The Observer.

SAINT JOHN. JULY 31, 1849.

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last, pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting took place at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, of influential citizens of Saint John and its vicinity, for the purpose of discussing the present deplorable state of the Province, and for devising and adopting measures for remedying the evils under which we are now suffering. A large number of Merchants, Professional and other influential gentlemen assembled on the occasion, among whom we were pleased to see the Hon. Judge Botsford, His Worship the Mayor, and a number of members of both Houses of the Legislature, &c. The proceedings of the Meeting were conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity; but one spirit of patriotism, loyalty and good feeling appearing to pervade all present. The result of the deliberations of the day will appear by the subjoined *Resolutions*, (all of which were *unanimously* passed,) and by the principal speeches delivered on the occasion, which were reported (by special request,) by G. Blatch, Esquire, Barrister, &c., the whole of which will be found highly important and interesting.

On motion of John V. Thurgar, Esq., seconded by Walker Tisdale, Esq., it was—

1. *Resolved*, That the extreme depression of the Commerce of this Colony, and the consequent depreciation of every kind of property, and injury to all branches of industry, imperatively require that the causes thereof should be investigated with a view of proposing and endeavouring to carry out measures which may tend to the revival of at least a portion of our past prosperity.

On motion of Hon. John Robertson, seconded by Edward Allison, Esq., it was—

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Meeting that two of the great causes of our present difficulties are—First, The policy of the Imperial Government with regard to Trade generally, which, whatever may be the effect in the United Kingdom, has been extremely injurious to this Colony, by the ruinous depreciation of our staple Export in the Home Market—Second, The want of other Markets to supply the loss of the Home Market, which, for the reasons above stated, is no longer available to us to any good purpose; *and therefore* the conviction is irresistable that unless new Markets are opened to the Commercial enterprise of our Merchants, there appears to be no means of averting the otherwise inevitable ruin which is now hanging over our Commercial Establishments, and of consequence all other interests.

On motion of John Pollok, Esq., seconded by W. H. Street, Esq., it was—

3. *Resolved*, That it is highly expedient that our present condition should, with the least possible delay (jointly with that of the other Provinces if it should be found advisable) be laid before our Most Gracious Sovereign, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Public, with a view of directing the attention of the Mother Country, to this, *to us*, vitally important subject, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be induced to remove some of the evils which are impending over us.

On motion of Dr. Bayard, seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq., it was—

4. *Resolved*, That if a joint application with the other Provinces cannot be accomplished, it will be expedient for us to bring our case before Her Majesty's Government either by address, or by a deputation of Gentlemen intimately acquainted with the various interests of the Province, to urge our claims upon their most serious consideration.

On motion of James Whitney, Esq., seconded by Mr. S. L. Tilley—

5. *Whereas*, The future prosperity of this Province depends mainly, if not exclusively, upon the opening of new Markets for its Exports, and it becomes our duty to use all legitimate means to attain this vitally important object: *Therefore Resolved*, That if it be incompatible with the general interests of Great Britain, that these Colonies should have protection in her distant, and their only market; it is but justice that she should find for them other Markets on reciprocal terms, where proximity or other advantages would enable them to maintain a Trade by which their existence as British Colonies may be continued.

On motion of William Parks, Esq., seconded by Mr. Edmund Kaye, it was—

6. *Resolved*, That the welfare of all the North American Colonies would be promoted by their *cordially uniting, in all legitimate means*, to accomplish measures of relief from their present Commercial difficulties; *and therefore* it is expedient that an Association be formed to be called "*The New Brunswick Colonial Association*," and that such Association shall by delegation, or otherwise, *communicate* and *act* with any similar Association which may be formed in this or any other of the North American Colonies; in order to devise some *comprehensive* and *practicable* scheme of *general relief*, to be submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that—

Hon. Chas. Simonds; Hon. John Robertson; James Kirk; F. A. Wiggins; George Young; John Wishart; Robertson Bayard; Edward Allison; J. H. Gray; Dr. R. Bayard; J. V. Thurgar; Dr. Botsford; J. M. Robinson; Robert Jardine; Walker Tisdale; William Thomson; and J. W. Cudlip, Esquires—

Be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare Rules for the Government of said Association; and that copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the different Towns and Counties of this Province, requesting that they will unite and act in concert with this Association.

It was finally moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by Dr Bayard, that the Hon. Mr. Simonds do leave the Chair, and that Edward Allison, Esq., take the Chair, which being carried, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the honorable gentleman, for his able and impartial conduct during the meeting.

