

by one who has such statesmanlike views of the true interest of the British empire—one who would see no difference between Canada and Cambridgeshire, between Halifax in Nova Scotia, and Halifax in Yorkshire. Until our colonies are ruled over with this feeling, it will be in vain to expect that they will prove what they ought to be—sources of wealth, strength, and power to Great Britain.

We learn from our Liverpool correspondent, that Lord John Manners arrived there yesterday, and addressed the Electors in further explanation of his principles; it appears that the address of the noble Lord gave great satisfaction, and that there is scarcely a doubt entertained of the success of Lord John Manners as candidate for the borough.

## United States News.

**Mortality at Vera Cruz.**—Dr. Barton of the U. S. army, President of the Board of Health at Vera Cruz, has published a statement by which it appears that two hundred and three deaths occurred in that city in May, of which sixteen were from yellow fever. Of the deceased, eighty two were American soldiers. In June the deaths were two hundred and eighty five, ninety two from yellow fever. Of the number who died, one hundred and seven were American soldiers.

The yellow fever has appeared at New Orleans. The board of health acknowledged five cases by it at the charity hospital, and several other cases.

**Sun Stricken.**—In the city of New York, last Tuesday, two persons lost their lives by exposure to the sun. A third fell suddenly to the ground from the same cause, and was taken home in a helpless, if not a hopeless condition.

New York Sun, July 31,  
FROM MEXICO.

By our express to Richmond and thence by Telegraph to New York, we have accounts from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. Gen. Pearce had left that city with a detachment of 2500 men. After a severe contest with the Mexicans near the National Bridge, in which he defeated the enemy, he returned to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. The Mexican loss is reported at 150.

Gen. Scott remained at Puebla. Generals Cadwallader and Pillow were at Perote.

Our Despatches announce the "defeat of the Mexicans at La Hoya," and the appointment of two commissioners by the Mexican government to confer with Mr. Trist."

**Later.**—The news of a battle between General Pearce and the Mexicans, which was a rumor by a passenger in the cars, is not confirmed. By the report of the captain of the steamer Orleans, as published in the Picayune, it appears that he left New Orleans on the 14th inst., at which time General Pearce had reached the National Bridge with twenty-five hundred men and one hundred and fifty waggon, on the march towards Puebla. The Orleans arrived at Tampico on the 15th where the Captain was informed by Colonel Gates of the departure of Col. DeRussy up the river with one hundred and twenty men, partly Baltimoreans, in search of the Mexican prisoners lately released—He landed with sixty mules near Huejutla, and was surrounded by twelve or fourteen hundred Mexicans, and had to cut his way through and returned towards the river, and was there waiting for reinforcements.

Col. Yates despatched the Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Governor Wilson for four companies of infantry, and sent at the same time one hundred and fifty men up the River to the Relief of De Russy. The Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, and found the city in a state of great excitement. Gen. Pearce came in and took a reinforcement of seven hundred men, and again marched to meet the enemy. Colonel Gates' requisition could not be complied with, but the Orleans received twenty-five marines and returned to Tampico, where she arrived on the 28th, and learned that De Russy's detachment, in returning near Huejutla, in a narrow pass, was surrounded by 12 or 1400 Mexicans, who commenced a heavy fire from all directions, but fled through the chaparral after 6 or 8 rounds of grape. De Russy continued at intervals for several days to fight his way back to the river, where he was received by Col. Gates' reinforcements.

He reached Tampico on the night of the 16th with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded, two missing, and twenty horses, and sixty pack mules. Captain Boyd and Lieut. Tannahill were killed. De Russy received several balls through his clothes, and Capt. Wyse had three horses shot under him.

The Mexican loss is represented at 150. Lieut. Whipple has been lassoed near Vera Cruz. Capt. William Duff died on the 12th, on board of the Mississippi. The Sun of Anahuac of the 13th, says, that by private express from Puebla, intelligence had been received that Cadwallader and Pillow, with the trains, had arrived at Perote, and had been attacked at Layhoya by a large Mexican force, and completely routed the enemy with but little loss.

## Colonial News.

### Canada.

**Magnetic Telegraph.**—We are told that the telegraph from Montreal to Toronto was to be put in operation this week, thus completing the line from Boston and New York, by way of Niagara, to the metropolis of Canada, and that the posts for its extension to Quebec are already planted as far down as Batiscan, twenty miles this side of Three Rivers. It is probable the line will be continued on the other side, from Boston to Halifax, before it is completed between Halifax and Quebec.

The following article is from the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

The Magnetic Telegraph is about to be extended from Portland, Me., to Halifax, thus completing the chain of communication between Halifax, the first point on this side the Atlantic touched by the Cunard line of steamers, and the great cities upon the Atlantic seaboard. But few months will elapse before we shall have an unbroken communication with New Orleans; and within one year from the present time, beyond all doubt, the foreign intelligence received at Halifax will be almost instantly made known in every section and in every considerable town of the United States.

