SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SPEECH AT THE LONDON CIVIC BANQUET.

Sir Charles Napier then rose to return thanks, and was received with applause. The gallant admiral, who was very imperfectly heard, was understood to speak as follows:—My Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, ladies and gentlemen—if as officer having returned from a foreign service like my noble friend, if he will allow me to call him so (the Earl of Carlisle), after having performed prodigies of valor, and been received in the manner in which he has been this day, must feel proud on this occasion, how must I feel, who have returned from my command having scarcely performed any service at all, and been censured by the government, and dismissed from my command? (Cries of "No, no.") I repeat dismissed from my command. I have no doubt it will be expected by the present company that some account should be given of the very small services performed in the Baltic by that magnificent fleet which was sent out from this country. (Hear, hear.) That fleet was magnificent, certainly to a degree. It was badly manned, and worse disciplined; but however, we managed to take it to the Baltic without pilots, without chart—all the officers being perfectly unacquainted with the Baltic and the difficulties of the navigation; and we succeeded in getting there in perfect safety. Now, the first object I had in view was to endeavour if possible, to satisfy the wishes of the people of this country. I was quite aware, when I went there, that one-tenth part of what was expected could never be performed; but nevertheless, I was determined to do the best I possibly could under the circumstances. When we first went out my views was to give the Russians every chance of putting to sea. I divided my fleet into two squadrons—I left one in the Gulf of Finland, and the other not very far from the island of Gothland. However, the Russians did not think proper to come out. Our next object was to go to Cronstadt and see what was to be done there. We accordingly proceeded, with the assistance of a French squadron, to do all that we possibly could, in order to attack the enemy. But we found the thing wholly impracticable. In the first place, there was not depth of water enough for the ships, and in the next place the batteries were of such strength that it was impossible to attempt to attack the place without the certainty almost of destruction to our fleet. I think, therefore, that I acted the prudent part in the course pursued. The French Admiral entirely concurred in my opinion, and we therefore returned to our former anchorage, and thence went to Bomarsund. I had written before to the English Government, proposing to attack Bomarsund. I wanted no other troops to enable me to go there—I had troops enough; but the French Admiral thought it more proper to have some. The French government sent out 10,00 troops accordingly. I repeat that I did not want them—they would much better have been employed at Sebastopol. I only asked for one or two thousand men to make the thing more sure; but I could have done the work without them; and I wrote home to that effect. However, they sent us 10,000. It is needless for me to say how quickly the thing was accomplished. (A laugh.) Bomarsund was taken in no time, with little loss, and a great fortification was destroyed—or rather a series of fortifications which extend a considerable distance over the Baltic. I now come to a matter of greater consequence, and I think it my duty to make it known as I can do here, because I am not in Parliament. I have been very much censured by the government. Great clamor has been raised against me; and instead of the government discountenancing that clamor, they have actually supported and encouraged it. The moment it was known in England and France that the French army intended to return home, seeing that it was perfectly impossible at that season of the year to perform any further service without risking her Majesty's fleet, the government became dissatisfied, and they ordered a council of war to be held. I dare say nobody ever heard a council of war fighting. (Laughter.) However, we did not want that to drive us on. The whole subject was carefully and thoroughly examined by a Marshall of France, a French admiral, a General of French engineers, and also by no less than three British admirals and all unanimously decided that it was perfectly impossible to proceed further; and had we done so we should have encountered the risk of almost certain defeat and loss. The British Admiralty was not satisfied with that, but they listened to the advice of an officer of engineers, and I was ordered to hold another council of war, to ascertain whether French or English officers would abandon their own opinion, and adopt that of the Admiralty. The English officers felt insulted at that proposal. Had I been desirous to consult the opinion of a brigadier general of English engineers, and to give up my own opinion when the other members had expressed their opinion, they thought it was not necessary to hold another council of war; and the French admiral very properly refused to join in such a proceeding. He said.