[*Reported by* G. Blatch, Esq., *Barrister, &c.*]

Hon. C. Simonds, on taking the Chair, stated that the objects of this meeting were—1st., to take into consideration the depressed state of of the commerce of the Province, the general depreciation in the value of property, and the stagnation of all pursuits and interests throughout the country. These were such well-known facts, that they required no elucidation; the depression of Provincial trade and commerce was unprecedented; and such as, if not speedily removed, would soon involve the country in ruin. The second object of the meeting was, to inquire into the causes of this lamentable state of things, and to adopt such measures as appeared feasible, to secure its amelioration. Unless something should speedily be done, it would be impossible to tell what a state the Province would be reduced to, by the continued operation of the present adverse circumstances; nothing but increasing disaster could be the result of things as they now were. There would be a number of resolutions submitted to the meeting; the gentlemen who were to speak to them would most probably confine themselves to discussing the best means of obviating the existing difficulties; and he (Hon. Mr. S.) hoped a great deal of good would grow out of the present meeting. He was glad to see such an interest taken in the subject, by the attendance of such a large number of respectable and influential gentlemen. Hitherto the community at large appeared to have been in a state of lassitude, while the Province had been going rapidly backward in its affairs; no energetic steps had been taken to arrest the downward course of public prosperity; it was highly necessary that such steps should now be taken, and that promptly. The subject should be discussed by this meeting in a calm, deliberate and patriotic manner; no doubt it would be very fairly disposed of by those whom he saw around him, and therefore he would occupy no further time himself, than emphatically to remind them, that now was the time for them to act, and the latest time for them to act with any hope of good effect. (Applause.)

J. V. Thurgar, Esq., on moving the first Resolution, remarked that it was extremely gratifying to see such an influential and respectable meeting as the present; it plainly evinced the interest taken in the welfare of the Province at large by the thinking inhabitants of St. John; it would also set an example, which he thought would be followed up and acted upon in other sections of the Province. The time had now arrived when it was our duty, not only as BritishColonists, but also as an integral portion of that great Empire under whose flag we were proud to be enrolled as British subjects, to look into the causes which had produced so great a depreciation in all the interests, pursuits and prospects of this Province. That causes of a most injurious nature did exist to a great extent, and were gradually increasing, was undeniable. He (Mr. T.) looked at our present condition as presenting a very cheerless prospect; and it became all interests and all classes in the country to come forward and give their best exertions and influence at this crisis, to devise and adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient and efficacious for remedying the evil. He thought it would not be saying too much when he remarked, that our gracious Queen, (whom all classes and creeds in this Province honored and revered, and in whose wide dominions no more loyal and devoted people than the inhabitants of New Brunswick could be found) would give a gracious and willing ear to our well-grounded complaints, and that strict investigation in the proper quarter would be given to our respectful and faithful representations. The Resolution he (Mr. T.) held in his hand was merely preliminary to others that would be offered, the holders of which would go more largely into particulars than it was necessary for him to do; he would therefore only say, in conclusion, that he hoped the meeting would not only adopt the Resolution, but adopt it with unanimity; and follow it up as it became British colonists, and as individuals, by uniting their best energies in every lawful way, in endeavouring to avert the evils which were now impending over us.

Walker Tisdale, Esq., seconded the Resolution, observing, that the people of this Province were now impressively called to action. They should no longer think alone, but act; but they should act with caution; they should act as honest men, as good citizens and good subjects, and should do their duty to their country firmly and faithfully, but respectfully and loyally.—[*Resolved unanimously.*]

