as to the falling state of the manufacturers of this country, and especially when he connected that with the withdrawal of protection. His noble friend who had spoken on the previous night, had adverted to various articles in the tariff of 1842, and the whole tendency of his remarks was to impugn the effect and operation of the tariff, and to show how that the principle of protection had been improperly departed from—that many trades had been injured, and that the tariff of 1842 had just given rise to many complaints. [Hear.] The statement of his noble friend was, that the right honourable gentleman [Sir R. Peel] had made a boast that the tariff of 1842, by lowering the duties, had had the effect of raising prices; and that a similar effect would be produced by the present measures. Now his right honourable friend at the head of the government did not attribute that effect to the tariff, he only stated it to show that the alarm of its opponents had not been realised. But his noble friend had then gone into a statement to show the effect of these changes of duty upon the prices of wool, and he had taken the period from 1719 to 1824, when a protecting duty was levied, and the price was 1s. 4d. per lb. In 1818 the duty was 3d. per lb., from 1819 to 1823 it was increased to 6d per lb. And so it continued until 1844, when it was finally abolished. In 1818, when the duty was 3d per lb., the import of wool was 24,000,000 lbs., and the price of wool was 2s 6d per lb. The high duty was then imposed, and accordingly the import of foreign wool declined. It fell from 24,000,000 lbs. to 17,000,000 lbs., and the price fell from 2s 6d to 1s 4d per lb. The blow had thus been completely struck at wool, as it had been excluded entirely from the markets of the continent, and from that hour the woollen manufacturer had never recovered the blow. [Hear, hear.] What was the consequence of the price of wool afterwards? He thought his noble friend should have stopped where he did when quoting the prices of this article, but should have followed that statement beyond the five years to which he had referred. What was the fact? It had increased from 17,000,000 lbs. up to 39,000,000 lbs. from 1833 to 1844; and during all that time the price was 1s 3½d—just as high as when the importation was only 17,000,000 lbs. He put it to their lordships to say now whether the inference was fair that the imposition of duties had raised the price of the article? The noble lord then said, "What have you done to timber? You lowered the duty in 1842, and I put it to the chief commissioners of woods and forests to say whether the price of crown timber sold in England had not fallen to a considerable extent." Now he held in his hand, not a return of a single sale, but the contracts of the whole British navy; and their lordships must now hear the statement contained in them as to the amount of those prices. The prices of oak timber from Tuscany, from 1841 to the year previous to the tariff, was £12 4s 6d per ton; in 1842 it was £10 11s 8d. Polish timber, at the former period, was £15 18s 6d per ton; in 1842, £13 9s; in 1846, £12 10s. This fact clearly shows that the consumer got the great benefit of the reduction of the duties. In 1841 English timber was £12 11s 6d; in 1842, £12 11s 6d; 1843, £11 1s 4d; and in 1846, £12 14s 6d.—[The Duke of Richmond.] Now my noble friend is now quoting from the contract prices.—[Hear, hear.] Unquestionably he was quoting from the contract prices. The noble lord then observed, "What have you done to your ships and your Baltic trade?" The number of ships employed in the timber trade in 1839 was 612; in 1846, 639. The number of foreign ships employed was in the former period 566, and in the latter 845. The ships in the timber trade were of small capacity, unfit for other purposes. They kept themselves afloat by the cargoes of timber which they carried, and then charged the merest possible trifle for freight. "But what was the state of your Baltic trade?" asked the noble lord. In 1842 the number British ships employed was 3,519, and the tonnage was 613,000. In 1843, the number had increased to 1,424, showing an increase of upwards of 1000 ships, and the increase of tonnage was from 613,000 to 818,000. (Hear, hear.) He hoped he would now be permitted to read a small extract, which must be received as a much greater authority on the subject than anything he could say. The chairman of the dock company at Liverpool, at a meeting the other day, stated that "an increase of 100,000 tons had been spoken of some time since,—he had lot talk of an increase of hundreds of thousands." In the dock financial paper, the increase was set down to 818,000. The same gentleman had also said, "In proportion as we enlarged dock accommodation we shall be able to draw an additional trade to our ports, and supposing that at no distant period we shall have materially modified our rates of duties upon foreign productions, which are now in a great measure excluded by our high tariff—when our duties are so reduced, I do not think it will be in the power of man to say what the extent of dock accommodation will be which we shall then require." With respect, then, to the number of ships that had been built, his noble friend, when alluding to this subject, took the returns that were on the table of the house, and said, "Look here at the comparison from the years 1843 and the two years since the tariff." It was true that this showed only an increase of 17,000 tons, but the explanation of the fact was this. In the four years from 1840 onwards there was a very great population employed in the ship building. If, however, their lordships would look at comparing 1841 with 1844, on head of a comparison of 1841 on head of a tonnage only of 17,000 tons, they would be found [illegible] The noble lord then referred to the amount of shipping in the guano trade, and he said, "You have but 17,000 tons added to your shipping, and you have employed in the guano trade 210,000 tons." Their lordships could not draw any inference as to the amount of this trade from the number of ships actually building. For, inquiring accurately into the activity of this trade, their lordships must look to the number of ships really employed, which was the only safest in the matter. In 1839 the tonnage was 2,700,000. Under the tariff it had increased to 3,669,000. He now came to the