The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 8, 1849.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Steam Ship *America*, with the Mail of the 21st April, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, in about 11 days from Liverpool, with 75 passengers.—The Telegraphic Express, with the news for the American Associated Press, arrived in this City at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, via Digby, in the Steamer *Herald*.—the whole distance from Halifax to St. John having been performed in *fourteen and a half hours*, running time. The news was published in this City on Friday, from the *New-Brunswicker* Office.

The letters and papers for this city, by the America, were received yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.—The continued unsettled state of Continental affairs has caused commercial matters to have a somewhat dull and languid aspect. A blockade of the German ports is considered inevitable; and though light goods may get in Germany up the Rhine, still the closing of the ordinary channels of trade is a great hindrance to business. The Cotton market continues dull and declining, and the quotations are again reduced 1-8d. generally.

After some improvement in Flour, and considerable sales of Philadelphia, Western, &c., at 24s. to 24s. 5d per barrel, the article has become dull again, and declined to 23s. 6d., at which it was offered in quantity exceeding the demand. Indian Corn Meal, 14s to 14s. 6d. per barrel.

Money continues abundant, and the Funds have been pretty steady, considering the tenor of the advices from the continent.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, April 20.—During the week a cargo of Quebec Pine by auction brought from 13½d to 13¾d per foot; 2216 Pine Deals of inferior quality at £7 per standard: 1851 Spruce at £7 per standard; 2369 Richibucto Pine Deals at £8 5s. per standard; and 810 Battens at £8 2s 6d per standard. A cargo of Miramichi Pine by private sale sold for 14½d per foot. A good demand continues for Puncheon, Hogshead, and Pipe Staves.

The warlike contest between the several States of the Continent continues with unabated fury and with the most disastrous results to all the parties engaged. The Danes are now enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports, and it is stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

Twenty-eight of the German States have signified their wish to invest the King of Prussia with the Sovereignty of the German Empire; but Austria still holds out against the proposal. The war between the Danes and Germans is growing hotter; the Germans are still getting advantages.

Parliament re-assembled on the 16th ult., when MR. Scott made out a strong case for enquiry into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies. Enquiry was, however, refused, because it was thought no Committee or Commission would be able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, from the mass of conflicting evidence which would be presented. MR. Hawes and MR. Gladstone wished it to be understood that errors in colonial policy were unavoidable, and ought to be referred to public opinion and the House of Commons, rather than the Colonial Office.

PARLIAMENTARY.—In the House of Commons on the 19th April, the Navigation Laws Repeal Bill was brought under consideration, but it engaged the House for a very short time.

Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Crown to allow to foreigners (upon petition of any Colony) to carry on a coasting trade in the British Colonies. The proposition was accepted, with a slight change by Mr. Labouchere, and adopted, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The House then went into Committee upon the Irish Rate in Aid Bill. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given a short exposition of the nature and objects of the Bill, Mr. Hume asked whether the proposed advance of £100,000 was to be dependent on the passing of the Bill.

Lord John Russell replied, that the advance was to be so far dependent on the fate of the Bill, that no more than £5000 or £6000 of the advance would be paid.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question by Lord Beaumont, Lord Lansdowne said that the British Government, though aware of the French expedition to Rome (supposed to be intended for the restoration of the Pope), had taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though he acknowledged that they did not disapprove of it.

Votes of thanks to the army in India, were to be moved in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the 24th April.

IRELAND.—*Trial of Mr. Duffy, the Jury again discharged.*—The trial of Mr. Duffy, editor of the *Nation*, for sedition, has again resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. After being locked up all night, the Jury came into Court the following morning, and said they had not agreed, and declared that it was not at all likely they would agree. They were then discharged. The Attorney-General consented to admit Mr. Duffy to bail for his appearance at the next commission.

The Annual Cattle Show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society was held in Dublin on Tuesday. It is said to have far surpassed any previous exhibition.

The Duke of Wellington entered the 33d Regt. as ensign 17th march, 1787. He has accordingly held a commission sixty-two years, and is the oldest officer in her majesty's service.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase commanding a levy of eight men out of every thousand inhabitants in the Government of the West.

