# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 14, 1849.

The English Mail per steam-ship *America*, in 9½ days to Halifax, with dates to the 28th instant, was received in this City by the Post Office Express on Wednesday evening. The America brought out 97 passengers, 90 of whom were for New-York.

The steam ship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the morning the America left, 28th, having made the passage from New York, including her stay at Halifax, in *ten* days—the shortest that has ever been achieved.

Commercial affairs, during the week, have presented no feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woollen goods a fair business is going forward.

Breadstuffs, in all the principal markets, have continued in limited demand, during the week, and prices of most articles have still a downward tendency, which results, mainly, from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty, that the crops throughout Great Britain will, under the continued influence of favourable weather, meet the highest expectations of the public.

The current value of Flour is as follows:—Western Canal, per brl., 22s. to 25s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 6d. to 24s.; Baltimore, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; Ohio, 25s. to 26s.; sour, 22s. 6d. to 23s.

After the arrival of the Hibernia, some speculative demand for cotton sprung up but the subsequent receipt of intelligence by the Overland mail tended to impart a less active tone to the trade, and on Thursday and Friday the market was very quiet, and for common qualities of American, was a shade easier.

The money market is steady and Consols have maintained their value during the week—having fluctuated from 92¾ to 93¼, at which they closed, for money and account, on Friday.

From Canton, commercial news is satisfactory so far as regards a revival in trade. Buness had begun to return into its usual channels. A large amount of treasure had been shipped for England by steamer.

The Cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports, which, it is said, do not give one half the cases, there were 678 deaths in London last week against 339 the week previous. In Liverpool, the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the rage of the fever in 1847, the deaths by Cholera last week having been 640, against 463 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week, last year. The fatal effects of the disease have been somewhat abated along the Southern coast.

It was settled that Parliament would be prorogued on the 31st ult., and that the Queen would embark for Ireland, where the people are said to be on tiptoe to hail her presence, on the 1st of August.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—*The Royal Squadron.*—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, G. C. H., with Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the court on board, attended by the steam squadron, will leave Cowes on Wednesday next, the 1st of August, arrive at Cove on Friday, leave that anchorage on Saturday, and arrive in Dublin Bay on Sunday, her Majesty and the court probably landing on Monday morning. After remaining about four days at Dublin, the yacht and vessels will proceed on to Belfast, and thence to Greenock, when the Fairy's services will be again in requisition to take the Queen and court to Port Glasgow, &c. It is also probable that the yacht squadron will then return to their respective ports, as it is conjectured the royal party will return to London by land. The Fairy, the Hague, and several other steam vessels are ordered to Cork.

*Saunders' News* gives the following as the programme of her Majesty's visit to Dublin:—"On Monday, 6th August, public *entree*; Tuesday, 7th reception of addresses; Wednesday, 8th, grand review; Thursday, 9th, levee; Friday, 10th, drawing-room; Saturday, 11th, *dejeuner* at the Castle."

There will be a full dress levee and drawing-room at the Castle.

Cork, Dublin, and Belfast are to be illuminated. The preparations for the royal visit have given full employment to the operative and labouring classes.

The Lord-lieutenants of counties are to come up to Dublin with addresses.

Queen Victoria, when she visits Ireland, will be escorted across the channel by a fleet of thirteen steamers, mounting 235 guns.

CHEERING PROSPECTS OF THE POTATO CROP.—In allusion to the potato crop, the *Cork Examiner* says:—"The accounts which we receive from all quarters, through private communications as well as the press, are of a most cheering nature. The late rains have done wonders—we would almost say, effected miracles. As an instance in point, we might mention the fact that several gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of Cork, which last week exhibited every appearance of confirmed and malignant disease, are now blooming and beautiful—new, green sprouts having replaced black and rotten stalks. We have heard of cases where the disease appeared and disappeared as many as three times.

A strict investigation into the affair of Dolly's Brae has been instituted by Government, and a semi-official opinion has been pronounced that the processions, which led to the fatal affray, are beyond a doubt illegal. Not a word is said by any parties respecting the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which expires on the 1st September next.

A report is current that the Stamp-office authorities have refused to register the proposed new series of the *Nation* newspaper, or to supply the necessary stamps.

[The law officers have been consulted, however, and decided that Mr. Duffy is entitled to stamps. He is to be assisted in the editorship by Mr. Thomas Carlyle.]

Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor of London, was elected on the 27th, without opposition, a representative for that city in Parliament, in the room of the late Mr. Pattison.