other branch of the subject. His noble friend, after stating his propositions with respect to protection of native industry, proceeded to apply those observations to the laws upon corn. He stated, in the first place, that there were high authorities to be adduced in favour of the maintenance of a law for the protection of corn, and he instanced Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Huskisson. He (Lord Dalhousie) estimated quite as highly as any noble lord in that house, and had as deep and sincere a veneration for the wisdom of our ancestors; but as to the question of the policy of a corn law, or any other restrictive law, it was impossible for Lord Chatham to foresee what would be required by the state of society in the present day. It was impossible for any man to read the speeches of Mr. Pitt in advocating the advantages of the tariff of 1787, or his speeches upon commercial policy, no doubt that if he existed at present he would have been the foremost in recommending such a policy as now proposed, and would have lent all the weight of his vast talent and gigantic influence to carry it into effect. But another authority had been referred to—Mr. Huskisson. He would appeal to Mr. Huskisson, and call his voice from the grave, to show that the course pursued by his right honourable friend, in the existing condition of the country, was precisely the system of commercial policy which, if he lived, he would have pursued. In 1814, he said that while commerce and manufactures were encouraged and forced by restrictions upon the introduction of foreign commodities, he saw no reason why corn should be excepted, and he said if other commodities were subjected to the application of the principles of free trade, there was no objection to leaving agricultural produce to find its own level. Then the noble baron near him, repeating to-night what had been said last night, argued, "You are going to do what no other country on earth does—to have a free trade in corn; and solve me this question, what are you to do in a cheap year, when the ports [illegible] eign corn?" He held in his hand a statement which had been prepared for him setting forth the various corn laws that existed in the different countries in Europe. In Turkey there was a duty upon corn, as upon every other article, of 5 per cent, ad valorem; But in the Danubian provinces of Turkey the duty was three per cent. In the papal states, corn, when the price was 48s, was admitted free. In the Two Sicilies the duty was about 8s.; in Sardinia, 5s; in the small Italian states, 3s; in Tuscany it was a fraction; in Greece, 2d a quarter; in Austria, 3s. In Spain and Portugal there was a total prohibition. Belgium had a sliding scale; but at 33s corn was admitted free. In Holland there was the same thing. In Mecklenburgh, the duty was three per cent. In Hanover, 6s; and in Denmark 3s. In the Two Sicilies there was a fixed duty of 8s 2d; in Tuscany it was merely nominal; in France there was a high prohibitory duty; in Russia it was 14s a quarter. This was all true, but were these competitors, because corn-growing countries,—were they in the habit of conducting their duties on that system which was advocated [illegible] not necessary to go back farther than what had occurred this year to show how different were their notions. The first thing that was done in Holland was to suspend their corn laws.—In Russia—hermetically sealed Russia—the corn law was done away with, and in Belgium the chambers have been called together for the purpose of suspending it. And what was the cause of the suspension in Holland and Belgium? Was it the failure of the corn crops? No; but it was a cause which had been lightly treated in that house—the failure of the potato crop. What analogy, therefore, existed between the laws of those countries as corn laws, and the law for the establishment of a permanent duty on corn? [Hear.] What folly it was to talk of the sliding scale having rendered England independent of foreign supply, when the fact was notorious that year after year our foreign importations had been increasing under that system. In the five years intervening between 1840 and 1845, no less a quantity than one million eight hundred and seventy nine thousand quarters had been imported. [Hear, hear.] Nor should this fact be lost sight of, that never had agriculture been in a more thriving or more prosperous condition than during that period.—[Hear, hear.] But what, after all, was the meaning of this tremendous outcry against dependence on other countries? It was a fact which could not be denied nor disputed, that there was not a single trade, occupation or employment of life in respect of which we were not hopelessly and entirely dependent on supplies from foreign countries. It might perhaps be said, that there was a difference in the case of food, and that it could not be a strict analogy to other matters, but that it was the same thing whether "you take my life or the means whereby I live." Their lordships had not a footman in their employment who would not give them warning to-morrow if he were to be told that he would no longer be permitted to depend on foreign countries. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Neither could a war be carried on, or the country defended, without a supply of saltpetre from a foreign country.—From the year 1812 to the year 1814, England was at war with the United States, the country from which we derived immeasurably the largest proportion of her supply of cotton. Was there any stoppage of the importation into England of that article because of the hostilities? Far from it. And a like result in the war experienced during the Chinese war. And yet noble lords were to hear at the present day of corn laws being repealed, because best of all we depended for a supply of food on foreign countries, our population might be left to starve. He had been called upon to state, on the part of the government, what would be the [illegible] that demand was much [illegible] Whether the noble lord in [illegible] the population by a [illegible] who, under the sliding scale, would have been prepared to have predicated to any particular period the price of corn next year? To contend that anything like fixity had been obtained for those engaged in the trade was the greatest fallacy that could be maintained. [Cheers.] But he should shew the House