Hon. John Robertson moved the second Resolution; which, he said, though merely a continuation of the first Resolution, was one of no small importance. He thought it would be found, that the first and last Resolutions of the series to be offered to-day, contained the pith and marrow of the whole; and the propositions they embraced required the united interest and energy of every man in the community, high and low, great and small, in combined effort for arresting the course of that general and increasing depression under which all were now suffering. Now was the time for action; and that action must be sound, it must be legitimate, it must be such as became British Colonists and loyal subjects. All knew well that the evils did exist; the difficulty was how to find a remedy, and how to apply it. This must be done cautiously, prudently, consistently, and legitimately, and as became men, who as British Colonists, were not exceeded in loyal devotion to their Monarch and their country by any subjects of the British Crown. The Resolution which he had just read contained two propositions; the first was, that the policy of the Home Government had proved ruinous to this Colony, by the depreciation of our staple commodity in the Home market, and the consequent destruction of our commercial resources. Greater and wiser men than any now present or perhaps than any who would meet in this City, had differed in opinion with regard to that policy. One party in the British Parliament contended, that the very alterations which we consider to have been our ruin, have been the real means of our greatest prosperity. Another party think, and with sound reason, that that policy was not only inimical to, but wholly inconsistent with Colonial prosperity. It was our duty to endeavour to lay our case before the British Throne, the British Parliament, and the British People; and that case was easily stated by a recapitulation of undeniable facts. In 1842, it was well known, that we enjoyed protective duties on our staple in the British market: the import duty on our Timber being 10s. per load, while on Foreign Timber it was 55s. per load. In that year, the British Parliament reduced the differential duty in our favour to 25s. per load; the supporters of that alteration stated emphatically, that its operation would be an immense benefit to us; and that party had since endeavoured to show triumphantly that such had proved to be its effect. But he (Hon. Mr. R.) thought it would be found on examination, that the whole system broached by that party was very fallacious, and that they had made out only a *prima facie* case, which must fall to the ground on calm inquiry and exposition. In 1841, the first announcement was made of an intended alteration of the differential duties, on Timber; which took place in 1842, and was intended to commence in June of that year; but in consequence of remonstrance, a postponement of the measure was conceded from June till October; but it was also announced that at a certain future period, the differential duties would be still further reduced. Scarcely a cargo of timber was shipped from these Provinces during that period, from June to October, 1842, except what was expressly ordered by Merchants at home; not a commission house in Great Britain would receive a consignment, on which any advances were expected to be made. The natural consequence was, that every port and every dock in Great Britain was filled with Ships doing nothing. One eminent house in the timber trade, a member of which was now present at this meeting, had no less than thirty-seven ships lying in the Liverpool Docks, most of them dismantled, and others with brooms at the mast-head. The result of this alteration of the duties was, that there was an immediate depression in the market, which reduced the price of timber amazingly, and destroyed our staple commerce. All our stocks were on our own hands, and there was no practicability of realizing funds from them, to enable our Merchants to meet their engagements on the other side the Atlantic. The ordinary consumption of the country was going on, but the trade of these Colonies was prostrated. In the mean time, a new source of consumption came into gradual operation. Railroads then just began to consume large quantities of timber and to reduce the stocks on hand at home. There were no imports from the Colonies to replenish these stocks; and the consequence was, that before the time arrived for the lowest differential duty to take effect, it was found that the stocks of Timber in Great Britain had been reduced to an unparallelled extent, and the price had risen. Then, when the new scale of low duty had come into effect, some few ships went home and found that the timber market was bare and the article in demand; not because the article was become more valuable, but because the supply had fallen short, the increased demand from a new and unusual source having created a factitious value and rapid sale; and this continued the whole of that year. Our stock had in the mean time largely accumulated here; and the new demand at home caused it to be largely and speedily shipped to Great Britain. Then in the session of 1843-4, the supporters of the reduction of duties stated in Parliament, that here were proofs that that reduction of duty had both increased the importation of timber and also increased the price. But he (Hon. Mr. R.) thought it ought to be very plain to any man, that the unusual and extraordinary consumption of timber for railroads was the true cause of that state of things. We fancied here, at the time, from the sudden increased consumption, that we might probably have been wrong in our previous ideas; we began to think that there was some truth in the statements of our opponents, and we continued our supply