DEATH OF SIR ANDREW AGNEW.—This well-known baronet expired at his own residence in Rutland-square, Edinburgh, on the evening of Thursday se'nnight. Sir Andrew was born in the year 1793; he succeeded to the baronetcy in the year 1809, and for some time represented the Wigton burghs in the House of Commons. In his title and estates he is succeeded by his eldest son, Capt. Agnew, R. N., who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

VOLUNTEERS FOR INDIA.—On Saturday one sergeant and twenty-five rank and file of the 93d Highlanders, now in Stirling, who have volunteered their services to the 24th Regt., at present in India, embarked, in charge of an officer, for Chatham, to join that Regt. We understand that two sergeants and 185 rank and file of the depot of the 1st battalion of the 1st Royals, now in Aberdeen, have also volunteered for the 24th Regt., and will embark as soon as possible for Chatham.

The Rajah of Mysore recently presented every married private of the 15th Hussars with two rupees, and every unmarried soldier with one rupee, while the regiment was on its march to Bangalore.

FRANCE.—The affairs of the continent are still in a very distracted state, though there are some bright spots in the general gloom. In the National Assembly on Monday, the President of the Council of Ministers made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. Government have determined to send an army of 14,000 men to Rome to assist the *Pope*, General L'Oudinot to command.

The cholera is largely on the increase in Paris, and many persons of opulence have become its victims. Up to the 19th there had been 1762 cases, of which 1022 had proved fatal.

A MILITARY EDITOR.—General Cavaignac, it is said, has become one of the proprietors of the Paris journal *Le Siecle*, and is a member of the council which directs the editorial department of that celebrated journal.

ITALY.—Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany there has been a general rising in favour of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently Dictator, in now a prisoner. The landing of the French at Civita Vecchia will doubtless put an end to the Roman Republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope. Venice is besieged by the Austrians by sea and land, and must surrender.

In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Catanians. A great number of them were killed, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat had caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resistance. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected, but with very little chance of success.

Intelligence has been received by the Oberon steamer, that on its leaving Catania on Saturday evening, the city was in flames in three places; the most beautiful edifices were a heap of ruins, and the renowned library and museum of natural history entirely destroyed.

AUSTRIA.—The news from Hungary continues unfavorable for the imperial army. The Hungarians have not only taken Waitzen, but they have also taken by storm St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Servians, defended by 25,000, men and 40 cannon.

The letters from Pesth and Vienna in the German papers confirm the accounts of the success of the Hungarians at Waitzen, and of the destruction which threatens the imperial army before Comorn.

The country surrounding Comorn is all but in the hands of the Magyars, and Comorn is but 20 leagues from Vienna.

DENMARK.—We have intelligence from Schleswig of the storming of the Danish intrenchments at Dapple, on the 13th, by the Saxon and Bavarian troops, with great loss on both sides. The Germans return their loss in killed as 1000; the number of wounded is not stated. The Danes are estimated to have lost 3000 men on the field, wounded and prisoners not reckoned. The little town of Sonderburgh was set on fire, and at the time the despatch left was burning furiously. The Danish position was entirely in the hands of the troops of the confederation.

All the German ports are strictly blockaded, and captures by the Danes continue to be made.

INDIA.—The arrival of the Overland Mail from India has furnished the details of the battle of Goojerat, which appears to have resulted in the entire defeat of the Sikh army. In the language of Lord Gough it is described as having been a glorious victory. The Sikh forces amounted to 60,000 men, commanded by Shere and Chutter Singh. The number of the Sikh force was double that of the British, but in spite of this numerical disparity, the rout has been complete. Fifty-three guns out of sixty,—the enemy's entire complement of artillery,—his camp baggage, magazines, and ammunition stores, have all fallen into our hands, and the Sikhs, at the date of our last intelligence, were in disorderly flight, pursued by divisions of our victorious army. It is a satisfactory reflection, that this splendid victory, which promises a more immediate termination of the hostilities in the Punjaub than we had at first anticipated, has been achieved with a comparatively trifling sacrifice of human life. Our total killed is five officers and ninety-five men. The number of the wounded is, however, more considerable, being twenty four officers, and 682 men. The enemy's loss is said to exceed ours fourfold. But, when we consider that the "victories" of Ramnuggar and Chillianwallah were more bloody, we have reason to be thankful that a battle, which may be said to terminate the war, has been fought and won, under circumstances that did not entail a greater loss.