further evidence to bear him out in his statement that the price of 50s this year was as fallacious as representing the price of corn. He had before him a list of contract prices paid at the victualling office, for wheat averaging 60 lbs. In Jan. 1843, the price for red wheat was £2 9s 3d. In February, 1844, the first month afterwards, in which a contract was taken, the price was £2 17s 10d. In 1845 the price was £2 6s 10d; and in 1846 it was £3 5s 5d. Precisely the same proportion prevailed in the different qualities of red wheat, shewing that the average price of wheat purchased was about £2 14s, while the average professed to be shown to the former was 50s. He therefore denied the reasonableness of being asked to name the price at which wheat would be, particularly with the example before him of this law of 1842, the predictions made with respect to which, had totally failed of fulfilment. [Hear, hear.] Through all the arguments addressed to the house, many of them most able, eloquent and powerful, predicting a state of ruin, disorder and misery, to be brought upon the country by the repeal of the corn law, he ventured to think that one fallacious assumption ran—namely, that there would be an enormous importation of foreign wheat. He asked noble lords to shew him where this supply of grain was to come from? It was urged that Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Austria, and the United States, would be the countries from which corn would be imported. He contended that nothing had been put forth by noble lords to contradict the official documents by which it appeared that the importation of corn would be extremely limited. It was stated by the noble lord, (Lord Stanley), that 5,000,000 quarters additional of corn could be imported from the countries on the Danube, within a term of three years, being purchased abroad at 14s a quarter, and sold here at 36s to 40s. He would not read letters to disprove this, but he would lay before their Lordships documents infinitely more authoratative, being the bills of sale of several cargoes wheat, imported from Galacz. These were purchased in the year 1844, and brought to this country. They were not delayed in the warehouses, yet on every one of these there was a loss to a great extent. The noble lord then read the particulars of the sales, which were on account of Mr. Robert Gard[illegible] ters were purchased at Galacz, in June, 1844 for 21s, and 116 for 23s 9d. They were brought to this country, not kept for any length of time, and sold in bond on the 26th October. The total amount produced by the sale was £660, and the balance of loss on each quarter was 10s. Another consignment consisted of 1055 quarters bought at Galacz, in June, 1844, for 23s 9d. The total amount purchased was £1285, which were sold on the 12th October for £536, the balance of loss being 14s 11d a quarter.—Another consignment was 1,442 quarters, bought at 23s 9d. The total amount produced was £936, and the balance of loss 12s 3d. There could be no doubt with respect to the particulars of these transactions, made [illegible] ments, which had been furnished to him; and they bore on their face evidence of the stability of the transactions, for the agents were Messrs. Baring Brothers. [Hear, and a laugh.] But suppose that the apprehensions of noble lords were so far founded, that a vast increase in the quantity of corn produced abroad, might be effected, it must be remembered that all the increase would not [illegible] ines increased as well as our own. That of Russia, Prussia, the German Union and Austria, had largely increased. Another consideration, not sufficiently dealt upon in the course of this debate, was the increase of population at home; the annual rent was 300,000 a year, and their Lordships perhaps did not advert to the fact, that since the commencement of the legislative discussion of this measure, 100,000 had been added to its numbers. With respect to the supply from the United States, the wheat producing districts of that country were in all the western territory, so that their produce could not reach this country, nor even be exported, except at a heavy charge. But they were asked why try this experiment in this country? It had already been tried, & perfectly succeeded. From 1766 to 1790, there had been practically, an entirely free trade, and this country was enabled to grow not only corn enough for its own consumption, but to grow it cheaply enough to export it. At that time the price ranged from 44s to 52s. In Jersey, with a free trade for corn, prices run little, if at all, below the prices of this country. It might be said, if there was not to be a great increase in supply or diminution in price, why did government propose this change? They did it not because they thought that it would greatly reduce the price of the article, but because by stimulating trade and setting in motion the manufactures of the country, they would be taking the surest possible means of providing full employment for the agricultural population. [Hear.] Let them depend upon it, that the labourer in the rural, depended entirely on the labourer in the manufacturing districts. Every loom stopped in the city, stopped a spade in the field. A reference had been made to the colonies. Now he ventured to say that it would not be an advantage not to have a compulsory market in the colonies. But that question was no longer open. The colonial system had been broken down long ago. No longer were there any differential duties of 30 and 15 per cent, in favor of British manufactures. In the West Indies, 1842, under the presidency of the noble lord (Lord Stanley), free importation was given to many articles, and in every other colony the maximum rate of differential duty, except a few articles, such as tobacco, had never exceeded seven per cent. The colonial system therefore, existed no longer. With respect to Canada, his noble lord had referred to a despatch which had recently appeared. That despatch was written, on seeing in the newspapers what had been proposed by her Majesty's Government, and Lord Cathcart said, having consulted with the members of the Executive Council, he wrote at that moment to save the post. On the 20th of March, the provincial legislature came to an unanimous vote to an address to the crown stating that instead of having a duty of 5s they would it be reduced to one penny.