beyond what the British consumers needed. Foreigners competed successfully with us, and thus the price was reduced to a point which rendered it impossible for the Colonies to compete profitably with the foreign shippers; the colonial merchant being at a distance of about 3000 miles from the British market, while the foreigner was, at the farthest, only about 400 miles from it. He (Hon. Mr. R.) confessed that he was one of those who, in 1843, 1844 and 1845, were somewhat mistaken in their ideas; but older and more experienced men told us that we should give the experiment a fair trial, and that we might yet find that the result would be unfavourable to us; they had told us truly, to wait till the railroad supplies should be completed and the demand should fall back to the ordinary consumption of the country, and then see what would be the effect. He thought, however, that it would not now be disputed, that since 1847, when the railroad operations began to fail off, and since which time so many of them had been abandoned or suspended, the effects of the new timber duties had been most calamitous to these Colonies, and had mainly tended to produce the present depression. But unfortunately we all well knew that the recent proceedings in Parliament had gone far beyond that. The Navigation Laws had been remodelled; not, indeed, in compliance with the voice of the British nation—not according to the voice of public opinion—but by a party movement, bolstered up by all the force and influence of the Ministerial Government, and regardless of the real merits of the case. The next step taken by this Province in their own defence, was a movement in apprehension of the alteration of the Navigation Laws. About this time last year, at one of the largest public meetings ever held in this City, a series of resolutions was triumphantly carried, for communication to the home government. All that was then asked was, that if such a course of legislation was deemed necessary for the general interests of the British Empire, and that Colonial protection was to be sacrificed, that then we should be allowed a free, unrestricted, untrammelled commercial intercourse with all the world. Give us but that, and we are satisfied that we can compete with any nation or people on the face of the globe.—(Applause.) He (Hon. Mr. R.) would say, take any number of men in this Colony, and compare them with the same number of men from any other part of the world, and they would be found equal in intelligence, industry and perseverance to any that could be placed in competition with them. The petition sent home from that public meeting was transmitted through the Provincial Government to the Government at home; and he would not disguise his opinion on that point; he would state plainly what he thought, which was, that that petition had been sacrificed in the channel through which it passed; it had not been fairly treated. It was received, however, most favourably by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and was submitted to the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Labouchere was the President. An answer to that petition was sent out by Earl Grey, which was one of the most specious pieces of sophistry ever penned in a despatch. In Parliament, Mr. Labouchere stated unequivocally that all the British North American Colonies had petitioned for the alteration of the Navigation Laws, and he (Hon. Mr. R.) would leave it to this meeting to state whether such could have been the fact, knowing, as they did, the circumstances as they really were. He would say, that the people of these Colonies were not fairly represented before the British people and Parliament, nor before Her Most Gracious Majesty herself. Their representations did not reach their destination in a proper manner; they were cut and carved or laid aside by the Colonial officials at home. In the House of Lords, it would be remembered, that Lord Stanley pressed Earl Grey on the point, whether all the Colonies had petitioned as had been asserted by Mr. Labouchere; and Lord Grey said not one word in reply. Lord Stanley said that he held in his hand a petition from New Brunswick of a very different tenor; but Lord Grey neither admitted nor denied the fact. He (Hon. Mr. R.) therefore would leave it to others to say whether Earl Grey had acted with candour on this occasion. Looking, then, at the period and the circumstances that had obscured between 1842 and 1847, and since that, the position advanced in this resolution was perfectly established. In 1847, the railroad demand began to fall off; the consumption had fallen back to the ordinary demand of the country, and from thence to this hour, it would be seen that the effect of that policy of Great Britain which was called Free Trade, (though it was really any thing but free trade, for it was all on one side, for the benefit of one party only,) had been such that the statements of this resolution were fully borne out. British Colonists were now met in the British market by foreigners, in every way; the distance from the Baltic to Hull was scarcely 300 miles, while these Colonies are from 3000 to 4000 miles from the mother country. Our labourers and mechanics are not fed upon brown bread and stock fish, and do not work for 9d. per day, as many do on the European Continent; but as our men are paid and fed, (and though not fed luxuriously, they are fed well and substantially, and as it is to be hoped they always may be fed,) it was impossible for us to compete with foreigners in the British market under the present state of affairs, or to avert the calamity impending over us, under the influence of the policy now pursued by Great Britain. That policy was threatening our entire ruin; and whenever it might suit the