Mr. Sergeat Talfourd has been elevated to the judicial bench, in the room of the late Justice Coltman. The appointment of the accomplished author of "Ion," has given general satisfaction to the public and the bar.

The Ministerial Fish Dinner, which usually precedes the prorogation of parliament, takes place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, to-day, 28th July.

The newly-consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was married on the 11th inst. to the daughter of the Rector of Peckenham, Kent.

The Austrian government, although on the very brink of bankruptcy, has its agents in London at the present moment endeavouring to effect a loan of British capital to assist in crushing the Hungarians.

The chaplain of the London Tower has died from cholera. He was seized whilst preaching.

Foreign capital in English securities has, it is calculated, been invested to the amount of £22,000,000, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, during the last 18 months.

The Earl of Ellesmere is erecting a monument, with a short inscription, to mark the grave of Addison in the north aisle of Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

The steam-ship Margaret arrived in the Mersey on Monday, from Halifax. She had sixty-one invalid soldiers on board. She is intended to ply, as one of the boats of Messrs. M'Iver's new line, between Liverpool and Havre.

ALFRED THE GREAT.—This year is the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred at Wantage, in Berkshire. It is said that a committee of English and American gentlemen are about to organize a "grand national jubilee" at Wantage, in honor of the Anglo-Saxon hero.

MR. HUDSON'S ESTATES.—The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being brought under the hammer:—Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Octon Grange, £80,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House, at Albert Gate, £18,000: making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

A TRADING PRINCESS.—The Journal du Havre of July 17 says:—"For some days every one has been able to perceive, in the road-stead in front of the bathing establishment of Frascati, a large steamer. This vessel, named the William, belongs to the Princess of Orange, who is at present at Dieppe, for the benefit of bathing. Thence she is about, it is said, to proceed to Palestine. This Princess is an intrepid tourist, and proceeds where she pleases in her yacht. Independently of this steamer, the Princess possesses, we are informed, eleven steamers, which trade for her with England, Russia and the Netherlands. Her revenue is estimated at three millions of francs."

It was reported in the French Legislative Assembly on Wednesday that the Pope proposed to visit Paris, and that the President of the Republic and his Ministers would proceed to Bourges to meet his holiness.

M. Guizot, ex-Minister of the ex-King of the French, is reported to have gone back to France. He landed at Havre from Southampton in the steamer "Express," on the 19th ult. on his way to his property at Lisieux. He was received on landing by M. Pescaton, the celebrated tobacco contractor under the late government. Guizot, it is said, was assailed, on landing, by the hootings and hissings of the whole population.

## ROME.

Under the military rule of General Oudinot, order and general tranquility prevails at the city of Rome. All public acts are now rendered in the name of the Pope. His Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but, beyond the fact that he will remain there till after the accouchement of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said that he will afterwards proceed to Rome, in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learnt nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. It is not stated how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness ten millions without interest, the principal to be repaid at the rate of half a million annually.

Garibaldi was at Orvieto on the 17th, and levied a tribute of 2,000 crowns on the inhabitants; after which he took up a position in the neighbourhood of Ficule.

The conduct of the French soldiers in Rome is likely to lead to some unpleasantness between the French Republic and that of the United States of America. It appears that the residence of Mr. Brown, Consul of the United States, was violated by some French soldiers in order to make an arrest. The soldiers had no respect to the American flag, but insulted the Consul's wife, and wounded one of his servants. Mr. Brown strongly protested, struck his flag, and withdrew.

PARIS, July 20.—The French Government has received the following Telegraphic Despatch:—

"General Oudinot to the Minister of War:

"ROME, July 16, Mid-day.—The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude. A *Te Deum* was chaunted and prayers of Thanksgiving were offered up at St. Peters. Public tranquility is every day being confirmed—the best feeling exists between the troops and the population."

## HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was holden in London at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence, and to urge upon the English Ministers of the Crown the recognition of the *de facto* Government. It is mentioned as a singular fact that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the wrongs of Hungary are appreciated extensively when they overcome, in a member of the Peace Society, something like an abhorrence of war—this feeling was strikingly evidenced by the meeting, when one of the speakers, instead of mincing expressions of sympathy, boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria and Russia. The scene which ensued baffles description. The whole assemblage, packed together to suffocation, rose as one man, and never, to use the well-remembered expression of Byron, was "the yell of war in the London tavern" shouted more vehemently. The petition, agreed to by the meeting, has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate on the affairs of Hungary. Lord Palmerston demonstrated the impossibility of the government's interference, except by urging the belligerents, for their own interests' sake, to come to some reasonable accommodation.