[Hear, hear.] On the 23d March, Colonel Prince said that he had the most unabated confidence in the loyalty of the colonists, in their devotion to the mother country, and in their desire to preserve their connection with it. With regard to the new commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, he was not a participator in the alarm which others professed to feel; he had always been an advocate of free trade. Mr. Baldwin, one of the leaders of the opposition, said, "We want no foreign interference—we are proud of our institutions and our connexion with the mother country. I love the mother country as well as the soil on which I was born." In Nova Scotia the feeling was equally loyal. He freely admitted that it would have been infinitely better had the proposal of the present bill been committed to other hands; and he would add that it was with sincere regret he saw the noble lords fail in their attempt to form a government. But when their efforts were not attended with success, and the servants of the crown were called upon to give effect to their convictions, it would have been treachery on their part, had they refused to act. He would cheerfully submit to the obloquy of having deserted party to give true counsel to his sovereign, although he might bow his head before that injured party, he should be able to stand upright before a higher judge. [Hear.] He wished he had the eloquence of the noble lord, (lord Stanley,) and other noble lords, as he would then venture to point out to their lordships the consequences that would flow from rejecting the measure before them and the blessings that would ensue, if the measure was instantly adopted. He did not wish to appeal to their lordship's fears, but he would venture to appeal to their prudence, to their justice, that they would not lightly, and without sufficient grounds, reject this measure, which came backed by the recommendation of a large majority of the other House of Parliament. [No, no.] He appealed to their justice not to adopt the recommendation put before them of a different character to the measure, and by that course to inflict a burden on every poor man. If they adopted the measure now, they would in a short time look back with marvel on their fears and opposition, and they would feel that on that day when they gave their assent to this measure, they had done all that in them lay, to remove a reproach from our legislation, calculated to add bitterness to the cup of adversity; that they had done all they could to smooth the rugged path of the poor man; to mitigate the primeval curse, and to soften the hard fate of those who had to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. [Loud and pro-