purposes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to complete what had already been so inauspiciously commenced and carried out—whenever that minister should find it expedient to propose the withdrawal or abolition of all differential duties, that very moment the principle would be carried to its utmost extent, and our ruin, as Colonies, would be complete. Looking at these facts; the admission of foreigners to successful and profitable competition in the markets of Great Britain with her own Colonists; the absence of any other market for our commerce; the benefits of commercial intercourse all given away to foreign countries without one single equivalent being secured in return; our Colonial interests sacrificed without any compensation or substitution; all we want is a free trade for ourselves; let us have a reciprocal advantage, not a privilege all on one side and that directly injurious to us; such a one-sided reciprocity would not suit us at all; but let us have reciprocity and fair dealing between one country and another, so that we might compete on fair and equal terms with all the world. If we had that, we need not be at all alarmed for the consequences; we should then have manufactures of our own, in which we need fear no competitors, and some in which we might fearlessly challenge the world. We might then become manufacturers of shipping for all the world; we might not, perhaps, excel in the durability of the material, but with regard to model, symmetry of build, sailing and stowing qualifications, and cheapness, we should be unsurpassed by any nation. What were the facts now? We were giving away the produce of our labour and industry for less than it actually cost us; we were giving away our property and our capital, because the commercial policy of the mother country had deprived us of our only profitable market; and general ruin and bankruptcy must ensue, if that policy be persisted in. He (Hon. Mr. R.) would ask whether, with the intelligence, the industry and the enterprise that this country possessed, its inhabitants would allow themselves to be thus sacrificed, without an effort for their own salvation? Would they not rather make an united and vigorous effort to lay their case plainly and emphatically before the British people; not by transmitting their complaints through the mischievous and blighting chain of the Colonial Office, but by bringing them by other means before the Throne and the Parliament, and, through the medium of the press, before the British public at large? This was now the only course for British Colonists to pursue; and unless this course were speedily adopted, and some means of relief devised and effected, the Poor-houses in these Colonies would soon be full to overflowing, and the rest of the inhabitants weighed down to the ground with poor-taxes, without any means of paying them. It became them, then, as British Colonists, and as loyal subjects, to adopt prompt and effective measures for making their case known to Her Majesty, to Her Majesty's Government, to the Imperial Parliament, and to the British public; and having done that, they need not despair. The people of this loyal Province should not be the first to say to the Parent Government, "You have behaved ill to us, and now we will have nothing more to do with you;" no, rather let us say, that they have done us wrong, they have unjustly taken away our means and resources from us, and 'now they must in fairness and common honesty put us in a better position.—The second consideration involved in the Resolution he held in his hand, was, that it was desirable that steps should be taken to find out, by the best means in their power, a better market for their commerce, or at least a market equivalent to that which the British Government had deprived them of. The object of this meeting was to enquire into that subject, and to lay the result of that enquiry before the Government at home.—He (Hon. Mr. R.) did not attribute the whole of the depression of this Province to the causes which he had detailed; there was a good deal of domestic evil to counteract, a good deal to do among ourselves, to remove the causes of the present distress. We must put our own shoulders manfully to the wheel, and then confidently call on Hercules to assist.—[Applause.] The Association to grow out of this meeting must do a great deal; they must direct their energies to domestic abuses as well as to external difficulties. Eighty or ninety days' legislation on the affairs of this small Province, much of which time was spent as if the Legislators met to do nothing but talk, was by far too much! [Great applause.] This must be reduced to 30 or 40 days, which would be amply sufficient for all useful purposes; there must be more work in the Legislature and less talk! [Applause.] The country could not afford an expense of £10,000 per annum, for legislation for 200,000 people. [Applause.] The Legislature last session talked a good deal about retrenchment and economy, but they began just where they ought to have ended. They began with cutting down the Judges' salaries, which ought to have been the very last point of their interference. [Great applause.] It was most unfair, unjust and ungenerous to begin there; because of all official personages in any civilized country, the Judges ought especially to be independently and handsomely provided for, so that no possible room should be left for a suspicion of interested motives in the discharge of their duty, and the administration of justice should be beyond all doubt of its purity and integrity. There were plenty of other expenditures which would have been much more legitimate objects of the economising operations of the Legislature. Having now occupied more time than he had intended, he begged leave to move the Resolution which he had read.