"I have already given my opinion; and it is not the opinion of any general of engineers, whether he be English, French, German, or any country, that will make me change my opinion of an attack purely naval in its character." The government at home were not satisfied with that. The French general of engineers sent home another report, still more bare than the first, and it is unnecessary for me to state that we also concurred in condemning that opinion also, and the French army returned to France. I believe, and have no hesitation in saying, that had they gone up the Gulf of Finland again, instead of returning home, our fleet would have been totally lost. Not satisfied, with that, I went up determined to have another survey of that fortification, which is one of the strongest in Europe. That was in the month of September, and that month in the Baltic corresponds in severity wi ll November here and among the Channel Islands. I then sent home a report of the survey I had taken with great care and deliberation, and with determination to do all that a man could do to satisfy, if possible, the expectations of the people of England. The moment it was first reported (erroneously) that Sebastopol was taken, it was also said, "Why does not Admiral Napier go to take Cronstadt and St. Petersburg? in fact, I was naked "Why don't you go and take Moscow?" (Laughter.) Now, I never did expect that the Admiralty would join in that clamor; I say, I certainly never expected that they would have been so mean despicable as to join in that clamor, in order to bring odium on a naval officer who had done all in his power to do to bring honor and credit to his country. (Hear, hear.) What did I do? Why, I sent home to the Admiralty a clear and detailed account, stating my opinions and what assistance were necessary in order to take Sweaborg. (Hear.) You will not expect me to state what those opinions were. (Hear, hear.) Suffice it to say that I had given two separate opinions, one of which, if followed, I believe was certain to ensure success, & the other certain to bring destruction on the fleet. What did the Admiralty then do? I mention this in order that there may be no mistake whatever, because if the government have the least spirit about them they will immediately discharge me and turn me out of the service. I say that the Admiralty perverte my language. They not only did that, but they sent to me the most goading letters that they possibly could write. They asked me why I did not take Sweaborg, and why I did not do this that and the other? They received my letter, giving them an account of how Sweaborg might be taken, on the 4th of October, the very day on which the first intelligence reached England of the capture of Sebastopol. On the 9th of October, five days afterwards, the news arrived that Sebastopol was not taken; but the Admiralty had not the plain, straightforward dealing or the honesty, to write to me and apologize. No, all what they did was this—they perverted what I had written, giving them a plan for the taking of Sweaborg. My Lord, I was not going to stand that—(laughter and cheers); I am not the man to put up with an insult. I remonstrated most strongly, but, after all my remonstrances, they still persisted in saying that I had let them escape. Well, what could I do? I was not going to be driven into all this particularly as Sir James Graham during the whole period I was in the Baltic had written to me admonishing me to speak of those with whom I was acting, telling me not to risk her Majesty's fleet against them; that those stone walls were not to be trusted; and reminding me that Sir Charles Napier was first known to be going out to the Baltic; I had been accused by certain persons of want of confidence, but assuring me that now, in his opinion, I had proved myself a consummate commander-in-chief. After that came the most insulting and degrading letters to me ever addressed to an officer; and I mention it particularly in the hope that it will go forth to the world, and that Sir J. Graham will be prevented from evading the responsibility of his conduct. I state to the public, and I wish them to know that had I followed the advice of Sir J. Graham, I should have most inevitably have left the fleet behind me in the Baltic. I will prove this before all the world; and if Sir J. Graham has one single spark of honor in him, he will never again take his seat at the Admiralty until this matter is cleared up. On the other hand, I will say that I have no right ever to be employed again, and I ought in fact to be scratched off the Navy list, if I am not telling the truth in what I now state. I am taking the first opportunity of making this statement publicly, and I am perfectly ready to answer for my conduct before the House of Commons whenever they choose to call upon me to do so. The gallant admiral then concluded by again thanking the company for the honour they had done him in drinking his health.

THE POWER OF THE PENCE.

A NEW MANCHESTER STORY.

The Rev. J. B. Owen, M. A., of Bilston, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Liverpool Concert Hall, in connection with the Church of England institution upon 'Popular Insurance,' related strikingly illustrative of the power which lies in the hands of the working men to promote their own social comfort and independence if they would only exert it.

A Manchester calico-printer was on his wedding-day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share. He rather winced under the bargain for, though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard, and the poor man was seldom out of the public-house as soon as the factory closed.—The wife and husband saw little of each other except at breakfast; but, as she kept things tidy about her, made her slinted and even selfish allowance for housekeeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he perhaps had his two or three quarts; and neither interfered with the other except when at odd times she succeeded, by dint of one little gentle artifice or another, to win him home an hour or two earlier at night, and now and then to spend an entire evening in his own house, but these were rare occasions. They had been married a year; and, on the morning of their wedding anniversary, the husband looked askance at her neat and comely person with some shade of remorse as he observed—

"Mary wo'n hav no holyday sin' we were wed; and only that I haven't a penny 't th' world, we'd take a jaunt to the village to see thro mother.