From the Philadphia North American of this morn.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The following important information comes to us on a souce entitled to credit, and give well as we get it. Our attentive correspondent *Independent* has not communicated it in his despatches, and we therefore hesitate to give it the sanction of authority.

"Gen. Tylor has 'conquered peace' in earnest. The states west of the Rio Grande—on some of them—are disposed to make common cause with the Americans, and under their garantee form themselves into a new and distinct Republic, on the Anglo-American basis of free toleration in religion, supremacy of the civil law, universal education, and the uniform administration of justice.

"A proposition has been made at Washington in behif of a number of the leading inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua and Zacatecas, streating a cessation of hostilities on our part, on the ground that being equally aggrieved by the Supreme Government of Mexico, we should be the friends and close rather than the devastators of the country North of the Tropic.

"All the educated classes, (including many of the priests,) are in favor of coming under the government of the United States as a provisional territory."

It is farther said that the mass of the people are sick of bloodshed and misrule under the Mexican government, and earnestly solicit the protecting arm of the United States.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 21.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig Christiana, Capt. Woodbury, from Havana, which port she left on the 10th instant, we have accounts from that city to the 9th, inclusive, and from the city of Mexico to the 30th of May—three days later than our former advices. These advices were received at Havana by the British steamer from Vera Cruz.

The correspondent of the "Diario de la Marina," of Havana, writes from the city of Mexico on the 29th, that not a sufficient number of members of Congress assembled to form a quorum: nevertheless a preparatory session was held, and the writer adds that Senor Bustamente, the ex-President, may be considered as the president of the Congress, and that there is every probability that Senor Paredes will be elected President of the Republic, the Congress appearing to be devoted to him.

It is added that should Paredes take the field in the present campaign, Gen. Bravo, now in command of the troops at Vera Cruz, will be elected Vice President.

It is believed very generally that Congress, such as it is, will at once invest Paredes with dictatorial power for a limited period, and then suspend its sessions.

Many deputies had openly declared in favor of this course, and the country appeared to have reached such a crisis, that the concentration of all power in a single hand appeared to be called for.

The great topic of conversation at the capital was the proposed departure of Paredes to take the command of the army of the North.

He himself was bent upon doing so, although dissuaded by many considerations of policy and by the advice of his friends. Should he take the field it is said he would have under his command an army of sixteen thousand men, including in these the army of reserve and the troops of Arista.

El Indicador of Vera Cruz of the 30th ult. says positively that Paredes will march to the frontier with the army of reserve, so that there no laurels yet to be won by our army and the brave volunteers.

Two Mexicans generals, names not given, are reported to have died of their wounds received in the act of the 8th and 9th.

The port of Acapulco has been declared closed to foreign commerce while it remains in possession of the insurgents under Gen. Alvarez.

Selections from old Country papers.

ENGLAND.

The progress of Free Trade Principles in Foreign Countries.—We trust the triumph of our principles at home will shortly bring our labours to a close; but our joy and rejoicing on that account are not confined to the happy results achieved in our own country. Our communications with our brethren in America, France, Germany, Holland, and Spain, all breathe the same spirit—all are animated by our example, and rejoice in our success as the harbinger of their final triumph in the same course. We have already had the pleasure of recording the formation of a Free-trade League in France. Spain has followed the example set by her neighbours, and has established a "Mercantile Confederation" for the same purposes.—[League.

Appropriate Monument to Mrs. Fry.—It is proposed to establish an institution for the temporary reception of females discharged from the metropolitan prisons and police offices, who are anxious to reform their lives, to be called "Elizabeth Fry's Refuge."

Reverse of Fortune.—One of the men now engaged as conductor to an omnibus plying between the railway station at Leamington and Warwick, was, in 1831, mayor of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

The English language, by an order in Council, is now made the official language of the Mauritius.

A new printing-press, to be worked by hand, without the aid of steam-power, has been invented by Mr. Hill, of Stamford street, London, by which it is said a lad can work off from 1200 to 1500 impressions per hour, with less labour and expense than is required by the common hand press to work off 300 impressions.

Extraordinary Hit.—On Saturday, the 16th inst., in a match between the Marylebone Cricket Club and eleven members of the University, in a field at the back of the town gaol, the Earl of Stamford struck a ball clean over a building in the gaol, the height of which is 26 feet and the distance from the wicket 240 feet.—[Cambridge Advertiser.

SCOTLAND.

Endowment of Quoad Sacra Churches.—We understand that a private meeting was held yesterday, of influential members of the General Assembly, both clerical and lay, in regard to raising funds for the permanent endowment of quoad sacra churches of the Establishment. The utmost unanimity prevailed in the meeting as to the propriety of prosecuting this new Scheme without delay, as well as a high degree of enthusiasm in regard to its merits, and a confident hope of its ultimate success. Steps were immediately taken to put the matter into a tangible shape, for appealing to the liberality of the friends of the Church. A considerable number of gentlemen present at once announced their readiness to contribute towards this important object, and several others soon afterwards subscribed handsome sums. His Grace the Lord High Commissioner, on learning these practical measures had been taken, forthwith instructed Mr. Pringle of Whythank, to put his name down for the munificent sum of one thousand pounds. This is another of the many instances of the noble Marquis's attachment to the Church of Scotland, and of his readiness to promote its prosperity. Looking to the active measures which will no doubt be taken to carry out this project, to the auspicious circumstances under which it is commenced, and to its strong claims to the sympathies and good wishes of the friends of the Church, we confidently expect that it will be attended with triumphant success.—[Edinburgh Adv.

