force of their feeling as "discontented" does a correct idea of "rebels." Those temperate terms were used from an amiable desire to avoid giving pain, but, as few persons will understand them in the sense used by your Lordship, it is necessary to speak plainly, and to substitute intelligible language. We do not distrust their ultimate object—it has been too plainly avowed to admit of doubt; it is independence to be achieved by fire and sword. We view "the system proposed by your Lordship with great alarm, therefore, not because we distrust, but because we know the object of those by whom it was proposed to you, to be treasonable, and fear it will be successful." It would be in vain to follow your Lordship through the whole of the system you propose. I cannot reasonably expect that a public journal, which has so many other important interests to advocate, and has already devoted so much room to your Lordship's report, will concede a similar space to my [illegible] shall, therefore, confine myself to a consideration of a few of its most important parts. In my next I shall solicit your Lordship's attention to that part of the system which recommends a Legislative Union.

LETTER II.

Some of the changes recommended in your Lordship's Report are to be found in the communications of the Constitutional Society of Quebec and Montreal, of a date long anterior to your appointment; and your Lordship's omission of this fact is entitled to great credit, as your Lordship was doubtless aware that, if they were generally known to have emanated from so respectable and loyal a body of men, their popularity would have been greatly endangered among a certain class of politicians in the country. For this considerate act of kindness they ought to be, and I have no doubt they are, deeply grateful. It is undoubtedly a hazardous admission to make, but is rendered necessary, lest the British Parliament might suppose, from your ascribing all the system to the leaders of the rebellion, (whom you have so charitably and so condescendingly termed "the discontented party,") that these traitors were after all not very unreasonable people but men whose impetuous temper had hurried them into the little imprudence but manly error, of resorting to arms; but who, notwithstanding this venial offence, were readily desirous of promoting some beneficial changes.

With such parts of the Report as are to be found in these documents I have nothing to do, but to express my regret that all your information had not been drawn from a source equally unexceptionable.

It is that part which is peculiarly your own, or was suggested by those able and intelligent men, the "discontented party," to which I object. Your Lordship recommends the Legislative Union of the Colonies, or a Congress for the whole, co-existent with, but superior to the Provincial Legislature. The prescription you are pleased to think will, by its strong drastic powers, purge the body politic of all impurities, and not only effect a cure of all existing evils, however numerous, but however dissimilar they may be. The search after such a medicine, like that after the philosopher's stone, has long since been discontinued by enlightened men: but empirics still announce occasionally that they have succeeded, by accident or inspiration, where science has previously failed. As prone indeed are mankind to indulge in the marvellous, that these nostrums are always favourably received by the multitude, and their popularity is generally proportioned to their extravagant absurdity. This Legislative Assembly, which your Lordship recommends, is to be constructed after the model of the Congress of the United States. Had your Lordship visited that country, of which you have undertaken to draw so flattering an account from the reports of the "able, intelligent, and impartial men of the discontented party," who have migrated thither, you might possibly have heard of collisions between the General Government and State Governments,—of disputes about sovereignty and jurisdiction, and, of a term peculiar to America, of "nullification:" you might have heard of determined threats on one side, and fierce defiance on the other; of undefined rights, of constructive powers, and of unfortunate omissions. You would have learned that, though the people may petition the Congress, the Congress may not deliberate: that there may be rights unaccompanied by powers; and that written constitutions may be more vague and uncertain than unwritten ones: you would have seen a Legislative Union of separate States, where the Supreme Legislature possessed too little power to answer the purposes of national government, and where the individual States had parted with too much to retain any separate influence or individual authority. In short, you would have everywhere beheld the melancholy spectacle of a Government unable to enforce obedience to its own laws, or respect for those of its neighbours; to protect its own armouries against its own people, or to restrain its own population from piratical incursions into adjoining countries, with which it had entered into solemn treaties of peace. But, supposing that your Lordship had passed through that country, as you unfortunately did through Canada, without hearing or seeing what other people had heard or seen, and had not learned that such was its condition, you would doubtless have inquired into the powers of the Congress, the imitation of which you so strongly recommend. Had you instituted such an inquiry, you would have found it had little or nothing to do; that though the separate States had conceded all the authority that could be safely intrusted to it, it did not amount to enough for vigorous action; and that, although they had rendered themselves powerless, they had not made the Central Legislature strong by their several contributions: you would have learned, among other things, that its chief duty was to deliberate upon all external matters; also to regulate the army and navy, the post office the coinage, the judiciary, the commerce with foreign nations, and the wild lands, not of the several States, but the domains belonging to the United States. Having acquired this information, you would naturally have asked yourself how similar powers could be committed to a Congress of the British Provinces. Your Lordship has been more fortunate than most travellers, and has discovered many things of deep interest and great importance that nobody ever heard of before (so many, indeed, that I fear your account, accurate as it no doubt is, will share the fate of others of equal value, and have to await the confirmation of succeeding expeditions). But, notwithstanding your Lordship's powers of observation, I doubt if you could find a provincial army and navy, for an object of legislation, or a coinage which they have not got and cannot have, or a post-office as a distinct and independent department. This latter, you must be well aware, is a part of the great general imperial post-office,—is connected with mails that traverse foreign countries, and packets that cross the seas, and officers residing out of their limits, and beyond their control, and in which the parent State has an equal interest with the Colonies. The supreme judicial establishment does not exist—is not required; and, what will doubtless have great weight with your Lordship, would not be popular. Their foreign trade they cannot regulate, so long as they are colonies, and ought not if they could. The wild lands are the appurtenances of each separate colony, and there are two extra provincial domains that can be placed under its control. Where then are the powers of this legislature to be derived from? and what is it to do? Is it like Congress, to be converted into a debating society, for wordy orators and vain-boasting patriots? Or a caucus for the election of the Governor General? or a hall of pensioners, whose demagognes are to receive eight dollars a-day as the reward of successful intrigue? Where is it to meet? Are the French Canadians, the Papineaus, and the Vigers, to put on their snow-shoes, and travel through several hundred miles of trackless forest to Halifax? or are the "able, intelligent, and respectable projectors" of Nova Scotia, to concede the post of honour, to Quebec, to harness up their moose and rein deer, and speed over the untrodden snow to the capital? It is true there are no hotels on the road; but there would not be a few *inns* in the lakes; and such would be the harmony of these travelling legislators, that the oats would not quarrel for their places. Snug berths and warm berths are the objects of patriotic desire, and not cold ones. If, sectional jealousies and local impediments create a difficulty as to the seat of government, as they did in the United States, where is it to be placed? Will you decide as those enlightened men did, and choose the geographical centre? If so, shall it be the small island in the Tamiswatta Lake, or the heart of the forest, between the lower and upper provinces, or shall a more enlarged view prevail? Shall we regard the convenience of succeeding generations and place it in the desert, midway between the Pacific and Atlantic? But I forget that your Lordship has solved the difficulty, and has promised us a rail-road from Quebec to Halifax, and we make no doubt, when the great preliminary, but equally feasible work of a bridge across the Atlantic shall be completed, that the other will be commenced without delay. It was a magnificent idea, and will afford a suitable conveyance for the illustrious members of the great British American Congress. I will, my Lord, not ask you where the means for this gigantic undertaking are to come from, because that is a mere matter of detail, and beneath the notice of a statesman of your Lordship's exalted rank. They will doubtless be had for the asking. The Government is liberal and the Radicals will vote the money.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 17.