It is certain that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war there are only reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians, who, under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despotisms.

It is difficult to describe intelligibly the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna to the 21st ult. are exceedingly confused and contradictory. It is admitted on all hands that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Bem.

Bem has entered Zomber amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of one hundred thousand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary.

*More Triumphs in Hungary.*—Another battle has been fought by the Russians and Hungarians. Dembinski has achieved another victory at Duna Keesh, midway between Pesth and Waitzen.

Bem at the head of 50,000 men, had, after four days' fighting, relieved Peterwarden.

The news from all parts of Hungary is most favourable to the cause of the Magyars.

The following is a still later account:—

Three short bulletins, of Gen. Bem, announced the capture of Bricktzitz, the retreat of the Russians, his pursuit, and their defeat after a seven hours' battle; his entrance into Valdendorf, and his holding the enemy in the defiles of Borgo without assistance from the Hungarians at Kalisburgh.

Other accounts say that the Russians have retreated to Cronstadt, and that Bem was preparing to attack them. He appears to have complete command of the south.

The correspondents of the Vienna journals say that the Hungarian force at the south is reckoned at 100,000 men.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Between the 14th November, 1848, and 1st August, 1849, the number of vessels cleared for California, were—From United States ports, 393; from European ports, 14—total 407.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The business of the August Circuit Court for the City and County of St. John, which opened in this City on Tuesday last, is rapidly advancing, under the able superintendence of His Honor Mr. Justice CARTER, the presiding Judge. Of 41 causes on the Civil Docket, 35 have already been disposed of; of which 16 have been actually tried, and 19 otherwise settled or withdrawn. At noon this day only six causes remained for trial. The Criminal business, however, is heavy, and will probably occupy the Court for a week or two further. Yesterday, two cases of Misdemeanour, (both being "concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child,") were tried, and the prisoners both acquitted, from insufficiency of evidence. The Criminal trials will probably be resumed to-morrow. An extra Jury has been summoned for Thursday next, when it is expected that his Honor Mr. Justice PARKER will assist in dispatching the business, by holding an auxiliary Court.

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the "New-Brunswick Colonial Association," held on Monday evening the 13th inst., the following Gentlemen were elected Officers:—

HON. CHARLES SIMONDS, *President.*

Hon. John Robertson, Doctor R. Bayard, F. A. Wiggins, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*

John W. Cudlip, Charles Watters, } *Secretaries.*

S. L. Tilley, - *Treasurer.*

Joseph W. Lawrence, Edward Allison, Dr. Botsford, Edmund Kaye, Robert Jardine, John M. Robinson, John Wishart, William Thomson, George Thomas, } *Directors.*

SPEED.—The fine steamer *Reindeer* performed the trip from Indian Town to Fredericton, on Wednesday last, in *six hours* and *twenty-one minutes*, including several stoppages—said to be the quickest passage ever made.

The steamer *Maid of Erin*, Capt. Leavitt, which was nearly destroyed by fire while lying at the wharf in this harbour on the 6th June, having been thoroughly refitted in fine style, and much improved in appearance, proceeded on Saturday morning last to Eastport, to meet the steamer *Admiral* from Boston, and returned in the evening. The Maid of Erin left again this morning for Eastport, and will hereafter leave every Tuesday and Friday morning as formerly, to connect with the Admiral—the latter boat now making two trips a week between Boston and Eastport.

SHIPWRECKS.—The barque Governor Douglas, 434 tons, Capt. Locke, which sailed from this port for Plymouth, on the 21st July, having become waterlogged, was abandoned by the crew on the 7th inst., in lat. 43, 40, N. lon. 55, 40, W., and were taken on board the brig Eclipse, of Halifax, from Liverpool for Windsor, and landed at this port yesterday morning.

The Halifax Recorder of Saturday states that the Schooner Brothers, Capt. McKenzie, of St. John, N. B. from Cumberland, for Runcorn, England, struck on Sable Island on the night of the 22d ult. in a thick fog with strong gale from S. S. W. Vessel, with cargo of deals, total wreck. Crew saved and arrived at Halifax per Government schr. Daring.

The Rev. A. STEWART has been appointed Clerk to the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick, upon the resignation of J. W. BOYD, Esq.

The Address of the "BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE," to the inhabibitants of Canada, will be found in full in another part of this paper, and is worthy of perusal.

We learn that His Lordship the Bishop came down from Fredericton on Saturday last in the steamer "Reindeer," and landed at Gorum's, near Kingston. His Lordship preached at Kingston on Sunday forenoon to a large and respectable congregation, amongst whom were several of our citizens, who had proceeded to Hampton and Kingston by the Reindeer on Saturday.