The General Assembly, it will be seen, brought its business to a close on Monday night the 1st June. The whole proceedings of the venerable court have been of a very gratifying kind, and its discussions throughout have been conducted in a temperate and dignified tone.

Lay Association.—A meeting of the Association in support of the Free Schemes of the Church of Scotland, was held yesterday in the Hopetoun Rooms. The attendance was exceedingly numerous and highly respectable; the Right Hon. the Lord Justice General was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Learned Judge, Sir C. D. Ferguson, Bart., Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., Mr. Pringle of Whythank, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Morven, Dr. Cumming, London, Dr. Bonar, Mr. Campbell, Caputh, and Mr. L. Capeletre. All the speeches were highly interesting, and riveted the attention of the assemblage for fully three hours. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Muir, and concluded by one from Rev. Mr. Hunter. A liberal collection was made at the door towards the funds of the Association.—(ib.

Congregational Psalmody of the Church of Scotland.—*Leith, May 23.*—The spirit that is now abroad for the improvement of our national psalmody has been of late entirely successful in this locality, through the exertions of Mr. W. H. Lithgow of Glasgow, backed by the Rev. D. Colville, the respected minister of the parish, and the Rev. Messrs. Mikle, Dickie, and Martin. Yesterday evening was the last meeting of the monitor class, which, for the last two months has assembled in the parish church for practical improvement in the art of sacred music. The class comprises upwards of 600 persons belonging to the religious denominations in this neighbourhood, who executed in the most finished style of beauty and simplicity a selection of sacred music in four parts. All the parts were kept in proper subordination—so much so, indeed, that we are convinced that even a choir of twenty well-trained singers in regular practice could not have executed the pieces with greater unity and effect. At the conclusion of the performances, the Rev. Dr. Colville, in an appropriate address, complimented Mr. Lithgow on the marked success that had attended his labours.

Munificent Donation.—An anonymous individual, signing "X. Y.," has transmitted to the treasurer of the Church Extension Society, the Munificent donation of £1000, to be applied to the objects contemplated by the fund.—[Edinburgh Courant.

IRELAND.

It has been fully decided that the Queen is to pay a visit to Ireland in the course of the summer.

Liberal Landowners.—We (Wexford Independent) have just received a letter from Tinahely, County Wicklow, stating that Earl Fitzwilliam has subscribed £1,000 in money, seed potatoes and rice. The same paper states that Mr. Grogan Morgan has expended the sum of £1,500 in oat meal, for the relief of his Gorey tenantry, county Wexford, and that the same benevolent gentleman's expenditure on work and labour last year exceeded seven thousand pounds.

The names of landed proprietors, resident or absent, not subscribing to the relief of the distress in their several districts, are to be transmitted by the Secretary of the local committee to the Lord Lieutenant, for "the confidential notice" of his Excellency.

Colonel Windham has appropriated £5000 for improvements upon his estates in Ireland this year, viz: £3000 to Clare, and £2000 to Limerick, in buildings, roads, draining, and embankments, &c. In order to give employment to the people, works to the above amount have been decided upon, and many of them are in progress.

The Roman Catholics of Derry have presented a carriage, a pontifical cap, and a purse of 86 guineas, to the Right Rev. Dr. Maginn, their new bishop.

In consequence of the disturbed state of Kilbolandrit, Cavan, Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell has been again sent to take the charge of troops in that district—greatly to the satisfaction of all peaceably disposed persons who feel the greatest confidence in the intelligence, firmness and impartiality of that officer. Sir Charles has taken up his head quarters in Cavan.

Richard Pennefather, Esq., under Secretary at Dublin Castle, has written by order of the Lord Lieutenant to the Rev. A. T. Gilmer, Sligo, informing him that—"A marriage by a Catholic clergyman of a Roman Catholic, and one who has been a Protestant any time within 12 months before the marriage, is void by 19 Geo. II., c. 13, and, consequently, a Roman Catholic clergyman marrying persons under such circumstances would be liable to the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 81.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Donegal Square, Belfast, is to be re-built, on a scale of magnitude suited to the accommodation of the large and increasing congregation worshipping there.

The Repealers of Dublin intend to put Mr. Smith O'Brien in nomination as a representative in Parliament for that city, at the next general election.

Who Would'nt be an Agitator?—"Dear Ray" gets £350 a-year, house rent free, and coals and candles out of the Repeal fund.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1846.