"Would'st like to go, John?" asked she softly, between a smile and a tear, to hear him speak so kindly as in old times. "If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat'

"Tha stand treat!" said he, with half a sneer; "has't got a fortune, wench?

"Nay," said she, "but I'n gotten the pint o' ale."

"Gotten what?"

"The pint o'ale!" was the reply.

John still did not understand her, till the faithful creature reached down a loose stocking from under a loose brick up the chimney, and counting out her daily pint of ale in the shape of three hundred and sixty-five three-pence (i. e. £1 11s 3d.,) put it into his hand, exclaiming:—

"Thee shall have the holiday, John."

John was ashamed, astonished, conscience-smitten, charmed. He wouldn't touch it.

"Hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll ha' no more," said he.

They kept their wedding day with the old dame, and the wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments that ultimately swelled into shop, factory, warehouse, country-seat and carriage; and for aught Mr. Owen knew, John was mayor of his native borough at last.

THE SOLDIERS RETURNED BY THE "CAMBRIA."—Of the Soldiers we must say a few words. The deck was crowded with them. The red trousers of the 11th Hussars had given place to the blue summer one of the line; lightlows were in good repute amongst the Cavalry; and here and there the few heeled boot of the Cossack on the lost Soldier told of itself how it became the property of the Briton. For the sake of variety there was a Turkish fez; but nothing seemed to be so much coveted as the forage cap of the Guards, with its right and left flaps to protect the ears and side of the face from the cold. Woollen legs there were none, but painful enough the deficiency was made up by the presence of crutches, of which there was a large number; there was profusion of arms in slings, and many bandaged heads. A green patch upon the eye was the least noticeable fact; but below there was much for consideration. Tens of poor fellows withering in agony, some armless, legless, and eyeless, unable to move about in their confine ! cots without assistance, their groans and moans, together with the dark appearance of the cabin, made up a scene of the most dismal and heart-rending character. Few indeed, could have looked on the sorrowful display of the disastrous consequences of war without giving a latitude to the feelings with the greatest courage could not prevent. All, notwithstanding, were in good spirits; each bore testimony to the hardships of the army; they complained of the rations, and asserted that the green coffee and black bread served out, caused more sickness and loss of life than the aggregate of other agencies. Sebastopol, they maintained, could be taken, but it was rumoured through the camp that the Russians had made large mines, and the French were quietly engaged in endeavouring to discover them. The men spoke in the warmest terms of enthusiasm of the conduct of the French and Zouaves, and alleged that while they had liberty to go foraging, it was deemed a serious crime for any one of the British to leave the camp in search of food without orders. The ragged state of the troops was fully described, and most graphically too. The ship, much against the men's will, is to proceed to Chatham, where they will pass the board.

EARLY SPRING PEAS.—At the kitchen garden of Mr. Munroe, who lives within a quarter of a mile of Ballymena, there are peas reddled, and beans sprung above ground. This is, perhaps, the earliest appearance of a pea crop on record in this country.—*Northern Whig.*

Mr. Hammond, the mayor of Dregheda, has instituted proceedings for libel against the *Drogheda Argus*. The damages are laid at £1,000.

The coopers of Cork have struck for very high wages in consequence of the demand for their labour, occasioned by the requirement for thirsts in which a portion of the navy pork is to be sent out. For many years past the cooparing trade has not been so brisk in this city as at present, unprecedentedly high wages being paid, and in many cases as much as £5 of a bonus being given to induce men to go to work.—*Cork Reporter.*

Sir Malby Crofton, Bart., of Longford House, has accepted the office of high sheriff of Sligo for this year.

Mark Blake, of Ballinafad, Esq., who formerly represented this county in parliament, has accepted the office of high sheriff. We understand he has appointed James Jordan, of Bushfield, Esq., as his sub-sheriff.—*Mayo Telegraph.*—[Mr. Blake is brother-in-law to George Henry Moore, Esq., the talented representative for Mayo in parliament.]

There is not one Catholic commissioned officer in the city or county regiment of Limerick Militia.—*Limerick Reporter.*—[Bad news this for the Garryowen Boys.]

Lord Howth has appointed Mr. John O'Connell to a commission in the Dublin Militia.—[Good news this for Old Ireland and Repeal.]

The *Farmanagh Mail* states the cholera has been paying some sudden and inexorable visits in that locality since its last publication.

The Irish Banks return for December shows an increase in the note circulation for the four weeks of £34,307 as compared with the previous return. During the four weeks the bullion in the banks increased to the amount of £31,555.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties; but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.'

