

rous hostess's larder, and to the taste with which she can dispense them.

We give the following list from a memoranda of the prizes awarded by the Judges:—

FIRST CLASS.—NINE PLOUGHS.

1st Prize—Chester Woolner,	£1 10 0
2d do. Robert Moffatt,	1 2 6
3d do. Andrew Clarke,	0 17 6
4th do. John McNeill,	0 12 6
5th do. Robert Laird,	0 10 0

Four unsuccessful Ploughs were awarded 6s. 9d. each.

SECOND CLASS.—FIVE PLOUGHS.

1st Prize—William Toombs,	£1 0 0
2d do. George Harker,	0 15 0
3d do. David Clarke,	0 10 0

Two unsuccessful Ploughs were awarded 5s. 3d. each.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Yesterday morning the Steam Packet arrived from Pictou bringing the English Mail. We have no space for the insertion of any lengthy extracts from our files. We devote, however, a column or two to the most important matters.

The Commercial panic still, unhappily prevails. Since the last Mail there have been forty extensive failures, and an alarming decrease in the prices of cotton, breadstuffs, sugar, coffee, &c. All the Mercantile and Manufacturing Districts of the United Kingdom are experiencing the most unparalleled distress and embarrassment. Under this extraordinary pressure of the times, the Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspended all operations, and, as an English paper observes, "no one believes that the mischief is even yet over."

On this subject the "European Times" remarks:—

"Confidence in every branch of trade seems extinct; the proceedings of the Bank of England, in one day offering increased accommodation to the mercantile world, and the next shutting off all relief, has, with other causes, scattered ruin far and wide; and the depreciation of stock is, at the moment we are writing, no less than five per cent. under the lowest prices quoted during the panic of April last. In cotton, wool, sugar, coffee, and breadstuffs, the decline has been equally ruinous; and the alarm which such a state of things naturally engenders is aggravated by the uncertainty which hangs over the future, no rational proposition having yet been suggested for the removal of the distress which prevails."

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The increasing difficulties under which the people of Ireland appear to be suffering, as the season advances, claim the most painful attention. Two appeals, the one from Mr. Trevelyan, and the other from Sir John Burgoyne, addressed to the British people, have been published. We are implored to extend once more the hand of charity to the sufferers on the west coast of Ireland; and the statements made of the already existing distress, by two gentlemen so well acquainted with the case, cannot, we regret to say, be impeached. It is, indeed, a most melancholy prospect for the winter. With daily increasing distress in our own manufacturing districts, arising from the stoppage of mills, and the present derangement of trade, it is grievous to find that the poor of Ireland will again become suppliants for relief from the affluent and the humane, both in this country and in our colonies, and, indeed, wherever the English language is spoken. It is a further aggravation of this national calamity that crime is alarmingly on the increase in many districts in the sister country. A Mr. Roe, a magistrate of Rockwell, in Tipperary, has been murdered in broad noon day under circumstances of frightful atrocity. Little or no doubt can be entertained that the murderer was one of his tenants, whom he properly evicted, after having shewn towards him the greatest liberality and lenity. In a late *Dublin Gazette* no fewer than five proclamations appeared offering rewards for the perpetrators of murders and other outrages. The Government has expressed a resolute determination to enforce the payment of poor-rates, even in the most distressed western unions; but it is hardly to be expected that the sudden change can be made, without very great privation and suffering, from an idle, barbarous, isolated potato cultivation to corn cultivation, which will necessarily bring down, at the commencement of the system, a large class of cottiers just above pauperism to be themselves dependent upon the rates. As it requires three times the quantity of land laid out in corn, to what would be necessary in potatoes, to feed for the year any given number of persons, it is plainly evident that, with only one-sixth of the usual quantity of potatoes planted, the position of great numbers of the people of Ireland must be truly distressing. A great outcry is being raised by some of the London journals against any future contribution on the part of the English in favor of Ireland; but whilst we perfectly agree with them in the absolute necessity of refusing eleemosynary aid, with a view to stimulate exertion, in all cases where the smallest doubt may exist respecting the utter destitution of the suppliant; nevertheless, we are not prepared "to turn our faces utterly from the poor," and refuse relief in

cases where death and utter extermination are actually threatened. State necessity and expediency must override even the harsh theories of political economy.—*European Times*.