Another paper says—The official despatches of Lord Gough communicates the details of one of the most satisfactory engagements ever fought in India. The morning of the 21st February found the several divisions of the army of the Punjaub concentrated in line of battle, and some remark is due to the coincidence of events by which all the parties and persons in this sanguinary drama had been collected to participate in its closing scene. On the left of the line stood the regiments from Mooltan,—the Bombay Fusiliers, who had led the attacking columns to the storm, and the 60th Rifles, who had crowned the breach. To their right lay the sufferers of Chillianwallah, the 24th Foot and the 25th Native Infantry, again brigaded together, and ready with their diminished numbers to aid the work of retribution. The line was continued by the 56th, which had lost in the same field the trophies of Gwalior; the 70th, which had recaptured and restored the Mahratta spoils to their comrades in arms; the 29th Foot, which had left a fourth of its numbers before the batteries of Moong; and the 2d Europeans, which had so intrepidly fought its way out of the jungle at Russool. The extreme right was occupied by the regiment which had been the first to march from Lahore to Mooltan—the 10th Foot, under Colonel Franks; and behind them were brigaded in reserve the cavalry of Ramnuggar. With a mixture of sentiments which it will not be difficult to conjecture, this assembled force arose from its bivouac, with a fair field before it and the enemy in view, to fight the battle of Goojerat.

Although the dispositions for the battle were admirably carried out by the officers engaged, yet the day was virtually won before the line advanced to close action. Fortunately the superiority of artillery, as regarded both the number and weight of guns, rested, for once, with ourselves; and when the Commander-in-chief, with that prudence which bitter experience at last had taught him, ordered the guns to the front, his directions were obeyed by the simultaneous opening of a hundred pieces of cannon. The Sikh artillery, though placed and served with characteristic ability, was unable to maintain itself against so destructive a fire, and after an hour's tremendous cannonading relinquished the conflict. Upon this the infantry brigades were brought into action; but it was soon found that the spirit of the Sikh army had been silenced with its guns, and that little remained but to convert a defeat into a route. At two points only was any serious resistance encountered. The 2nd, (General Gilbert's) division, coming upon a fortified post in the suburbs of Goojerat, found a body of Sikhs ensconced behind walls carefully pierced for musketry, and were received with one of those volleys which former combats have made familiar. The 2d Europeans however, were promptly brought up to close quarters with their old antagonists, and after a struggle of some severity, expelled them from their position. A similar incident occurred in the advance of the 1st division, the resistance being put down with equal promptitude by detachments from Hervey's brigade. After this the engagement was resolved into the ordinary events of flight and pursuit, and no more was seen of Sikh battalions in position or under arms. The 3d division, though in the centre of the line, had not occasion to discharge a musket.

On the day after the action General Gilbert, with a force of 12,000 men, was despatched towards the Jhelum, to seize and occupy Rhotas, Attock, Peshawur, and the whole frontier up to the passes of Affghanistan. He crossed the Jhelum on the 28th, and took possession of the town of that name, with some mortars and ammunition which had been abandoned by the retreating enemy on that day.

The principal objects of the campaign being thus achieved, it was expected that the main army under Lord Gough would soon retire into quarters.

Our advices from the Commander-in-Chief's camp are to the 31st of March, on which day Lord Gough renewed and inspected the whole of the troops. Permission to return to their appointments had been already given to several staff officers. There seems, indeed, every reason to believe that the Sikh chiefs, who have twice sent Major Lawrence to treat for them, will submit to the only terms which have been conceded to them—an unconditional surrender.

It is said that Lord Gough has sent in his resignation.

No decision had, it was understood, been arrived at as to the annexation of the Punjaub.

India generally was tranquil and contented. Scinde was free from any apprehension either of rebellion or foreign attack, and the garrison left at Mooltan remained unmolested.

CANADA.—The following accounts of the disturbances in Montreal, have been received at various times during the week. At the latest date, 3d instant, all was quiet in that City. The Canada papers are filled with accounts of the confused and unhappy state of affairs. The language of some of the papers is extremely harsh and insulting towards the Governor-General and the Executive Government.

RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

Collision between the Troops and the Mob!—The Governor General forced to retire from the City!—Alarming State of the Country!

Despatches from Montreal to the 30th announce that John Young is appointed Chief Magistrate.

The Governor General arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th.—His carriage was escorted by a troop of the Provincial Cavalry. The people, nevertheless, hissed and cursed him as he passed and pelted his chariot.

The Governor General was expected to go to the Parliament House at 6 o'clock in the evening, when riots were anticipated.

Members of Parliament, on their way to Parliament with an address to the Governor, were literally covered with dirt and rotten eggs, by the mob, during their passage through Saint Paul's street.

The Riot act was read, and the troops charged on the mob. No lives were lost.