The well known term "grass widow" arises from the fact that their "tippling" husbands are roving blades.

If dress makes the man, what does the tailor make? From ten to twenty dollars profit perhaps.

It may be impossible to convert a horse into a white man, but we think it is now clearly demonstrated that a white man can make an ass of himself."

Horn Tooke, being asked by George III, whether he played at cards, replied—"I cannot, your Majesty, tell a King from a Knave."

There are 357,526 slave holders in the United States.

ENGLISH AND WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baltic, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last, made the passage in 11 days.

The steamer City of Manchester, which arrived home on the 5th, from Philadelphia, has been taken up by the Government to carry troops to the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave in a few days for the Crimea, with 1,750 troops.

Earl St. Germains has been appointed the new Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, and the Hon. Mr. Brady, Lord High Chancellor. The Hon. A. Brewster, is Attorney General, and Wm. Keogh, is Solicitor General, for Ireland. The Hon. T. F. Smith is Master of the Rolls.

In the construction of the new Cabinet, the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord J. Russell, and Earl Clarendon, were successively sent for by the Queen, but they failed to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston was sent for and succeeded.

Nearly £3,000,000 had been voted for war purposes.

The North American Fisheries Bill had been passed in Parliament.

Parliament had adjourned for a week at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to reassemble on the 15th February.

The Earl of Aberdeen had been created a Knight of the Garter.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet, and amongst those present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notables from the Crimea and Baltic, who were received with enthusiasm.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects at home or abroad from aiding the enemy with munitions of war.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th February. It did not abate much until evening.

Snow had fallen to a great depth in some parts of England.

THE WAR.

It is reported there has been a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople.

Supplies were reaching the British camp in abundance.

The siege works were advancing, but the army was still sickly.

Frosty nights and fine mild days prevailed.

The latest official despatch from Lord Raglan is to January 23d, and from Gen. Canrobert to 24th. They both allude to the improvement in the weather, and speak cheeringly of future prospects.—The latter says, "we renew our works before the town with increased activity."

Telegraphic despatches come down to the 30th of January, and are of a like character.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat says that the French batteries had received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.

A Russian sortie was made on the 23d January, and resulted in a considerable loss to the French.

The rumour of the mutiny of the Zouaves is probably incorrect. It is said they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

An apology has been made to Omer Pacha, and he has withdrawn his resignation.

There is a report, without date, of a battle between the Turks and the Russians, upon the latter attempting to enter the Dobrudscha.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western alliance.

Abdel Kedar has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

Eight Austrian merchant ships had been fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 piasters, causing considerable distress.

English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials, book-bindery, library and chapel have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities and are offered for sale.

It is reported that the Emperor of France will take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

STILL LATER.

The reports of the revolt of the Zouaves, and of the battle on the Danube, are repeated.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on a war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the treaty of alliance with the Western powers.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are very contradictory. On one hand, it is said they continue to ravage the Dobrudscha under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that General Coronini has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians.

The Paris Moniteur copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It states, without giving any date, that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into the Dobrudscha, was repulsed with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaya Pasha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube at Tulcha and Isamel.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, should the slightest chance of success offer.

The Russians had fallen back towards Simpheropol on first February.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The Grand Duke Michael is lying ill of ague at Cherson. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in Sebastopol.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp has been commenced.

The Barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2,000 beds.

The Russians, in the sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d January, but no damage was occasioned.

The blockade of the Russian ports in the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English ships of war to the ports interested.

It is stated that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omer Pacha will march upon Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Jan. 23.—Before Sebastopol.—To the Duke of Newcastle.—"Nothing has occurred of importance in our front, but the enemy has occasionally opened a fire upon our left attack. The weather has become milder, but the country is still in a dreadful state from melted snow. The army is well supplied with warm clothing, and, if the commissariat were adequately provided with transport, and the huts could be at once brought up, there would be no other cause of suffering than the severity of a Crimean winter and the dates impeded of carrying on a siege in such a climate at this season of the year.—I have, &c. RAGLAN."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, by particular request, Charles Duff, Esq., delivered again his lecture on the *Present Aspects of European Society.* There was a very full house, and, we believe, the lecture gave, generally, very high satisfaction. Mr. Duff dealt with the Feudal system and the reign of theology (query, superstition?) so called, of the Olden times, according to their deserts, and showed how in modern times the spirit of commerce has put aristocracy to the blush and all but annihilated its selfish spirit, how general education is improving the masses, and how spirit of popular government is weakening the throne of the despot. Excellent indeed was the lecture, but, we conceive, certain explanations and modifications would have put the theology of the olden times, and the contrast made between Education on the Continent and Education in England, in a somewhat clearer light. The subject is one which would afford room for much discussion.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. W. Stevenson, A. M., will occupy the [illegible] lecture of a course on literature, [illegible] on Rob. Burns and W[illegible]

The Canadian.

