

to be paid to James Davidson for Plan and Diagram of the County,

5 the road north side Burnt Church River, from great road up to James Wassons Farm.

5 Near the bridge over French Cove towards the Blake and Gratton Settlement.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £30 to enable His Excellency to pay a Ferryman for conveying Her Majesty's Mail over the Arestock River, the ensuing Summer.

United States News.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A mass meeting of Irishmen is to be held in the Park, New York, shortly, to express sympathy with the French revolution, and the Herald implies that it is to be made the vehicle of declaration in favor of making Ireland a Republic!

The French residents in New York had a meeting on Wednesday evening 22nd ult., to utter their sympathy with the revolutionists of their native country. They met at St. John's Hall, Franklin Street, and had a very enthusiastic meeting. The proceedings were managed by a Committee, of which Mr. E. Calys was Chairman.

New Orleans Crescent, March 16.

Very late from Yucatan.—Dreadful Massacres by the Indians—Burning of Towns—Siege of Valladolid.—By the files of the 'Gaceta del Habana' to the 7th inst., we receive and translate the following items relating to Yucatan.

The Indians have been committing farther and fouler atrocities. The rancho of Sacusquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—31 persons being killed; some were thrown into flames of burning houses, and neither women or children were spared. One of the victims was the young Don Mateo Rosado, son of Don Felipa, whose mother was also wounded.

News had been received at Bocanahan Feb. 13, that Indians had collected with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants.

The Indians had convened in such force, and with such impudence, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid, but, after some time, asking a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant of the place—who named as commissioners Don Manuel A. Siorra, and Don Miguel Bolio. The revolting Indians claimed the arms of which they had been deprived, and immunity from future tribute—and demanded the punishment of two men named Trufegue and Vasques who they said, had wronged them. It was thought that the commandant of Valladolid would accede to these terms.

Chasenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself bravely, was taken by the Indians, and (14th ult) was burned to ashes.

In Texas the commandant had decided to adopt the guerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had been fortified at a place called Tixmerac—two of the latter were killed. Their companies, however, returned to the fight, but were again worsted, with a loss of 12 killed.

Another party, under the command of Don L. Perez, had a fight with the Indians at Chansaxucil, killing 3; then going on to another rancho, found the corpses of 20 Yucatanese, killed by the insurgents. These Perez buried.—20 whites were also assassinated at a place called Kamecabeben.

A messenger had been sent to Belize, the British settlement of Honduras, to ask a stoppage of the selling of powder, and other means of war to the Indians—which the authorities consented at Belize consented to do.

The aggregate accession to the population of the United States, last year, from foreign immigration alone was a quarter of a million.

The Peace Prospect—City of Mexico, Feb. 27.—So sudden a turn have things taken, that the most sanguine friends of peace, a week since, to say the least, now are in doubt. I am afraid that Pena will not have the courage to hold out when he sees State after State demanding the terms of the treaty, he will yield and publish it.

Zacatecas and Guadalajara admonish the President that if an armistice is entered into they must be exempted from its effects, as they wish to organize and equip men for self protection. In Guanajuato, 1000 additional men have been raised, and four new pieces of cannon recently cast. It is the greatest rendezvous now of the officers of the army, and their presence no doubt spreads the war

fever.—That a great change has recently taken place in that populous State, admits not of a doubt for three months ago its Governor was the greatest peace man in the Republic, and now asks Rosa to publish the treaty before he promises it his support.

Should this peace business fail, what are we to do? We have still but a handful of men—and are 'burying nearly a regiment a month.' It is impossible that the present slow process of recruiting can even fill the places of those who die. We have not troops enough to even occupy the State of Mexico so as to collect the contribution demanded. So you can see that all the quotas levied upon the different states are in no fair way of being soon brought in. Under any circumstances we want three times as many men as we have. The capital we can keep against the whole force of Mexico combined, but what is the use of it? Its capture and occupation have not yet produced peace, although the chances were so probable a week ago. If this treaty business fail, we want men enough to send up into the populous districts—to Queretaro, Leon, Morelia, Guanajuato, Guadajara, Zacatecas, etc., and make those now virgin States feel the pressure of the invaders' tread. To send to these states alone, for effectual invasion, will take 30,000 men, and where are they? I know you will say Congress will vote them, and I think so too, should the treaty fail, but what time could they be landed here? Believe me, if the Ten Regiment Bill was to pass to-morrow, they would not be in Mexico before the 15th July; and coming at such an unhealthy season, not one half would be fit for duty. The Fall, sirs, will be advanced before we can do anything but occupy our present positions, unless indeed to fall back to the sea-board. You must excuse me for this strain, but I feel sad whenever I get in it—I feel that we have not been fairly dealt with by our friends at home—that they expect too much from us. The only excuse for them is the fact, that in every report the Adjutant General at Washington has multiplied our numbers.