The Governor General was obliged to leave town by way of the suburbs, to avoid the mob.

Intelligence from Hastings, Frontenac, and Glengarry, announce that the people are all armed and are only waiting orders to march on the metropolis.

Major Houches arrived from Kingston and had waited on Sir Benj. D'Urban to represent the dreadful state of that section of the Country, and to urge the necessity of doing something immediately to prevent the inhabitants from marching on Montreal. The St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club have both expelled Lord Elgin.

The Governor promises that the French shall be disarmed.

The State Prisoners have been liberated.

BOSTON, May 2d—8, P. M.

A despatch from Montreal says, the report that a deputation was coming from Quebec to psesent an Address to the Governor, had created a great excitement in that city. A mob of 6 or 7,000 persons assembled to prevent the landing of the deputation. The deputation succeeded in landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal,

It is understood that Mr. Boulton intends to move in the Assembly to-night for a disolution of the Union.

Large Assemblies have been held at Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions have been signed to the Queen for the removal of Lord Elgin.

In the evening things looked more quiet and peaceable.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Everything remains quiet—nothing doing in Parliament. The legislative council are holding a session in the vestry of Trinity Church, and preparing an address to the governor general, Lord Elgin. A proclamation of the influential inhabitants, having recommended peace, there has been no rioting to-day.

The organization of the various Boards for ulterior purposes (should news from England render further action necessary,) is rapidly going on.

The Military still continue to guard the place of the meeting of the Parliament and the Government offices. Several French addresses, expressive of confidence in the Ministry, have been presented to Lord Elgin.

Despatches from Quebec state that the Governor was burnt in effigy, in that city, on Saturday night, and that the authorities were using strenuous efforts to preserve the public peace. Upper Canada shares the same fate, and the effigy of the Governor has been burnt in many places; and at Brockville, the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremonies.

The Ministry have sustained a defeat in the Legislative Council during the last three days. The Ministerial partizans have been trying to get up an address to the Governor, similar in its tone to that presented by the Assembly, but they failed in their object to day, by a majority of one. The debate on the matter was postponed, in order to get a full house.

The news of the occurrences in montreal has reached the frontier, and it is stated, by persons coming in from the Townships, that the country is in a state of the highest excitement.

By Telegraph, we learn that the greatest excitement prevails in Upper Canada, and particularly in the Cities of Hamilton, Toronto, and the town of Brockville.

MONTREAL, May 3, 3 P. M.—All is quiet here.—The Assembly is passing on to the old order of affairs. A discussion is going on in the Council, who are unable to agree upon an address to the Governor. The Ministry will probably be beaten. The Governor is at home. The new tariff makes wheat free.

Destruction of Mr. Lafontaine's house.—There was a cry that Mr. Lafontaine's house had been set on fire by the mob, and a general rush towards St. Antoine suburb took place. On proceeding there we found the stables and outhouses attached to Mr. Lafontaine's house, in flames. The mob attempted to fire the house three times, but were prevented by the exertions of Mr. Charles Phillips, Counsellor Bell, and a few others.—A more desolating scene could not be conceived than that which presented itself when the mob had left the house. Every door and window in it was broken in; the stair railings smashed to atoms. In the drawing room large and elegant looking-glasses, together with elegant engravings and modern furniture, were all broken and destroyed, and lay a heap of rubbish on the middle of the floor. Every parlour and bedroom of the house presented the same pitiable picture. On the floor of the library was piled cart loads of books, some of which were partially burnt. Crockery and glass ware were smashed, and wines of various kinds shared the same fate. The whole contents of the house was in ruins. Mr. Lafontaine's family were all away, and no person was hurt.

The mob also visited Mr Hincks' house, and smashed the windows, doors, &c. The house in which Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Blake were boarding, also had its windows smashed in by volleys of stones.

It is rumoured in the streets that Lady Elgin is at St. Helen's.

Annexed are two of the bills assented to in her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

An act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

An act to provide for the free admission of certain articles of the growth and produce of the United States of America into Canada, whenever similar articles, the growth and production of Canada, shall be admitted without duty into the said States.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

From the Montreal Courier, April 28th.

Pursuant to a requisition, a large assemblage of the merchants and other respectable citizens of Montreal collected on the Champ de Mars yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock. The number assembled was between three and four thousand.

The Hon. George Moffat, on the motion of Thomas Molson, Esq. was called upon to preside.

