

England, &c.
LONDON.

On the 29th March, in the House of Commons, a petition was presented from freeholders of the County of Kent, chiefly from that class owning land worth from £100 to £1500 per ann. complaining of the heaviness of poor rates and of general distress. They complained of free trade as one of the causes why the price of agricultural products was reduced by one half, while the taxes were as heavy as ever. They also ascribed the distress partly to the state of the currency. Sir Francis Burtell said he was sorry to see in the petition the observations on what was called free-trade. The subject could ever be fairly considered and acted upon, until the corn laws were removed. He gave notice of a motion he intended to make soon after Easter, to have them repealed.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 29th March, Sir James Graham's motion to abolish the office of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, was negatived by a majority of seventy-six. On the same evening the attention of the House of Lords was drawn to the Corn Laws by a series of resolutions introduced by Lord King, and prefaced by a speech, the purport of which was, that the Corn Laws were the source of the great and acknowledged distress which prevailed in the Kingdom. The Duke of Wellington said, in reply, that he was as desirous of having plenty of cheap corn in the country as any person could be, but he wished to see that plenty derived from the improvement of Ireland, and from the increase of our production. He contended, that if the parts of England were thrown open, it would raise the price of corn already used, and if a high price were to be given for it, it had better be paid to the English or Irish manufacturer. He dwelt on the rivalry and jealousy of English manufacturers which prevailed in other countries, and asked why the market should be thrown open to their corn, while they excluded the fabric of England.

The resolutions of Lord King were put from the woolsack, and negatived.

Tonnage of British Merchant Vessels which entered the several Ports in Great-Britain from abroad in the following years:—

1816, 1,416,000	1826, 1,950,000
1817, 1,625,000	1827, 2,057,000
1818, 1,600,000	1828, 2,024,000
1819, 1,700,000	1829, 2,063,000
1820, 2,144,000	

Mr. O'Connell appears to be becoming more contented with the House, at least if outward signs go for anything. His face has appeared in a large black coat; on Thursday he wore a grey frock; he retains his large, or "Cardinal's" hat. Mr. Eyde, on the other hand, seems to admit the approach of age; for the last half century no man ever saw him without his sporting buckles and boots; on Thursday he presented himself to the House in "leas and slippered pantafoles," though still in the enjoyment of a few green old age.

The Duke of Wellington has, it is said, agreed to advance £200,000 for the completion of the Thames Tunnel.

Mr. Moore, (a brother to the illustrious officer who perished at Corunna,) late Deputy Secretary at War, has given up to the country his retired allowance of £800 per annum, in consideration of the public exigencies. We are glad to find that Lord Camden's generous example has not been entirely lost.

The Irish Manchester are said to amount to 30,000, or one fifth of the whole population.

The Marquis of Devonshire and the Earl of Limerick, it is said, are destined to receive the honor of the Irish ribbon.

On Monday evening week, a lecture on temperance was delivered by William Cruikshank, (a cutter) in the Caledonia-hall, Dundee. He entered upon calculations to show the immense loss which the country sustained by the use of intoxication. There were, in Dundee and suburbs, five hundred public-houses reckoning on each of these only an income of £4 per week, (which would not give more than £1 profit); there would be spent in Dundee weekly on drink £2,000, or £104,000 per annum; and, allowing the same ratio to the country generally, there would be as much drink in the three kingdoms, at an average of £4 per week, £2,000 sheep, 3,000 deer, and 97,000 rabbits, besides 27,000 pieces of silk.

To China there are 1,800 millions expended to Great Britain. The offerings brought to the shrine during the spring and autumn give rise to a consumption of 27,000 bags, 2,500 sheep, 3,000 deer, and 97,000 rabbits, besides 27,000 pieces of silk.

The following tributes are paid annually by different governments to the Dey of Algiers:—The two Sicilies, 24,000 hard dollars, and presents to the amount of 20,000; Portugal, 24,000, and presents 20,000; Sweden and Denmark, in ammunition, &c., 4,000; and every ten years, on renewal of the treaties, 10,000 besides consular presents. Tuscany pays no annual tribute, but gives a present of 25,000 dollars on each change of Consul. Sardinia, Spain, Hanover, and Bremen pay no annual tribute, but give presents on the change of Consuls. The Papal States and Austria give neither tribute nor consular presents. England, France, and the United States, pay no tribute, but bestow small consular presents.

