loved you in youth; but I could not make lonely the hearth of our home; I could not forsake you, my father.'

'You are an angel, Eugenie.' The first daughter that ever blessed a father's heart. Yet I cannot accept this sacrifice; I cannot separate you from the man you love, and who is worthy of you—it would be selfish, sinful to do this. Go with Hamilton to England, his happy wife; Go, and take with you a father's blessing! God forbid I should cloud your young life with sorrow."

'Father, dear father, do not call this a sacrifice.' The spirit of my mother will aid me in my dutiful devotion to you. Heaven will smile upon me and I shall be happy.'

Gen. Leroux sat in thoughtful silence for a moment; then blushing like a very boy, he said—

'Look here, my daughter,' as he took from his bosom a miniature, set in brilliants, the portrait of a young and handsome woman—nor the long dead mother of Henri and Eugenia.

'What does this mean, father?' said our heroine, turning deathly pale.

'It means,' he replied, 'that foreseeing that I could not always retain you to preside over my household, I have provided a substitute.'

'Who and what is she?'

Have patience, My love, and I will tell you all. While on my tour through the States last autumn, I met with an old friend and fellow soldier, an emigrant like myself, and his only child; a good and beautiful girl she is, who has promised to fill that void in my heart soon to be left by you. I thought to have told you this long ago; but it was an awkward subject to broach; and the marriage has been once postponed on account of the death of a relative of Mario's.'

'And so, my grand sacrifice was uncalled for?' said Eugine,' making an effect to smile.

'Yes, my love, but I shall grieve deeply to part with you, but I shall not be comfortless.—Now I am going out; when Captain Hamilton calls, you will receive him here and may explain to him the change in your circumstances as regards me. Don't weep my child—don't I pray. I will visit you in England with Henri and—and my wife, in the course of the summer and you return to Canada, some time. God bless you, my darling' and the exemplary father took himself off.

Eugine had hardly time to dry her tears, compose her face, and smooth, her ringlets, before Capt. Hamilton walked into the library.

He was somewhat surprised at meeting Eugenie again, and expressed much regret at not being able to see her father. The poor girl was sadly embarrassed, and could utter little more than brief replies to the questions of her lover. After a few moments, of painfully constrained conversation, the Captain rose, kissed hastily the hand of his lady love, and not trusting himself to look upon her face, left her once again to her tears. She stood like a statue of grief, and listened to his every step as he descended to the hall below.—Then, scarce conscious of the act, she flew rather than ran down stairs. Her lover heard her light step, and turned towards her. She grasped his arm, leaned her head on his shoulder and murmured:

'If you must go, George, take me with you; I am not needed here. I shall die if you leave me.'

Under such extraordinary circumstances, Capt Hamilton soon obtained leave to delay for a short time his departure for England, and in the course of a week his marriage with Eugenia took place with all the rites of the English and Roman churches.

Of course the bridegroom was pronounced elegant in white gloves and waistcoat; and the bride adorable in satin and orange blossoms. The usual number of jokes and champagne bottles were cracked, at the expense of the former; of gloves and sashes sorted at the expense of the latter.

The following forced smiles, blessings, tears and parting.

That night, hour after hour, in the lonely room which had once been Eugenie's over a harp, whose strings the delicate fingers of the most loved might wake no more, leaned a pale and fair haired youth weeping wildly and bitterly, with the feeling that his twined heart had been torn asunder.

That night, in his own room, sat a tall, and handsome man, yet in the golden meridian of life, gazing mournfully on the portrait of a beautiful girl, in a skating costume, which hung against the opposite wall. There was a strange quivering in the lip of the soldier, a strange glistening in his eye. Then he drew from his breast another picture, and gazed on that till the smile of the lover shone through the tears of the father.

It is evening—the first evening at sea and Capt. Hamilton and his bride are on deck, watching the last point of American land, as it fades into the blue of the horizon.