THE MEXICAN BLOCKADE.

Lord Sandon having been called upon by the Speaker to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the French blockade of the Mexican ports, presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool on that subject. It was a subject which had previously been before the house. He thought he perhaps need not further allude to the contents, as he should be called upon to move for them in some detail. He would only remark that this petition was not one signed only by the merchants of Liverpool, but was signed by other persons also. He understood that there were other petitions from London and Glasgow on the same subject, and he would wait until they had been presented.

Mr. Grote then presented a petition on the same subject as the noble lord, the member for Liverpool, had given notice of, from the merchants of London connected with the Mexican trade, complaining of the serious grievance of the Mexican blockade.

Lord Sandon again rose. He said, the motion of which he had given notice was for the production of certain papers between certain merchants in connexion with the trade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres and the members of Her Majesty's government, whether abroad, or in the department of the Foreign-office. He felt much embarrassment in putting himself forward on the present occasion, considering the amount of interest involved in the question, and the greater amount of interest connected with the subject, one co-extensive with the most vital interests of British commerce. He should not have thought of mixing a question of this nature up with a question of the law of nations, a question for which he was not fitted by peculiar education, if he had not been called on most imperatively, some way or other, to bring the question before the house. In bringing forward this question he confessed he felt one difficulty a great degree—that the nature of the discussion almost imposed on him the necessity of entering in some degree on a sort of criticism on the actions and proceedings of a friendly nation; and therefore he should take the liberty of disclaiming at the very outset of his observations any feeling of hostility against a country upon whose conduct he was called on to make some remarks, in any other way than that their proceedings were at variance with the interests of Great Britain, and against the interest of all other nations with which Mexico had an extensive commerce. Perhaps it was necessary, before he went into the case, in some degree to allude to the proceedings, both with regard to Buenos Ayres and Mexico, which had preceded the blockade, the effect of which all who were engaged in British commerce had such reason to deplore. At the same time it was not the business of that house to enter into the policy of a foreign country, except as it regarded the interests of this. He should endeavour, therefore, to make his observations as concise as possible. With regard to Buenos Ayres, for a long period of time France had shown a great desire to possess considerable influence in the river Plata. They had evidence of this early desire of France, not only in the state papers published by the Foreign-office in 1820 and 1821, but also in the communications and investigations on this subject with M. Chateaubriand. In the year 1821, under the administration of that prime minister of France, the government of France entered into negotiations for the purpose of establishing a Bourbon dynasty as the government of that devoted colony. As soon as this was discovered, Mr. Canning, the then minister of England, made a most decided communication to France, inquiring if such was the intention of France. If he (Lord Sandon) was not misinformed, to that question M. Chateaubriand gave a denial; but subsequently, perhaps the vanity of that distinguished man had led him to betray the fact that his denial was not founded on fact, and that his intrigues in France had that object. But he confessed that this early proceeding gave them a little insight into the motives of the transactions which France had been carrying on lately in Buenos Ayres, and led them to imagine that it was not simply for the redress of grievances of that republic, but for the purpose of carrying on her ancient interests in that state, and for which she had taken the extraordinary and unusual measure she had. It was a remarkable fact that France had throughout interfered in the internal divisions of that state. She had protected the minister of that state, who had been driven by an act of his government to seek refuge in France. He remained there a considerable time with other refugees, and they had now returned to Buenos Ayres under the protection of the French flag. The ostensible causes, however, of the differences between Buenos Ayres and France, were—so far as he (Lord Sandon) could collect them, amidst the liberal profusion of phraseology displayed in all the diplomatic correspondence on this question on both sides, out of which it was very difficult to obtain any information—so far as he had been able to detect, the avowed objects of France were the protection of some of her subjects who had settled within the district of Buenos Ayres from being called on to serve in the militia, that they should have the right of retail trade, and they also sought for indemnity for some injuries which particular individuals of that nation had suffered, or at least had been stated to have suffered; but greatly predominating over all these was the imposition on the state of Buenos Ayres, of a treaty of commerce similar to that enjoyed by Great Britain. He thought, though the exemption from serving in the militia might be a cause for negotiation, and an object desirable for France to attain for her subjects, it yet did not justify a cause of war. The disputes of France with Mexico were much of the same nature as those with Buenos Ayres, though he confessed that the French had more reason to complain of the conduct of Mexico than of Buenos Ayres. He did not deny that France, as well as other nations which had to deal with Mexico, had much reason to be dissatisfied with her conduct, and he (Lord Sandon) had had on more than one occasion to complain on the part of his constituents of the injustice of the Mexican Government. It had levied forced loans without distinction of the subjects of other nations who were affected by it; but this they justified on the plea of necessity; in fact, like other half-civilized, half-organized states, Mexico was not in a condition to afford adequate protection to the subjects of other nations, but he must say that that did not justify France in proceeding to the extremities she did. He did not feel it necessary on this occasion to enter into an examination in detail of the grounds stated by France for her blockade of the coast of Mexico, but it could not be denied that the French government, whatever might have been the real ground of dispute, had made an attempt to extort commercial advantages under the pretext of redressing individual grievances. After a good deal of negociation on this subject, a blockade of the Mexican ports was notified by France in May last, and made, in his opinion, with a force