The Colonial Herald.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, April 2.

Mr. RAE, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the instructions given to the Postmaster as to the transmission of Newspapers and printed documents by post, reported the following Address:

To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, *Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly having last year ordered that the printed sheets of their Journals should be transmitted weekly through the Post Office to Joseph Hume, Esq., have ascertained that this was not done; and having by a Special Committee examined their Printer, and also the Postmaster of Charlottetown, they believe that the non-transmission of these documents may be owing to the Postmaster here not having received the Act of 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 96, nor having had the purport thereof, so far as respects the Journals of the Legislature, embraced in his instructions from any of his superiors in that department; and therefore the House of Assembly have to request your Excellency to adopt such measures as may appear requisite for preventing the recurrence of the like impediment to the operation of the said Act.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address.

Ordered, That the Committee who prepared the Address be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intituled an Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Third year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island for a limited period."

A motion being made, that the Bill do pass;

Mr. FRASER moved, in amendment, to strike out the word "now," and, at the end of the question, insert "this day three months." He was of opinion that the restrictions were too rigid already.

Mr. GORMAN was of the same opinion, and would therefore second the motion of amendment.

The Hon. Mr. POPE urged the necessity of such a Bill as the present, in order to prevent the total extirpation of Oysters in our bays and rivers.

The House divided on the motion of amendment,

Yeas—Messrs. Fraser, Gorman, Macintosh, Rae—4.

Nays—13.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the main motion, that the Bill do pass;

It was carried in the affirmative.

The House went into Committee on the further consideration of Supply, when several Resolutions were agreed to, among others;

£150 for incidental repairs of Government House and premises for the present year.

£150 to the individual who may be appointed Agent of the House of Assembly for the present year.

£15 to the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus.

The Report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Monday, and the Committee of Supply was formally closed.

It was stated, in to reply a question from an hon. member, that it was not intended that the grant for the salary of an agent be included in the general Appropriation Bill; the intention was, that a separate bill, to provide a salary for an Agent for the House of Assembly, would be brought in.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee, appointed to search the Journals of the Legislative Council, as to the proceedings had on the Fishery Reserves Bill, reported that they had found the following entry:

"LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
"19th March, 1842.

"The Order of the day, for the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves, being read;

"On motion, that the House do go into the Order of the Day,

"It was moved, in amendment, that the Order of the day be discharged, and that the said Bill be read a second time this day Six months.

"The House divided on the amendment.

"CONTENTS.—Messrs. Swabey, Macdonald, Macnutt, Holl, Worrell,—5.

"NON-CONTENTS.—Mr. Attorney General, Messrs. Brecken, Macintosh, Young, Dalrymple,—5.

"So it passed in the negative."

The question being put on the original motion, was lost on the same division.

On motion of Mr. POPE, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house, to consider the expediency of imposing a Tax on Immigrants arriving in this Island. The object was stated to be, the raising a fund, for defraying the expense of providing medical assistance for the sick, and for enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to their destination. Upwards of £80, it was stated, was expended upon sick emigrants, landed in Charlottetown last Summer, which was all defrayed out of the Revenue of the Island.

Resolutions were adopted, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

MONDAY, April 4.

Mr. Rae introduced a Bill to provide for the Salary of an Agent for the House of Assembly. The Bill appropriates the sum of £100 Sterling to that object. Second reading to-morrow.

The Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the qualifications of Jurors, and the mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence.

Mr. Hudson reported a Bill to appropriate certain Moneys therein mentioned, for the service of the current year. Read a first time.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to calculate the value of Real and personal Property in this Island, with the prices paid by the holders of Townships to the original Grantees, so far as the said Grantees have sold the same—with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Rae, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Clark do compose the said Committee.

The Bill to impose a duty on all distilled Spirituous Liquors manufactured in this Island, was, according to order, read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

After some time spent thereon, the Chairman (Mr. Hudson) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and agreed to the same with several amendments.

Mr. Le Lacheur moved, that the Report of the Committee be received this day three months.

The House divided on the motion.

Yeas—Messrs. Le Lacheur, Palmer, Macfarlane, Forbes, Montgomery—5:

Nays—Messrs. Maclean, D. Macdonald, Beck, Hudson, Clark, Fraser, Longworth, Rae, W. Dingwell, Macintosh, Dalziel, Gorman, Thomson—13.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered to be engrossed. This Bill imposes a Duty of 8d. per gallon on all Spirituous Liquors manufactured in the Island.