His Lordship proceeded to Springfield on Sunday afternoon, where he also preached, and we understand it is his Lordship's intention to visit Dorchester before his return to the Episcopal City.—*New-Bruns.*

We understand that the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standards, will meet in St. Stephen's Hall, in this City, on Thursday next the 16th instant, for the purpose of inducting the Rev. JOHN THOMSON into the Pastoral charge of the Free Church congregation at present worshipping in the above Hall. Public Worship will begin at 11 o'clock; after which the Presbytery will proceed to lay the foundation stone of a new Church, at present in course of erection in Sidney-street, for the above congregation.—*Courier.*

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—There is again a great scarcity of seamen at this port, and which must increase until the many new vessels now fitting out shall be despatched. A notice of this fact by newspapers to the Westward, would doubtless induce unemployed seamen to make their way hither, where they may calculate upon immediate employment and high wages.—*Ib.*

LICENSE TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE.—The Royal Gazette of 1st instant publishes the Act which was passed by the Legislature of this Province in April last, upon the petition of the Western New-Brunswick Baptist Association, authorizing a License for Solemnizing Marriage to be extended to the Rev. Edward D. Very, which has received Her Majesty's confirmation, and has now become law. He may therefore now legally perform this rite. The occasion of this special Act was that the General Act restricted the privilege to British born subjects.—*Christian Visitor.*

NEW VESSELS.—Two new vessels have been towed into the harbour this week—the Barque *Actress*, a fine vessel in every respect, built at Salmon River, by Mr. William Jenkins, for Capt. John W. Leavitt, and the Barque *William*, built at Shubenecadie, by Jacob Freeze, Esq.—*N. Bruns.*

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last there was launched from the building yard belonging to Charles Macpherson, Esq. of Fredericton, a fine copper fastened Brig of 254 tons, O. M., called the "Cluny," built for Mr. Macpherson, by Mr. Absalom Titus, from the best materials to be found in the country. For strength, symmetry, and workmanship, the Cluny will bear comparison with the finest vessels of her class registered in Saint John, and is pronounced by competent judges to possess all the requisites of a fast sailing and safe sea vessel. She carries as her head the figure of a Highlander in full costume, carved by Mitchell, of Saint John, in a style which reflects great credit on the artist.—*Head Quarters.*

We never saw such a small show of Timber in the River at this season of the year. There is scarcely a Joint of Logs or Timber in front of the City, and unless we should have uncommonly heavy rains, the little that remains in the small streams stands a small chance of being got to market during the present season.—[Fredericton Rep.

Agreeably to public notice, Tenders were received by the Provincial Secretary, on Wednesday last, for the Public Printing, for the next four years. We believe there were no competitors, except the Queen's Printer and Mr. Phillips; and we have further learned proposals which are exceedingly low and complicated, are so much on a level, that the Hon. Secretary and Mr. Wetmore are rather puzzled to find the lowest. Mr. Phillips' Tender is somewhere about £3 11 6 per sheet, for the Journals, and in this department we understand that Mr. Simpson's is higher; but the latter is much lower in the Appendices. Under these circumstances, we can only say, that the unsuccessful candidate will have made a fortunate escape, as work at such a rate is not worth having.—[Ibid.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT DORCHESTER.

[From the Courier.]

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting was held at the Court House in Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on Friday the 3d instant, when it was moved by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, seconded by Thomas Keillor, Esq. that the Hon. William Crane be called to the Chair, which was carried by general acclamation; it was further resolved that R. K. Gilbert, Esq. be requested to act as Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Crane, on taking the chair, spoke to the following effect:

