## FURTHER EXTRACTS PER STEAMER HIBERNIA.

### DR. M'HALE AND THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

*From Willmer & Smith's European Times.*

The long looked for reply of the Archbishop of Tuam to the Earl of Shrewsbury, has at length appeared in the columns of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. It is rather an objuration than an answer. It is dated "St. Jarlath's Tuam, Feast of the Chair of St. Peter," [Jan. 18] and is prefaced by an extract from the Council of Trent, declaring how grieved the Holy Synod was to hear that certain bishops, forgetful of their station and of the pontifical dignity, not only gave place to the ministers of the altar, but even served them personally. John of Tuam thus commences his address:

"MY LORD,—As commissions are now of such ordinary occurrence, we may be permitted to inquire in what office of the Home or Foreign Department has your lordship taken out your high commission to encroach on the Divine authority of bishops, and to undertake to manage, under the minister, who is the object of your disinterested eulogy, the concerns of the Catholic Church in Ireland? The instrument of this real or fancied commission has been probably conveyed through some of those functionaries who have recently been informing some of the Catholic bishops in this country, that, by royal or vice-regal command, a peculiar day had been set apart for fasting and humiliation, or for thanksgiving in the Protestant churches. The object of the communication could not be mistaken. The coincidence of prayers and feasts and thanksgiving on the same day in the Catholic and Protestant churches, brought about by mere secular interference, might impress on the people of Ireland, how harmoniously both could be moved and managed by the same dexterous political hand, without any tedious or circuitous reference to Rome." He describes this as an attempt upon "the liberties of the church," but says he "must plead guilty to an utter inattention" to the suggestion, and "to the bad taste" of being "an insensible to the benefits of this ministerial manifesto pointing out to Catholic bishops the course of their spiritual duties," as he shall ever remain to Lord Shrewsbury's, or any other unauthorized and presumptuous admonition." To the want of a "due appreciation of such courtly favors" he attributes the honor of Lord Shrewsbury's "most extraordinary correspondence," in which he sees a fresh proof of the fallacy of "trusting to Catholics in office, or connected with those in office, as a protection to their religion," experience proving that such Catholics "are systematically employed to enable our enemies to make gradual aggressions on our faith and discipline, which, without their aid, would not have been attempted." After a fling at "the infidel colleges," which he says were "so cautiously passed over" by his lordship, and at other "noxious" measures in which "discreet Catholics" have been concerned, the archbishop then describes the miserable condition of the people ejected from their homes, perishing of famine, and says, that if the Irish priesthood "represent these scenes to call for the chastity of the humane or the justice of the Legislature, they are denounced as disturbers of the public peace, who interfere with the sacred rights of property." He says, moreover, that when the priests have stated facts which cannot be contradicted, "then a loud and general clamour has been excited through England, and the clergy have been stigmatised as guilty of unchristian denunciations." Respecting his own diocese, he says:—

"Perhaps it is the unexampled patience and resignation of the group I have just described, and many such others over Ireland, that your lordship may find a proof of the inefficiency of the Catholic hierarchy.—From the execrable calumnies of the English journals, which your lordship re-echoes with such emphatic fidelity, the public would be apt to infer that this diocese abounded in those murderous atrocities that have excited such general horror. How do the facts, however, stand? Of all the murders and outrages, on account of which commissions have been issued, and the ordinary course of law has been suspended, not a single one has taken place within this diocese, though of all dioceses in Ireland containing at once the most numerous and destitute population. For the truth of this assertion I refer to the present commissions; and even the names of the localities over which the late proclamations extend, bear attestation to the general tranquility of this diocese, and the patient resignation of its people; not that there have not been some seizures of property—among the rest, of cabbage and turnips by starving creatures—and abundance of convictions for such crimes. Nay, so well has the majesty of the law been vindicated during the late sessions in this town, that a man and woman, one for the petty larceny of a drake, were both sentenced, as the local journal informs us, to six months' imprisonment! This exemption from heavier crimes is not adduced as any explanation for your lordship, much less in the way of invidious contrast with those dioceses that are disturbed, notwithstanding the incessant zeal and preaching of their pastors. No; for should the present distress continue unmitigated, the zeal and preaching of a St. Paul could not persuade thousands to lie down and starve; when persons are daily seen, who, from the instinctive law of self-preservation, snatch what is necessary to sustain them for the moment, confessing that they willingly court incarceration, or even banishment, in order that life, so dear to every creature, should be prolonged. No; but I adduce this comparative tranquility of the diocese of Tuam, to show the animus of the allied conspirators against the fair fame of the priesthood when they venture to represent to you the state of any diocese, as accounting for a melancholy pre-eminence in crime, which exists not, however, but in your too credulous imagination, which it is not surprising if your exquisite sensibility for the good name of the Catholic hierarchy should have disturbed."