The winds blow fair—the vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze;
And swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the careering seas!

Eugenie's sweet eyes were filled with tears, as stretching her arms towards the dim shore she murmurs—

'Adieu, dear adopted land! father, brother, adieu, adieu!'

Her husband folds her to his bosom, and whispers—'You have indeed resigned much to follow me.'

Yes, All.—home, friends, and it may by my religion.' 'And now, dear George,' she adds, smiling through her tears, will you not admit that Napoleon was the greatest hero the world has ever known?'

Yes, yes, I yield at last; but in return for the concession, I take the liberty, my little Bonapartist wife, *of kissing you on the Emperor's cheek!*'

THE CANADIAN REBELS.

(From the London Standard.)

In the discussion upon the Canada Rebel Compensation Bill it was urged that the Canadian Tories were under a delusion in supporting that measure intended to compensate rebels. To enable the House of Commons to judge, a return was printed containing the names of sixteen persons, all of whom had lost property by a rebellion in which they had taken no part whatever. Those were the specimen cases designed to show what the real character of the measure was. The names of the other claimants were suppressed, upon the pretence that the return containing them was too voluminous to be printed. We complained at the time that this left the real question at issue, the real character of the claimants, as much in the dark as ever. Mr. Herries made the same complaint in the House of Commons, and as it was found no longer possible to keep the return back, it has at length been printed. This return *too voluminous to be printed* contains just forty-one pages, and we question if so strange a document was ever laid before Parliament. The rebellion in Canada, by a gentle euphonism, is softened down to the *troubles* in Canada, and we need scarcely say that those who desired to suppress the return altogether do not exhibit a remarkable eagerness to render the return forced from them more intelligible than they can help; however, such as it is, we will double the number of specimen claimants afforded by the former return, and extract thirty two names from the "voluminous" Appendix, adding the particulars of each claim to the name of the claimant.

Theophile Robert, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £215 for *loss of time* while under transportation, to which his sentence of death was commuted.

Toussaint Rocton, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £199, but the particulars of his claim are suppressed.

Andrice Papineau, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £30; particulars of his claim are suppressed.

Edouard Tremblay claims £40 under similar circumstances.

Joseph Dumouchelle claims £525 for his seven years transportation and imprisonment, he having been sentenced to death for high treason.

F. X. Touchette, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £325; particulars suppressed.

Etienne Longlois claims £345 for his loss of time while under sentence of transportation, and £34 for his passage from Sydney to Canada.

Louis Pinsoneau claims £855 for his imprisonment and transportation.

F. X. Provost, convicted and sentenced to death for high treason, claims £1147, but the particulars are suppressed.

David Blanchette claims £520 for his imprisonment.

Pierre Lovie, sentenced to death for high treason, This gentleman's claim rates his value at £50 per annum, and as he was transported for six years, he claims £300 for the time when the Government had his services in Australia.

Hypolite Lanctot, sentenced to death for high treason: claims £681, £620 of which are compensation for his transportation, and the expenses of his passage from Sydney.

Theodore Bechard, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £822, of which £670 is the value of his estate, confiscated for high treason, and which his own wife purchased from the Crown for that sum.

Leandre Ducharme, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £262 for imprisonment, transportation, his living while away, and his passage home to Canada.

Joseph Guimond, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £8; particulars not given, but his wife claims back the purchase money of his estate, confiscated for high treason and bought in by her; amount of this latter claim is suppressed.

F. M. Lepailleur, sentenced to death for high treason, claims 1412, of which £625 are for his imprisonment and transportation.

F. Pinsoneau claims £626, of which £326 are for his imprisonment and transportation.

E. E. Rochon, sentence to death for high treason, claims £1091, of which £1005 is for loss of property on sale, *suspension of business*, imprisonment, and transportation.

F. Canaire, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £758; the particulars are suppressed.

Maise and J. Longuin, both convicted and sentenced to death for high treason—a joint claim of £151, of which £149 is for imprisonment.