The Hon. gentleman thanked the assembled multitude for the great honor they had conferred, in calling upon him to preside; and entreated them to preserve order: he trusted there would be no further disturbance in the city; the destruction of public and private property which had taken place, he was certain was regretted by all.

The gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions, severally addressed the meeting, and the sentiments expressed by each were in effect similar to those contained in the resolutions.

After a vote of thanks had been presented to the Hon. George Moffat, the Hon. Gentleman again urged on the meeting the necessity of preserving peace and order. He said the Government of Lord Elgin had been strongly condemned at home.

MR. Murray, of the Insurance Office, said, as a Scotchman, he was ashamed of the Governor General. He was not worthy of his country. The gentlemen of the Thistle Club had that day expelled him from being its Patron This announcement was hailed with loud laughter.

We understood him (MR. Murray) to say that the St. Andrew's Society proposed to follow the same course to-morrow, and to return him the paltry £10 he had given them for charity. This was to be done in Debentures, the discount of which they proposed to pay in order that His Excellency should not suffer loss.

Mr. Thomas Wilson and Colonel Gugy following, addressed the meeting. They both urged the necessity of preserving the peace, and quietly dispersing. The former called on the multitude to organize and join in the "British American League."—He said, that by so doing, they might throw themselves into the hands of a Committee in whom they could rely. It would confine itself strictly within the limits of the law, and use such exertions as must ere long be crowned with success.

Messrs. Ferres, Mack, Howard, Montgomery and Perry were liberated from prison on bail at one o'clock this afternoon. They proceeded through the city to the Place d'Armes, followed by a large concourse of people. On their arrival at the Square, they addressed the assemblage, thanking them for their good will, and expressed their sentiments on the stand they had taken; they exhorted all to peace, order and tranquillity, recommending them strongly to do all in their power to allay the excitement and permit things to return to their usual course. They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur heartily in the advice.

Col. Gugy read two letters from the prisoners. He commented in a very indignant manner on the irregular and illegal course the Attorney and Solicitor General for Lower Canada had advised Mr. Ermatinger to take. He said the whole of the disturbances and destruction of property that had since occurred was attributable to it.

Three deafening cheers were several times given for our beloved Queen; and the multitude then quietly dispersed, occasionally groaning the Governor.

The following are the resolutions passed:—

1. Resolved.—That this meeting views with extreme regret and pain the present state of excitement of the public mind, and the recent destruction of public and private property in this city, and pledges itself to maintain public order by all means in its power.

2. Resolved.—That the assent of the Governor-General to the bill for the payment of Rebellion Losses, in the opinion of this meeting, caused, although it cannot justify, the recent uncontrollable outbreak of popular feeling.

3. Resolved.—That while we have to complain of His Excellency having allowed his advisers, with the weight of his sanction, and the influence of his Government, to introduce the bill in question, we have, in addition, to complain that he has violated a fundamental law of our Provincial Constitution, by disobeying the Royal Instructions to reserve all bills of an unusual character.

4. Resolved.—That the Governor-General, having been addressed in a constitutional manner by the British inhabitants of the Province, to withhold his asent from the said bill, and their prayers so expressed having been treated with indifference by him, it is our duty to Petition the Queen to disallow the said bill, and recal the Governor.

5. Resolved.—That the following Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty, be adopted by this meeting:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, your Majesty's dutiful and loving subjects, resident in the Province of Canada,

SHEWETH:

That your Majesty's Representative in this Province, the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal assent to a bill for compensating Rebels for losses inflicted by your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects, acting under the orders of your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired your Majesty's royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquillity of the Province.

That your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's royal authority, and the insult to themselves—an outrage and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, and which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

And they humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the Government of this Province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the State or honor to your Majesty; and that your Majesty will also disallow the said bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man who, in the time of trial, stood forth to defend your Majesty's Crown and dignity.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c. &c.

The Montreal City Council, have met and voted an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, expressive of their regret and indignation at the conduct of the rioters, and have authorised the Mayor to adopt, in concurrence with the government, all necessary means for the restoration of order.—*Quebec Gazette.*

QUEBEC, April 30.—At a very numerous Public Meeting held yesterday afternoon, in the St. Paul's Market Square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means of maintaining the freedom of the deliberations of the Legislature, Edward Glackemeyer, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Citizens of Quebec, duly convened by public notices, here present, have learned, not only with indignation, but with the greatest grief, the excesses which have taken place in the new capital of Canada, by which an attempt has been made to deprive the representatives of the country of that freedom which is indispensable to the working of all constitutional and good government, by attacking the members of the Legislature, and destroying, together with the property of others, the where the legislative assemblies held their sittings, archieves of the greatest importance and a most valuable library, the loss of which is irreparable.