The Hon. Mr Pope introduced a Bill to incorporate the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company.—Read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

GALVANIZING A ROBBER'S CORPSE.

About ten minutes elapsed, when a young man came in suddenly, and whispered to Dr. Z——. They were all immediately on the alert; the acid was poured on, the apparatus put in action, and ere we were aware, one of the gentlemen was thrown to the floor by a violent shock from the wires having accidentally got entangled about his person. Things were put to rights, and, in another minute, several men hurried into the room, bearing a body, with a sheet thrown loosely around it. Thereupon arose a loud murmur throughout the crowded hall, and every one sprang to his feet, shifting about, and pushing aside his neighbours' heads and shoulders to get a good view. The men who had borne in the body, placed it face downwards on the long table, with the feet towards us, and the head towards the other side of the hall. They then removed the sheet and withdrew; and there lay before me Severn, the housebreaker, highwayman, and murderer. I have never seen a more muscular frame than he presented. Every fibre was in a state of rigid tension, displaying the strength and elegance of his form to most striking advantage. The hair of his head was of an iron-gray colour, in some places almost white. Dr. Z—— took out his scalpels, and Dr. Q——, crossing to Johns, told him that the neck appeared not to have sustained any perceptible injury, owing perhaps to the strength of its muscles. Johns was delighted. He took hold of Q——'s hand between his own, and looked at him with features full of anxious hope, lighted up every now and then with the wild unearthly expression so peculiar to them. Dr. Q—— then went forward and addressed the assemblage, telling them that the body had been suspended by the neck for one hour, and had now been nearly half that time cut down, and was of course quite dead. He spoke in a hurried, excited manner. He would now, he said, proceed to try upon it the powers of his battery, in the hope of restoring to it pulsation, respiration and motion. "Yes, LIFE!" said Johns to me. "Vitality—intelligence—mind! Yes, that corpse which for this hour has been dead and cold, as a clod of the valley, shall, in ten minutes, walk forth from this hall a LIVING SOUL! I shall be the power that shall have put the breath of life into its nostrils. I shall be proclaimed before this meeting—before London, England, the world, as the first being that ever ——." I shall not go on—it was a sentence of most hideous blasphemy. As he spoke, his eyes gleamed with an enthusiasm almost maniacal. It was the last flash of his wayward but magnificent intellect; the last irradiation of a spirit that gave all but sensible indication of its presence. Dr. Z—— now proceeded to make incisions down upon important nerves in various parts of the body. The wires were then applied. The body slowly drew up its lower limb—I saw the muscles clubbed up in knots under the skin. The next moment it was thrown out with fearful violence, and fell back motionless upon the table. Thereupon arose from every part of that great hall a thunder of applause. The excitement was now most intense; for my own part, I could not take my eyes from the table. I had forgotten there was such a being as Johns at my side, so engrossed was I with the scene before me. The wires were now applied to different parts of the body, violent convulsive motions of various kinds being produced. They were applied to the nerves of the head and face. The head was immediately drawn spasmodically back, the face looking right up from the table upon the benches opposite to me. I could not of course see it, but of the gentlemen who did see it, several rose abruptly, and fled up the stairs, and out of the theatre; one vomited, and another fainted away, and was immediately removed through the area to the rooms adjoining. The galvanic fluid was then brought to bear upon the phrenic or nerve of respiration; breathing immediately began, at first low, then natural, then hurried, labouring, at last gasping. The wire from the one pole of the apparatus was now affixed to the large nerve that runs down the thigh behind, that from the other to the one that comes out upon the bone over the orbit. The effect was terrific. The corpse suddenly turned completely round with its face upward, and rose upon its haunches, every muscle being fixed in rigid spasm. Heaven keep me from ever beholding such a sight again! Its neck was thrust forward, its long grey hair stood on end, its brow was contorted into innumerable wrinkles, the eyelids were drawn forcibly back, the eyeballs with their dead glazed pupils protruding in a hideous stare, its nostrils were widely dilated, while a horrible greenish foam oozed out at the corners of its working lips. I could not remove my eyes from it for one fraction of a second. Never before, or since, has my whole soul been absorbed by such a feeling of unutterable horror! A moment and it suddenly raised its right arm, and pointed convulsively with its forefinger to Johns, who sat beside me; while its ghastly lifeless eyes glared in the same direction, and every fibre of its face was twitched with a most diabolic, gibbering grin. I felt sick and faint; the theatre swam around me, but at that instant my ears were cut to the quick by a cry. With the sights and sounds of the operation-room I have been familiar, but never has my heart quailed at such a scream. I had first the idea that it rose from the corpse on the table, but the next instant a heavy body fell against my shoulder. A dreadful idea shot across my mind—that cry came from Johns, and in its prolonged splitting yell, my ear could trace the articulate words—"MY FATHER!" In the utterance of it, he had sprung up clean into the air, as the stag is said to do when the bullet enters its heart. It was his body that fell against my shoulder, and he was now lying at my feet.