not sufficient to justify Her Majesty's government in acknowledging it at first; but he admitted that afterwards a force sufficient for an effective blockade had been sent out under Admiral Baudin. The question which he raised on this part of the case was, whether, in the first instance, Great Britain was called upon to recognize the blockade with such breathless haste as it had done; and next, whether, considering the great amount of British interests at stake, the French had any just ground for a blockade, and whether it was at first enforced by a force sufficiently effective. He confessed, for his own part, that he much doubted whether the French were justified in the blockade at all. He was but little skilled in those questions which arose out of international law, but he had the curiosity to look into several writers of admitted authority on these subjects, and, notwithstanding the practice which had grown up of recent date of resorting to blockade on slight occasions, and before a declaration of war, he found in those authorities a decided opinion that a blockade was a purely belligerent right. It had, however, been of late used in a different sense. He could not, in the authorities to which he had referred, find any case in which it had been recognized in any other sense. It seemed not to have been a case at all contemplated. It was like parricide under the Romans—no punishment had been decreed against it, because it was a case not at all contemplated. Looking at the decisions of Sir W. Scott, he found that blockade had always been held as a pure right of war between belligerent parties; that it was looked upon as an extreme right of war, as it inflicted so much injury, not alone on the nation whose ports were declared in a state of blockade, but also on the interests of neutral powers; and on these grounds Sir W. Scott would not recognize it in any other sense. He (Lord Sandon) looked upon blockade as something analogous to a state of siege, which no power had a right to enter upon except in a state of war. This was the opinion of Bynkershook, that it was purely a belligerent right of parties at declared war. All authoritative writers on the law of nations admitted that a blockade to be recognized must be effective not only for one but for all of the ports declared to be blockaded, that it should be as far as possible a circumvallation of those ports, if he might so use that word, so as to make it a matter of great risk for any vessel to attempt to go in or come out of those ports. This was the opinion of very high naval authorities. It was held by the British Admiral Rowley, who was at the head of a naval force in those very waters in 1821 and 1822. At that period a blockade had been proclaimed by the Spanish Government of the ports in the Rio de la Plata, by which British commerce in those quarters had suffered very considerably. On that occasion the British Admiral addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish officer in command of the blockading force in which he declared that he would resist the blockade, against the legality of which he protested; that legality he observed, depending on the power of the blockading force to prevent any vessel from going in or coming out of the blockaded port without great risk. Now, he (Lord Sandon) wanted to know whether a similar course had been adopted, with respect to the blockade of the ports of Mexico?—whether the blockade was effective as to all the ports, for if it was not effective in some, it would vitiate the whole? The admiral went on to say that the blockading ships could not enforce it partially, and only where these ships happened to be, for the blockade must be effectively kept in all. The language of Sir W. Scott on the same subject was that the besieging force must be applied to all the ports resorted to for such a purpose—(hear, hear.) This writers, however, could be brought to bear upon it inferentially, for all throughout their works it was mentioned as a belligerent right, and only in that light was it received by them—(hear, hear.) This was the view taken of it by Sir William Scott. It was purely a right of war, and, being an extreme one, it should be watched with the greatest jealousy. Care should always be taken that no injury should accrue to neutral parties. If Sir William Scott were now living he would receive ablockade in no other than a belligerent view and would by no means allow its use as an intermediate instrument—(hear, hear.) It was to all intents and purposes the same as a strict siege, and could never be considered in the light of a gentle press—or free without—(a laugh.) He did not think that the French had the power of enforcing their blockade on the northern coast of Mexico. The noble lord then referred to the opinion of a French officer in proof of the fact, and next read extracts from the correspondence of the authorities of the United States on the subject. He contended that there was in the part of the government of this country a disposition to support French rather than British interests. If we could not prevent hostilities in Mexico, we might, at least, to do our utmost towards mitigating their effects. The noble lord then referred to various documents, for the purpose of showing that no adequate protection was afforded to the commercial interests of England in Mexico.) The trade between Liverpool and Mexico produced, at least, £500,000 a-year, yet nothing was done to protect it. Would that the country had the services of Mr. Canning at so critical a moment as this! How very different would he have acted from the noble lord opposite! (Palmerston.) When the Liverpool merchants made application to the admiralty for protection to the trade with Mexico, and for a government packet to convey specie from Mexico to this country, what was the answer given? Why, that sufficient protection was already afforded; and that there was no want of it. When the application was repeated, and when it was urged that the United States had the right of exporting specie from Mexico, and why should England not have it also? The answer he received was that an application would be made to the French government, with the view of obtaining permission for the object in question. The noble lord then went on to argue that the blockade was not effective, and that for 30 or 40 days there was not a single ship at Tampico, nor was there one at Laguna till the 30th of May last, while the trade in logwood was entirely suspended. It was not till the 28th of October that any steps were taken by the British government to send out a naval force to Mexico, thus suffering a period of four or five months to intervene without any protection whatever. He had reason to believe that when, at the request of British merchants, her Majesty's ministers did interfere, their language of remonstrance was not very decided. It was known that not a single ship of war appeared in the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of attending to British interests till the latter end of the month of December. British exports to Mexico had undergone a reduction of three-fourths in the latter months of last year. The noble lord, in conclusion, submitted his motion to the house.