He then denies circumstantially that the people of Ireland have been ungrateful for the charity extended to them, and hopes that Lord Shrewsbury has not asserted their ingratitude "with a view to check" such charity.

The earl is next told that his pity for the condition of the diocese is "hypocritical," and in reference to his observation about the collection of the repeal rent, he is told that when still poorer in schools and chapels, the Catholic association was similarly supported, and is thus fiercely assailed for his own alleged ingratitude:—

"Did your lordship or your fellow peers, now so much scandalised at the right of citizens claimed by the priests of Ireland, after the example of St. Paul, then launch any indignant philippics against their so-called political interference? O, no; as long as the Catholic peers of England—dead to society—from the lowest offices of which they were excluded—slept like the enchanted knights of old, in the keeps of their baronial castles, bristling with the penal terrors which kept aloof the approach, nay the very hope of liberty—a slumber in which they would have still lain, without much loss to society, had it not been for O'Connell and the Catholic priests and people of Ireland—we do not find that there was uttered any complaint from any quarter against the sacred influence that marshalled the men in this peaceful and moral warfare, until the mighty chief routed the dragons of grim enactments that were keeping ward around their mansions, and the clangour of emancipation awakened them, once more to freedom and to life. Who could have imagined that it would have been since the chief labor of some of those lords to propitiate the inveterate bigots, whose joy at their bondage could only be equalled by their rage at their liberation, and not only to forget the former chasm in their sufferings, but, worse than the companions of Joseph, who only forgot his captivity, to labour to forge new and more galling fetters for those who had mainly contributed to shaking of their own."

He next denounces the statement that the diocese is destitute of chapels as well as schools, as "calumnious," and Lord Shrewsbury's compassion as "pretended," stating that besides a magnificent cathedral, one hundred chapels have been built within a short period. Alluding to the charge of popish idolatrous, he asks,

"Does your lordship come, like the seducer to insinuate that for a small bribe from the treasury to build a few churches that may be yet wanted, or to put others in repair, we should surrender our free churches, the works of our own hands, and the monuments of the piety of a noble people, into the hands of the Commissioners of Bequests—a measure that has done much to dry up our charities—or any other Parliamentary commissioners, in order to enable them to 'enter into the labours of others?'"

He then quotes the actions of several of the bishops who withstood tyrants, as St. John Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Patrick, St. Hilary, St. Leo, and others of ancient times, and the Archbishop of Marseilles, Cardinal Bonald, and the Archbishop of Lyons, in more modern days, who have asserted the insulted dignity of the sanctuary on suitable occasions. He says:—

"This undoubtedly is such a one, and you, my Lord of Shrewsbury, without cause or provocation, have grossly insulted and calumniated the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. You have listened to the slanders of its enemies, and you, who are sensitive to imaginary denunciations, have not scrupled to denounce by name, and to hold up to the execration of the world, two of its dignitaries, as if they were convicted culprits; and yet, though I have waited long, I have waited in vain, for any proof of so raw for such delinquency. You have filled the Catholics of Ireland—nay, of Europe and the world—with grief, by your calumnies, on the Church of Ireland, and its enemies with joy. I say of Europe and the world, for to pass over now its ancient titles of gratitude—which, thank God, are not unacknowledged—Ireland commands at this moment the sympathy and admiration of the Christian world; for its few, but lamentable crimes, and its more numerous imputed ones, are ascribed to their proper cause. How different your conduct from that of an illustrious peer of France—the one laboring to enslave, the other to emancipate, the Catholic church—the one to check and taint education by taking away the legitimate control of its pastors; the other to diffuse and purify it, by restoring the legitimate jurisdiction of the hierarchy;—the one, in fine, as if he wished to court the "ghastly smiles" of some of the Protestant peers of England by trampling on the clergy—whilst the Count de Montalembert glories in their vindication, and converts the tribune of the peer into the chair of the bishop making the infidel peers of France to blench before the majesty of the Catholic eloquence."

Lord Shrewsbury is then told how he has scandalised Count de Montalembert, the bishops of America, and more particularly the Bishop of New York, who preached recently before Congress, the Archbishop of Calcutta, "the zealous Bishop of Adelaide, Murphy and his Irish priests," and numerous others. The letter concludes in the following terms:

"You have insulted the majesty of Rome—Catholic Rome—when you labored to tarnish the fame of one of the fairest, assuredly one of the most faithful, of the daughters of the Roman Church, 'the mother and the mistress of all churches,' and added another poignant grief to the many others by which the holy father is bowed down in attributing to the guilty connivance of the hierarchy of our country, these disorders which they labor incessantly to correct, and which, had you sufficient candor or moral courage to avow it, you should rather have traced to the uniform misgovernment of your own. You have represented this hierarchy as an accessory to crime—a pestilent sore in the common wealth.' And you have, as far as in you lay, accredited the misrepresentations that are hourly sent forth to the 'eternal city,' for the purpose of enslaving the Irish hierarchy. What a melo drama—what a ludicrous and tragic mixture this entire affair of Roman embassies and Irish clerical denunciations. Is your lordship aware, that whilst one nobleman preaches and practices coercion at home, his noble relative is said to be a most enthusiastic worshipper of the wildest forms of liberty abroad? Nay, he is represented as the bosom friend of the youthful Ciceruacchio, who, it is said, aspires to be another Rienzi, and to restore the reign of the ancient tribunes on the ruins of the empire of the successors of St. Peter. It is even said that Lord Minto, too, aspires to the fame and honors of Petrarch, becoming a musical sonneteer in favor of the coming political millenium, and he may be prolonging his stay in Rome until, like the admirer of liberty and Laura, he shares the triumphs of the young Rienzi, by receiving the crown of poetry on the capitol. It is the representations of such an ambassador, said to be so hostile to the holy father, you have been strengthening by your calumnies on the Irish hierarchy. And for this public scandal I now demand adequate reparation. Your lordship, at least, will not controvert the position, 'that evangelical discipline requires that for public sins there should be a public penance.' Go, then, my Lord of Shrewsbury, and for this grievous scandal against the church, do penance, and 'weep between the porch and the altar.' The pear end of the staff, to which you have directed attention, is emblematical of the correction to be administered to penitents. This penance is to be tempered with mercy; and even towards peers, who have more of proud flesh than other penitents, we should forbear any unnecessary rigor; but should rather stretch out the crook to reclaim their wandering, and the staff to sustain their faltering steps as they approach the tribunal of mercy, thus realising the mystical signification of the pastoral crozier—

'Pungit rebelles, sustinet infirmos, reducit errantes.'

"I have the honor to be your Lordship's very obedient servant,

† JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

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*Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*

Liverpool, Noon, 28th Jan., 1848.

There is mighty little stirring amongst us here; the principal subjects at present on the *tapis*, where I think they seem likely to stick, are the "Gutta Percha Soles." So completely has this invention become the theme of universal eulogy, that every gentleman as well as gent, has determined to become a "snob" for a season. A remarkable, and yet uncommonly common, event is to behold such members of society plodding their honeward path through the "good old town," with a roll of napthatic cake under their arm; and if you venture to invite a friend to spend an evening with you, the ready reply, with uprised eyebrows, as much as to say, why don't you know is, "Oh! I've to sole a pair of boots"

Never, perhaps, since the day of Knox, was a greater solicitude evinced for the preservation of soles than now, for every man looks after his own. The cobblers are in despair—their glass is below freezing, and no wonder; the very mobility, as well as understanding, of the populace is affected, and the fashionable mode of expressing an oath is, "pon my gutter."

By the way, talking of doll soals; the Metallini Duke has succeeded at last (for it appears by his own account he has long been trying) to sell all on the hook and for Monsieur Calvert—a "French fashion," that he long been trying, not likely to approve of, and it is positively affirmed by those who know best about it, that to guide the delights of soul-stirring letters that the sovereign of Mars, and Joinville's sons, refresh their thirst for revenging Waterloo. What is to be done? or rather what's doing? Why, every man is becoming a soldier, and as Lord Ponsonby Molesworth says "as the cuestion," of Parnell's "he is possessed he is," but exists in the person of an old "Waltan" who lives at a place called Clyton, near Buckinghead, (that town "to be left," said a veteran, who served and died for his country, by proxy, in regularly armed ship Hamilt'ugh) *cum capite*, "his bearer up," and with cutlass and loaded pistols, and so, in fact, although sixty years beyond "three score years and ten," a "man to go," ready cut and dried, whenever his country requires him. Thirteen hours a day she the patriot spend in his library, and never lose sight of his tops—I mean his accoutrements. But, joking aside, amongst other military and naval movements, a squadron of 12 armed steam vessels, of various sizes and power, is ordered to assemble at Portsmouth, and to be kept ready for service.

In the commercial way every thing seems "stale, flat, and unprofitable," and the frequent heavy stricals of specie only tend to render our mercantile men the more *dolorous*, and those amongst us best (or worst?) employed are attorneys and auctioneers.

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Paris, 14th January, 1848.