An association has been formed in Holland for draining the celebrated Lake of Haarlem. It covers 50,000 acres, and was produced by an inundation two centuries ago.

The second instalment of the Turkish indemnity has been paid to Count Dietrich. It is expected, therefore, that the Russians will immediately repossess the Balkan.

The late Marquis de Lally Tolendal.—The Bourbons have sustained a great loss by the sudden and unexpected death of this venerable and staunch Royalist. It was but a few weeks ago that the King conferred upon him the order of the St. Esprit. M. de Lally was the only son of the celebrated General Count de Lally, who fell a victim to the intrigues of a faction when in command of Pondicherry. The Marquis lived many years in this country, where he was the friend and associate of Burke and Fox, the two great models of his admiration. He married in early life Miss Halket, a daughter of Sir Charles Wedderburn Halket, Bart. of Pittfirran, N. B., a near relation of Wedderburn, late Earl of Rosslyn, of whose friendship when Chancellor M. de Lally possessed a large share when in this country. He was a distinguished member of the Institute, and has left several literary works to perpetuate his name. His defence of Louis XVI., and his pleadings for the memory and innocence of his father, will entitle him to the designation of Walter Scott, "the eloquent and noble Lally Tolendal." In the Chamber of Peers, where nearly all are debaters, M. de Lally was the only real speaker—the only member who had any claim to eloquence. His influence with men of all parties was immense; and his hospitality was as generous as his heart. Descended of an old Irish stock in the county of Galway, M. de Lally never forgot the land of his ancestors, and all his strongest feelings and affections were enlisted in admiration of Great Britain and her Institutions.—London paper.

In England an attorney was recently suspended from the practice of his profession for three months, for having asserted that he paid over a sum of money which he did not.

Distress of the Country.—Mr. Hunt waited yesterday upon the Lord Mayor, and handed to his Lordship a requisition, signed by a numerous body of the Liberty, of which the following is a copy:—

"To the Lord Mayor.—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, Liverymen of the City of London, request your Lordship, at your earliest convenience, to convene a Common Hall, to take into consideration the alarming distress which now pervades all ranks of the community, except those who have fixed incomes, annuities, and those who live upon the taxes, and then and there to adopt such measures as will most effectually put a stop to the wide spreading & devastating evil."

The Lord Mayor, having read the requisition, said he should, upon a very early day after the next week, appoint a day for calling the Livery together; but he must confess, that the necessity of now discussing the distress of the country did not strike him as at all very pressing.—London, March 28.

The Forty-seventh Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick took place on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Right Hon. Robert Peel in the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Wellington, and on the left by Lord L. Gower, whom Mr. Peel in the course of the evening, announced as President for the next anniversary. The amount of the subscription was announced, in the course of the evening, to be £1,318.—There was the usual attendance of professional gentlemen in the musical department, who with the splendid array of beauty and fashion from the galleries, which were crowded with ladies, added to the pleasure and hilarity of the entertainment.—March 22.

FRANCE.—The Chamber has done its duty. It remains for the Crown to exercise the rights with which it is invested by the Charter. Its prerogative has not been constrained or encroached upon as our adversaries pretend; it has been invoked. The Chamber declares to the King, that harmony between themselves and his government is interrupted. It belongs to royalty to settle the dispute, and either decide against the Chambers by dissolving it, or against the Ministry by dismissing it. The question is admirably laid down by the Address; it is for Royalty to solve it as it may please. If this trial be not deemed sufficiently significant, the King may leave his ministers to be incessantly harassed and defeated until the discussion of the Budget. This being rejected, the question must then, of necessity, be decided in one way or the other. Thus, the Crown may now either come to a decision, or adjourn till the budget is brought forward, without departing from the letter of the Charter. There can be no doubt that one of these two conclusions is preferable to the other. But here we are merely stating what may be done consistently with law and right, and not pointing out what would be most consonant to reason and the interests of the state.—Journal des Debats.