F. Ing nosse, J. D. Hebert, H. Leblanc, J. L. Defayet, and J. Paree convicted and sentenced to death for high treason. These gentlemen charge an uniform rate of £190 as loss sustained by the absence from home occasioned by the small matter of high treason.

A. Coupal, sentenced to death for high treason, claims £300 for his imprisonment and transportation.

These persons were all *convicted* of having levied war against the authority of the English Crown; most of their names appear in a despatch of Sir J. Colborne's, dated the 15th October, 1839, and addressed to Lord J. Russell, and stating that he had extended the Queen's pardon to twenty-nine of the persons whose names he enclosed. We need not say that those who were pardoned are not the persons who are now claiming compensation for having been transported. But the suppressed return affords, if possible, more amusing proof of the character of the measure than even the claims of persons convicted of high treason—

P. N. Pacaud claims, among other things, £505 for absence from the Province, *to avoid arrest.*

J. C. Tuck claims £707 for absence to avoid imprisonment.

L. Perrault claims £1953, of which £500 is for absence in the United States, and £1105 for loss of business. One item of £205 is charged for *guns* taken away.

Mr. F. Dionne claims £200 as the value of his brother's senses, which he says were lost by imprisonment and ill usage.

M. C. Levac says that a Serjeant of the 73d Regiment killed his son without cause, and therefore he requires compensation.

Xavier Charron claims £50 as the value of his wife, who, he says, died from the effects of military ill-treatment.

Various sums are demanded for extortions practised by Magistrates, under threat of imprisonment. Imprisonment itself, where the Government did not give a better claim for compensation by transporting the offender, is set down as ground for a claim. Indeed those who abstained from rebellion were guilty of great negligence in omitting to avail themselves of so profitable an investment. But though we believe we have exceeded our thirty two specimens, we must not omit to notice the claim of J. J. Girouard, of St. Benoit, for £2424. This gentleman was proclaimed by the Government, and a reward of £500 offered for his apprehension. A. M. Simpson, a connection of Mr. Roebuck's, claimed and obtained the reward of £500, and now Mr. Girouard is to be compensated for his losses in the rebellion. We congratulate Mr. Duffy on the heavy Bill he may bring against the Government for compensation. But it does not seem a very profitable speculation for the country if rebels are to be paid for rebelling and soldiers for fighting them. One man gets £500 for arresting a rebel, and then the rebel claims compensation for being arrested. The subject is almost too grave for ridicule, but really we do not see why the relatives of those who were unfortunately hanged by her Majesty's present Ministry should not, following the analogy of Lord Campbell's Act, claim compensation for the loss of the dear departed.