PAPERS BY THE MARCH PACKET.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

By the intermediate overland mail, the first despatched under the new arrangement, letters and journals brought to Suez by the steamer India, and thence by the Gorgon steam-frigate, have reached London, bearing date Calcutta, January 11.

Nothing fresh had occurred at Candahar. The troops consisting of her Majesty's 40th Regiment, the 2d and 28th Native Infantry, and the Shah's 2d and 4th, were sufficiently supplied with provisions to be enabled to maintain their position until the spring. In Khelat-i-Ghilzee there was one regiment of the Shah's European Artillery, with two 18-pounders, and provisions for nine months—a position which no Affghan could touch. Ghuznee was also well provisioned. The Beloochee tribes were quiet. Major-General Pollock had been directed to proceed to Ferozepore, and thence to Peshawur, for the purpose of assuming the command of a force assembled at that point, amounting to 10,000 men, his instructions being to relieve the troops in Affghanistan.

The news from Cabul is far from encouraging; some accounts from that city announce a great scarcity of provisions, and others that they have three month's supplies, and have no doubt of being enabled to hold out until succour reaches them. Oude is in arms from one end to the other, and several European officers have been killed at Jellalabad. Two sorties had been made with good effect, and up to the 26th November the garrison had suffered no molestation. The reinforcement sent to relieve them had, however, been compelled by the weather to return.

THE AFFAIR AT JELLALABAD.

The following are some further particulars of the attack upon Jellalabad, and the dispersion of the enemy:—The troops in the town had been for some time actively employed, having been surrounded by the enemy, who varied from 2 000 to 5,000 men, in their different attacks, all within a compass of four miles. On the 14th of December they came down in force to the number of 3,000, close to the fort. 300 men of the 13th, the same number of the 35, two companies of Sappers, two guns of Captain Olefield, and a squadron of the 5th Cavalry under Lieutenant Mayne, sallied out under Colonel Monteath, and drove them back with heavy loss. The troopers behaved very well, as did also the Sappers. After this affair, they only appeared in small bodies, and, from under the shelter which the numerous forts around afforded, continued to fire on our sentinels both day and night. From the 12th of November the troops had been employed in working on the defences. The day they entered Jellalabad from Gundamuck the cantonments had been burnt by the enemy, and new barracks were in progress of erection, though the work was proceeding but slowly.

On the 1st of December the enemy presented themselves, close up to the gates, to the number of 4,000, but were quickly repulsed with a loss of 100 men, among whom were a chief and two Mollahs, he trumpeters and encouragers of rebels. Our troops remained out till dark; they had none killed, and but two or three wounded. The enemy had been recently joined by a powerful tribe, inhabitants of Khybar, whose dislike, however, was so decided to Captain Abbot's guns, that they precipitately retired, not to appear again. Captain Burn, whose corps deserted, had joined the garrison at Jellalabad. The Janbaz had also gone off, and by way of employing themselves had burnt Gundamuck. Captain Gerrard had been wounded in the neck, as had also Captain Wade, of her Majesty's 13th, the latter slightly. The defences of the fort were much dilapidated. Our troops had heard of the march of the 53d, 60th, and 64th Regiments Native Infantry. The ammunition said to have been despatched by General Avaitable had not arrived. It was reported that they were not in want of supplies at Cabul.

General Elphinstone has written to Sale to say, that since it has been ascertained that a native (educated either at Calcutta or Delhi), who speaks and reads English, interprets all the intercepted despatches, it will be advisable that letters, &c., be in future written in French. Colonel Wild's brigade has had orders to push on as quickly as possible to Jellalabad. They may perhaps effect this in moderate time, but further they cannot go; the roads are impassable at this season of the year. All corps that have ever gone up to Jellalabad have had to wait there till April, when the snow begins to melt, and the roads become passable. By that time what will not have be fallen the poor fellows who are entrenched in the vicinity of Cabul! We may expect soon to hear of still worse disasters.