2. That this meeting expresses the warmest sympathy and its deepest gratitude for His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Governor General, who, notwithstanding threatening demonstrations, made use, without fear, of the power confided to him by the constitution, by giving force of law to a decision of the two other branches of the Government, an act of firmness and justice which has exposed him to outrages unworthy of a civilised people; and lastly, that the Citizens of Quebec think it right, on this occasion, to offer His Excellency their support for the maintenance of public order, of the rights of the legislature, and for the protection of his person.

3. That a Committee be appointed to prepare and sign, in the name of the citizens of Quebec, an address to His Excellency the Governor General, founded on the two preceding resolutions.

4. That the said address be carried to Montreal and presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by a deputation to be composed of the Chairman of the meeting and sixteen other gentlemen.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, April 30.—Rumors are abroad, says the Montreal *Transcript*, that riots occurred at Quebec, on receipt of the intelligence by telegraph of the riots in this city. It is said that the Parliament Houses at Quebec are burnt, &c.

It is not to be denied that the news of the royal sanction having been given to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and the occurrences which took place in consequence, produced the greatest excitement here—indeed nothing else is spoken of since—and it is a fact that on Friday evening Lord Elgin was burned in effigy in the *Place d'Armes* in the presence of many people, the police and the military: but it is far from true that the Parliament House was burned, for it still stands unscathed. Nor can we imagine that any class of our citizens could for a moment contemplate burning a building, which only contains the four public libraries of the city. Here, there is neither necessity nor inclination for destruction. Against whom, or what could indignation be directed? Much as we regret the conduct of the Ministry, in throwing a firebrand among a peaceable people, we can neither countenance nor wink at rioting—wanton and unnecessary destruction. If it is desirable—and we think it is—that we should express publicly our detestation of the obnoxious conduct of the Ministry and the Canadian Executive, we should do so in an upright and constitutional manner; and a public meeting perhaps should be summoned to consider what means are to be adopted that Lord Elgin may be recalled.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A silly attempt was made here last night to get up a demonstration in support of the doings at Montreal by burning the Governor in effigy; it was a complete failure; the police and troops were called out, but nothing serious occurred.—*Quebec Gazette.*

CANADA.—It would be useless to look for any available and sober account of the dispute which now agitates the Canadian Assembly in the Canadian papers. The violence of one side is reciprocated by the dogmatism of the other. One set of journalists insist on the proposed compensation as a self-evident and undeniable right; another set inveighs against it as a piece of insolent and intolerable injustice; one describes it as a tardy reparation to an injured and insulted party; another denounces it as a flagrant affront to the loyalty and patriotism of every man in the province. Amid such conflicting evidence it is just within our reach to glean these facts:—That, after the last Canadian rebellion was put down, and before the two provinces were united, compensation was voted by the Assembly of Upper Canada (now Canada West) to such of its inhabitants as had sustained losses through the rebellion,—that, after the two provinces and the two places had been united in one Legislature, this enactment of the Parliament of Upper Canada came before the United Parliament of Canada East and Canada West: an amendment was carried, and the grant of compensation was extended so as to include all the inhabitants of the latter province who had in any way suffered in the rebellion,—that the success which followed this amendment inspired the French representatives of Canada East with the determination to accomplish a similar result for their own partisans, and the present dilemma is the consequence of that determination.

Such are the main outlines of a transaction which has created no ordinary animosity and heat in a colony whose past history and prospective development promise to make it the stage of great and acrimonious party conflicts. Subordinate to these features are other incidents, which have a provincial rather than an imperial importance. The indemnification of the Western Canadians—whether loyalists or rebels, but principally the former—was defrayed by a tax which was mainly levied on their own districts; that which it is now proposed should be paid to the Eastern Canadians will be paid nominally out of the general taxes of the united provinces, but in reality out of the pockets of its richest inhabitants—viz, the English residents in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, and the colonists of the whole western and some districts in the eastern province. Nor is this all. The local papers evidently imply that this scheme of the popular government has been proposed in a retaliatory spirit, and that the majorities by which it has been carried in the Lower House have been inspired with an anti-English and a Republicrn sentiment. It is held up to the hatred and jealousy of all loyal provincials as the first and most audacious of a series of acts by which the dominations of the Gallican faction is to be confirmed, and the authority of the Imperial Government overturned. It is coupled with a new scheme of representation, which by altering the area of certain electorial districts, is supposed to insure the consolidation of French influence and the predomidance of French partisans. Hence the old feud of race is revived with nearly the same force that it had in Lord Durham's time.