The object which this meeting has in view is to take into consideration the unparallelled condition of our country, and to co-operate with our fellow-colonists in devising some general plan by which the great depression which exists may be removed,—a depression which all ranks and all classes feel to an extent hitherto never experienced in this country. The causes which have produced this must be obvious to us all; but the remedy to be adopted requires careful consideration. Much of our commercial embarrassment may to a considerable extent be attributed to the free trade measures of the mother country, increased, however, by the disturbed state of Europe, whereby trade has been much affected and paralyzed; and besides we have have had to suffer the loss of some of our crops, particularly the potato, for some years past. But, after all, he could not but ascribe our chief difficulty to the policy of Great Britain, which has been progressing in one direction for upwards of twenty years under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Hume, and which was based on the doctrine that the colonies were merely incumbrances and an expense to the mother country; and the free trade system appears to support the same principles advanced by Hume and his party. He (the hon. gentleman) had until quite recently believed that the people of Great Britain would see the folly of such free trade measures, and would resume the protective policy under which she and her colonies had prospered to an extent hitherto unparallelled, but latterly he had given up such an idea, and he was now convinced that free trade, whatever might be the consequences, would prevail in England, at least for some length of time; and it was the duty of us all to provide for the effects which must arise from the interruption of our commerce with the mother country, by seeking other branches of business whereby prosperity may be restored. There was a feeling gaining ground in favour of annexation with the United States; but he thought with reciprocal intercourse we would be better off than to have our general revenues expended at Washington, and have to pay direct taxes for our local wants. He stated that there would be resolutions submitted, and observed that although the meeting was not so numerously attended as could be wished, caused by it being called at this time when farmers were busy with the hay harvest, yet it was influential and respectable, and would, he trusted, be found to express generally the sentiments of the people of the county.

Moved by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, seconded by Thomas Keillor, Esq. and

*Resolved unanimously*, That the present unparalleled depressed state of the affairs of this Province, affecting every class of industry, as well as its external commerce, loudly calls for the serious consideration and prompt action of every well-wisher of his country, in order to effect such remedial measures as shall lead to a more prosperous condition.

2d *Resolved unanimously*, That to Imperial Legislation on the subject of Free Trade, by depriving Her Majesty's Colonial subjects of all protection, and admitting Foreign Nations into the markets of the Mother Country upon equal terms with them, while the Colonist is met by hostile tariffs in Foreign markets, is mainly to be attributed the destruction of our commerce, and the consequent depression and embarrassment of our local affairs; that, having been thus deprived of that fostering protection under which we have hitherto prospered, and forced out of our accustomed market by the competition of Foreigners, it becomes absolutely necessary to endeavour to supply its place and to revive our drooping trade, by obtaining an admission into the markets of the United States of America upon terms of reciprocity, especially rendered desirable from their proximity—the language and habits of the inhabitants, and from the nature of the commodities which this Province possesses for export.

3d. *Resolved unanimously*, That a Federal Union of all these British North American Colonies, under a constitution, which, in the language of the Premier, Lord John Russell, "would enlarge the political privileges of our Colonial fellow subjects as speedily and as extensively as possible, giving them increased powers of self-government," consisting of an Executive Government, an Elective Legislative Council, whose independence should be well secured, and rights and duties clearly defined, and a House of Assembly, with general powers to legislate upon all questions relating to the tariff and commerce of the country—its postal arrangements—currency—public works, and all other general objects; would, in the opinion of this meeting, advance the best interests of all these Colonies—allay present discontent—combine and render powerful, efforts, which, if used separately and unaided, would prove unavailing, and enable them, united, to negociate with the weight and influence necessary to obtain from the Government of the United States such an unrestricted and reciprocal trade as will render available the vast resources of this fine portion of Her Majesty's Dominions—tend to restore public confidence, and in some measure compensate for the great loss we have sustained by the changed and suicidal policy of the Mother Country towards her Colonies.

It was moved by R. K. Gilbert, Esquire, and seconded by Samuel F. Black, Esquire—

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this meeting, together with such others as may choose to join, do form themselves into an association, by the name of the "*Westmorland Branch of the New Brunswick Colonial Association*," and that a Committee be appointed to correspond and co-operate with the Committee appointed by the New Brunswick Colonial Association of St. John, and such other Associations as may be formed either in this or the adjoining Provinces, having similar objects in view, with power to add to their numbers, whose duty it shall be to report their proceedings from time to time to this Association for its consideration and approval, and that the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE, Hon. A. E. BOTSFORD, THOS. S. SAYRE, JOHN ROBB, ROBERT K. GILBERT, WILLIAM MORRICE, and THOMAS KEILLOR, Esquires, be a Committee for that purpose.

[From the Montreal Courier, August 4]

The following is a copy of the Address to the People of Canada, adopted by the Convention:—

## ADDRESS

*Of the "BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE" to the Inhabitants of Canada—adopted 31st July, 1849, in General Convention at Kingston.*

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

Events so momentous as those which have given birth to this great Provincial Association, have been hitherto unparalleled in the history of this Colony.

From the early settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in this Province, until a recent period, its people have evinced an attachment to the Parent State unsurpassed by that of any other Colony of ancient or modern times. During a long period, chequered by adversity and prosperity, the people of this Colony have, in war, rallied around the flag of their forefathers, and in peace have endeavoured to cement the union with their father-land, by the strongest ties of amity and interest. In return for this devotion, the British Government has long extended to the Colony a commercial preference in her markets.

