either dropped under disease and famine, or had fled through flight. The reverend gentleman complains also that a system of proselytising his flock had been put in operation, and forty-one of them who, on Sunday last, had attended at the Established Church, were he says, rewarded with a suit of clothes each on the succeeding day. The master of the workhouse at Farnstown had fallen a victim to fever, and the clerk of the union jail, Mr. M. Martin, a Roman Catholic clergyman, had died of fever caught in the workhouse attending on the prisoners. At Belmullet, in Caran, several "respectable inhabitants" have fallen victims to fever and typhus.

The system of plunder has again commenced in the country, which, we regret to find, is of a very heinous character. In Westmeath the house of one was broken into, and robbed by a large armed party, and five cwt. of oatmeal, together with some articles of clothing and linen yarn, were taken away; while, in another instance, in the same county, one cwt. of oatmeal was forcibly taken out of a poor man's house, and a sum of 24s. which he had gathered to purchase seed oats for his land. In Youghall, county Cork, an organized attack was made upon the baker's shop; but little mischief was done; yet it is a further proof of the frightful progress of disorganization. Another fact we may mention which we find stated in a Cork paper, is a man in that city committed three deliberate crimes in one week, in order, to get himself maintained at the public expense. Twice he escaped from disincarceration of the parties aggrieved to prosecution; but he said "He was determined not to starve." There are several cases of death by starvation recorded in the journals; in one of these cases, at Maryborough, the jury agreed to the following special resolution, which they appended to the verdict: "That vast numbers have lost their lives from destitution, more or less prolonged and many others because they could not procure food suited to their state of health." Of 2500 paupers in the North Dublin Workhouse, 1400 are not natives of or have had any claims for residence upon the union; the relief committee have decided upon making the rate under the new act uniform, a resolution strenuously opposed by those having property in the rural division of the union.

The police inspectors have got instructions to report on the quantity of arms held by the peasantry of Ireland, and on the characters of those who generally possess them. This would seem to point towards renewed legislation against their indiscriminate possession.

DISEASE IN CORK.—The state of the city of Cork is described as appalling. Small pox has been superadded to the sufferings of the fever stricken population. The police has become reduced by sickness and resignation to half its proper number; and the consequence is, that the force is unequal to the duty

hitherto performed of burying the dead.

Dead bodies, ten at a time, are left with the

police to be buried; and the men are constant

engaged in obtaining coffins. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Murphy, died recently, at a very advanced age. His library, comprising more than 200,000 volumes, is bequeathed to the citizens of Cork.

MR. O'CONNOR'S HEALTH.—The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. *Gauguin's Messenger* of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The Courier of Lyons states that he suffered very severely from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days' rest, and that it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Generally, in the counties, the tillage of the land has been well attended to; but there are vast tracts, totally neglected. Many landlords have supplied seed on loan, but in parts of Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and other counties, cultivation is still very backward. There appears to be much less of actual famine, although extreme destitution still prevails in various districts, but generally throughout the country residence is at work and in the workhouse typhus fever exists to an alarming extent. The Kilkenny Journal says, "There are about 700 paupers in the hospital of the workhouse, 600 of whom are in fever. Seventy-seven fever patients were admitted from the last board day to this."

EMIGRATION.—Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace.—The greater number are conveyed to Liverpool, but many ship directly at Dublin.

Two vessels sailed lately with a full complement and two more in which nearly 1200 passengers are booked sailed on Tuesday week. A Dublin agent has gone to Liverpool to charter vessels for the conveyance of 1300 families emigrating from one Irish estate. A ship is fitted in a day or two after being put on the berth, and the agents say a hundred vessels would not meet the demand. A committee has been formed on behalf of the Irish nobleman and gentleman interested in this project with a view of advocating and furthering its principles—namely the necessity of a systematic colonization on a very large scale from Ireland to Canada, and of the assistance of the State to promote in the expediency of making religious provisions for the emigrants; the advantage of enlisting private enterprise, in the form of agency to carry out the plan, and a willingness on the part of the projectors to accept an income and Property Tax, for the purpose of defraying the cost of emigration at £1 per cent for the second year and £3 per cent for the third year.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMESSTOWN AT CORK.—The United States ship of war *Jamesstown*, under the command of Captain Forbes, laden with bread and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, left Boston on the 24th ult., and after a splendid voyage of 15 days arrived at Cork on the 15th inst. on her mission of mercy.—This noble instance of national benevolence has caused great joy throughout the country. The gentry of Cork treated Capt. Forbes to a public dinner, and measures were taken by the authorities and others to show that in every way the great display of American charity was duly appreciated.

Grass lands in Scotland, have been let for the present season at higher rents than have been obtained for many years.

TIMBER MARKETS.—The state of the Timber is not quoted in the *Wilmot & Smith's European Times* received by the Steamer. Only the price of various descriptions of wood is given in the Prices Current. These are as follow: Pine Timber, St. John, N. B., is 44d to 1s 7d; Miramichi and Bag Chaleur, is 24d to 1s 4d; Miramichi and Richmouthe, ditto; N. Scotia, and P. E. Island, is 24d to 1s 3d; St. Andrews, is 34d to 1s 6d; Red N. B. and N. Scotia 34d to 1s 6d; Birch—St. John, N. B. &c., is 5d to 1s 8d; N. S. and P. E. I., is 14d to 1s 4d; Poles and Spars—N. B. and N. S. Spruce, is 2d to 1s 4d.—Dreys or Planks—per Stand. C.—N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce, per feet of 2 ins., 2-3-8 to 3-4.—Staves—N. B. and N. S. Red Oak and Ash Hhd., 90s to 100s. The reduction on Duties on Foreign Timber came into operation on the 8th ult.