Saint John, N. B., March 6, 1855.

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax, yesterday (March 1) at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Canada arrived in England on the 12th Feb. Easterly winds prevailed in England.

Weather throughout Europe very severe.

There was great distress in Liverpool from lack of employment—15,000 out of work, from dullness of trade and bad weather, of whom 5,000 from non-arrival of American Shipping. Keen, Ripon & Co., Warehouse-men, London; also Kirk & Furniss, Liverpool, have failed.

Mr. Soule is in London on his way home.

Lord John Russel is appointed Plenipotentiary to Vienna.

Frederick Peel under Secretary of War.

Sir Francis Baring Chancellor of Lancaster.

THE WAR.

The Allies daily expecting an attack. Picquets ordered to be on alert. Weather warm. In sortie last night, three hundred French put "*hors de combat*" in the obscurity; one French regiment firing upon another.

Feb. 2d—Many of the regiments held in readiness last night for immediate action. Cavalry under arms all night. Weather had changed, Bitter wind, thermometer 18; snow. Three miles of the line of Railway marked off. Commissariat supplies sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs that since 31st Russians had been vigorously repulsed.

Gen. Neil, who arrived at the Camp Jan. 27, has reported to Emperor Napoleon that situation of French army is on the whole good, and British not quite so bad as reported.

Long talked of important change in French Army in Crimea now announced. Army will be divided into two Corps de Armee; one given to Gen. Bisnier, and other Gen. Bouquet—virtually rendering Canrobert a mere cypher; rumour that Lord Raglan and Earl of Lucan will shortly return from Crimea, circumstances not stated. Monitour says that Omar Pacha would embark from Varna on 4th, accompanied by, Cols. Dieu and Simmons, for Crimea.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase calling the whole population to arms. This is regarded as a menace in reply to appointment of Lord Palmerston.

Important statement is made that Naples joins Western Alliance, and will send, besides fleet, a land force equal to Sardinia's to Crimea.

France's guarantee to prevent revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the Alliance. Count Orloff, Russian Minister, and staff, has left Naples and retired to Caserta.

Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, alliance, with view to have French influence against insurrection. Reported also that Portugal will join with 12,000 men—this is doubtful. All that can be said is that Western Powers are seeking to unite all secondary States in general European League against Russia, and that the plan is making steady progress.

VIENNA CONFERENCES.

All five powers have formally signified intentions to confer, and Congress postponed from 15th inst. at Vienna 25th. Lord John Russell represents Britain, M. DeBourqueney, or perhaps special Minister, France. Count Buol Austria. Rizo Bey, Turkey. Gortschakoff, assisted by M. Titoff, ex minister to Constantinople, Russia. It is reported that Prussia will be permitted a seat at the board, and that business will be limited to obtaining Gortschakoff a categorical 'Yes or No.'

PRUSSIA.

Count Wedell Prussian envoy to France remains in Paris, his mission unaccomplished. The secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. Opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and Western Powers, but be left to neutrality and its consequences. Count Esterhazy, Austrian Minister, has returned to Berlin, his return to Berlin, his return caused rise in the funds.

FRANCE.

French funds were considerably depressed by wild rumour that Emperor would immediately depart for the Crimea, leaving Empress Regent. It is more probable that he will personally command the army of the Rhine, if war be declared against Prussia.

Engineers are surveying ground for camp of 100,000 men near Metz. Apartments prepared at Mance for Napoleon's reception.

It is rumoured that Prince Napoleon is about to marry Princess of Wurtemburg.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market continues very quiet, with prices slightly in favour of buyers. Wheat and Flour rather tend downwards. Corn Sanden continues military preparations.

Ages so. Western Canal Flour, old 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; new, 37s. to 40s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s. to 41s. 6d. Ohio, 44s. to 45s. White Wheat 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d; Red 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. White Corn 43s. to 44s. Yellow 43s. to 45s. 6d. Mixed 42s. 9d. to 43s. Some Circulars report a decline on Wheat and Flour, three pence; Corn six pence.