Events of high interest have been occurred since the date of my last despatches. The eldest and most cherished friend and counsellor, and one of the most beloved of the relatives of the Monarch of the Barricades, has departed this transitory life, after seventy years passed amid vicissitudes scarcely parallelled in the life and fortunes of any station or rank. The late Princess Adelaide of Orléans, was a person of strong masculine understanding, and exercised over the mind of her brother a great influence. She it was, who, when the wife of Louis Philippe shrunk from the offer of the crown made at Neuilly, by M. M. Thiers and Sebastier, in July, 1830, stood boldly forward, pledged herself that her brother should consecrate his life to the country, and even offered to go personally to the chamber through the tumults of the streets, if her presence there could be useful. Since then she has never separated herself from the decisions of the new monarch. She inhabited the pavilion of the Tuileries, which forms the angle of the palace next to the river, in which she occupied the middle suite of apartments on the ground floor, where she died. On the restoration, it was her good fortune to find the chief part of the property of which she had been deprived by the revolution, unsold, and she immediately resumed it. Its amount was very considerable, being estimated in actual value at the death of the Princess, at twelve millions of dollars. With the exception of a few legacies, she left this to the sons of Louis Philippe, her nephews. The Duke d'Aumale, possessing the princely fortune of the late Duke of Bourbon, received no share. The Duke de Nemours, being the chief inheritor of the chief part of the immense private fortune of Louis Philippe, has received only two millions of dollars. The remainder is divided in equal parts between the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier. These princes will thus be possessed of most munificent fortunes. The Duke de Montpensier gains by his wife a fortune of above six millions of dollars, and the Prince de Joinville, who was, first the suitor of the Empress of Brazil, obtained a dower of nearly less amount.

Since this season of affliction, Louis Philippe has visibly suffered. The struggle to suppress his emotions before his family and the public has only served to reflect, and those who have been acquainted with what goes on in the chateaux, are of opinion that the days of the sovereign will be abridged by this shock, although it is certain he would not survive any immediate grounds for uneasiness respecting his life. How much importance is attached to that life, has been rendered conspicuously manifest by the effect produced at the Bourse, by the slightest alarm respecting it. The moment the death of the Princess Adelaide was announced, the three per cents fell a franc; not, of course, on account of the princess herself, but from the effect it was feared that her death would have on the king. Since then every rumor regarding his health has caused a fluctuation. It is literally true that he cannot sneeze without lowering the funds.

Another great event, of which you will doubtless have heard, is the surrender of Abd-el Kader, that formidable chief, who has so long warred against the French in Africa, to the Duc d'Aumale. This was a lucky incident; a sort of windfall of glory to the young governor general of Algiers. Abd-el-Kader, was not, strictly speaking, making war with the French colony in Africa. He was attacking the Emperor of Morocco, by whose army he was beaten. He found himself beset on one side by the victorious troops of Abdelkamen, and on another by the frontier of the French colony, bristling with bayonets, under General Lamoricière, and in his rear the desert. There was no escape. He offered to surrender to the Duc d'Aumale, or rather to General Lamoricière, on the condition of being sent with his family and suite, either to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. These conditions were granted, and the Emir, with his followers, amounting to about 80 hundred persons, were accordingly landed at Marseilles, in a French frigate. At home, however, the conditions which had been granted, proved to be any thing but acceptable; yet, how to back out of the affair, without violating the word of the governor general of Algeria, the son of Louis Philippe. This has just been, however, most adroitly managed. Abdel Kader has been wheedled and flattered by the agents of Louis Philippe, until he has been actually persuaded to give up voluntarily the conditions which he surrendered, and to throw himself on the generosity of the King of the French.

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Madrid, January 12, 1848.

The great event of this city which has marked the last month, has been the return of the Ex-Regent, Gen. Espartero, Duke of Victoria, from his long exile. The web of Spanish politics is too intricate to be perfectly known even here, much less at the other side of the Atlantic. Why or what, should now be invited back, raised to a senatorial rank, and reinstated in his property and revenues, no one can tell. Still less can this be explained, when it is remembered that the invitation has emanated from his political opponents.—But so it is. Espartero coming from London by sea, landed at St. Sebastian, where the inhabitants spontaneously illuminated the town, on his arrival. Preparations were made to celebrate his return by public rejoicings, and honors, and salutations due to his rank as a Captain General, were offered to him. He declined all these manifestations, and would not even accept a guard of honor due to his military rank. He travelled from St. Sebastian to Madrid incog., and took care to arrive in the capital at four in the morning, an hour at which it was not to be expected that any popular manifestation should take place. After his arrival, crowds continued to collect in front of his hotel; but he avoided showing himself, or doing anything which could provoke an outbreak of the public enthusiasm. When it became necessary to present himself to the Queen, he went out in plain clothes, in the brougham of a friend to avoid popular notice.

Various versions are given of his interview with her majesty; but we have reasons to know that it was such as to gratify the Ex Regent. He was received by the Queen and King consort, none of the ministers being present, with words of kindness on the one side, and professions of devotion on the other, were interchanged, and the interview terminated satisfactorily.