FAILURES OF MERCANTILE FIRMS IN ENGLAND AND OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE SINCE THE 5TH OCTOBER.

Andrew, E. & J., calico printers	Manchester.
Barclay, Brothers, & Co., merchants	London.
Barnes, F., & Co., hardwaremen	London, Birmingham, and Sheffield.
Bernouilli, E., merchant	London.
Bradley & Parker, stock brokers	Manchester.
Brown, Todd, & Co., provision merchants	Liverpool.
Clagett, W. T., American merchant	London.
Cornthwaite, P., wholesale grocer	Liverpool.
de Jersey & Co., merchants	Manchester.
Geisler, Weber, & Co., merchants	Manchester.
Hadlow, S. J., Stock Exchange	London.
Howell, James, & Co., warehousemen	London.
James, Nephew, & Co., merchants	Manchester.
Knapp, Henry, banker	Abingdon.
Legrelle & Co., bankers	Brussels.
Mitchell A., & Co., American merchants	Liverpool.
Mocatta & Son, merchants	Liverpool.
Mocatta, S. & J. L., West India merchants	Liverpool.
Morley, J. & W., warehousemen	London.
Nash, William, Manchester warehouseman	London.
Oakley, R. R., Stock Exchange	London.
Pearce, W., & Co., merchants	Liverpool.
Pehmoller & Tollers, merchants	Hamburg.
Rickards, Little, & Co., merchants	London.
Rosing & Co., merchants	Bremen.
Royal Bank	Liverpool.
Soares, M. J., Portuguese merchant	London.
Steele, M., & Son, soap manufacturers	Liverpool.
Synnot, M. S., shipowner	Liverpool.
Tebbutt, T. R., soapboiler	Manchester.
Thomas, J., Son, & Lefevre, merchants	London.
Vanzeller, F. I., Portuguese merchants	London.
White & Co., timber and corn merchants	Waterford.
Wingate, A. & J., calico printers	Glasgow.
Wittenstein & Co., spinners	Burman, near Elberfeld.

APPOINTMENTS.—Sir W. Colebrook, late Governor of New Brunswick, has been appointed to that of British Guiana, succeeding Mr. Light, who retires. After nine years service in that tropical climate, Mr. Light returns to his native country, leaving improved institutions, an orderly and easily governed community, and a flourishing revenue, and bearing with him the best wishes of the inhabitants of British Guiana, to receive, as we trust he shall, through our colonial minister, the approbation of his sovereign for his faithful and useful services. Sir Edmund Head assumes the Governorship of New Brunswick. Sir Edmund is but distantly allied to Sir Francis Bond Head, late lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. Sir Edmund has lately been taking a tour through France and Spain, with a view to a history of painting, as developed in the works to be found in those countries; and the publication of an octavo volume, the result of such inquiries, is amongst Mr. Murray's new list of forthcoming books.

The Central Board for the Relief of the Distress in the Highlands of Scotland have determined to restrict themselves to their original intentions of relieving Celtic penury. They have issued an elaborate report, which was duly discussed at a general meeting held yesterday, and the above conclusion was all but unanimously agreed to. They speak in the report of the certainty of an approaching season of distress—that the quantity of potatoes planted is not more than one-sixth of the usual quantity. Sir Isaac Coffin, in confirmation of the statement, said, "How soon it might commence, and to what extent it might proceed, time alone could determine; but that, sooner or later, there would be a famine he could not doubt, because, where it might be assumed as certain that the means of subsistence in former years consisted almost exclusively of potato culture, there must be a deficiency this year in the supply of food."

THE SYSTEM OF FRAUDULENT TRADING.—Some of the Glasgow merchants are wrath at the conviction and sentence of Mr. Bannatyne, and dwell on the hardship of the peccadilloes of one branch of trade being exposed and punished, while like usages prevail in other professions, and which are notoriously suffered to pass with impunity. Thus bakers sophisticate their flour, sugar-refiners adulterate their staple commodity; and so on, *ad infinitum*, it might be said with truth that the monster public is extensively cozened with fraudulent mixtures. Nor are humble traders alone guilty. "Early this year," says the *Mail*, "a noble duke negotiating with a shipowner for the transfer of so many human beings to a distant land, endeavoured to beat down the price, by suggesting several articles as substitutes for ordinary food of so inferior a character that the shipowner declined the arrangement."—*Daily News*.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Our Colonial Papers, received by yesterday's Mail, gives us information of the sacking of the City of Mexico, and of further butcheries committed on both sides—the painful progeny of this disastrous

war. We have neither time nor inclination to dwell upon the heart-sickening details. We give below the most important items:—

Letters from Jalapa and Orizaba, received yesterday in this city, says *El Arco Iris*, gives the most positive information that the City of Mexico has been the theatre of the most horrible and lamentable scenes.