At length our political situation is clearly understood. Monarchy knows with whom it has to deal. It has received official intimation of the course of hostilities prepared against it. Two hundred and twenty-two men, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the King, have sanctioned the first manifesto of a revolution on the part of the people of France, and by a direct attack on the Royal prerogative, in contempt of rights consecrated by the Charter. Such are virtually the acts of the present opposition in the Chamber, however disguised they may be by the veil which the factious are careful to throw over them. A coterie, composed of the old remnants of our popular assemblies,—of the sad remains of the Janisaries of Boaparte, and augmented by about 30 aspirants from the monarchy,—has thought proper to afford us the spectacle of an attack made upon royalty by the sovereignty of the people. Let this fact not be denied; indeed it cannot be, when all the liberal Journals are proclaiming it with ostentation; and all these journals agree in their manner of characterizing the spirit and tendency of the address, which consecrates the principle of intervention on the part of the representatives of the people in the King's Government. Thus the 13th article of the Charter, which gives to the King the sole executive power, and the 14th article, which declares the King to be the supreme head of the State, are violated. This is equally true of the 15th article, which defines the rights of the Chamber, and gives it but a part only in the exercise of the legislative power. In fact, all the powers are confounded,—they invade each other; hence arises a state of anarchy and a subversion of all order in our political organization. But it is the province of the King to restore order; let us rely on his wisdom. Charles X. sees into the cause of the evil; he will provide the remedy.—Quotidienne.

We copy the following from the Journal du Yester-day in its morning:—"The measure of yesterday is by no means decisive, for the Council of the Throne may now, as before, by their retirement, restore harmony between the constitutional powers of the State, and tranquillize the Country; while on the other hand, by obstinately retaining their places, to spite of the mistrust which surrounds them, they may precipitate the Crown into unconstitutional measures, and throw France back again into all the calamities of a Revolution. Admitting that, before the experiment which has been made, Ministers might deceive themselves as well as the Country on their position, now, since the declaration of the Chambers, the two alternatives of a retreat or coup d'Etat are the only issues left them to escape from the defile into which they have drawn the Government. Unless the Cabinet flatters itself with the hope of obtaining from the electors the support refused them by the Deputies, they must necessarily acknowledge that their existence is incompatible with the faithful execution of the Charter."

SERBIA.—One of the most gratifying events of contemporary history is the liberation of Servia from the heavy yoke of the Turkish Government. The Porte has determined to relinquish whatever was arbitrary in its mode of governing them, and has granted them a charter of rights or rather of Independence, which was announced to a numerous assembly of Deputies of the province, in the early part of March, at the residence of Prince Milosch. By this charter they are allowed the free exercise of their religion, the right of choosing their Ruler or Govern-

nor, as well as of regulating their taxes, their local magistracies, and their internal affairs generally. The Porte now claims only a moderate yearly tribute, raised in whatever manner the Servians think fit. Prince Milosch, after communicating this new constitution, proposed to resign his office; but the Assembly unanimously declared him the author of his country's freedom, and constituted him its ruler for life, under the name of "Sovereign Prince of Servia," the dignity to be hereditary in his family. The Assembly then adopted a resolution expressive of their gratitude to the Sultan, and took the oath of allegiance to Prince Milosch. The Prince pronounced the Servians a nation of freemen, and promised to prepare and promulgate an early period a code of laws copied from those of the most improved European countries.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

(From Sir Henry Parnell's new work on Financial Reform.)

"In the year 1805 a war revenue (in round numbers) of £88,000,000 was collected for about £2,800,000 per annum. This was at Mr. Pitt's death. In 1826, only 20 years afterwards, a period during which the government had (with the exception of about two years) been administered by men professing to walk in Mr. Pitt's footsteps, the peace revenue amounted to £54,800,000; and the charge of collection to £4,030,000—that is to say, the agency upon collecting an income of £58,000,000 exceeded that on an income of £58,000,000 by £1,230,000. If then," adds Sir Henry Parnell, "the present charge of 7 1/2 per cent. were reduced to the liberal (and indeed extravagant) allowance of 5 per cent., the saving under this single head of collection would be £1,300,000, more than the whole amount which Mr. Goulburn announced as a subject of congratulation when saved on every branch of the expenditure!"

In the 13th chapter, Sir Henry examines, in a masterly manner, the subject last discussed in the House of Commons—namely our military expenditure.—"Since 1816 (he observes) no less than 156 millions have been expended on soldiers, sailors, ships, and artillery, exclusive of the non-effective expenditure, although we have been all the time in profound peace. The only ground on which it is attempted to justify this expenditure, so enormously great in comparison with that of any former peace establishment, is the expediency of being at all times prepared for war. But during the last thirteen years there has been less likelihood of war than at any former period, in consequence of the exhausted condition of all the powers of Europe, after the last war, and the triumphant display of military and naval force which England was able to make at the conclusion of it. If, in 1816, a peace expenditure had been arranged, on a principle of sound economy, having reference only to the real wants of the nation, a very large portion of the 156 millions would have been saved."