Espartero afterwards took his seat and the oaths as a Senator, and is now understood to be about to leave Madrid on a visit to the provinces.

Innumerable reports have been circulated ever since the return of the Queen Mother from Paris of the decline of Queen Isabella's health. It is certain that she has been subject lately to fainting fits which have produced much uneasiness and alarm.

On two of these occasions, the Prime Minister, Narvaez, has been suddenly called to the palace. In the last of these cases, her Majesty is understood to have continued for nearly three hours in a state of insensibility. Nevertheless, the public anxiety has been allayed by the subsequent appearance of the Queen in public without any marks of visible indisposition.

Reports are, however, continually circulated connecting the supposed state of Queen Isabella with the views which the Queen Mother and King Louis Philippe are understood to entertain with regard to the succession of the Duchess de Montpensier.

No expectations are now entertained of the appearance of a direct heir to the throne, nor is there much hope felt of the Duchess of Montpensier having issue. Meanwhile the great power of Europe (England and France excepted) have not acknowledged the sovereignty of Isabella, and will be received still less likely to do so by the non-appearance of a successor in the direct line, or even in the collateral one of the Montpensiers. In short, the mode of a disputed succession have been worse, and it has been more than once affirmed that England has signified her desire to see the Salic law re established in Spain, so as to throw the family of Don Carlos within the circle of legal succession, and thus reconcile the great powers of Europe to the "status quo" of the Peninsula. Time alone, however, can prove what extent of reality there may be in these and similar speculations.

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Abdel Kader, after being confined for several days in the lazaretto at London, has been transferred to a wretched prison at Fort Lamalque, where he is treated with great rigor, in consequence of his refusal to write a letter to the King, thanking his majesty for the hospitable reception he had received in the lazaretto, renouncing the convention with Marechal Lamoricière and the Duc d'Aumale, expressing his ardent desire to live and die in France, and, above all, begging the permission of the King to be allowed to visit Paris, in order that he may be allowed to make his submission to his majesty in person. The unfortunate Emir has written letters to the Duke d'Aumale, General Lamoricière, and Marshal Bugeaud, complaining bitterly of the manner in which he has been treated, and demanding the fulfilment of his treaty of capitulation. It has been determined, however, that the prisoner shall remain in France, whether he will or no. Though another attempt is to be made to induce him to request that he may be allowed to go.

The *Sentinelle*, of Toulon, of the 15th, says: "We learn with pleasure that, upon the complaint of the Arab prisoners, the excessive rigor with which they were treated has been diminished.—For some days past they have been allowed meat, and those of Fort Malbourget are no longer compelled to lie upon the ground with only chopped straw under them, but have pallasses furnished to them. Several of them, who were severely cut down at being separated from Abd-el-Kader, have been removed to Fort Lamalgue. And this day again one of the chiefs, a very old man, who would certainly have died of grief, if the separation had continued, has been conveyed to the presence of Abd-el-Kader. This old man had crept into a corner of his prison at Fort Malbourget, and from that he would not move until he was told that he was to be transferred to Fort Lamalgue."

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## LATER FROM MEXICO.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

PETERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1848.

The snow has broken loose, and I may send you three days'—and all important—news at once.

The daily overland express to *The New York Tribune* has arrived, bringing dates from New-Orleans of the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. and Mobile to the 9th.

From the Picayune of the 6th.

The brig Wilkeson, Capt. Stanwood, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. Though she is no later from Vera Cruz than our previous arrival, we have by her brief accounts from the City of Mexico to the 10th of January, which is six days later than the advices brought by the Edith. The British Courier arrived from the City of Mexico at Vera Cruz on the 23d ult. This courier was robbed once on his way up to Mexico, and twice on his way down—but he lost none of his correspondence.

Our Correspondent writes us from Vera Cruz: "That there are peace propositions on their way to Washington from the Mexican Government, there remains not a doubt. But no one here has positive information as to the true character of these propositions. Some one of the thousand versions may chance to be the correct one." The letter from which this is extracted is dated the 22d from Vera Cruz, and from a source upon which we rely with confidence.

No news of importance was brought down by the British courier (which has transpired) save that a *pronunciamento* has been made by Mariano avila, Governor of San Luis Potosi. It represents the opinions of the people of that State as well as of Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Zacatecas in regard to peace, to which they profess to be utterly opposed. It calls earnestly upon the other States to cooperate with them in organising forces to defend the country, and to levy taxes for the support of the war. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, from whom we derive these facts, attaches very little importance to this *pronunciamento*. The Governor of San Luis has long been playing the fire-eater, and the people of this State are so fearful of being invaded from Saltillo or Tampico, or from the City of Mexico, that they are eternally urging the people of other States to unite and stay on the war.