Dreadful Conflict at the Fejee Islands.—800 Killed.—By the arrival of the Sydney mail we are informed of a most severe battle taking place on the 4th September at the Fejee Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Albau and Rena, in which the latter were defeated, but escaped with a number of their adherents to Juva harbor, seven miles west Rena Roads, where they intended to settle, all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Albau. The number slain on both sides amounted to upward of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distance from their location.

European News.

From English papers by the Caledonia Steamer, to the 12th March.

On the 25th ult., the greater portion of the town of Bolechow, in Gallacia was destroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty houses fell a prey to the flames.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope, for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

All proceedings have been abandoned as to Dr. Hampden's appointment to the Bishopric of Hereford. His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury will proceed to the consecration on the 26th inst.

It has been proposed to plant railway bankments with larch trees, which would supply the sleepers required from time to time, and would also return a profit from the thinnings, &c., which might be sold for hop-poles and for other purposes.

M. Guizot and his family, have, as Protestants, joined the congregation of the French Protestant Presbyterian Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. On the 12th inst., Madame Guizot (the venerable mother of the ex-minister) and her two grand-daughters, attended the morning service.

The singular pyramidal spot which appeared on the sun's eastern limb, on the 25th February, is now near the sun's centre, in the shape of four large adjacent spots, arranged as a square, from which spots extend to the south east. Besides these, a very large spot in N. dec. is now approaching the sun's western limb.

Rioting in Great Britain and Ireland.—The disturbances of which we give an account in our last number, although threatening betimes, to become dan-

gerous in their results, not only to the peace of the locality in which they occurred, but so the lives and property of the inhabitants, have entirely subsided; and, with the exception of detached meetings, to sympathise with the French Republicans held in the more populous districts, there is nothing to break in upon the usual quiescent state of public feeling. Ireland, although for a time causing great uneasiness, has resumed its former tranquility. The details relative to Ireland will be found under the proper head.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Termination of the Kaffir War.—Sir Harry Smith's first act had been to liberate Saudilla, directing him to come with all the Kaffir chiefs to King William's Town on the 22nd, to receive from Sir Harry's lips the decision of peace or war. Extraordinary as it may appear—all, save Kreli, came—unarmed—and crouching, kissed the foot of him who declared himself to be their paramount chief. The governor then broke the wand, symbolic of war, which had been offered for their choice, simultaneously with that of peace, and declared, 'There is an end of war.' This is very good, and we shall await with anxiety the completion of such further measures as will render this apparent cessation of hostilities positive, and render it impossible for that treacherous and faithless nation to seize on a moment of inactivity, or want of precaution, and again disturb the general peace.

At the Cape of Good Hope affairs look remarkably well and promising. There were no fears entertained of the violation of the treaties entered into by Sir Harry Smith, who was still on the frontier, gathering around him, at every step he advanced into the before-disturbed localities, fresh assurances of the preservation of peace and the re-establishment of international rights and commercial transactions and exchanges.

That the Kaffir war is at an end may be judged of from the circumstance of British shipping having been taken up to convey to England the 90th, 7th Dragoon Guards, 91st, 27th, and 62nd Regiments.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney inform us that the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land had been thrown into a serious dilemma from the resignation, appointment, dismissal, and reappointment of some of his councillors, and that not knowing what to do, under the peculiar emergency of the case, he had suspended all legislation until he should refer the matter home, and receive instructions how to act.

TURKEY.

A serious battle took place near Boujdour, between the troops of the Shah and the rebel Khorasanlees, in which the former were worsted, leaving 400 killed on the field of battle, and losing 250 prisoners. What rendered the affair still more serious was the death of the Shah's nephew, Emir Mehemet Ali Khan, who was second in command of the Persian troops.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail furnish but little news.

Prince Edward's Island.—By the papers we perceive that much distress prevails in different parts of the Island. The ice has cleared out of Charlottetown harbour.