The moment that Gen. Santa Anna abandoned the Capital, the disorders commenced, and as soon as the populace considered themselves free from the bayonets which might have controlled them, the *Leporas* commenced to sack the city, and committed every manner of excess, pilaging and robbing the houses, without making any distinction between natives and foreigners.

It is said that during the pillage an American division attempted to penetrate the city, but became involved in a dreadful conflict with the people and was repulsed, one part to the sentry and citadel, while another succeeded in getting possession of the Convent of San Francisco, where it made itself secure against the multitude, having abandoned two pieces of artillery.

To these horrors, in order that nothing might be wanting to complete the picture of death and destruction, prepared for the Capital by the shadow of resistance of the army of the Republic, succeeded the bombardment of the city by the American army, which was in possession of the citadel and other fortified points in the suburbs. We regret that we are unable to give our readers more detailed information, as everything leads us to believe that the losses and misfortunes which the unhappy inhabitants of the City of Mexico have suffered have been immense, induced as well by a soulless mob, as by the bombs of the enemy.

Letters from Puebla also inform us that Gen. Rea entered Puebla, and that that city suffered a horrible bombardment by the Americans from the fortified height; that Gen. Herrera marched towards Queretaro with the remainder of the army which left Mexico, and that Santa Anna, with 2000 cavalry, was in Tlascala, with the intention of proceeding to Puebla, to unite his forces with those of Gen. Rea, and cut off the communication of the American army with the sea coast.

While writing these lines, we have received a manifesto issued by Gen. Santa Anna, on the 16th, in the City of Gaudalope de Hidalgo. In it he renounces the Presidency of the Republic, and appointed in his place the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Senor Penaly Pena, who, with two colleagues, shall be the depository of the Supreme Power until Congress shall meet and make an election.—He also promises anew to combat, even to the last drop of blood, for the liberty of the nation.

La Patria states that Santa Anna had left his quarters at Gaudalope, and returned to the Capital at the head of an army of ten thousand regular troops, and that fighting had been resumed and was going on desperately at the last accounts. The rumour of Santa Anna's resignation is confirmed by these accounts, but the Mexican people were not disposed to receive it, and again placed him at the head of the army.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the *N. O. National*, locates Gen. Santa Anna in the vicinity of Puebla, with 2,000 men, for what particular purpose is not known.

The Mexicans, it seems, let out of prison about the time of their evacuation of the city, 1000 criminals, to whom they gave arms. Between them and the Americans, street fights and a sort of a duel begun, which led to all kinds of disorders, and to the killing and wounding of many on both sides. This went on till the 16th. The greater part of the houses, situated in the suburbs of the city, were sacked.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The public news from England tells us that Sir DONALD CAMPBELL, Baronet of Dunstaffnage—a cousin of Lady Huntley's—is appointed to relieve Sir Henry Vere Huntley in the Government of this Island. The Despatch, we are informed, speaks of his leaving England by the Mail of the 4th December, but our private advices make it more than likely that he will not do so until the Spring. Sir Donald, we are told, is a liberal in his politics, and will come to this Colony possessed of some useful and important information respecting its public affairs—information not, however, obtained from the Delegates.

We regret to hear that Mr. Edward Palmer, who was duly directed and had his passage taken for this Mail, has not arrived. We are sorry that he should incur the additional delay and expense.

We were in hopes that—although there was not much chance of such a thing—the Gentlemen of the Delegation would have been allowed an interview with Earl Grey, in order that they might dilate on the necessity of keeping the country under the rule of the Compact party. As they have been denied that opportunity, we fear the eclipse under which they labour will not be removed, even when the atmosphere is purified of the presence of Sir H. V. Huntley. It really is a pity that so much money has been spent for nothing.