The *Arco Iris* has seen letters from the City of Mexico dated the 15th of January, which say positively that peace had already been made; and it adds, that peopled truth assert that the Government and the authorities would very shortly be transferred to the City of Mexico.

We have been allowed to make an extract from a private letter received by a commercial house of this city:

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, Jan. 23, 1848.

There is a very large and valuable train which leaves this morning for Jalapa. It is composed in part of Government stores, and property belonging to friendly Mexican merchants. It is a more valuable one than any that has yet been upon the road. A large force of guerrillas, about 300, under Col. Zenobia are known to be waiting on the road to attack it, and Gen. Twiggs is extremely anxious to chastise this noted personage.

From the Extra Picayune, Feb. 7.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Bache, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico, having left the former port on the 24th, and the latter on the 31st ult.

Our accounts by this arrival are as contradictory in regard to peace as the rumors which come to us from Washington. One of our occasional correspondents who apprised us some time since of the transmission of important dispatches by the sloop-of-war Saratoga, reiterates his opinion that "peace is made so far at least as the Mexicans can make it. Congress has ratified the action and approval of our Government." On the other hand, a letter from a distinguished officer, dated the 13th, in the City of Mexico, says, "The Mexican Congress has not been able to form a quorum, and peace is just as far off as ever." We cannot undertake to decide between these contradictory opinions, but proceed to lay before our readers such letters as we have received by this arrival.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 24, 1848.

The Courier dispatched by the English Legation arrived here on Saturday, (the 22d,) having left Mexico on the 19th. Although almost everybody regards peace as concluded, I have seen a private letter from a high source entitled to credit, which states that this general impression is entitled to no credit, and that he cannot see that we are any nearer to it than ever.

An expedition under Col. McClelland, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, composed of about 300 infantry and 200 mounted men, started this morning to follow up the Orizaba road and try to cut off the robbers, who are represented to be in large force on the main road to Punte Nacional.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN.—We are in receipt of news from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. All was quiet at the Capital. Peace! peace! is the cry. It is generally believed that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have succeeded in making a treaty of peace; nothing is *known*, for of course, all the movements of those high in authority are kept secret. Many persons of respectability, and some high in authority, positively state there is no doubt that will be peace in three months. The pronunciamiento of the State of San Luis Potosi, against the Government, and her invitation to other States opposed to the Government &c making peace to send deputies to meet at the City of San Luis Potosi, I must confess, does not look very much like any permanency in any peaceful arrangements made or to be made by our gallant General. It has rather a *trist* aspect.

CAPTURE OF ORIZABA.—Capt. Whipple is said to have arrived from the City of Mexico, and to have brought down news that Orizaba has been taken, and is now in possession of a body of troops dispatched from the City of Mexico.

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## FROM CALIFORNIA.

Accounts from Mazatlan to Dec. 1st give the particulars of the capture of Guaymas, Mazatlan, and San Jose.

The Congress and Portsmouth entered Guaymas on Oct. 19th, and a surrender was demanded and refused. The town had a fort and three water batteries erected to its defence, and was said to have 800 men, with new arms, from Chili. At day-light on the morning of the 20th, the town was bombarded for 40 minutes, when a white flag was displayed. The troop had retreated during the night, with all their cannon and arms, and after the town had been much injured by shot and shell, the people concluded to surrender.

The Congress soon left for Mazatlan and the Portsmouth was relieved by the Dale.

The town having been deserted, no garrison was left on shore, the force of the Dale being small; and on the 17th Nov., 400 of the enemy having got into the town, Capt. Selfridge landed with only 65 officers and men, found the enemy in a strong position, engaged and defeated them, killing from 40 to 50, and driving them pell mell from the town.

Capt. Selfridge was wounded in the foot, which was the only casualty to our forces.

On the 18th Nov., the enemy took the mountains, with two six-pounders and 150 to 200 men, attacked Lieut. Haywood, of the navy, who was posted at San Jose with 25 Americans and 30 Californians. The Mexicans made several vigorous charges up to Lieut Haywood's works, which were nobly defended. The enemy finally retired with the loss of Majores, their chief, and 20 to 30 men. Haywood did not lose a man, and only two were slightly wounded.

On the 20th and 22nd Nov., Col Benton, of the New York Volunteers, was hotly attacked at La Paez by 300 men, under Fenando, who was repulsed with 50 to 60 killed and wounded. On the 25th, the attack was renewed, with cannon and small arms. The result is not known, but the New York boys will be likely to take care of themselves.

There had been some skirmishes in the vicinity of Mazatlan, in which the Americans lost one killed and 13 wounded. Mexican loss unknown.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have the St. John's *Courier* of the 12th inst. In the Legislature now in session, Lord Grey's recent despatch to Sir John Harvey, having been read, Mr. Fisher said that he would give notice that at an early day he should move a resolution to the effect that the principles contained in that despatch be immediately adopted by that House. He did not believe the resolution which he should move would be productive of any debate, for the days of talking had gone by. Responsible Government was at length established beyond cavil, and they had nothing to do but to act upon it.