Mr. Goulburn seconded it.

Lord Palmerston had no objection to produce the correspondence with the merchants, but declined to give the negociations with France, which it might be detrimental to the very object of them to publish. He agreed in the general principles stated by Lord Sandon: on the individual application of them he had consulted the legal advisers of the Crown throughout the whole of these transactions. Practically, he considered that a state of hostility existed to the warning of the Admiral, unless certain conditions were complied with, his squadron must interfere, was a declaration of war. No minister had been more anxious than himself for the protection of commerce; he deemed it no duty of his to aid or to vindicate France. But he thought it inexpedient in general to censure foreign governments in parliament; it produced irritation, and injured the interests of England; though he was willing to admit that in the present case the British interests involved in the act of France, made the right of comment by members of the British parliament a very fair one. There was no intention, however, on the part of France to accomplish a permanent settlement on the soil of Mexico. Of this he had full and satisfactory assurances. The noble mover had blamed the government for not having had a larger force, and for not having taken a higher tone. Could we have gone to war for the prevention of this blockade? If not, the large force and the high tone would come to nothing. We had now, indeed, despatched a large force; but it was designed only to give moral weight to our efforts. He had intended no incivility to the merchants who had applied to him; he felt that they were entitled to all possible respect; he had only been anxious not to mislead them.