Edward Allison, Esq., in few words seconded the Resolution; which was then passed unanimously.

John Pollok, Esq. moved the third Resolution, and observed, that after the eloquent remarks he had just listened to, but little could be required from him. The Hon. Gentleman who moved the previous Resolution had gone into the history of the Timber trade as fully and particularly as any man could do, and he (Mr. P.) could scarcely add to those observations. All the operations of the British Government, enumerated by Mr. Robertson, had tended to take away the trade of these Colonies, and to destroy their prosperity; and unless that Government should help us to find new means and sources of trade, to replace that of which they had deprived us, this Province must inevitably go to ruin; its inhabitants would speedily leave it, in search of the means of life; but it was not the poor and needy who would go, for they could not do so; but those who still had some little means left, who were able and willing to work and be beneficial to their country; the bone and sinew of the country would abandon it, and leave the rest with nothing to do but to devour each other, like the Kilkenny cats, till nothing but their tails were left.

W. H. Street, Esq. briefly seconded the Resolution; which was unanimously adopted.

The 4th Resolution was moved by Robert Bayard, Esq., M. D. who observed, that before speaking to the motion, he would take the opportunity of correcting an erroneous impression which some appeared to entertain, as to the propriety of holding this meeting. He thought it would be sufficient to observe, that those now present were met, (as those who composed the preliminary meeting had met,) as British subjects, as faithful and loyal subjects of their beloved Queen; they had met lawfully and constitutionally, to represent and urge the circumstances of this Province on the consideration of the Mother Country and the Imperial Parliament. It had been said out of doors, that they came here to advocate the question of *Annexation* to the United States; or the proposition of a confederated union of the British American Provinces. This very apprehension implied, that the feelings of the people were alive to the importance of the present crisis; and demonstrated that it was the duty of thinking men, to direct the public feeling and energies into a legitimate channel. That direction and that channel must naturally be, a representation of our circumstances and condition to the British Government and people. The instigators of this meeting wished to send the representations of the people of this province to the parent government and country, in the full hope that they will assist our endeavours and afford us relief.—It was our duty to do all in our power to help ourselves, by making our case known; and if we should then fail, we should never have to charge our consciences, with having neglected our own duty, or with having failed to use every endeavour on our part to bring our situation plainly to the knowledge of those in authority, and to obtain that redress to which we were so justly entitled. The present assembly of citizens were met, to send forth to Great Britain the feelings of British hearts and British subjects; the feelings of men as loyal and devoted to their Sovereign and their country as any to be found in the British empire. He (Dr. B.) professed to be a Loyalist; he entertained at this day the same principles and feelings as had actuated him in the last war between Great Britain and the United States, and had induced him to make great personal sacrifices for the sake of those principles; when he preferred relinquishing a profitable situation in a public college at New York, to abandoning his allegiance to the British Crown.—With those feelings he had entered this room; with those feelings he heartily concurred in all that had now been done and said; with those feelings he was ready to assert the right of our country to the attention of the people and the government of Great Britain, and to redress at their lands; and with the same feelings to maintain that right, be the consequences what they might.—It was universally admitted that we are in a state of extreme depression; the people of New Brunswick had suffered, and experienced the misery of hope deferred till their very hearts had sickened under it. They were met this day to bring before the British Government an honest and true exposition of their situation. The people of Great Britain entertained a surprising degree of ignorance as to the real state and circumstances of these Colonies; and it was therefore due to Great Britain herself to lay the truth before her, that she might have a fair opportunity of appreciating the value of these colonies, and of doing them justice before she should determine entirely to abandon them. Even the public functionaries of the Mother Country were deplorably ignorant of the statistics, the resources and the expenditures of these Provinces; it was due therefore to Great Britain to enlighten her inhabitants on these matters, because we ourselves had hitherto never fairly and honestly and faithfully placed our case before the Parent Government and people. When we knew that the Colonial Office itself misunderstood and misrepresented us; when we found that even Members of Parliament were ignorant of who paid the Civil List of this Province; surely nothing should prevent our laying our case fairly and fully before the Mother Country, and requiring that justice should be done us. The necessity of immediate action had been urged; the time had indeed arrived for action; delay would be fatal; delay in this case might be compared to that procrastination which sends for a physician when the patient is already beyond all remedial assistance. Our Province was sick; she laboured under a constitutional debility; and she required a prompt and energetic application of remedial measures. [*Applause.*] Every steamer from this port was extracting her vitality, carrying away her strength and vigour; her imports did not add to her internal vigour, nor did her exports arrest the evil which was preying on her strength.—If no other good should result from this meeting, we should have the satisfaction of knowing, that we had done all we could do, as British subjects, to remedy the evil; and that neither our own nor our children's interests had been sacrificed to false delicacy or suicidal silence.—[*Applause.*] The learned Doctor then proceeded, at some length, to adduce instances of gross ignorance respecting these provinces, in literary works and other publications lately issued in Great Britain, and to contend, that these absurdities and errors shewed the necessity of adopting some measures, to place the circumstances, statistics, and true position of these Colonies plainly before the British Government and people; and that when the press of Great Britain and members of her Parliament spoke of the Colonies merely as objects of expence and burthen to the Mother Country, it was necessary for Colonists themselves to correct such erroneous ideas, in self defence. If, indeed, (argued Dr. B.) after all, Great Britain should voluntarily throw off the British North American Colonies, one of the brightest gems that ever adorned the British diadem would be lost to it for ever; and the loss would be deplored too late. These Colonies were of far greater consequence to Great Britain, than her people were generally aware of; much of her unrivalled maritime supremacy depended upon their retention; the Banks of Newfoundland alone were an inestimable nursery for seamen for her navy, and the whole of these Provinces largely contributed to the same important object. And another reason might be urged of no small weight; which was, that these Colonies were a convenient hiding place from the eyes of the British people, of a large portion of that standing army which is was the policy of the Government to maintain; and which, if withdrawn from the Colonies, must inevitably be reduced, as the people of the Mother Country would not bear the presence of so large a force on their own soil. It was necessary, then, for us to make a joint application with the other Provinces, to the British Government, at the present crisis; union was strength; a union of purpose in all the Colonies was necessary, to do justice to themselves, to induce the British Government to do justice to them, and to preserve the integrity of the British Empire. We could keep up an understanding with the other Colonies on this vital subject, without compromising ourselves in their local politics; the condition of this country called on us to send a Deputation to Great Britain, to shew the truth of all that had been asserted this day: to shew it to the Queen of England, to the Parliament and the people of Great Britain, through the medium of the English Press: which would be far more effectual than any other mode of communication. That medium of information must be kept up, until we could obtain a full understanding of what the mother country intended to do respecting us, and then our conduct must be guided by the result.

The Resolution being then seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq., was unanimously agreed to.

James Whitney, Esq., moved the 5th Resolution, and briefly developed its necessity and importance; contending that in the present deplorable state of this Province, with trade annihilated, resources destroyed, and popular emigration in progress, it was absolutely necessary that other sources of commerce and other markets should be found for us, to replace those which have been destroyed by the present commercial policy of Great Britain.

The Resolution being seconded by Mr. S. L. Tilley, was passed unanimously; after a brief and friendly discussion, on an amendment submitted by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., which amendment, however, being found on examination to be tantamount in object to the original Resolution, was withdrawn.