The news from Mexico is still without interest—General Paredes, it is reported, was to leave the capital on the 6th ult., with 3,000 men on his march to meet General Taylor, troops were ordered to meet him at different quarters on the line of march, so we may expect to hear ere long, of the recommencement of hostilities.—The Mexican official accounts of the killed and wounded in the late skirmishes with the Americans, amounts to 10 officers killed, 34 wounded, and 3 missing, 252 soldiers killed, 321 wounded, 182 missing—total 802.—It would appear from statements contained in the American papers that in several parts of Mexico revolutionary movements have taken place. General Alvarez is said to be in open rebellion against the Supreme Government, and has appropriated to his own purposes $1,500,000 placed in his hands by General Paredes for the purpose of fortifying the Pacific Ports against the attacks of the American Squadron. Additional forces have been sent to Vera Cruz, in anticipation of similar manifestations there, and the reports further state, that some of the States West of the Rio Grande are desirous of removing themselves from under the Government of Mexico, and seeking shelter from the evils of war, anarchy and bloodshed, beneath the protecting arm of the United States.—A proposition to this effect it is said, has been forwarded to Washington.

Through the medium of the New York papers we have the confirmation of the report relative to the destruction of St. Johns, Newfoundland, by fire. It will be seen that two thirds of the city has been destroyed, but we are happy to observe that the number of lives stated to have been lost, in the first published account of the calamity were altogether exaggerated, those only having lost their lives on this occasion. The destruction of property, however, has been immense, being estimated at one million Sterling.—But the extensive ravages of this fire will not be wondered at when it is seen that the fat of 25,000 seals was consumed, which we think, would, of itself sufficiently account for the magnitude of the conflagration.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The great fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have received the particulars of the great fire at St. Johns, which took place on the 12th of June. The fire was most disastrous, but the loss of life not so great as stated in the Montreal papers. Nearly the whole of the town has been destroyed, including churches, public offices, &c.

The following are the details as we find them in the St. Johns, N. B. News:

The fire commenced at half past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst, in George's street, off Queen's street, in the room occupied as a dwelling above the cabinet maker's shop of Mr. Hamlin, and raged until 7 o'clock in the evening, by which time the destruction was complete. It extended rapidly into Queen and Water Street, consuming everything in its progress, all the intermediate buildings, oil vats, wharves, &c., as far as Messrs. Newman's.—Here its ravages to the westward were stopped. From Warren's premises all the buildings to the Eastward, making a clear sweep of wharves, vats, &c. The house of E. & N Snobb was blown up in an attempt to stop the fire, in doing which one artilleryman was killed, and another severely wounded. Queen's street and Duckworth street are destroyed.

In the vat of J. & N. Kent, was the fat of 25,000 seals. The Catholic Church and Episcopal residence in rear of Duckworth street were saved. The St. John's Church, the Cathedral of England, burnt to the ground. The Court House, Jail and all the buildings by which they were surrounded, are consumed—also the Commercial rooms, Marine Insurance Office, Agricultural Society's Museum, Bank of British North America. The Congregational Chapel saved—Ordnance store burnt, but the rest of the building saved. The Nunnery school House and Nunnery burnt.

Every printing office was burnt, but part of the materials saved.

Five or six thousand persons had to pass the night of that dreadful day in the open air, in front of the Government House. A meeting of the citizens had been called, and measures taken to afford as much relief to the dependent population as the calamity had left in their power. Provisions were scarce. It was ascertained that there were four thousand bags of bread and three thousand barrels of flour in the merchants' hands—and his Excellency had issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of provisions or the erection of buildings until after the meeting of the Assembly. Fortunately for the merchants, though some of them have had to a very large amount, most of their outgoing importations had been made for which they will receive returns in the Fall.

The Churches and public buildings which the fire had spared were being hastily fitted up to shelter those who had been rendered houseless. The only mercantile establishment in St. John's, now standing, is that of Messrs. Newman & Co. All the rest are destroyed. The Legislature is immediately to be assembled.

The papers mention the loss of life of three persons, two of them artillerymen, occasioned by the blowing up of the House above stated—the other an old man who had saved his bed and other articles from the flames, but sunk under the weight as he was carrying them to a place of safety, and immediately expired.

At the least calculation, two thirds of St. Johns have been consumed, and the loss of property by this visitation, is estimated at a million sterling. Two streets, each a mile long, and a number of detached buildings, have been totally destroyed, and 12,000 persons have been rendered houseless.

☞The *Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada*, in Connection with the Church of Scotland, will be opened here, in ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, on *Wednesday next*, the *Eighth day of July*, by a Sermon from the Moderator.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a "Report on a system of Public Elementary Education for Canada West," by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Author.