The motion, however, was eventually withdrawn

The orders of the day, together with the report of such army estimates as were adopted on Monday night, having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

MOLASSES.—300 Puns. very superior refining MOLASSES, *now landing ex brig Robert, from Cuba*—for sale low by

April 5. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

A NAIL MACHINE, just imported, may be had on application to

March 28. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I am sorry to observe that both the *Chronicle* and the *Courier* maintain that scandal is very prevalent in this city; but I was not aware when I penned those articles, that such a detestable vice had extended to our leading men. You, sir, must have heard the various gossips of the day;—but that which surprises me most is the communication made by two of the members of the Executive to the following effect: that they had nothing to do with His Excellency's unpopular measures, but that all his *popular acts, were of course* done by their advice:—so much they are at liberty to say. But when they endeavour to create a dislike to a gentleman at the head of an honourable profession, and one whom the people of this Province ever will respect, both for his conduct in public and private life, by imputing those unpopular measures to his advice, then they certainly go further than they ought. Even if that gentleman had given his opinions to His Excellency (which is still very doubtful) yet those *honourable* men ought not, connected as they are with government, to disclose any thing which may agitate the public mind at this eventful time. But no fear need be entertained that malicious whisperings to electioneering friends can produce aught to the disparagement of the high reputation which the calumniated holds, and to which he is so justly entitled.

Yours, &c. CIVIS.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 26, 1839.

By the arrival of the *Great Western* at New-York, we have received English papers to the 23d of March. The steamer *Liverpool* had not arrived from New-York when the Great Western left Bristol. The expectations of the Colonists have been disappointed, with regard to their anticipations of decisive information to be brought by the Great Western, concerning the North Eastern territory. Some of the English papers are entirely silent on the subject, while others give very erroneous ideas about the territory in dispute, which are far from satisfactory to the inhabitants of New-Brunswick. More cheering information, it is to be hoped, will be brought out on the return of the steamer Liverpool. Her Majesty's Ministers will have received correct information from Sir John Harvey, Sir J. Colborne, and Sir Colin Campbell, which we hope, no doubt, will dissipate the apparent blindness of too many of our Statesmen, to the real interests of the North American Colonies.

The political horizon in various parts of the world, has a portentous appearance, not only in England, but in France also, internal discontents are manifesting themselves very loudly, and occasioning much trouble to their respective governments. In India, there is every prospect of a fierce and bloody contention.—In Jamaica, there is every reason to apprehend great difficulties, the Constitution of the Island being suspended; nor will it calm the excited minds of the Islanders, when they find that Lord Normanby is Colonial Secretary, who was once their Governor, and will in future be the principal person with whom they must negotiate for every thing that they hold sacred.

SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

This Institution celebrated their 23d Anniversary at the *Saint John Hotel* on Tuesday last. Upwards of sixty persons including Guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Stockwell: the wines were excellent, and the whole arrangements reflect great credit on the Committee. On drinking the health of the Queen, a Royal salute was fired on King's square, by volunteers from the Militia Artillery. The repeated and tremendous cheering after the several loyal toasts, were quite in unison with the bonny sons of St. George, who never fail to do ample justice to their Country and their Sovereign at their anniversary.

The following public toasts were given by the Chairman John V. Thurgar, Esqr. President of the Society, who was energetically supported by B. L. Peters, Esq., the Vice President. The fine Band of the gallant 69th were present, whose admirable performance added much to the pleasures of the evening: there was also some excellent singing by various members and guests, which made the whole entertainment pass off in admirable style.