The 6th and last Resolution was moved by W. Parks, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Edmund Kaye, without comment; and also passed unanimously; after which the Chairman, the Hon. C. Simonds, observed, that he had had great experience in public matters and public meetings, having been 29 years actively engaged in public life; and he had never seen a meeting in which so much unanimity and good feeling prevailed, as on the present occasion. This argued very favourably for the labours of the Committee now appointed, and shewed, that they would be cordially supported by the public at large. It was unprecedented to witness such entire harmony and unanimity in a public meeting, in which matters of such vital importance were discussed, and must prove highly gratifying to all parties concerned.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed on Saturday the 28th, "to prepare Rules for the government" of the "*New-Brunswick Colonial Association*," the following gentlemen were added to their number, with a request to act:—Messrs. Edmund Kaye, George Thomas, Thomas Allan, John Owens, George Carvill, S. L. Tilley, W. G. Lawton, Robert Reed, Charles Watters, Z. Ring, George Morrisey, Duncan Robertson, John Fotherby, William Doherty, Henry Gilbert, John R. Marshall, Peter Campbell, James Smith, Wm. A. Robertson, Joseph W. Lawrence.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail of the 14th instant, per steam ship *Europa*, in a passage of ten days to Halifax, was received in this city by the Post Office Express at 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The Europa brought out 121 passengers in the first cabin, and about 20 in the second.

Liverpool, July 14.—The tone of business throughout the week has continued active and vigorous, and considerably more than an average amount of operation has been effected. The manufacturing districts give assurance of a healthy state of things with a gradual extension of manufacturing traffic, and the restoration of confidence.

The weather has been unusually hot. Monday is said to have been the hottest day ever experienced in London; and in Liverpool and vicinity the heat has been not less excessive. On the 9th, at Liverpool, the thermometer stood at 86 degrees in the shade, and 120 in the sun.

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Justice Coltman had died of it. Last week there were 152 deaths in London, and in Liverpool 201. The decease has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infect the entire southern coast.

The cholera has broken out with great malignity at Nantwich, in Cheshire; and within a very few days not less than thirty fatal cases occurred.

The growing crops throughout England and Ireland are represented as giving good promise of an unusually abundant and early harvest.

D'Israeli's promised movement in the House of Commons, designed to test the sense of members in regard to the present free trade policy of the British government, has been negatived by a vote of 296 over 156.

Ships' Stores.—Orders have been issued that the quantities of tobacco and spirits, now allowed as the maximum, to be shipped as stores on board vessels bound to foreign parts, be reduced to one half of such quantities.

Landed Property.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, June 26, said there were in England 200,000 proprietors of land, with an average rental equal to $968 a year; and that it was an advantage to have landed property generally diffused. In Ireland there are but 8,000 land owners—and where on earth is property more insecure?

Liverpool Timber Market, July 13.—There has arrived here as yet only about half the quantity of square timber that came forward during the like period of last year. The sales since the 1st inst. are comprised in 8 cargoes of Saint John Timber and Deals, viz:—Yellow Pine at 1d. per inch, and in some instances at ½d. below the inches. Birch from 14d. to 16d. per ft. Spruce Deals £6 10s. to £7 10s. according to quality. Pine Boards £9 2s. 6d. per standard. Sleepers—Two parcels Saint John Hacmatac 10x5 at 3s. 3d. each.

Ireland still monopolises more than a moiety of the time of parliament. On Monday evening, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the pretty general approbation of the House of Commons, proposed to facilitate the continuation of a railway to Galway by the loan of half a million—on security; and on the security of the Rate in Aid, another £150,000 was voted for the relief of Irish distress.

The proceedings in parliament are now rapidly approaching a termination; and as the Queen is probably anxious to set out on her excursion, we are promised the prorogation early in August.

The Scotch Marriage Bill will probably add to the number of abortive measures brought forward this session, for the people for whom it is intended disapprove of it. The real object of the bill is directed against the blacksmith who does the office of Hymen's priest at Gretna Green; and, if it rendered illegal his connubial operations, it would save many a fond and innocent creature from a world of misery. As a general rule, runaway matches are mostly unhappy, and for this reason, probably, that none go to Gretna, but those afflicted with bad or vacant minds.

On Thursday, Mr. Labouchere intimated the benefits intended for the shipping interest, in new legislation.

The surrender of Rome was unconditional, and General Oudinot now lords it over the eternal city. As yet we have only the French account of the transactions; and, although written for the purpose of producing a favourable impression, enough escapes to make us desire more impartial particulars. As yet nothing is known of the Pope's intentions: and as Garribaldi and a portion, if not the whole of his followers, have marched out of Rome, his intention and proceedings are also matters of interest. All we know is, that Rome has fallen; but the sequel is yet to be told. In France, the success of the French arms produced no rejoicing, and the public mind appears sullenly indifferent; for at the elections there was no excitement, not one half the electors voting. The moderate candidates were returned.