THE FIGHT AT CABUL.

The following are the particulars of the fight at Cabul on the 23d of December:—The enemy had mounted on a height, commanding the cantonments, at a long range, the old Portuguese 18-pounder they took at Chureekar. It was supported by the *elite* of their force, which General Elphinstone seems not to have known, for he sent out a mere party to take it. They dashed up the hill, but were completely surrounded, and fought their way back towards the contonment, suffering great loss. A reinforcement turned the tide; the enemy were driven up the hill and forced to retire, but they carried off their gun, all their best men defending it desperately. Here they (the enemy) sustained their heavy loss, especially of chiefs; Meer Musjeedee, Abdolah Khan, and thirteen others are named amongst the killed. On the same day all the Ghilzies united in a rush at the bastion of the Bala Hissar. Our people allowed them to come quite close, when their grape and musketry poured destruction upon them; they were slain in heaps. A sortie, headed by the Wuzeer and the Prince Sufder Jung, was also quite successful, and it was a bad day altogether for the faithful. Akbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's eldest son, arrived at Cabul on the 25th, and has sent written proclamations here calling on all to attack us. But the affairs of the 14th December and the 1st of January have considerably damped the zeal of the crusaders, and we get heaps of supplies. At Jellalabad every day increases our strength and adds to our means of subsistence. If the Khybarees take part with us we shall be all right; at present they waver, and our two successes on the 14th December and 1st of January alone prevented their closing the pass. It appears that the enemy invested the intrenched camp in great numbers, and no resource was left but to sally out and attempt to drive them back. The engagement was most severe, and the insurgents were enabled to repulse our troops and to capture their only gun, but our men, falling back on a reserve, soon returned reinforced to the attack, re-captured the gun, and drove the enemy back with great slaughter. Anderson's cavalry again shone conspicuous, and did great execution; and the fire of the infantry is said to have been well directed; in this engagement Abdoollah Khan and fourteen other chiefs were killed.

From another letter of the same date we glean the following:—There are now three months' provisions in Jellalabad —an agreeable contrast to the state and the anticipations of the troops when they arrived there, for from all accounts nothing could have been more disheartening than when, on the 13th ultimo, they found there were only two days half rations for the whole force, the walls destitute of parapets and full of breaches, with shelter for an enemy within twenty paces of the ramparts. The enemy, on the 14th November, were all but inside the fortress, when a sally of Captain Oldfield's squadron of the 5th, with a Rissalah of Anderson's horse, drove them off.

REVOLUTION AT LISBON.

Letters have been received from Lisbon to the 14th ultimo. A revolution broke out at Lisbon on the night of the 7th, which terminated in favour of the Charter of Don Pedro. The immediate cause of the movement was the entrance of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, as minister of war, into the cabinet, formed on that evening by the Duke of Palmella, and the measures resorted to by Viscount Sa to put down the Oporto movement in favour of the charter. The troops of Lisbon were commanded by chartists, and Viscount Sa, immediately on entering into office, dismissed most of the colonels of the garrison, as well as the governor of the Castle of St. George, which brought on the explosion. The garrison of the castle, headed by the old governor, immediately declared for the charter, and the regiments quartered at Belem declared almost simultaneously in the same sense, and marched to the Necessidades Palace. The new ministry took all measures in their power to crush this movement. The populace and arsenal workmen were supplied with arms, and with all the remaining troops marched to a central position, with the apparent object of attacking the castle. But it was soon apparent that the troops of the government could not be depended upon to fight in the cause in which they were engaged; and on the night of the 8th the ministers unanimously resolved to give in their resignation, and signed a written declaration at the palace of their inability to put down the chartists. The queen then sent for the Duke of Terceira, and a new ministry, friendly to the re-establishment of the charter, was formed. On the 10th, in accordance with their report, a royal decree was issued, putting the charter again in vigour. Three days' rejoicings were ordered in consequence, and the queen had been to the cathedral to give thanks for the same. The Junta of Oporto had been dissolved, and everything appeared quiet at Lisbon. Costa Cabral was daily expected, and the difficulty seemed to be to reconcile the various pretensions of the leaders of the successful side. The Cortes are convoked under the charter for the 10th of June. Very satisfactory communications had been received from the Spanish government which declares it will not interfere unless at the request of the queen, when it offers every assistance in its power.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday the 18th ultimo, the debate upon Mr. Villiers' amendment to Sir Robert Peel's motion regarding the corn laws, for the abolition of all duties payable upon imported grain, was commenced and continued during five days. It was necessarily a dull affair from the previous exhaustion of the subject. On a division, there appeared for the motion, 393; for the amendment, 90; majority against the amendment, 303.