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

No. 3.

We are not to envy the Americans whatever intellid of wealth and power result fairly from their own industry and situation; but whatever is made at our expense and through our imprudence, cannot be too jealously regarded. Of this description have been almost all their profits in colonial intercourse; a review of which should not be regarded as an idle song. The re-annulment of America's ships into the West Indies, a question of millions, is again under discussion, and possibly resolved upon; for acts of parliament are omnipotent, and with ministers in American negotiations all things should not be regarded as *impossible*. Some of the general results of former arrangements with the United States have been stated; it remains to show more particularly the effect upon colonial intercourse.

For a period of fourteen years, from 1793 to 1807, did the Americans strike the merchants with a more mortal enemy than the West India trade. Their exports to our islands were seldom less than £1,800,000 yearly; they once reached the amount of £2,153,357; and may be taken at an average of £1,400,000; and their imports, at £1,000,000; the difference was paid in specie, or bills upon England. In addition to this, the freights were nearly all their own; and such was the proportion of bulk to value in their exports, that the price of freight is computed to be about equal to the worth of the cargo. The amount of their importations, upon the average of three years, taken from near the middle of this period, was 131,123 tons; requiring, perhaps, 5000 seamen, and bringing yearly back in gold to the owners £1,400,000 more. The illicit trade, which has been so certain estimate can be mentioned to have added greatly to their profits. And besides, as their ships were permitted to take back salt from Turk's Island, and to clear out for the French and Spanish colonies, whence they carried sugar and other produce of the United States, they earned, as a second freight by the return voyage. And as this enabled them to re-export foreign sugars so cheaply, it was, in fact, by underselling the Canadians in the West Indies, that the Americans undersold the West Indians in foreign Europe.

Not were the advantages, which the Americans now possessed over our colonies, limited to the length of voyage (shorter by nearly one half), and the rate of insurance (which upon British bottoms had, since the war, risen to 12 1/2 per cent.), and the wages of seamen (which with neutrals were much less.) but, as if these were too few, another and still stronger was added. While British ships and British subjects were compelled to pay a duty, varying in the different islands, from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. upon their cargoes; the Americans were exempted from this burthen, and admitted free of every duty. Annex to all this the beauty of nearly 200, a ton, which the United States then gave to their fisheries; and the wonder is, not that the trade of our northern colonies declined, and the inhabitants became impoverished, but that trade and country both were not abandoned. It is a fact, that their best fishermen were driven over to the United States, and their fish, their flour, and their lumber, were actually transported thither, there to be carried, in American bottoms, to the British West Indies.

The effect of these measures upon British and American navigation, in the colonial trade, is shown in the following table:—

Dates.	British Tonnage to the W. Indies.		American Tonnage to the W. Indies.
	From the U. States.	From the U. States, N. A. Colonies, to the W. Indies.	
1772. The Americans being admitted as Colonists.	936	1,940	107,739
1789. The Americans excluded as neutrals.	67,533	16,531	—
1793. The Americans still excluded.	56,010	24,900	—
1804. The Americans having been admitted from 1783.	7,690	11,006	131,123

A decrease after 93 of British Shipping of 91,375 tons, and increase in American of 131,123.

British navigation to both the West Indies and North America colonies and to the United States decreased from the same date of 1793.

British Tonnage to the U. Kingdom from	1792	1796	Decrease
The N. Am. Colonies.	55,367	30,172	25,195
The West Indies.	143,648	104,050	39,598
The United States.	50,968	2,153	48,815
Add the decrease in the W. India Trade			113,692
Total.			91,375
			304,977

This decrease may indeed be partly imputed to our events, but seems mainly owing to the measures before stated.