The state curtain has fallen on the Irish rebellion of 1848. The last of the rebels have been conveyed from their native land, and the country stands on tiptoe to welcome the Queen. The presence of royalty will act as a charm, making even the disloyal loyal, and this is as it should be. A Sovereign, pure and good, is entitled to something more than the ostentatious homage paid to George IV., and we judge erroneously if the visit of her Majesty does not commence a bright and prosperous epoch in Irish history. It is true, the Queen does not go to effect material alterations; but the wealth of nations originates in the mind; and, for the first time, the mind of Ireland is invited to unconditional love, content, and industry.—*Liverpool Journal, 14th.*

Ireland.—The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of intense suffering and misery that prevail in many parts of that ill-fated country, particularly in the southwestern districts. All the workhouses are filled to repletion

All doubts respecting the Irish State convicts are now removed. These unfortunate men finally quitted their native shores on Monday the 9th inst., on board H. M. S. Swift, for Australia. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. McManus, and Mr. O'Donoghue, took an affectionate farewell of their relatives and friends before leaving. The Government would have gladly advised the Queen to pardon them all unconditionally, but evil counsel has prevailed; up to the last, under a false estimate of their power, influence and political designs, they have rejected all compromise, and seem to have courted death, in order that they might acquire the glory of being political martyrs.

State Prisoners.—The state prisoners were removed on Monday. Some of their personal friends were present, and they all appeared in good health. As it is supposed by many that there will be an amnesty to political offenders whenever the Queen visits Ireland in state, there is no great interest felt about their leaving the country. It is however by no means certain that any amnesty is contemplated, and their friends may reckon too sanguinely; but it is not unlikely that their doom may be changed to exile. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied to the time of his departure by his brother, the Rev. H. O'Brien, and some of the ladies of his family. Mr. Meagher had a volume of Ossian's poems in his hands, to remind him, he said, of the old country he was leaving.

The scene witnessed within the prison at the painful moment when Mr. O'Brien was about to be separated from his amiable lady and several other members of his family, was affecting in the extreme. The sister of M'Manus suffered intensely, while the uncle of Meagher and some other relatives exhibited marked sorrow for his fate.

Address of the State Prisoners to the People of Ireland.—Before their departure, the state prisoners issued an address, in which they say,—"We cannot refrain from the expression of a hope that you will not despair of your country; and we may be permitted to offer to our fellow-countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have so long paralysed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation, and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other. We feel it is not necessary to say anything to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct know that we have not been animated by considerations of a personal nature in hazarding all that was dear to us for the sake of our native land."

The Queen's Visit.—We are authorised to state that it is the intention of the lord mayor to issue a proclamation, relatives to a general illumination of the city, in honour of her Majesty's arrival in her loyal city of Dublin. We make this announcement, in order that the citizens may be afforded sufficient time for the necessary preparations for that purpose.—*Dublin Even. Post.*

The high sheriff of the county of Dublin has convened his bailiwick for the 23d instant, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of her Majesty.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Irish Linen and Damask Trade.—The *Banner of Ulster* has the following further report of the prosperous state of trade in the north:—"Our exports of finished linens to foreign ports and across the channel, for the past week, amounted to 676 packages, invoice value about £65,000. The flax-spinners continue brisk, and are increasing their machinery. Their stocks of yarns have not been so low for a long time as at present."

The *Wexford Independent* says:—"We have it from unquestionable authority, that our good and gracious Sovereign purposes paying Wexford a visit on her voyage from Cork to Dublin. The public will hail this joyful intelligence as becomes devoted, loyal, and attached subjects. Commander Frazer has been ordered to supply soundings of our harbour, so as to determine the number of the royal squadron that will be able to float on our waters."

At Mullingar assizes there has been a capital conviction of two prisoners for the murder of Jas. Curly. The convicted prisoners were sentenced to death by Chief Justice Doherty, and before they were removed from the court, they uttered the most fearful imprecations on both judge and jury. Shortly after, one of the jury observed that he was dogged by a desperate ruffian, and in pointing him out to the police, they immediately recognised him as one of the gang concerned in the murder. He was immediately committed to prison by order of Chief Justice Doherty.

An article in Blackwood's Magazine says that at least 250,000 perished by famine in Ireland in 1847, in consequence of the loss of the Potato crop, notwithstanding the British Government expended fifty millions of dollars in purchasing food for the population, and extensive donations were received from abroad.

France.—The elections to fill 35 vacancies are going forward quietly, and the result as far as ascertained are in favor of the moderate candidates. In Paris the ministerial candidates were all returned. In the provinces Lamartine and a few socialists have secured their election.

M. Drouyer Delpins has been despatched as ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St. James with much apparent haste, with the object, as is conjectured, to neutralize Lord Palmerston's decided or apprehended intervention in favor of the Romans. In regard to this subject, the London Sun of Friday says:—the Marquis of Normandy has presented a note to the French government from Lord Palmerston demanding explicit explanation as to the intention of France with regard to Rome; how long it is intended that the French army shall occupy the Roman territory, and whether it is resolved to support the Pope."

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasioned the funds greatly to fluctuate at each turn of fortune.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate and vivid description of the final assault made on the 29th June. The Romans fought most desperately, leaving 400 dead, with a hundred and twenty-five prisoners in the hands of the French, including 91 officers of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners. The French admit only 9