On Friday the 25th, Mr Christopher moved an amendment, the effect of which was to give more complete protection to the farmer, by fixing a higher sliding scale than the measure of Sir Robert Peel. This proposal was withdrawn: and the House affirmed Sir Robert Peel's motion by a majority of 202—the numbers being 306 and 104. On Monday the 28th, Mr. Redington moved that the 7s. duty on oats in the scale should be raised to 8. On a division the numbers were—for the amendment, 53; against it, 256 —majority for ministers, 203. A long discussion then took place on the resolution regulating the proposed duty upon imported wheat, meal and flour.

The report of the committee on the importation of foreign corn being brought up last Wednesday, Mr. E. Buller moved a scale of duties which was the same as that of Sir R. Peel, until the price reached 64s., when he proposed from thence upwards there shall be a fixed duty of 6s. Sir R. Peel hoped the hon. member would not think it disrespectful if he declined to follow him in his calculations, for the fact was, it was desirable that some limit should be placed to these discussions, or the public advantage would be sacrificed in the enormous loss of time which they involved. The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Hartine moved that, as it appeared by the returns on the table that at an average of years, with average crops, a sufficient quantity of corn is not produced in this country for the food of the population, the deficiency, amounting to about one million quarters of wheat, 250,000 quarters of barley, and 250,000 quarters of oats; that in each year, and before the scale of duties comes into operation, the following quantities of grain shall be admitted for home consumption at a duty of one shilling per quarter—viz; 1,000,000 quarters of wheat, 250,000 quarters of barley, and 250,000 quarters of oats. Sir R. Peel said that of all the motions he ever heard of, this was the most extravagant. Such a compulsory importation, without reference to the existing supply, would have the effect of depressing the market at a time when they might be already far too much depressed from other causes. He could not give his consent to the proposition. The motion was withdrawn, and the report agreed to.

In the House of Lords on Monday the 21st ult., the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, signed by all the great powers of Europe except France. The noble earl expressed a hope that ere long France would also adhere to it.

Sir Robert Peel, in introducing the same document to the Commons, avowed a like expectation, as also did Lord Palmerston, who said that the plenipotentiary of the King of the French had not exceeded the powers confided to him in signing the treaty.

On Tuesday, the 22d, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, said it was the intention of government to favour the importation of British manufactured articles into the colonies, and for that purpose a duty of 7 per cent. would be imposed on all foreign commodities.

The Roman government, it is said, has authorised the Bishop of Algiers to build ten new churches there, and to have his own cathedral enlarged.

The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, late of Madras, is to be the new bishop of Gibraltar.

Letters from Germany announce the retirement of his Serene Highness Prince Esterhazy, from the embassy at the Court of St. James's. Baron de Nieumann is expected to be his successor.

Sixteen ships, amounting to 10,092 tons, have been engaged by the government for the conveyance of troops to China, and the average price to be paid is eight annas per ton per month.

The Marquis of Hertford, who has for some time been in a declining state of health, expired at Dorchester House on Tuesday afternoon.

The Thomas Bell, from Liverpool to New York, with emigrants, mostly from the north of Ireland, has put into Cork for repairs, and the poor people had to seek admission, as paupers, to the workhouse, where they were received.

A letter from Rome represents that a greater quantity of snow has fallen this year in Italy than has ever been remembered. Several deep vallies are filled up, and although a sirocco had been blowing for several days, its heat was not sufficient to melt the frozen mass. Diligences, though drawn by sixteen horses and eight oxen, had great difficulty in making their way through it.

The Earl of Elgin, we learn, will leave this country to assume the government of Jamaica, early in April. The complaint which has caused the resignation of Sir Charles Metcalf is, we regret to state, of a most painful description. Sir Charles returns to this country to undergo a surgical operation.

A notification had been made to the engineers who prepared the plan of an English protestant church at Alexandria, that they might proceed with the building.