The average value of £1,400,000 as the average value of the American supplies, during this period; and take the freight they earned, as their writers compute, to be equal in value to these supplies; the sum £2,800,000 multiplied by the number of years, fourteen, gives an amount of £39,200,000, which we paid the Americans, for freight and produce, instead of producing and carrying for ourselves. For, that we might have carried these articles for ourselves, is certain, because we did carry them both before and after this period, under circumstances not less favorable; and had not colonial articles been put out of protection in 1783, it is very probable, that nearly the whole of these supplies might have been produced within, or at least procured from, our own possessions. Because, the whole quantity of flour required by the West Indies, on the average of three last years, ending in 1827, was 435,321 cwt., and the northern colonies produced 817,351 cwt., and the other country exported to the West Indies 91,486 cwt. The flour and bread, &c. required, upon the average of the same years, was equal to 1,271,140 bushels of wheat; and Canada, in 1776, had exported 400,000 bushels, in 1802, exported 1,010,033, besides 28,301 bushels of flour, being little less than the whole required. And the whole lumber required by the West Indies, on the same average, was equal to 117,740 loads, and the export of the article from the British North American provinces amounted, in 1806, to 95,975, and was capable of being increased many fold, and was actually increased within four years after, to 111,114. Beef, pork, and other provisions might have been supplied from the United Kingdom. The only articles, therefore, which it may be doubted they were able to produce sufficiently, were staves and live stock, of which abundance might have been procured from the United Kingdom, by the southern colonies, and carried in British bottoms.

But the West India bought his supplies cheaper? No, far dearer than in 1793. But that was owing to other causes; he still bought cheaper than he could have done from British carriers; even this admits dispute, but let it be granted. The West India then benefited, and the shipowner and colonist suffered. How shall we compare the profit and loss? The latter has been ascertained.—For the former, how much cheaper did the West India buy? Suppose 10 per cent., which, upon his annual purchases of the Americans, equals £700,000.—This, therefore, is to be set off against the loss of £2,800,000. Now if a person pay twenty-eight out of one hundred, and receive seven into the other, is he upon the whole a gainer? No.

Even the advantage, to the West Indian, of buying cheaper, was much lessened by the circuitous mode of payment, and a greater share of the benefit devolved upon the hostile and rival colonies of France and Spain. For, though we were buying £2,800,000 annually of the American, the American bought of us but about £1,100,000; and though the American sold four times more to our islands than the French, he bought of the French four times more than of us. To this last result, however, it must be confessed, the state of our own laws in good part contributed; since, while we were lavishing the carriage of West India imports, employing 130,000 tons upon foreigners, the exports were most intemperately restricted to British ships, (as if exporting a bond from the Americans to land their cargo in the United States would not have prevented the continuance of their voyage to Europe,) which exports being of a much lesser bulk, the carriage was comparatively of little consequence; and the United States, on their part, with very unequal success, had to contend their discriminating duties, that the difference between importing sugar thither, in a British ship and an American, should be equal to half the freight. In point of fact, however, the West Indians were never more benefited, than by the termination of the treaty with the United States, and most favoured. At its commencement the profits of their estates were as high as 12 per cent.; but, before its termination in 1806, had fallen to three and two; though from 1783 to 1799, when the treaty was concluded, they averaged about ten. This reduction, to whatever cause imputed, whether the increase of duties in the home market, or the neutral carriage of enemy's sugar to the foreign ports, at least, that such a discriminating duty with the United States, is no specific for West India embarrassments, (for which, indeed, there is no effectual relief but a reduction of duties on their produce in the United Kingdom,) and that conclusion is further demonstrated, by a statement of the prices they actually paid for their supplies before this intercourse began, and at its close.

Supplies.	Average of 3 yrs. from 1792 to '94.	Average of 3 years ending with 1806.
Flour, per cwt.	16s. 4d.	31s.
W. O. Staves per 100 lbs.	£8 21s.	£22 8s.
White ditto ditto	£9 to £22	£28 to £33

The commerce carried on by American vessels between the hostile islands and Europe, (which, by underselling our sugars in the foreign markets, was perhaps, after our duties, the great cause of the depression of West India interests, and which was mainly promoted by admitting Americans to our islands,) had now gone to such an extent, that Great Britain began to advert to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which such Institutions have a tendency to excite and cherish, and to the feelings of unanimity and social concord which they are so well fitted to inspire. But at present we shall content ourselves with simply expressing our confident hope and fervent wish, that the Society so lately organized, may, under the auspices of those respectable individuals who have been chosen to preside over its destinies, go on and prosper abundantly.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Captain HOPKINS has come to town from Fredericton, to take the command in room of Major JOHNSTON, about to return to England.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Pursuant to public notice, the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, was held in the Exchange Coffee-House on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock.