1. Saint George, England and the Rose. (4 times 4.) Tune—*St. George & the Dragon.*
2. The Queen—God bless her. (4 times 4, with 1 cheer more)—*National Anthem.*
3. Sir John Colborne and the Canadas—Future generations will revere his name; the present will bless it. (3 times 3.) *Sir J. Colborne's Grand March.*
4. The Army and Navy—Renowned alike for *bravery* in battle; in victory for *mercy.* (3 times 3.) *British Grenadiers and Hearts of Oak.*
5. Our Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey—A noble trust is committed to his care—may he nobly preserve it. (3 times 3.) *Grand March.*
6. The Duke of Wellington—Unrivalled as a soldier and a statesman—The friend of the British Colonies. (5 times 5, and one cheer more.) *See the Conquering Hero comes.*
7. The Mayor and Corporation of this City. (3 times 3.) *Away to the Mountain's brow.*—The Mayor rose and returned thanks
8. Nova Scotia and our Sister Colonies—The former is now doubly endeared to the latter—May their union with ourselves and Old England be indissoluble. (4 times 4.) *Canadian Boat Song.*—Mr. DeWolf, a gentleman from Nova Scotia, rose and acknowledged the compliment.
9. Lady Harvey and the Fair of New-Brunswick—They mock the coldness of our clime by the warmth of their affections. (5 times 5, again and again.) *Queen's March.*—On a simultaneous call from the Chair and the society, Mr. Gray rose, and in a manner highly honorable to himself, and complimentary to the Ladies of New-Brunswick, acknowledged the well paid tribute to their beauty and their worth.
10. The Societies of St. Andrew and St. Patrick—An English welcome to their Representatives, our worthy guests. (3 times 3.) *Bin Bonacts over the Border,* and *Patrick's Day.*—The Presidents of the two Societies rose and returned thanks.
11. Colonel Monins and the gallant 69th—Waterloo attests their services—Their country will ever remember them. (Great and continued cheering.) *69th March.*—After this toast, Sir Osborne Gibbs, of the 69th Regiment, returned thanks in a handsome manner, remarking in conclusion—"We will fight with, we will dine with you, and and whether our hands are upon our lifts or your decanters, believe me, the 69th will always do their duty:" and after prefacing a few gratifying remarks in allusion to that part of the Militia which had been recently on duty, all the high estimation in which the Militia of the Province was deservedly held, proposed—the health of Col. Peters and the Militia of New-Brunswick; which was received with long, loud, and continued cheering.
12. Our Gallant countryman Colonel Prince, and the brave Militia of Upper Canada. (6 times 5, with rapturous applause.) *Grenadiers March.*
13. Our respected Guest, the Consul of the United States of America. (3 cheers.) *Hail Columbia.*—The Consul returned thanks in an appropriate and very feeling manner, and asked leave for the following toast:—Prosperity to the British West Indies and the North American Colonies.
14. Our absent Members, and the sons of Saint George all over the world. (4 hearty cheers.)—*Here's a health to them that's awa'.*

After the above Public Toasts were drank, the President called on various Members and Guests for volunteer sentiments; and the warm and enthusiastic manner with which they were received, evinced an unanimity of feeling never surpassed at any public festival.

By the President—who briefly desired to bring to recollection at a crisis like the present, the names of some of those distinguished men who had fought and nobly bled in defence of British supremacy on this Continent:—The memory of the lamented—the gallant General Brock, the Hero of Upper Canada.

By the Vice President, accompanied by a few happy and appropriate remarks:—The Province of New Brunswick—may we never lose an acre of its soil by love for Republican principles, or a spunge shot from fear of Republican sympathizers.

By Mr. Robertson, President of St. Andrews Society:—The President of St. George's Society. To which the Chairman returned thanks.

By Mr. Gray:—Henry Bliss, Esq. the able advocate of our interests at Home. In prefacing this toast, attention was briefly called to Mr. Bliss's former residence in St. John; the high character he had at that time so deservedly gained, and his continued and persevering efforts since his removal from the Province, to promote its welfare. We need hardly say the toast was cordially received.

By Mr. Gould. Before naming the distinguished individual whose health I am about to propose, and which I am sure will be drank with enthusiasm by every one present, I would beg to make a few remarks, suggested by viewing the transparencies at the foot of the room—the one on the left of the Royal Arms represents not only the greatest Naval Hero England, but that the world ever produced, the lamented Nelson; he is represented in the arms of victory, but at the same time in the arms of death: monuments have been erected to perpetuate his name—in the course of ages they will crumble and fall to decay, but the memory of Nelson will live for ever in the bosom of his grateful and affectionate Countrymen.—We will if I may be allowed so to express myself, suspend for the present the melancholy pleasure of gazing on that transparency and remove our eyes to the one on the right of the arms, where we see the hero of a hundred battles, the conqueror of Napoleon, the great, the noble Arthur Duke of Wellington; the last signal thrown out by the immortal Nelson has been fully borne in mind by the noble Duke, "*England expects every man to do his duty.*" After gaining imperishable honors in the field, his services were required by his sovereign at home, and in the Cabinet he displayed the same ability as a statesman, which he exhibited in the field as a soldier. Sir, as Englishmen, we gladly view the honors with which our Country visit those heroes who distinguish themselves, but sir, we have Civil as well as Naval and Military heroes, who deserve from their countrymen the same distinguished marks of regard, and who are as necessary for the support and protection of the Crown—the one I am about to name justly deserves to be ranked as such and classed with a Nelson and a Wellington:—I give you sir the great conservative leader of the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel.—(received with long and continued cheering.