That which the Ministry of Lord Elgin is doing, is but a copy or a completion of that which the Ministry of Sir C. Metcalfe did before. They extended a grant which was originally intended for the *Loyalists*, to *all* who had suffered through the rebellion in Canada West. The present Ministry is doing the same with respect to Canada East. True, indeed, that three-forths of Canada West were loyal, and three-fourths of Canada East insurrectionary. But all who were convicted of taking part in the rebellion are expressly excepted from the compensation. The amount has already been reduced, by the Ministry, from £180,000 to £100,000, out of deference to the feelings of the English party. So far there is a *prima facie* case against any deliberate intention of provoking angry comparisons and reviving ancient feuds. Again, on the broad principles of justice, there is good ground for giving some compensation even to the less loyal portion of the province, except to those whose disloyalty vented itself in acts of violence. In all revolutions and insurrections there is a mass of mischief and injury perpetrated out of mere private wantonness or malignity. The confusion and haziness of public affairs give to each ill-disposed man a rare opportunity of wreaking his spite upon the neighbor he dislikes, and the kinsman he hates. All revolutions, from that of Corcyra to that of Paris, in 1793, and from that again to those of Paris and Vienna in 1848, are full of such instances. When the majesty of the law is dethroned, and the ordinary powers of society in abeyance, a reign is given to the license of the bold and the will of the strong. Property pillaged, families ruined, trusts betrayed, through the rascality and wickedness of men who would be powerless, except in seasons of political disorganization and tumult. Undoubtedly this happened in Lower Canada, as it has happened elsewhere. To give a compensation, therefore, to the victims—many of them innocent victims—of a revolutionary tempest, is a course not unworthy of a great, secure, and powerful government.—[London Times, April 11.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday last, Hon R. L. Hazen, Charles Ward, Mark Dole, Stephen Gerow, John Duncan, William Jack, Daniel J. McLaughlin, William Parks, John Wishart, Charles Merritt, Robert Robertson, Edward Sears, and George L. Lovett, Esquires, were elected Directors for the ensuing year; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Daniel J. McLaughlin, Esquire, was chosen President.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the annual meeting, yesterday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., L. H. Deveber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thos. Leavitt, Thos. E. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and William Wright, Esqrs.: and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Thos. Leavitt, Esquire, was re-appointed President.

NEW SHIP.—Towed into the harbour yesterday afternoon, from Tynemouth Creek, by the steamer Maid of Erin, a beautiful new ship of 900 tons, called the *Essex*. She was built by Messrs. Lovett & Parker, for Thos. E. Millidge, Esq., of this City, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture.—*New Bruns.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The outposts belonging to Capt. Dalton's company for service in New Brunswick have not yet been relieved.—*Halifax Courier.*

DULL TIMES.—A very desirable property in the vicinity of the Artillery Park, which was purchased five years ago for the sum of £575, was a day or two since again brought to the hammer, and knocked down at £355!—*Ib.*

Several cases of Small Pox have recently occurred at Halifax.

Three vessels are stated to be building at Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of carrying Emigrants from that Colony to New South Wales.—Many persons have already left the Island for Canada and the United States.

The ships *Montreal*, from Liverpool, and *Albion*, from Glasgow, arrived at Quebec on the 30th ult., being the first arrivals at that port from sea this spring. Both ships proceeded to Montreal.

The steam ship Europa, 60 hours from New York, with 156 passengers for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, and proceeded on her voyage in a few hours afterwards.

Mr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a native of Clonmel, who emigrated to Canada thirty years ago, died lately at Montreal, and bequeathed £1000 to build an asylum for the destitute Irish orphans, and a similar sum to the poor of Clonmel.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lady Franklin has addressed a letter to President Taylor, respectfully requesting his co-operation in the effort now making to discover her husband, Sir John Franklin. The President has replied that he will cheerfully do every thing in his power toward attaining the desired end.

THE STEAMER SENATOR.—The steamer Senator was at Para on the 5th of April. She put in for fuel, after a passage of seventeen days. All were well, and no damage had been sustained. She was to sail in two days for San Francisco.