Money.—Consols 90½—90 7-8 account; 96 1-4 90½ for money. Bullion decreased 33,000. Freights from Liverpool to the U. States unchanged.

ANNAPOLIS.—Arr. 7th Feb., Floating Cloud Crookhaven.

OUR TARIFF.

Here was the "touch stone" of our new reform Executive. These gentlemen had *stormed*, had *blustered*, had *written*, and had *stamped it*, until the community really began to think there must be something radically wrong in the Administration, and that those who had been "loudest of the loud," would, if put into office, prove themselves "fairest of the fair," and were the only persons who could apply the panacea, far binding up our wounds, and saving a bleeding land. Hence neither *mercy* nor *exertion* was spared to remove from office the CONSERVATIVE PROTECTIONISTS, in order to make room for the RADICAL REFORMERS, and in order to "make assurance doubly sure," *every* Candidate, in *every* County, was promised the interest of the expectant party, to get him into the House, and their patronage when there, provided he would sign a document pledging himself to vote the "NON CONFIDENCE" Ticket against the then existing Government. Thus armed, and a few of the precisely *rejected*, having wedged themselves (whether by fair or foul means) into the Legislature, the question, with more than moderate haste, was promulgated, and in accordance with preconcerted schemes, the Government was ousted, *nolens volens*, and like soldiers who had carried the enemies works, the long expectant, with loud huzzas, entered the breach.

But the Tariff, eh! there's the rub, what shall we do with the Tariff? This was indeed a knotty question, and our new polemic finding themselves on dangerous ground, underlaid with explosive matter that might at any moment blow them to atoms like "a thin sin," paused, and began to ask about them to see how far they could conciliate and pacify. The "free-traders" fully learned themselves that now our market would be open to all the world, to come and go as they pleased; free of tax, for tithe, mint, or minor, and that the "Vile Mechanic," the "great unwashed" would be expected, contrelled to leave [illegible] and take [illegible] [illegible] Liberty and unfettered trade [illegible] a hand to knock down both the aristocracy and the argues who would dare to deprive them of their birthright, the privilege of labouring and living in their native land. Our fledglings were not so obtuse as not to know they would on taking office have to "come to the work." They knew, although they had made a handle of the party who shout "free trade," that like the Universe, it was a thing to be talked of, but never to be seen. Well, then, how to escape the frowns of friends, and the "free traders" continually "Rent—is—the—question, but "come what will, what may the cat will mew, the dog will have its day." They were fairly in the saddle now, and who dare question them? The Protectionist was told that he should have a Protective Tariff. Why not? Had they not discovered that the Province was in debt, £100,000? That great liabilities lay on them for the Woodstock, and the British North American Railroads? That all the bridges in the country had been washed away and must be replaced? That the ordinary grants for schools and roads must be provided for. That one of the members was a citizen of the United States, and that he could not give his *valuable* services, unless he was paid £60 for travel to, and £60 for returning from Head Quarters? That now as society had advanced in refinement it was necessary to advance the pay of the members from 15s. to 20s. per day. These are some of the blessings of Reform, and some of the reasons given to that, ridiculous the "free traders," why a Protective Tariff must be adopted, while on the other hand they sweeten up the artizan with the promise that while framing the Tariff his interest shall not be neglected. And to be candid under the circumstances, the Mechanic has little to complain of. It is true, Provincial manufactures are not fully protected, yet with what protection they have got, the improved state of their machinery, and a daily increasing population, our Western neighbor will find his chase in the race of competition will be a stern chase after all. In conclusion, we are free to acknowledge that the present administration, in the question of duties, have more than met the expectations of their opponents, and now, as in future, although differing with them in their avowed policy, it will afford us pleasure, when we can conscientiously do so, to award them a meed of praise, while, at the same time, we shall watch with a jealous eye their political pleadings, and in remarking on them, "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

TO HAND.—The Abbott Unmasked; or, Napoleon Bonaparte shewn in his True Colours: By W. T. Haley, with Illustrations of Bonaparte and Josephine. This Publication is well printed, and on good paper, by Maclear & Co., 16, King-street East, Toron.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The February Number of this interesting Magazine, published by Maclear & Co., Toronto, has come to hand. Like the preceding parts, it abounds in useful information.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Third Annual Report on the Parish Schools of New Brunswick, with an Appendix, by the Chief Superintendent."

TABLE OF PROPOSED TARIFF.—1855

SPECIFIC DUTY.