REVIEW OF CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The enrolled Chelsea Pensioners of the London district assembled in Hyde Park at 10 o'clock a.m., on June 1, under the command of Colonel Talloh.—* * * * Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G., G.C.B., G.C.H., accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G., G. C.B., G.C.H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant General Lord Hardinge, G. C. B., Major-General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, with a number of distinguished Officers, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, entered the Park shortly after to witness the review of the Pensioners, and the presentation of Medals to those amongst them who had served in engagements in the Peninsula, for which Medals were awarded. * * * * The Battalions were then formed into three sides of an oblong square, and the men entitled to Medals, as a reward for their services during engagements in the Peninsular war, received them in the kindest manner from Major General Brotherton. The presentation scene was of the most interesting description, many of the fairest and loveliest of the daughters of distinguished Officers, and of the nobility, pressing forward and vieing with each other in having the gratification of pinning the ribbons which supported the medals of bravery to the breasts of the veteran Pensioners. Among the brave old servants of her Majesty present on this occasion to receive a Peninsular Medal, with four clasps, was Serjeant-Major James Stride, formerly of the 23rd Dragoons, who was present at the battle of Waterloo when the Marquis of Anglesey's charger was quite exhausted and stuck in the mud, and was sent to the rescue of the gallant Officer, which he effected by giving him his own horse, and then extricated the charger, which the Marquis rode for many years afterwards, the animal being a great favorite. Major Forbes of the Woolwich division of Chelsea Pensioners, being aware of these circumstances, introduced the brave veteran pensioner to the Marquis of Anglesley, who recollected all that took place although he had lost sight of the Serjeant Major from that period until their meeting on that day in Hyde Park. A number of ladies on learning the cause of Major Forbes introducing the Serjeant Major came forward and shook the veteran by the hand, in approbation of the aid he had afforded the gallant Officer, now Master General of the Ordnance. Serjeant-Major Stride now wears three Medals, one for Egypt, one for Waterloo, and one with four clasps for the Peninsula. The Battalions then reformed in line, in contiguous columns, when Major General Brotherton went forward, by desire of the Duke of Wellington to express his approbation of their appearance under arms, their steady and correct marching and firing, and added that everything was done to his entire satisfaction. The whole then deployed into line and fired volleys by Battalions. The ranks afterwards opened, and the whole Brigade advanced in line and saluted the Major General.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult. The gallant officer entered the army nearly 60 years ago, his first commission in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, bearing the date of 1793. He subsequently served in the 29th Dragoons in St. Domingo; he was also for a short time in the 25th Dragoons, the 20th Light ditto, and the 89th Foot. He served on the Staff in Ireland, and in 1808 he went to Spain as an Assistant Quarter Master General, under Sir David Baird. His services in the Peninsula were at the battles and sieges of Busaco, Albuera, Cindad, Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse—He was a *Grand* Cross of the Bath, and Colonel of the 51st *Foot*, which Regiment he had held since 1829.—*Globe.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 6, 1849.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday, in less than ten days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 23d of June. She had 86 passengers—2 for Halifax.

The news is of great importance to the Colonies. It will be seen that it is the intention of the present Whig-Radical Ministry of Great Britain to get rid of the North American Colonies. They have sanctioned the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill in the Commons, and the whole of Lord Elgin's policy—but they were not so successful in the Lords, having (after ransacking the country as usual for proxies) only a majority of three. The following summary is taken from the New-Brunswicker Extra:—

There has been little change in the state of business affairs during the past week. Cotton continues in a healthy state, and full prices are paid, indeed, during the last few days an advance of one-eighth of a penny per lb. has been obtained on some sorts. The Corn markets are firm, and more business doing. The Metal markets are in an improving state. Cured Provisions meet a fair inquiry at steady prices. The reports of the state of trade are satisfactory. Money is still plentiful, and discounts easy.

At the Liverpool Corn Market on the 22d, Western Canal and Baltimore Flour sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 6d, and Ohio 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn is quoted at 30s. to 36s. per quarter for white and yellow.

The Cholera returns from many quarters exhibit a very marked decline. In Dublin and throughout Ireland the attacks are less severe than heretofore; and the same accounts prevail from Scotland. In Paris, the deaths have declined from 650 daily, to about 60 in private houses and 86 in the hospitals.

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

The singular step taken by the state prisoners in Dublin in refusing to be transported, but preferring to make a show of being ready to be hanged, in the hopes that they may escape altogether, has given rise to a very long debate in the House of Commons upon the declaratory bill which has been brought into Parliament to solve any doubts which may be entertained on the point.