REDUCTION IN THE DUTIES OF FOREIGN TIMBER, &c.—From the 8th inst., the duties on foreign timber and deals undergo the following reduction:—Timber from £1 5s to £1 12s the load of 50 cubic feet; deals from £1 12s to £1 10s; staves from £1 8s to £1 3s the great hundred of 120 pieces; handspikes over 7 feet from £2 to £1 12s ditto; handspikes under 7 feet from £1 to 16s ditto; lathwood from £1 to 16s the fathom; and deals of all lengths, thickness, and breadth 20 per cent. on the great hundred of 120 pieces.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY.—Preparations are being made to celebrate the coming anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in this City. In addition to a concert, by the much esteemed Philharmonic Society, at which the Baron De Fleur is expected to assist, a Ball has been proposed by the Officers of the St. John Militia, and we presume other manifestations will not be wanting on the day to indicate the general joy on the return of the auspicious 18th of May.—*Courier*.

We understand that the annual Meeting of Wesleyan Ministers for the New Brunswick District, which was to have taken place in this City next week, has been postponed for the present.

It is expected that a meeting of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Districts, will be held in June or July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interest of the Wesleyan Church in the lower Provinces.

Dr. Alder, now on his way to carry out

some church arrangements with the Upper Canada Conference is to be present at the Meeting, which, we believe, is to be held at Sackville.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, S. L., having on board the service battalion of the 20th Regt., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, and will leave in a few days for England, with the 60th Royal Rifles corps, at present serving at that place.

The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia has forwarded a despatch to Lord Grey, discouraging all paper emigration to that Province the present year.

DROWNED.—Mr. John Malcolm, seaman, was knocked overboard by the foreboom, of the *Serph. Francis*, on her passage from Boston to St. John on the night of Tuesday last, and drowned. He was a native of Scotland, aged 48 years and has left a wife and family to lament their loss.

During the present week, the building of the Cathedral has been resumed under the direction of the Architect, Mr. Wills. Next week the site map plan, are exactly the same as those first proposed, but we believe the alterations are not very material.—*Reporter* May 7.

FIRST STEAMER.—The *Frederickton* arrived here yesterday morning; being the first boat for the season. She brought a heavy cargo, most of which was needed for immediate consumption.—*Id.*

We understand that the design is entertained to unite the Close Communion and Free will Baptists of this Province, and that there is great reason to believe it will prove successful.—*Id.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Hon. T. W. W.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

ILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must be over until next week.

SALES AND MORTGAGE.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. K. Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—Jacob Paul.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Hall.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

ILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, April 19 Montreal, May 2

London, April 18 Quebec, May 3

Edinburgh, April 8 Halifax, May 4

Paris, April 8 New York, May 3

Toronto, April 23 Boston, May 7

Arrival of the

Steamship Caledonia.

The R. M. Steamship "Caledonia," arrived at

Halifax on Tuesday the 11th inst. in 144 days from

Liverpool. In our columns this day we give a

synopsis of the news from our latest English,

Irish, and Scotch papers.

The Caledonia brought out 106 passengers.

Flour had advanced on the 19th ult. Western

Canal brought 41s. to 42s. per barrel.

From the Boston Daily Times, May 10th.

BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

GRAND VICTORY.

GENERAL LA VEGA AND MEX-

ICAN GENERALS TAKEN

PRISONERS.

SANTA ANNA AND HIS ARMY ENTIRE-

LY ROUTED—500 AMERICANS KILL-

ED AND WOUNDED.

By the following extracts from the Boston Times,

it will be seen that the Americans have gained

another victory over the Mexicans, by which Santa

Anna was again defeated—5,000 Mexicans

taken prisoners—500 Americans killed and wound-

ed—and Gen. La Vega with four other Generals

taken prisoners. Gen. Scott's intention was to

push on at once to the city of Mexico and take it.

Want of space prevents our giving full details in

this days paper.

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the

details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the

steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on

the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under com-

mand of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000

troops, encountered the Mexican forces under com-

mand of Gen. Santa Anna. The result was a

long and severe

Americans.

Gen. Scott's

battle on the 14th

was fought. The

Santa Anna and

very narrowly

Gen. La Vega

by Col. May at

at New Orleans

Generals were

captured.

PLATE I.

The division

from the Plate

scene of action

nonading com-

Mexican artill-

arms were dis-

5 P. M. Just

conflict. It was

at the farthest

possession last

was found occu-

Rifle Companies,

a detachment

ordered to charge

Mexicans were

driven to the

defence. Great

were killed.

On our side

Summer was

shot and in-

and Gibbs of

also Lieut. J.

At 3 o'clock

support of Twi-

gunners. The

was taken.

The American

brilliant victory

log force took

possession. Six

hundred men

in a single

grand army

Army's each

the army had

loss of Ameri-

wounded. Sev-

enty were

found.

April 20th—

evening was

was pursued

Gen. Twiggs

and, leaving

money, carriage

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