The harmony which so long existed—interrupted by an abortive rebellion—was again restored at its close, and the progress of the Colony became almost unexampled, under the fostering influence of a wise Imperial Legislation. But unhappily for Great Britain—an Empire whose Colonies are the strong arm of her power—she has recently opened her ports to Foreign Nations upon equal terms with her Colonies, thus virtually excluding us from her markets, by throwing us into a ruinous competition with those to whom her ports are more immediately and cheaply accessible. In her promulgation of Free Trade principles, she has lost sight of the interests of her Colonies, with the view of obtaining from all nations Reciprocal Free Trade, and thereby inundating the world with her manufactures.

This new policy of the Empire has recently produced in Canada its inevitable results. Unprotected by an adequate Tariff, we have continued to consume a vast amount of British manufactures, whilst our produce—the principal source upon which we rely for their payment—has rarely entered the British markets; except at a sacrifice. The result has been a monetary pressure, extensive bankruptcy, and general distress.

Coincident with these disastrous circumstances, a storm arose in our political horizon, which has threatened, and still threatens, to shake the foundation of our social fabric. The Legislature, ruled by a faction, (which, for the retention of place and power, has kindled afresh the animosity of rival races,) has legalized the principle of rebellion, and has prepared to increase the public debt at a moment of great financial embarrassment, by a provision for the payment of the traitors of 1837 and 1838.

These grievances roused thousands from a state of torpor and inaction. Your fellow-subjects, convinced that a crisis had arrived when it behoved every inhabitant of Canada to exert himself for the regeneration of his country, and rescue it from commercial and political thraldom, met, and by combined action established the "BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE." This body extended its ramifications throughout every part of the Province. It established a system of representation, by which delegates were to be sent to a General Convention at Kingston. That Convention, assembled by the free election of the Leaguers, according to its established constitution, after this exposition of its origin, now appeals to you to co-operate with the League in the great objects it has in view for the welfare of our country.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA:

You are nominally enjoying the privileges of a free constitution—you are in reality chained down by circumstances, which wrest from you the exercise of these privileges. You are told that you are fostered by a liberal and prudent Government—in reality your efforts for the encouragement of Home Industry have been checked in too many instances by hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The true elements of your country's wealth—the certain indices of her prosperity—can only be developed by the adoption of measures which will fill her cities with the busy hum of industry—make her streams the outlets of that wealth which will be poured forth from the loom and the foundry, the teeming harvests of her soil, and the produce of her primeval forests.

For the attainment of these results it is essential that a Tariff carefully adopted should be so proportioned and levied as to afford just and adequate protection to every industrial class—the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the mechanic—so as to build up the prosperity of the farmer and the artizan side by side with the growing wealth of the manufacturer—so as to create a Home Market for Home Industry, and enrich together consumer and producer. The present Tariff is utterly inadequate to produce results so manifestly essential to the interests of our country. THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED TO FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

The public expenditure is conducted with a reckless disregard of economy. The excessive salaries of public officers, now increased in number, together with the lavish expenditure of the Legislature, are entirely disproportioned to the financial resources of a young and overburthened country, and unnecessary to the efficiency of the public service.—The authorised publications of this Convention, when laid before you, will disclose the facts on which we found this assertion.

The fostering protection of a good Government, to which you all have an inalienable right—which should be the guardian of the public peace, the bulwark of social order—has been daringly exchanged for the dominion of race and faction, introducing the elements of civil discord.

A law has been passed by the present Ministry so monstrous in principle that it has excited strong abhorrence and disgust in the minds of the loyal people of this Colony. That measure, in its naked deformity, has met with no approval. It has been carried merely because the British members of the Government dared not to oppose the determined will of the French leader. By sanctioning that measure His Excellency the Earl of Elgin has brought the Royal Authority into contempt—has disturbed public tranquillity—and it is our firm opinion that his continuance in his high position cannot conduce to public peace or prosperity.

An insidious attempt made by the present Ministers to increase the French Canadian representation in Parliament, by so arranging the Electoral Districts of Lower Canada as to distribute the British inhabitants in small numbers among overwhelming bodies of the French, we regard with the most profound apprehension, as calculated to perpetuate that civil discord which has tended so much to the ruin of this great Province.