The following Report of the proceedings of the Committee was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed. After which the Members present proceeded to choose the Executive part of the Committee for the ensuing year, conformably to the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, when the following Gentlemen were elected:—

L. Donaldson, Esquire, Chairman;

William Walker, Esq.; Deputy Chairman;

James Kirk, Esq.; Deputy Chairman;

Isaac Woodward, Jr., Esq. Sec'y & Treasurer;

William Leavitt;

Solomon Nichols;

George D. Robinson;

John Robertson;

E. DeW. Richardson;

Officers.—Ordinary Members of the Committee.

The above Gentlemen, with the Members of the House of Assembly for this City and County (being the Non-selective part) form the Committee for the ensuing Year.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of Saint John, New-Brunswick.

THIS being the period appointed for the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing its Officers-Bearers for the ensuing Year, the Committee begs to offer a summary of its proceedings, since the re-organization of the Society in July last.

The attention of the Committee has been particularly called, to a subject that had engaged the earnest consideration of the former Chamber, as materially affecting the West India Trade, viz.: the Tonnage

Last week has not furnished us with any advices from Europe of a later date than those of which we were previously in possession.—The most pleasing article to which our attention has been directed by our most recent home intelligence, on which we feel inclined to dwell, is the view presented of the gradual improvement in our trade and commerce. We may be of too sanguine a temperament, but we cannot help cherishing the persuasion that our country at no distant period will regain its former prosperity and greatness. Or a retrospect of the various depressions and re-actions of our commerce since the last war, we see much to encourage the pleasing anticipation. We deduce a similar inference from the unparalleled industry of our artisans, acquired at first by necessity, and afterwards persisted in from habit. In corroboration of the same views, we might refer on the one hand to the power of our boundless capital in reducing profits, extending credit, and facilitating production; and on the other to the law of inheritance in many of the continental states, which by dispersing their temporary accumulations, and equalising all conditions, precludes the advantages to be obtained from the creative energy of this vast and indispensable engine of commercial greatness. The preference given to our goods every where, as has been remarked, is owing to their intrinsic excellence, supported by the character our country has acquired for skill in these arts. The exquisite finish that our weavers contrive to give their articles, could not at present be imitated out of Britain, and scarcely out of the locality where each fabric is produced, on account of the combination of circumstances required, and the minute and curious division of labour necessary to perfection.

The arrival in this city of His Honor the PRESIDENT, by the Steam-boat on Thursday evening last, was announced by the sound of the great guns from the battery on Friday morning. We understand that His Honor has feelingly and respectfully declined receiving those testimonies of approbation of his Administration, as well as of personal esteem and regard, by an Address, &c. which were intended for him by a large portion of the respectable inhabitants of this city and county.

BRITISH AMERICAN SOCIETY.—The communication of our respected correspondent, subscribing himself a *British American*, which were the first suggestions publicly made on the subject of an association under the above title, have been promptly carried into effect. The meeting at the Coffee-House on Friday evening last was numerous and respectfully attended. JOHN WARD, Esq., having been called to the Chair, stated the objects of the Meeting, and a *British American Society*, to be composed of persons born in any of the British American Provinces, was forthwith instituted. Upwards of seventy persons enrolled their names as members, and the following Officers-bearers were duly elected:—JOHN WARD, Esq. President; NEUMANN MERRITT, and EZEKIEL BARLOW, Esq. Vice-Presidents; GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esq. Secretary; and DANIEL LEAVITT, Esq. Treasurer. There is to be a General Meeting of the Society on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, when the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up Rules, &c. will be received.—We consider the establishment of such a Society as a subject of public congratulation. *Divide et impera* is a good rule as respects benevolent schemes as well as hostile operations. Charitable associations cannot be too greatly multiplied, for each will necessarily have its distinct and separate energies as well as resources, and the benefits resulting will consequently be extended in the same proportion. By such separate and distinct exertions the empire of benevolence will be extended, not only over the indigent circumstances of some, but also over the selfish and contracted spirit of others. We might also advert to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which such Institutions have a tendency to excite and cherish, and to the feelings of unanimity and social concord which they are so well fitted to inspire. But at present we shall content ourselves with simply expressing our confident hope and fervent wish, that the Society so lately organized, may, under the auspices of those respectable individuals who have been chosen to preside over its destinies, go on and prosper abundantly.

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