Sugar, Refined, in loaves, 1½ per lb; all other kinds of Refined White Bastard Sugar, or Sugar Candy, 1d per lb; Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not refined, 6s per cwt; Tea, 2d per lb; Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars), 2d per lb; Wines, 2s 6d per gal; and on every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, in addition, £10; Brandy, 1s per gal; Gin and Whiskey, 2s 6d per gal; Alcohol, 1s 6d per gal; Rum, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 25 by the bubble, 1s per gal; and for every bubble below 10 in number by the bubble, an additional 1d per gal; all other Spirits, (not hereinbefore enumerated, 1s 6d per gal; Shrub, Santa, and other Cordials, 1s per gal; Lemon Syrup, 1s per gal; Malt Liquors of every description, (not being *aqua vitæ*, otherwise charged with duty,) whether in bottles or otherwise, 6d per gal; Soap, 0½d per lb; Candles of all kinds, (except Sperm or Wax), 1d per lb; Sperm or Wax, 4d per lb; Axes, each, of 3lbs. weight and upwards, 1s 6d each; Cider, 3d per gal; Cod-fish, 1s per lb; Fruit, dried, (except produce of United States), 1d per lb; Leather—Sole, Upper Leather, Harness, and Belt Leather, 2d per lb; Sheep Skins, tanned and dressed, 2s per doz; Calf Skins, tanned, 6s per doz.

AD-VALOREM.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—

Anchors; Bitts; Canvas; Cordage; Chain Cables, and other Chains; Cotton Warp; Copper and Patent Metal in sheets, bars, and bolts; Felt; Foreign Hides; green, dried, and salted, (except the produce of the United States); Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and pig iron; Oakum; Sails and Rigging for new ships; Sheathing Paper; Silk Plush for Hatters' purposes; Block Tin; Tin Plate; Lead; Zinc; Bar and Sheet Steel; Brimstone, crude and roll; Sulphuric Acid; Muriatic Acid; Chloride of Lime; Soda Ash; Copperas; Alum; Prussiate of Potash; Phosphorous; Carboys—£1.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—

Boots, Shoes, and Leather Manufactures; Chairs, and parts of do for C. & A.; Clocks, Wheels, Machinery, and materials for Clocks; Household Furniture, (excepting Baggage, Apparel, Household effects, Working Tools, and Implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale); Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Brushes; Hats and Hat Bodies; Pipe Pewter; Snuff and Cigars; Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, and other Vehicles and parts thereof; Veneers and other Mouldings; Frames for Pictures and Looking Glasses; Wooden Wares of all kinds; Matches; Corn Brooms; and all Agricultural Implements, (except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks); Trunks; Valises; Portmanteaus—£15.

Iron Castings, viz:—

Cooking, Close, Box, and Round Stoves, and parts thereof; Apparatus for Cooking Stoves; Franklin Stoves, Register Grates, Fire-frames, and parts thereof; Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Cast Iron Furnaces, and parts thereof—£15.

And on all other Goods, Wares, and Merchandise not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free from duty, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof—£10.

RULE OF EXEMPTION.

Baggage, Apparel, Household effects, Working Tools, and Implements used and in use of Families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale: Books, Printed: Carriages of Travellers, not intended for sale: Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds: Rice, Ground and Unground: Eggs and Poultry: Manures of all kinds: Fish of all kinds, products of Fish and all other creatures living in the water: Palm Oil: Plants, Shrubs, and Trees: Firewood: Printing Paper, Type, Printing Presses, and Printers' Ink: Rags: Old Rope and Junk: Sails of all kinds: Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked: Soap Grease and Tallow: Butter: Cheese: Lard: Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part: Lines and Twines: Tree Tires and Boat Tressing: Animals of all kinds: Fresh, smoked, and salted Meats: Cotton Wool: Seeds and Vegetables: Undried Fruits: Dried Apples: Furs, Skins, or Tails, undressed: Stone or Marble in its crude or unwrought state: Ores of Metals of all kinds: Coal: Pitch: Tar: Turpentine: Ashes: Pitch: Wool: Brick: Bricks, ground or unground: Hewn, wrought or hewing: Stone or Grindstones: Dye Stuffs: Flax, Hemp, Manilla, and Tow, unmanufactured: Unmanufactured Tobacco: Hops.

Two frame store buildings, J. W. A. Ritchie, in Rocky Hill, were totally consumed by fire, last night.

SOMETHING FROM

[FOR THE CANADIAN.]