By the Secretary:—Our worthy, energetic, and respected member, Mr. James Otty: may his health be restored, and his return to us be near. Received with rapturous applause by members standing on their chairs.

By Mr. Rhodes:—Sir Allan M'Nab. Received with most deafening cheers.

By the Chairman:—Capt. Nicholson and the Volunteer Artillery Companies in St. John. Captain Nicholson acknowledged the compliment in a very feeling and admirable reply.

By Mr. Wheeler:—The City Guards. Mr. Rhodes returned thanks.

It gives us much pleasure to state, that a Ladies' Bible Association, in connection with the New Brunswick Auxiliary, was formed at Richibucto on the first Wednesday of this month, of which Mrs. Jardine was appointed President, and Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Weldon, and Mrs. Wood, Vice Presidents.—To the exertions of Mr. Wark, long a friend of the Auxiliary society, aided by the Rev. Mr. Hannay, we are chiefly indebted for the existence of this Institution.—*Observer.*

Launch.—On Saturday last, a beautifully modelled and well built Brig of 172 tons, called the *Matthew King*, was launched in fine style sideways from the ship yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland: she is a first rate vessel of her class.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Capt. Rose, formerly of the ship *Victoria*, of this Port, who was a passenger in the *Hannah Kerr*, from Liverpool, was so severely bruised on the passage by the shifting of part of the cargo, that he survived but a few days after the accident.—*Courier.*

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 23d April. 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Lewis Durant, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant in the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, vice Melick, promoted.

1st Battalion Saint John City.

The unattached men lately under the superintendance of Captain and Adjutant W. Peters, are to be formed into a company, which is to constitute a part of the Battalion; this additional company to be commanded by Captain W. Peters.

TO BE 1st LIEUTENANTS.

2d Lieutenant Thomas Nisbet, Jun. vice W. Peters appointed Adjutant, dated 23d April.
2d Lieutenant John W. Smith, 24th April.
do. George Wheeler, 25th April.

TO BE 2d LIEUTENANTS.

David M. Robertson, vice Nisbet promoted, 23d April.
Thomas W. Robertson, vice R. S. Moore, left the Province, 24th April.
Robert S. Hutchinson, vice George Wheeler promoted, 25th April.
Thomas A. Paddock, 26th April.

By Command.
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

Provincial Appointments.—The Honorable Thomas Wyer, with Wilford Fisher and John Burnet, Esquires, to be commissioners for superintending the establishment of two Packets to carry the Mails from Saint Andrews to Deer Island, Indian Island, Campobello and Grand Manan, and back from more places to Saint Andrews.

The Honorable Thomas Baillie, to be one of the Commissioners for superintending the expenditure of sums allowed for the improvement of the town.

Extract of a Despatch from the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, in acknowledging the receipt of his Speech on opening the late Session of the Legislature, and of the Addresses in reply from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, dated

"Downing Street, 15th March, 1839.

"I have perused with much satisfaction the communication between yourself and the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, which afford the most gratifying proofs of the cordiality subsisting between all branches of the Legislature, and of the loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty of Her faithful subjects in that Province."

Halifax, April 20.

The Army.—The Hercules, 74, Captain E. Bernard, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday last, after a passage of 24 days, with 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant do., 51 non-commissioned officers, and 354 privates of the 37th Regiment. On Thursday afternoon they disembarked. At present the appearance of this corps betrays the effects of a service in a noxious climate, but it will no doubt soon recover the bloom of health and vigor in this garrison.

When the Hercules left Jamaica the frigates Pique and Vernon were daily expected to convey the 5th regiment back again to Halifax.—*Recorder.*

Passengers.—In H. M. Packet Linnet for Falmouth—the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Col. Snodgrass, Mrs. Snodgrass, and family, Miss M. Cunard; Messrs. Young and Huntingdon, Mrs. Young, three Misses Tobins, and Master Charles Allison.

Quebec, April 8.—Yesterday the first detachment of the 11th Regiment arrived here from Madawaska, and to-day, at noon, the second division crossed over and marched into quarters. Another company with a detachment of Artillery are on their way and expected in a day or two. It is expected they will be kept here to make up for the deficiency in the garrison force, consequent upon the disbandment of the Volunteer corps, which it is said will take place on the 15th of the present month.

It is stated in the *Christian Guardian* that Colonel Prince has made earnest application to His Excellency Sir George Arthur to allow the evidence taken before the Court of Enquiry in the Western District, to be published, as he feels confident the publication of it, without note or comment, will fully exonerate him from any suspicion of intimacy in the course he adopted at and after the battle of Windsor.

The harbour of Toronto is entirely free of ice, and vessels and steamboats can now come alongside the wharves. The boats are plying daily between Toronto and Niagara, and the first boat from Kingston was hourly expected.