THE INDIAN WAR.—We have reason to believe that the despatches received from the Indian Government give a worse account of the state of affairs in Affghanistan than the private letters. The courage of the troops at Cabul was daunted by the fearful odds around them, and overtures had been made for capitulation; but it seems that the terms demaded by the native chiefs were nothing short of the surrender of Shah Soojah himself, and the abandonment of the guns of the British army. To accede to these conditions would be to expose the army to the almost certain violation of them. The artillery is the last resource which compensates for the disparity of numbers; and without it, nothing can be foreseen but a massacre of the troops.

NEW ISSUE OF GOLD COIN.—A short time since two paragraphs, bearing the above heading, appeared in our columns. We are now authorised to state that the paragraphs were totally without foundation, there being no intention whatever at present of having a new gold coinage, and in fact there is nothing whatever doing at the Mint. We are also assured that the statement with respect to "plugging" is equally without foundation.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The following calculation of the last weekly return of 32 railways, 1,100 miles in length, will, we believe, be of interest:—Number of passengers on 22 railways, 154,965, consequently, the total for the week must be above £400,000. The receipts for passengers on 32 railways, £40,827 19s. 11d.; ditto for goods on 24 railways, £15,907 11s. 2d.; total, £56,735 11s. 3d. This is an average of 15½ per mile per week. The traffic, therefore, is certainly at the rate of more than three millions a year, and carrying fifteen millions of passengers.—*Railway Magazine.*

NEW YORK, MARCH 14.

GREAT BATTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—*The President of Peru killed.*—Our readers are apprised that President Gamarra, of Peru, some time last autumn invaded the Republic of Bolivia with a strong force, in order to put down a movement which had taken place there in favour of Ex-President Santa Cruz, formerly "Protector of Peru and Bolivia," who was deposed and driven from the country by a Chilian invading army, aided by a portion of the Peruvians, at the head of whom was Gen. Gamarra. This tool of the Chilians was then raised to the Presidential chair, as successor to President Santa Cruz; his jurisdiction, however, being confined to Peru, as it was a leading object of the Chilian invasion, to sunder the union which had been formed by Santa Cruz, between Peru and Bolivia. During his expatriation, the Ex-President had passed most of his time in Guayaquil, under the protection of Gen. Flores, President of the Republic of Ecuador. Both Santa Cruz and the Bolivians have evinced an anxious desire to re-establish their former relations; and several insurrections, more or less general, have taken place for this object. It was a movement of this kind, as we said above, which led to the recent invasion of Bolivia by a Peruvian army, commanded by President Gamarra in person. Gen. Ballivian, Provisional President of Bolivia, on seeing his country's territory thus violated, declared war against Peru, and the result of the conflict has just reached us, via Panama and Jamaica. The news was brought to the latter place by H. B. M. schooner Hornet, from Chagres, which arrived on the 7th ult. Victory declared for the Bolivians, who repulsed the invaders with great slaughter. The battle, it is said, lasted only thirty minutes, yet there were killed and wounded, or taken prisoners, of the Peruvians, about 3000 men, out of an army of 4000; while the loss of the Bolivians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7000 men. During the action, the President of Peru, Gen. Gamarra, was shot. This, we presume, will put an end to the war, or be the signal for the restoration of Ex-President Santa Cruz to his former dignity. The Chilians may possibly interfere to prevent it, but if they do, there is an even chance that they will share the fate of Gamarra.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The Post Office Commission have drawn their labours to a close, and submitted their report to the Governor: we believe that the gentlemen who compose the Commission have discharged the duties imposed upon them with sincerity and ability, although the reforms claimed by the Colonists may not be conceded.

The most odious feature in the management was the arbitrary tax imposed upon newspapers, rated at one penny each number for every copy transmitted through the post. This revenue was pocketed by the Deputy Postmaster General; and when we estimate the sums paid by each journal, we do not exaggerate when we assert that he extracted from this source alone upwards of six thousand pounds per annum. An income so enormous must appear utterly preposterous; but it becomes doubly obnoxious when we call to mind the fact, that he employed the Government mails to convey, at the expense of the country, the papers upon which this toll was collected.

It is alleged that under the remodelled system, the postage upon newspapers will be gathered from the country subscribers; and the funds thus realized expended in the legitimate work of facilitating the transport of the mails. Any change is preferable to the past management, provided the resources of the department are faithfully applied.

The only motive which might induce us to regret the conclusion of the labours of the Commission, is the fear lest the pliant Secretary might again abandon a country where his services are so slightly rewarded.—*Times.*

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23.—We copy the following Resolution from last Wednesday's Journal of the House of