Everything is flourishing in New York. Trade is brisk, industry is productive, the shipping interests are going ahead.—*New York Herald.*

The transport ship Neptune, from Bermuda for the Cape of Good Hope, with the Irish Patriot Mitchell and family on board, was spoken at sea on the 24th April.

The recent frosts have done but little injury to the corn and cotton crops in Florida. They were somewhat injured, but not to a great extent.

The "oldest inhabitant" says that never within his recollection has there been a season in which the sugar and cotton crops were not reported to be destroyed—notwithstanding which he has always had his full allowance of shirts and sugar, at reasonable rates.—*Boston Journal.*

HOUSE'S TELEGRAPH.—This line, we understand, is to be completed by the middle of June. It runs from Boston to Providence, from there to Springfield, and from thence to New York, via Hartford and Middletown. More than one-half of the posts of the entire route are already erected. This line is built for durability, and will, without doubt, be a superior line. The whole business community, as well as the press, have repeatedly seen the want of this new line of Telegraph.—*Hartford Times.*

THE CHOLERA.—Late accounts from Mexico state that the cholera was extending its ravages in that country. It had made its appearance at Reinosa, Camargo, Saltillo, San Luis, and Monterey.

The cholera is committing its ravages on the river plantations in Mississippi, principally among the slaves.—*Boston Journal, 4th inst.*

COMMENCEMENT OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—A large number of Boats passed out of the Basin towards the West this morning. So far as we hear, every thing along the line is in good order.

We learn from Troy, that up to 1 o'clock to-day 75 boats had been locked for the West.—*Albany Evening Journal, 1st May,*

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—ARRIVAL OF $40,000 IN GOLD DUST.—*Fairhaven, May 2, 1849.*—The ship S. Robinson arrived at Fair-Haven to-day from the Sandwich Islands. She brings *forty thousand dollars in Gold Dust*, and 3,800 bbls. of oil.

Passengers in ship Harmony, from Liverpool—Messrs. Chas. O. Colley, Wm. E. Webster, J. B. Kemp, Alex. Adams, James Gardiner; Andrew Behan, J. F. Figgures, and Capt. Wm. Gardner.

In the barque Ant, from Clyde—Miss J. M. Cameron, of Lochabor, Inverness-shire.

In the ship *Montezuma* for Liverpool—James Walker, Esq. late of H. M. Customs, Mrs Walker, and family.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. Joseph Summers, Merchant, to Miss Trounce, both of this City.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Higgins, to Ann, widow of the late Mr. John Wood, both of the parish of Simonds.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. William Burns, to Miss Margaret Leonard, both of this City.

On Saturday morning, 5th inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Alexander Sibbald, Esq., Stanley, New-Brunswick, to Jemima Mordina, daughter of the late Murdoch Cameron, Esq., Lochabor, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

At Indian Town, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. John Thomson, of the Free Church, Mr. Richard Wharton, of Fredericton, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Stanley.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Colin E. Cross, Merchant, of this City, to Elizabeth Kirkwood, daughter of William Kimball, Esq., of Portland, Me.

On the 25th March, at the Parish Church of Queensbury, by the Rev. W. H. Tippett, Rector, Mr. Charles Morehouse, to Frances Jemima, eldest daughter of Thos. Earles, Esquire.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., Robert Purves, son of Mr. Thomas Rankine, Jr., aged five days.

On Saturday morning, George Edwards, infant son of Capt. John Thain.

At River Philip, Nova Scotia, on Monday, 30th April, after a protracted illness, which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Powers, in the 28th year of her age. Her remains were brought to this City, in the steamer Saxe Gotha, for interment.

At Boston, on the 24th of April, Michael, third son of Mr. John Welch, of this City, in the 19th year of age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Naparima, Allan, Hull, 40—T. F. Raymond, coals.

Ant, Williams, Port Glasgow, 50—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Brigt. Pageant, Dakin, Boston, 2—G. & J. Salter, ballast.

Victoria, Hunter, New York, 6—G. Bent, flour, tea, &c.

Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Henry Dunster, Bagley, Boston, 2—Jewett & March, ballast.

Gipsy, Dick, St. Andrews—Berton Brothers, molasses.

Thursday—Ship Goliah, Salter, Liverpool, 28—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.

Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 27—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

Barque Janet, McIntosh, Grangemouth, 45—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

La Bonne Mere, Fretwell, Gloucester, 22—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

George Canning, Keay, Liverpool, 45—R. Rankin & Co., ball