A public meeting had been held at Cobourg, at which resolutions in favour of a Legislative Union of the Provinces were adopted.

London Standard Office,
March 22d Five o'clock.

We understand that a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers took place this morning at the Marquis of Lansdowne's, in Berkely square upon the subject of the division last night, in the House of Lords.—The result of the deliberation has not yet been officially made known, but it is strongly rumoured in the best informed political circles, that ministers have determined to resign.

Seven o'clock.—Since the above was written, we learn from the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this evening, that the report of the resignation of ministers, tho' not confirmed to the fullest extent, is in a great measure corroborated.

Sir Thomas Harvey will proceed immediately to take the command in the West Indies, in the Westchester, and Captain John Parker is appointed the flag captain. This movement is in consequence of the death of Vice Admiral Sir C. Paget.

Departure of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.—On the 19th March Her Majesty's armed steamer Meteor, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Pritchard, left Woolwich dockyard, having taken on board the baggage, plate, and part of the suite of His Excellency the newly appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Right Hon. Baron Fortescue, K. P., who will embark at Plymouth (he being on a visit to his venerable parent, Earl Fortescue, in Devonshire.) after this beautiful and commodious steam vessel has touched at Portsmouth. The commander of this vessel is an old Trafalgar officer, and served on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory, and was severely wounded; it is therefore expected after this trip he will receive a step of rank, this being the second occasion on which the gallant officer has hoisted the Royal standard.

[*From a correspondent.*]—This morning, (Wednesday, March 10,) in consequence of orders received late in the night from the Master General of the Ordnance, Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart. G. C. B., the Rocket Troop of the horse Brigade of Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Strangways (an old Waterloo officer,) and the following officers—second Captain Bloomfield, Lieutenant Teasdale Gambier, and Grant, marched from the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, at 6 o'clock in the morning, for Weedon, to assist in putting down the serious disturbances at Manchester. Orders were also received for another troop of Horse Artillery to pack their baggage for starting if necessary, at the dawn of day, and they subsequently marched on further orders, with the Rocket Troop, taking with them four 6 pounder light field pieces, with ammunition, carriages, and mounted troopers. The other troops of Horse Artillery, and a mounted brigade of the battalion of Foot Artillery or Field Batteries, are also ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service if necessary, so that the greatest bustle and activity prevails in the garrison.

INDIA.—The intelligence from India confirms the worst anticipations. The army of Sir John Keane was retreating, the Sindes having assumed a decidedly hostile position. Captain Barnes, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre, reported that the passes were all strongly fortified, and would be, as he judged, obstinately defended. The troops were suffering from want of provisions and other necessaries, and it is stated that the loss of men already amounted to 3000, although they have not as yet encountered an enemy. The directors of the East India Company are extremely urgent in their demands that the European Army in India shall be reinforced to a great extent, and with the utmost speed.

The Earl of March is heir to three dukedoms—D'Aubigny, Gordon, and Richmond. He comes of age on the 27th, and preparations worthy the occasion have been made at Goodwood to celebrate the event.

The Marquis of Normandy has continued Colonel York his private secretary. The gallant officer was with him in Ireland in the same capacity.

An expedition was to be sent to the Antarctic circle for the purpose of making magnetic observations and other scientific inquiries. The ships to be employed on this service are the Erebus and Terror; and the charge of the expedition is entrusted to Capt Ross. The other ship will be commanded by Commander F. R. M. Crozier.

The news from France is of considerable interest. The result of the late election, was the election of a Coalition majority of 53 votes. The ministers, accordingly on the 9th gave in their resignations, and an attempt was made through the agency of Marshal Soult in connection with M. Thiers, to form a Coalition Ministry. Great difficulties had been encountered in the course of the negotiations, and the result was not fully determined, no official notification of the appointment having been given. It seemed, however, that a Ministry thus composed had been agreed on:—Marshal Soult, Minister of War, and President; Thiers, of Foreign Affairs, Passy, of the Interior; Humann, of Finance; Dupin, of Justice and Religion; Duperre, of Marine; Dufaure, of Commerce, Sauzett, of Public Works, and Villemain, of Public Instruction.

The precise state of the arrangement at the latest dates, was not authentically ascertained. The following is from the correspondent of the London Standard, under date of March 20:

"I told you yesterday that the conditions attempted to be imposed on the King, had not been accepted. That statement is now fully confirmed, as you will perceive by the following statement:

On Monday, all the proposed new ministers assembled except M. Dufaure. Yesterday, (Tuesday,) M. Dufaure arrived at five in the morning, and at nine a meeting took place, which lasted from nine to two. The whole of the great question of foreign and domestic policy were debated, and it was resolved—1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria, that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian Prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be prosecuted in. 5th. That the conversion of the Five per cent Rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of Beet Root Sugar. 7th