A gross violation of constitutional usages has been perpetrated, and a precedent sought to be established which, if it but made a precedent, will have forever destroyed the independence and utility of the Legislative Council. That body, according to true constitutional law, has distinct legislative functions. It is not intended as a mere register of the decrees of the Legislative Assembly. But the Government now in power, in order to carry a particular measure, and in open violation of this principle, suddenly elevated to that House a number of persons of doubtful merit, and previously unknown in public life. By our constitutional law, Her Most Gracious Majesty is alone invested with the authority to make appointments to the Legislative Council—a law which, if carried out, would effect a salutary check over the unscrupulous use of power in the Colony—notwithstanding which, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitted to the Colonial Government blank writs of mandamus, thereby surrendering up into improper hands his Sovereign's high prerogative.

The present Ministry have also attempted to force upon the country a measure by which numbers of influential men would be deprived of the elective franchise, while that same franchise in Lower Canada was by law extended to a particular class, to whom in the Western Province the like privilege was denied.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA:—Fearlessly asserting the truth of our statements, and appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, we lay before you these statements, on subjects which have engaged our attention. For the most part new to the discussion of public affairs, and not invested with legislative powers, this assembly can only deliberate upon such things as seem to be for your welfare. The attainment of that welfare must be confided to the individual energies, exertions, and enthusiasm of every man among you who would rather behold his country flourishing under paternal, than droop under the withering influence of factious legislation.

Before recommending to you the great questions you should adopt as you watchwords, we earnestly exhort you to shake off, now and forever, that apathy and indifference which, at several momentous crisis in public affairs, have paralysed your energies, and which it would seem that moments like these, when all minds are unsettled, can alone arouse to exertion. Perfect in every part of the country a complete and permanent organization. Let every Branch Society of this League become a deliberative body, so as to prepare its future delegates for the deliberations of this Convention. Endeavor to soften down political asperities and sectional animosities, and to unite all men for the welfare of this our common country.

Three subjects among those which have engaged our deliberations stand prominently forth, demanding your earnest attention.

By the first of these—a Union of all the British American Provinces—it has been proposed, in this Convention, to lay the foundations for making this country a great Nation, upon a solid and enduring basis.

Impressed with the weight of such a proposal but uncertain as to the sentiments of the Sister Colonies, this Convention has proposed a conference with those Provinces, by a delegation of some of its members. Meantime it recommends this great question to your mature deliberation.

The second great movement in which we invite your co-operation, is that for retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure.

The third is that still more great and vital movement we are prepared to make in favor of Protection to Home Industry.

Inscribe these glorious rallying cries upon your banners—glorious, because they will elevate your country from failure to success, from ruin to prosperity. They will unite with you all honest men—all men of reason and true patriotism. Keep them before you in your assemblies—procure for them the assent and advocacy of your neighbors. Support no man at the hustings who will not pledge himself to wise and salutary retrenchment—who will not agree to raise his voice in favor of Protection. So shall you elevate this your country into a great nation of freemen, fostered by and in amity and connection with Great Britain, preserving her time-hallowed institutions, adopting her old trade principles, under which she has flourished for centuries, and under which her people have grown to be the richest on the face of the globe—those great trade principles which in the neighboring Union have also been adopted, and have established that mighty and prosperous nation. Forsake these principles, neglect this advice,—then prepare to behold your country, notwithstanding the great advantages which God has given you—her boundless forests a source of exhaustless wealth for ages—her noble lakes, her splendid rivers, the natural highways of a mighty nation's commerce—notwithstanding her innumerable water powers, her extensive tracts of rich arable land, her immense mineral resources, her industrious and intelligent population—prepare, we say, to behold your country reduced to a state of misery, degradation, discord and poverty.

To endeavor to avert such calamities is the duty of every freeman—of every lover of his country; and it should also be his highest prevelege. Rouse yourselves, then, to action; organize—agitate these questions; and rescue your country from present and impending evils.

G. MOFFATT, Chairman.

WM. GORDON MACK, W. BROOK, } Joint Secretaries.

Kingston, 31st July, 1849.

After the adoption of the Address, the business of the Convention being closed, Mr. Breakenridge, with a few remarks, in which he alluded to the origin of the Convention, and the success which had subsequently fully justified the wisdom of that step, moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Moffatt for the amenity of manner, impartiality and dignity with which he had presided over its proceedings. The vote was carried unanimously, the members rising, and giving effect to it by a succession of hearty British cheers. Mr. Moffatt, in acknowledging the vote, expressed his gratification with the manner in which the business of the Convention had been conducted, and the results at which the assembly had arrived. When he took part, in the first instance, in the organization of the League, with a view to the Convention, he had done so quite regardless of the consequences to himself. He believed he was taking a step in the right direction, and nothing which had subsequently occurred had tended to alter that opinion; on the contrary, he had been confirmed in it, and he fully believed that the country at large would derive the greatest advantages from the deliberations of the Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were then voted to the Secretaries for their efficient services during the session, which Mr. Brook acknowledged for himself and on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Mack.