The House in passing an Act to incorporate a Milling Company, has sustained the principle of making the shareholders responsible for double the amount of their shares.

The *Courier* mentions that a despatch had been laid before the House from the Governor General of Canada, claiming jurisdiction on behalf of the latter Province down to the Little Falls at the mouth of the Madawaska River, about forty miles above the Grand Falls; and his assumption of jurisdiction is based on a despatch from Sir George Murray, dated 1830, written it is said with an entirely different object. It is added, however, that the Boundary Commissioners have already agreed upon, or recommended, a line of boundary between that Province and Canada.

A bill for facilitating the construction, thro' New Brunswick, of the great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, is said to be in preparation, giving Her Majesty's Government the same powers as were granted by the act formerly passed for opening the Military Road, with grants of land in addition.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of the Attorney General will not be filled up until after the arrival of the New Governor, Sir Edmond Head, who is to leave England in the steamer of the 26th inst., and may therefore be expected in this Province by the 15th March.

Five hundred and sixty-two persons remained in the Emigrant Hospital.

COMMERCIAL.—Imports to New Brunswick from all places in 1847, £1,070,514 sterling; in 1846, £977,683 sterling; increase in 1847, £92,831 sterling. Exports in 1847, £632,612 sterling; in 1846, £810,742 sterling; decrease in 1847, £178,130 sterling.

IMPERIAL DUTIES.—During the year 1847, the *Imperial* Duties collected at the Port of St. John and its Out-stations, amounted to £28,997 9s. 1d.; of this sum 25,298 8s. 4d. were secured at St. John.

SHIPPING.—Total Outwards, at St. John, 1797 vessels, 309,901 tons, 13,152 men; Total Outwards, at the Out-Bays, 537 vessels, 88,212 tons, 3,997 men.

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## RAILWAY FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

Downing Street, Oct. 23, 1847.

SIR,—A favorable report having reached Her Majesty's Government as to the practicability of constructing one good line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, it appears to Her Majesty's Government the proper time has arrived for recalling the attention of the Legislature of New Brunswick to the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly, on the 2nd of April, 1846, pledging the House to defray its fair proportion of the expense of the preliminary Survey for the projected Railway.

Instructions have been given to Major Robinson, to transmit to you and to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, precise statements of the amount of expenditure incurred on this service for each Province; and on receiving the account of New Brunswick, you will communicate it to the House of Assembly, and recommend that provision be made for repaying, to the British Treasury, the amount advanced for the exploration in question, either to the late Captain Pipon, or to Major Robinson, up to the date mentioned in the statement which will be submitted to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Gov. Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

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*Little Falls, New Brunswick, Oct. 25, 1847.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of Your Excellency, the enclosed copy of an order which I received from the Inspector General of Fortifications on the 22d instant.

And with reference thereto, to state, that as soon after the closing of the working season as the Accounts can be prepared, they shall be forwarded to Your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON,
*Capt. Rl. Eng. Bt. Major.*

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

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*Office of Ordnance, Aug. 20, 1847.*

SIR,—The Board having made a communication to the Secretary of State, on a Letter to Major Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, dated 27th May last, which was forwarded by the Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications, on the 16th June, regarding the progress of the Exploration Survey for a Line of Railroad between Halifax and Quebec, and the amount necessary for carrying it on; and requesting His Lordship to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a further credit on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, to enable the Commissioners engaged on the Survey to continue their operations to the 30th September next,—I am directed to acquaint you therewith, and that Earl Grey has signified, that in addition to the several sums of £1,330 and £2,000, which have been advanced by the Commissariat Office at Halifax, on account of this service to the 30th June last, their Lordships have authorized the Commissariat to make further issues upon the requisition of the officers in charge of the Survey, to the extent of £1,844, to defray expenses to the 30th next September.

Lord Grey has also expressed his desire, that the Commissioners employed on this Survey may be instructed to prepare accounts of the whole expenditure incurred up to the close of the present working season, within the Territory of each of the three Provinces, which have been explored, and to furnish those Accounts to the respective Governors, who will in the meantime be instructed by his Lordship to apply for the repayment on the meeting of the Provincial Legislatures.

The Board therefore request you will call upon the Officers employed for the Account required by the Secretary of State.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. BULLER.
(for the Secretary.)

True copy.

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON.
*Capt. Rl. Eng. Bt. Major.*

M. Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K. C. B.

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*Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey to Sir William Colebrooke, dated Downing Street, 24th October, 1847:*

SIR,—I have received your Despatch, No. 92, of the 29th September, &c.