It is certain that the Telegraph from Portland to Halifax will be built. The distance is 550 miles, and those having control of the patent right have offered to build it for the sum of \$110,000. This offer has been accepted by individuals who intend to retain entire control of the line, and to use it for speculating purposes upon the arrival of foreign intelligence. The company have very properly refused to construct it for them, without first offering it to the mercantile public, who are most immediately interested in the subject. News will be received in that way forty eight hours in advance of the ordinary channels; and any party having exclusive possession of it could use it in the market of the whole country. The merchants, of course, would be the heaviest sufferers; and they are, therefore, the most deeply interested in preventing the Telegraph from being converted to any such use.

Col. J. J. Speed, who acts as agent of the company in this matter, advertised for proposals for giving to the merchants and others interested in this city, the ownership and control of the line, on such conditions as will render it a safe investment, and at the same time prevent it from becoming a public injury. He solicits subscription to the stock, and for that purpose the books will remain open at the office of Livingstone & Wells, for ten days. If the public decline the offer, and refuse to subscribe, we understand that the company will to accept the private proposals already noticed, and to construct the line for the exclusive benefit of the parties concerned. The line will be erected; and the only remaining question is, in whose hands shall the control of it be invested? The Chamber of Commerce, as will be seen, has passed a resolution upon the subject.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**New Zealand.**—Signs of improvement in the Aborigines.—We are glad to have to record any signs of improvement among the aboriginal population. The employment of natives with the whites on the roads, at present in progress, has produced, and is producing, the most beneficial results. Not only are the Maories thus employed beginning to appreciate the benevolent motives of the Government, but it has already affected a marked change in their conduct. We find that the native labourers, far from squandering their earnings, are expending them in the purchase of European clothing, and other articles which their increased knowledge of civilisation leads them to desire. In numerous instances the blanket has been laid aside, and more suitable clothing purchased in lieu of it. The natives are also anxious for the completion of the roads. They begin to feel that the presence of the white men is useful to themselves, and with this feeling growing in their breasts, we may rest assured that the days of commotion are rapidly approaching to an end.—[Wellington Independent.]—The last accounts from New Zealand show that Governor Grey, assisted by his lady, and a number of missionaries, had given a feast to upwards of 300 of the natives.

**The Steamship Great Britain.**—The grand experiment for floating the above stupendous

ship, with a view to examining and repairing the injuries sustained by the hull, preparatory to removing her from her perilous position in the Bay of Dundrum, was made during the first of the high spring tides on Tuesday last; and, so far as the perfect adaption of the machinery constructed, under the direction of Mr. Bremnar, for effecting that object, was concerned, was attended with entire success, the vessel having actually floated with an hour and a half's tide to spare, and risen two feet from the sand, in which her keel was at first embedded to the depth of nine feet. A foot and a half of elevation, in addition to that obtained by previous efforts to raise the ship, is, Captain Claxton informs us, sufficient to allow the examination and repair of her bottom; but, as the immense caissons attached to the sides, and which have both a floating and sustaining action, did not, from the great friction of their chain cables on the sheaves over which they are suspended, and from their vast weight—twenty five tons each—rise with the working of the vessel, after lowering by the act of her coming up with much rapidity to floating line, five of the spar-heads in which the sheaves run gave way, and, to prevent the straining of the vessel, and the giving way of the remaining fifteen boxes, it was deemed judicious to permit the water to flow into the vessel again, and to allow her to settle down in her former bed, where her bilges will rest upon two ridges of loose stones, which are to be increased from tide to tide, until the keel is fairly level with the sandy beach. Wednesday, having been necessary to repair the defects in the apparatus, was allowed to pass over without a repetition of the experiment; but the engineers had every confidence that at Thursday's mid-day tide the gigantic mass would be floated without difficulty, and retained at light draught line; when, the water from the holds being discharged, the necessary repairs on the three bottom plates, which have been perforated by fragments of rock, could be easily effected inside; while if the Great Britain were built of wood, it would be indispensable either to caulk her or to put her into dock. It is astonishing how any piece of workmanship which human hands ever put together could withstand the fearful surt which so often rolls into Dundrum Bay, for upwards of nine months, and not to be shattered into atoms; yet here we find the Great Britain, without a rivet started, a streak twisted; or even a plate displaced, with the exception of three, which were driven up in the manner already stated. The outline of her model remains as symmetrical as ever; and but that the rudder is gone, and the paint discoloured by the action of the sea, the outside of the hull seems little changed. The rigging and decks are of course in a state of disorder, from the quantity of lumber and machinery lying about; and the cabins and saloons, having been denuded of their furniture, have lost some of their splendour, which does not improve her appearance when a person goes on board; but her vast dimensions strike every one with amazement, and the more so as the eye can take the whole at a glance, her deck being flush, or without poops, from forecastle to taffrail. The vessel's escape from destruction by the gales of the winter and spring is, beyond doubt, altogether attributable to the break water erected behind her,—the outer line of the piling of which, having been greenwood, yielded to the force of the coming wave, and rebounded by its own elasticity on its retreat.

## YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail add but little of importance to our previous stock of news.

The elections in Nova Scotia are progressing. Thursday last was appointed for the election of members to represent the city and county of Halifax. The four liberal member were returned—namely—Howe, M'Nab, Doyle and Mott. Doyle, it is said, will loose his seat, not having his deed of property recorded sufficiently long. In Pictou two Liberals and one conservative are returned, namely, Goux, Robinson, and Blackadar. James B. Uniacke has been returned for the county of Cape Breton, without opposition. In Colchester, Crealman, a Liberal has unseated Ross, a conservative. Flemming is elected for Truro, Crow for Onslow, and Wier for Londonderry. Fraser is returned for Windsor. There is no return for Falmouth in consequence of a riot. Moore and Hall are in for King's, and Beckwith for Cornwallis; Brown for Horton. Annapolis has returned three Conservatives—the Attorney General, Thorne, and Whitman. In Newport the liberal member, Dimock is returned. This we believe, comprises the list, as far as are known in Halifax at the departure of the mail on Saturday.

We glean a few paragraphs from the papers, which we copy below.

**St. John.**—Gale.—During yesterday afternoon and evening we were visited by a heavy gale of wind, which commenced from the South East, and veered more to the Southward. Several vessels at the Quarantine Ground dragged their anchors, and one of them, the brig Magnes, from Galway, was driven ashore on Partridge Island, and became a total wreck. All of the passengers had been previously landed on the Island, and the crew succeeded in

getting on shore, with the exception of a boy, who, being sick, could not be got out.

The new ship Infanta, which was lying at the Quarantine Ground, ready for sea, slipped her anchors and run in the harbour, grounding on the beach at Navy Island. She was got off at high water this morning, without any material damage.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—At the term of the supreme Court for Queen's County, which concluded its sittings on the 26th July, James Burns and Henry Brennick, severally sentenced to be imprisoned four months for a riot and assault at the Belfast election in August last. The Court also ordered that Michael McGrath, against whom sentence of death was recorded in Haliary Term, 1846, to be remanded to prison to undergo his original sentence—he having returned to the Island, contrary to the conditional pardon extended to him, which was that he should expatriate himself from the limits of the Island during his natural life.—*Courier*, August 7.

We regret to have to announce in our Obituary notices, the demise of JAMES PETERS, junior, Esq., son of the attorney General, and holding the Office of Common Clerk for this city. He expired at Edinburgh, on the 3rd ult.—*St. John Herald*.

## MIRAMICHI.

**NEGRO EMANCIPATION.**—The coloured people of Halifax celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of their race in the British dominions on Tuesday last. They had a procession, and presented the Lieutenant Governor with an address.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The reports from all the fishing stations are highly satisfactory. The grain and potato crops promise a rich return. Typhus fever is prevailing among the inhabitants, having been introduced by emigrants from the old country.

**INQUEST.**—An inquest was held before Martin Cranney, Esq. Coroner, at the residence of Mr Robert Coulson, in Chatham, on view of the body of Margaret Crotty, who was a passenger on board the schooner Miscou, from Quebec, commanded by Coulson. The deceased was on her way to join her friends, who reside in Halifax. By the evidence given, it appears she was afflicted with vomiting and dysentery, and on Sunday she became delirious, in which state she ran into the street. In the course of the night she jumped out of a window, under which was a puncheon, on which she fell, cutting her forehead and bruising her leg. She expired about five or six hours afterwards. The Jury returned a verdict—Died by the visitation of God. Much blame is attached to Coulson for not calling in medical assistance.

A Correspondent in Douglasfield settlement, complains that he, as well as his neighbours have suffered from horses and pigs breaking into his wheat fields. The person appointed as hog-reeve in the settlement has not been qualified, because the pound in Chatham is not kept in a fit state to receive them. The communication we shall publish next week.

**LAUNCH.**—About 5 o'clock this morning, a beautifully modelled, and very superior built ship, of 950 tons register, named the Sailor Prince, was launched from the building yard of the Hon. Joseph Cunard, in Chatham. Notwithstanding the early hour of the morning at which the event occurred, a very numerous body of the inhabitants congregated together to witness the sight; and as she glided gracefully into the river, loud and hearty cheers were given, which was answered from the party on the vessel's deck, among whom were the Amateur band, who on her resuming an upright position, struck up the noble air of "Rule Britannia." For some time after the strains of melody were wafted from her deck to the shore, which tended materially to enliven the interesting scene.