A resolution was previously carried, and directed to be transmitted to the Mayor and City Council, tendering the thanks of the Convention for the use of the City Hall.

The Convention, on motion, adjourned, giving "three times three" cheers for our beloved Queen.

The *Montreal Gazette* says "The Convention numbers 130, and that an equal number of equally intelligent and respectable gentlemen have seldom or never meet in Canada. The appearance of the Delegates, and their orderly and gentlemanly bearing, mark them as far superior to the member, of the House of Assembly. The Anglo-Saxon Parliament is an honor to Canada."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE CANADIN INDEMNITY BILL.—Sir Allan MacNab, now in England, writes home to his friends who are raising such a disturbance in Canada, that things look more promising to them in England. If his statements are to be relied on, he has been successful in bringing the English government to a pause in their demonstration of favor towards Lord Elgin and his French supporters. He writes that orders have been sent not to pay a cent of indemnity to any former rebel. The Queen, he says, suspends action, on the question of approving the indemnity bill, and a motion is to be made in the House of Commons for the production of the petitions sent from Canada to the Home Government for the disallowance of the indemnity bill and the recal of Lord Elgin. This can hardly be expected after the stand already taken by the British Government, and its approval of Lord Elgin's course.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Ridicule is no argument, it is true, but as we have given a sober account of the Canadian Reform Convention from the mouths of its friends, we think it no more than fair to show our readers how its opponents treat it. The Montreal Pilot begins an article on the subject as follows:—

"It is a pity that the Firebrands, in Convention assembled, did not persist in their first intention to exclude the press. They would thus have saved themselves from much ridicule, and their supporters and constituents from much shame. On the *omne-ignotum-pro-magnifico*-principle, their Convention might have passed for a council of sages, with a Washington at its head, supported by a Franklin, a Jefferson, a Jay, a Madison, and a Hamilton. But the withdrawal of the curtain has exhibited in two strong light the contemptible character of the whole exhibition.

Who now ever dreams of attaching any weight to the decisions of the "collective wisdom" of Messrs. Gapper, Frizzell, Moffatt, Boggs and Green? The full dress performances were no doubt well arranged; the actors were duly primed and prepared at the undress rehearsals—when the doors were closed against those wicked Reporters; prompters were at the elbow of the actors, in case they should forget their parts, or step a trifle beyond them. All these precautions and preparations were well and effectively made by the stage managers, but the actors themselves were such a wretched company, that they murdered the whole performance. The scenery, machinery, and decorations, were no doubt of the most costly description; the properties—we believe theatrical connoisseurs so style them—from the "spacious platform elevated about three inches above the floor" to the "long table of considerable width covered with green cloth," from the "settees of common fire-wood" to the "handsomely carved chair for the Chairman," were chaste and appropriate."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—*Loss of steamer Kestrel.*—The fine new royal mail steamer Kestrel, Capt. Meagher, from Halifax for this port, unfortunately went ashore at St. Shotts, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night last, during a very dense fog, and became a total wreck. Part of the passengers and crew were saved by means of a rope made fast to a handspike which was thrown on the cliff, where it obtained a holding behine the projecting point of the rocks, and thus enabled them to reach the shore; the remainder of the passengers and crew escaped in one of the boats immediately after the steamer struck, and succeeded in effecting a landing on the following morning, in an almost exhausted state. A number of oxen, &c. on board, were all lost.—*St John's M. Post.*—[There were eleven passengers, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Sterling, of Fredericton.]

ROBBERY OF THE HALIFAX BANK.—At an early hour this morning a great sensation was excited in Water Street by a report of a colored woman having discovered two bags of money in a recess behind a column at the entrance of the corner store of Story's Granite building, corner of Bell's Lane and Upper Water Street. Margaret Granison, the coloured woman, while passing, about half-past 5 o'clock, accidentally espied the bags, and upon touching them found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat. Sawyer, a colored Cooper, passing, she called him and enquired what she should do. "Get some 'spectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he hailed Mr. Thomas Durney, assistant in Dr. Stevermann's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr. Durney returned, and placed the bags, at first in Mr. Carten's store, but subsequently took them into Dr. Stevermann