I think it right to state that I approve of your suggestion not to sanction the alienation of any of the Crown Lands in New Brunswick which may be required for the purpose of the Railway, or which are likely to be raised in value in consequence of the Railroad passing through them.

You will, therefore, give directions to the Officers of the Crown Land Department to avoid disposing of any such Lands at present, except with a distinct reservation of the power of the Crown to reserve any portion of them which may be required for the Railway.

It will also be desirable that purchasers should be compelled, in the event of the Railway passing within five miles, at the option either to surrender the Land sold to them on receiving payment for improvements, or to pay an additional price for it, according to arbitration.

(Signed) GREY.

☞ BURLINGTON BAY OPEN!—The Bay is now clear of ice, from Burlington Canal, to opposite Mr. Nichol's Wharf, foot of Catharine and John Streets.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

☞ VERY CORRECT. It has been decided in Massachusetts that a pupil cannot be turned out of school for bad character. The judge ruled, that the worse the boy's character was, the more need of school influence to reform it.


## The Session of Parliament!

NON-SUBSCRIBERS to the *British Whig* may have that Newspaper regularly mailed to their address, during the whole of the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, commencing with the number which contains the Speech from the Throne, and ending with the Prorogation Speech, and no longer, for the sum of one Dollar, remitted to the Editor, postage paid.

Kingston, Feb. 4, 1848.



# BRITISH WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.


Yesterday, the Parliament assembled.—Whether the Speech from the Throne was then delivered, or deferred until to-day, or Monday, we have not learnt. Most likely, the swearing in of the members, and the choice of a Speaker would occupy the time of the House of Assembly all day yesterday, and the Speech was consequently delayed.

The choice of the Speaker is the first and most momentous matter; for if the Baldwin-Lafontaine party can elect their Speaker, they can carry every thing else they wish. And if the Ministry, with the help of Papineau and his tail, can place their own man in the Chair, they bid fair to continue in office. *Mais*, allowing that such a political animal as Papineau and his tail, is in actual existence. The candidate for the Speakership on the Reform side, is Mr. Morin; on the Ministerial side, Sir Allan N. MacNab; and on the Papineau and tail side, the great Papineau himself.—Our own opinion is, that Mr. Morin will be the Speaker.

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## BALL PRACTICE OF THE 20th REGIMENT.

Ten days ago we noticed the great danger to the lives and limbs of her Majesty's liegees, from the bullets of the firing parties of the 20th regiment crossing the ice, in the direction where all the travel from the eastward enters Kingston. No attention was paid by the Military Authorities to our notice, and the improper and dangerous practice was daily continued. Towards the end of last week, as Mr. Thomas Baillie, a Pittsburgh Farmer, was crossing, a bullet struck the ice, in his immediate vicinity, and observing where it fell, he picked it up, and afterwards waiting upon the Township Coroner, (G. Baxter, Esq.,) complained of the great danger he had been in. On Monday morning, the Coroner went to the firing party, and addressing the subaltern in command, stated the facts, and requested that the practice of firing across the ice in that direction might be discontinued.—Receiving no satisfactory reply, the Coroner very plainly stated, that should any case of death from a chance bullet come before him officially as Coroner, he should feel it his duty, after the public and private notice given, to recommend to the jury a verdict of *Wilful Murder*. So saying, the Coroner bowed and took his leave, and the officer in command shortly afterwards withdrew his men. Since when the practice has been discontinued.

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## THE LATE AFFAIR OF HONOR.

WELLINGTON ST., 24th February.

SIR,—

The account which appeared in the last *Herald*, of the affair between Captain Saddlier and another gentleman, on Saturday last, is false in every particular.

Neither Mr. Stewart or myself, will take any further notice of Newspaper remarks on the subject.

Yours truly,
ARCH. JOHN MACDONELL,
Yr. of Greenfield.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG.—The correct particulars of the affair of honor above alluded to, not having come to our knowledge, we forebore in our last impression from saying one word about it. We are assured however, by Mr. M'Donell, that the conduct of both parties, so far from being *dishonorable*, as the *Herald* states, was, on the contrary, quite the reverse. The *Herald* thinks proper to pitch into Capt. Saddlier, before he is a magistrate. This is wrong. Duels in themselves may be improper and uncalled for, but the parties who are engaged in them are not the more criminal, because they are magistrates. The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea fought a duel; Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning fought another; and very recently in Montreal, the Hon. Messrs. Aylwin and Daly exchanged shots. All these gentlemen were not only magistrates, but members of the Executive Government, and also of the Legislature. By the way, the *Herald* was particularly silent, when his friend Mr. Aylwin was a combatant. As to the other gentleman alluded to by Mr. M'Donell, although we ourselves are opposed on princip