We publish to-day Lord Dalhousie's speech on the second reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, in answer to Lord Stanley, on the opposition side of the question.

Narrow Escape.—Yesterday, as Mr. Robert Matthews, Government Contractor for the erection of the Tower on Cedar Island, was crossing from Point Frederick to that Island, he was struck by a musket ball, propelled from the musket of one of a party of the 81st Regt., there practising Target firing. The ball passed between Mr. Matthews' left side and corresponding arm, doing, luckily, no damage but tearing his coat and scattering the contents of his breast pocket. We trust that her Majesty's 81st Regiment will in future be a little more cautious, and reserve their balls for their enemies, and not operate with them on her Majesty's liege subjects.—[Argus.

Fatal Accident.—On the 12th instant, in West Hawkesbury, Mr. SAMUEL LOTON, Jr., a young man, much respected, unfortunately fell from a scaffold, while assisting in the erection of a building, and was so much injured that it occasioned his death seven days after.—[Brockville Ind.

From the Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1846.
10 o'clock, A.M.

Awful Catastrophe!

Loss of the Brig Sutledge of Pictou, N. S. Thirty Persons Drowned.

The schooner Dusky Sally, Wilder, of Bingham, arrived here this (Saturday) morning, having on board the surviving passengers and crew of the brig Sutledge, Graham, of and from Pictou bound to Fall River.

The Sutledge had on board 70 souls, including the crew, and the passengers were principally Scotch miners, bound to Maryland. The brig this morning struck on a cluster of rocks known as the Sow and Pigs, about 25 miles from this place, at about half past 3 o'clock, and immediately sunk; the schooner being in sight immediately went to their assistance and succeeded in saving 40 persons, and recovering 16 dead bodies, which she brought into port. About 30 persons are supposed to have perished.—Another vessel came up soon after the disaster and was left near the wreck.

Every attention has been paid to the unfortunate passengers by our citizens.

The following is from the Newport Herald:

The following particulars of the loss of the brig we have received from the Captain, who was among the survivors:

The brig Sutledge, of and from Pictou for Fall River, sailed on the 12th of June, with 56 passengers, men, women and children. On the evening of the 26th, it being thick and foggy, came to anchor; and at two o'clock on the following morning got under way, and at about half-past 3 struck on a ledge of rocks (in the Vineyard) called the Sow and Pigs; soon after which, the tide having caused her to slew round, she backed of the ledge, filled and went down, bow first in ten fathoms water. Previous to her going down, the mate was sent below, forward to ascertain if the brig leaked, but he discovered nothing that looked like it. The pump was then ordered to be sounded, but before that could be done, water was reported in the forecastle.

The boat was then got out, and the passengers rushed into it, when the captain gave orders to shove her from the brig. He then jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and kept her as close to the brig as possible, picking up such as jumped into the water. The whole number picked up in the captain's boat was 31 alive. The schooner Dusky Sally, being near, sent her boat to assist, and succeeded in saving six more alive, who were in the water, and 3 more do. from the rigging of the sunken brig. 16 dead bodies, four women and twelve children, were also picked up by the two boats, which together with the survivors, were put on board the D. S. and brought to this place, as above stated. The captain also states that another vessel was at the time picking up what was adrift from the wreck, &c.

A jury of inquest was held by the coroner over the bodies, who found a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts, after which they were removed from the vessel to a neighboring house, and arrangements made by the authorities for their decent interment.—Through the exertions of a number of humane individuals, the survivors were comfortably provided for with food and clothing for the present.

The passengers were all foreigners—most Scotch, and we understand were on their way to Pennsylvania, where they expected to find employment in the mining establishments.

P. S. Since writing the above it gives us pleasure to state that the two lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this place, (with a promptitude worthy of that benevolent institution) have had special meetings, and appropriated the sum of fifty dollars each for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

We understand collections will be taken up in the several churches to-morrow afternoon for the same humane object.

Inquest.—The body of a young man named Andrew Hart, was yesterday found in an erect position in the Dock Slip. He had fastened with a handkerchief a piece of iron weighing 30 lbs. to his feet, which kept him beneath the surface of the water. It appears he got a fall, when exercising a horse preparatory to the races last September; and since, at intervals, his mind appeared somewhat injuriously affected. An inquest was held by W. D. Miller, Esq., Coroner, verdict, "Found Drowned."—[Niagara Mail.

Mr. Cayley, Inspector General, sails for England in the Mail of the 1st. We believe the Hon. gentleman's business is principally of a private nature.—[Mont. Gaz.