Sir William Colebrooke is still at St. John, and during the past week, held a levee, and received addresses from the Common Council, the inhabitants of the city, and the county of King's.

Saint John New Brunswick, April 13

Bridge over the Falls.—We learn that a gentleman from Boston, now in this City, intends to build a Bridge over the falls near Split Rock, (as soon as permission can be obtained from the Government) at a cost of not more than £3000. The span is 367 feet, and he considers that the work could be completed about August next.

Free Trade between the Colonies.—We learn that the legislatures of the several British North American Colonies have agreed to an act for establishing a reciprocity system between all the colonies, and that it will come into operation this month. By this act the native produce of one Colony will be admitted duty free into another.

Indian Ravages.—Captain McGill, of the brig Scotland, at Vera Cruz from Belize, the British settlement at Honduras, announces that the Indians have taken the cities of Chetumala (the capital of the country) and Bacalar, destroying the beautiful public works of the first named city. Captain McGill adds that the inhabitants of the Belize were greatly alarmed, as they were momentarily expect-

ing an attack. The same is said of Chetumal.

New Brunswick, April 13. Reported Resignation of the Canadian Ministry.—We are informed that a letter received in this city by the steamer from Boston, stating that intelligence had received there of the resignation of the Canadian Ministry. The cause is said to be his excellency, the Governor General, made an appointment to a non-political without consulting his Council.

New Brunswick Reporter, April 13. We learn that nothing definite has been done in the present sitting of the Executive Council, towards the organization of the Government. Another Council will be early in May, when the important arrangements so long spoken of will probably be proposed.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. 3d Battalion Northumberland.

Richard Nesmith, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Montague Salter, deceased, 4th 1848.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Aaron Hovey, 4th April. Thomas Coughlan, Junior, 5th April. John Nesmith, vice Mercereau, deceased, 6th April.

Lieutenant C. Hammond, of the 2d Battalion Carleton County Militia, is allowed to retire with his rank.

Captain Alexander McNeil, of the 1st Battalion Gloucester Militia, is allowed to retire with his rank.

No. 3.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to dispense with the days' Company Drill of the Militia for the present year. The General Inspection will be conducted by the respective Commanding Officers of Battalions, at such convenient times and places as they shall direct, persons liable to serve in the Militia are by directed to attend.

By His Excellency's Command. GEO SHORE, A. G.

From Central America.—The schooner to, at Mobile on the 3d inst., brings advices of the 26th of March. When the M. affairs of the Peninsula were in a most wretched condition; the Indians were threatened extermination of the whole Spanish race, inhabitants of Valladolid and Izamal fled to Meridia. A large body of Indians, estimated at from 50 to 67,000, had surrounded the city, and the inhabitants were hourly expecting an attack.

MIRAMICHI HEAD.

Continued from page 214.

THE SEASON.—There is every appearance that the embargo which old has so long placed on our river, will be speedily brought to an end. The some days past has manifested symptoms of rapid decay; and we hope that before another week is round, to see the blue waves of our river flowing onward, unencumbered by the icy fetters which have so long chained them.

We understand that in accordance with instructions received from the Government, the Lazaretto buildings have been placed on Sheldrake Island.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Legislature of the Province was prorogued on Wednesday last. We extract from the Speech of John Harvey on the occasion, the following paragraphs.

The act communicate the Crown's income, and provide for a Civil List, is a measure honourable to the Legislature, that it may be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. I shall regret if the expectations which individuals have been induced to form are not fully realized by its provisions; regard for the quiet of the Country, and strong opinions of the Constituent, recently expressed, constrain me to request my duty to use my legitimate influence to obtain Her Majesty's sanction to an Act which, should it pass into a Law, so source of controversy and angry discussion will be closed.

The Act to provide for a more accurate audit and inspection of the Public Accounts, the Act relating to the Crown Land Department, are essential to the practical working of the new and improved system of administration. They will give to the Government security, without which there would be no security of the Public Funds, and very inadequate control over important branches of the Service.

I shall regard it as my duty to call the attention of Her Majesty to the Bill, and to render the Judges independent of the Government, and to provide for their removal, as a guarantee for the due administration of the Law.

In providing (out of the Provincial Fund and without seeking to be reimbursed from the Imperial Treasury), for the heavy expenses incurred during the past year for