MR. EDITOR—I concluded my last with saying that by giving the home market to our own manufacturer, instead of dividing it with the foreigner, as much would it extend his business, that not only would it allow him to sell quite as cheap as the importer, but be also productive of less competition, the very best and the most certain method of cheapening all articles of general necessity. I have already given cases in point, in introducing *soap, candles*, to which I may add *corn brooms, water pails, dutches, hats*, and fifty other articles, that are now manufactured here, and sold both *better* and *cheaper* than when the Americans were our mechanics, and our own people were mere "hewers of wood, and drawers of water." Indeed such is the extent to our operatives, that many of them, did the Americans open their markets to us, we, of northern, would export largely the produce of their hands to the United States. And here I may, at the risk of being thought tedious, give another and still more palpable instance of what we can do, if we chose to stand and do labour. A few years ago, dried *shoes, leather* and *blacks*, were imported by our merchants from the States, and shipped off to parts in South America and elsewhere. Mr. Turnbull, one of our most enterprising mechanics, got up a factory of that kind, and our merchants, finding the Yankee Nations, with *cute, fraudles, dispatch*, and *cheap* were quite at sea, and quite nonplus to shew made here, transferred their orders to him. This, while it is well, was a great encouragement to home industry, and would have led to an extensive business being driven by that individual, but here lay the "trouble," this market was limited, and his exertions, as a natural consequence, were limited also. What was there wanted for in this, that is the market for manufactured goods be small, in the mind of common justice, do not let impediments make that little less. Brother Jonathan's policy is a High Protective Tariff at home, with a low Protective Tariff in the Colonies, in order that he may secure a market for the refuse of his manufactures, as often as he may find it convenient to clear out his old shop keepers.

Why "*Anglin*" and "*Fenty*" should advocate what they term "*free trade*" is very obvious, they are influenced by two motives. The first a hatred to British rule, and secondly, they pander to the importer for the sake of his advertising patronage. So far as Fenty's opinion is concerned relative to free trade he may possibly be laboring under an hallucination. Not so with Anglin, he possesses good judgment in most matters, therefore it must, in his case, be set down to the score of design.—There are just three classes of persons who advocate "free trade," as it has been inflicted on the Colonies. First, the man who expects to become rich by the profits of importation, and having succeeded takes himself and his money off to some more congenial climate. Secondly, the *secret agent* of the United States, who wishes the Colonies to be so impoverished, and so stung by depression, as to accept of any change in the hope of mending their circumstances, even if that change should be annexation. Thirdly, the miserable dupe who having no opinion of his own, runs with the crowd, and swallows the dirty trap sophisticated of designing demagogues. "*Anglin*," in his long winded article on the Tariff, proclaims himself the Knight Errant of the poor man's rights, and ready to break a lance with any one who dares dispute his title and sincerity in that vocation. And, here, mark ye, Mr. Anglin has not only shown himself a Knight Errant, but also an Erratic one. For while he professes to advocate economy, and light taxation, he at the same time recommends a Revenue in this small community of £210,000; an amount far exceeding the requirements of the public service, and of a magnitude that the most ultra Protectionist would blush to name. And on what think you, "gentle reader," does he propose to raise this Revenue? Bear in mind that *Mr. Anglin* is a "free trader"—for light taxation—and for easing the burdens of the poor man. All this confess it and believed by those who think the Editor of the *Free man* infallible, it may be somewhat astonishing to hear his views of Tax and Tariffs revealed. But hear himself. "He would go for £210,000 Tariff." Just twice as much as is necessary, and he would raise that amount on articles of general consumption!!! Yes, Mr. Editor, he would raise it, as he says himself, on the NECESSARIES OF LIFE, and articles of GENERAL CONSUMPTION, such as Tea, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c. &c. So after all it would appear that the interest of the poor man is but poorly cared for, and he may exclaim with Cromwell, "save me from my friends." But I may be mistaken, Mr. Anglin may deem it inexpedient that a poor man should have anything to do with articles of "general consumption." "The necessaries of life," or *Tea, Sugar and Molasses.*

These, sir, are "free trade" ideas, let those who can unravel them, while I confess my inability to do so; and remain, as heretofore, your humble servant,

THE WATCHMAN.

LANDMARKS.

The following is from the "*New York Weekly Tribune*," a paper that is to the Americans what the London "*Times*" is to the English, a periodical of *mark*, and one that invariably either *lends* or *echoes* public opinion. The deductions drawn by the Editor of that paper are authentic and have been made so fully apparent to the American People, that no "