The European Times says:—As not the slightest doubt could be entertained upon the subject, except in the minds of those who are resolved not to be satisfied with anything, it will be readily anticipated that the declaratory bill, after having rapidly passed the House of Lords, was read a first time last week in the Commons, and on Monday the second reading was carried by a majority of 179 to 19; minority consisting of Mr. Reynold's, Mr. Anstey, and the extreme Irish members, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Scully, Mr. Fox, Mr. Lawless, and their party. Mr. Roebuck appears to have deeply offended this section of the House, and upon this and several previous occasions altercations of a personal nature have arisen which have called for the interposition of the Speaker. The interchange of offensive expressions between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Fox has, we see, almost lead to a personal encounter out of doors, which we fear it will end in at no distant day, unless Mr. Roebuck softens in some degree the asperity of his language, and *manner* when speaking of Ireland and the Irish people. The charge of "falsehood" has been retracted by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox having retracted his expression that Mr. Roebuck had been the "advocate of rebels." Before we go to press, it is possible that the royal assent will have been given to the bill, and the prisoners will doubtless be removed without delay to their ultimate place of destination across the seas. Indeed, Mr. John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty have already reached Cork, and have been placed on board the Elphinstone convict ship, which, it is understood, will wait the arrival of the other prisoners before she sails.

PARLIAMENTARY.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The last steamer brought us the commencement of the debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs. Mr. Herries openly moved an amendment, directly advising the Crown to refuse its sanction to the Canadian Indemnity Bill, until the list of claimants was thoroughly weeded of the names of all those who had taken part in the rebellion.

A long debate ensued, in which all the circumstances of the dispute in Canada were recapitulated, but the main argument prevailed that a line cannot now be drawn with reference to Lower Canada which was prescribed in the case of Upper Canada when the previous Indemnity Bill was passed. It was felt in the House of Commons that the people of Canada, in the exercise of their legislative rights, are the fittest judges of what is best to be done. All parties, including Lord Elgin, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Herries, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Roebuck, all organs of great sections of politicians, disavow the intention of compensating rebels.—The rules and the exceptions have been discussed in the Canadian Parliament upon which the title of the claimants is to be decided. A responsible colonial government has constitutionally sanctioned the measure. It would indeed be a most unwise step for the Imperial Parliament to interfere almost on the first occasion when an appeal has been made to them by the unsuccessful minority in the colony. Such an interference would aim a blow at the very root of representative government. Such is the prevailing impression, coupled, however, with the strongest repugnance that any of the money should directly or indirectly flow into the pockets of notorious convicted rebels. Upon a division on the second evening a majority of 291 over 150 rejected the amendment of Mr. Herries.

The question was again mooted in the Upper House on Tuesday evening, when Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst went over all the arguments which had previously been unsuccessfully adduced in the Commons, and on a division the Ministers only carried the point by a majority of three, the numbers, including proxies, being 99 to 96.

IRELAND

The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland, and the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition.

The feeling which has prevailed in many quarters that in some parts of Ireland charitable donations of money might be judiciously given, without interfering with the working of the Irish Poor law, and by these means save the lives of many families, has reached the highest quarters, and a private subscription has been opened, and the funds collected are to be entrusted to Count Strzelecki to distribute. This gentleman, so well known for his exertions in the cause of charity in Ireland, will visit the most distressed unions, and will apply the funds contributed to the best of his judgment. Her Majesty the Queen has given £500 to the funds, and we see that Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. Gray, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Thos. Baring, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Gurney, and many others have put down their names for £100 each, and nearly £3,000 has already been collected. We do not perceive the name of a single Irishman in the list, so that the reproach that Englishmen are deaf to the voice of charity when Ireland is concerned, ought surely never to proceed again from Mr. John O'Connell, or any of his countrymen. We wish the subscription had been opened at a public meeting, as doubtless the attention of many munificent individuals would have been called to the subject, and they would, no doubt, have cheerfully contributed to promote the Christian object which her Majesty has thus graciously sanctioned by her auspices and authority.

HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary the news is again more stirring. The Austrian and Russian armies seem now to be on the advance, with a view to crush the whole of the Hungarian insurrection—This chief movement is, on the other hand, cast in doubt by the reported defeat of the Austrians near the Neusidel lake, but we still fear that the combined operations of the allies will be irresistible whatever gallant resistance the Hungarians may offer. A battle is said to have taken place at Reppange on the 13th inst., on the banks of the Waag, but no result is reported which augurs that we are mistaken, and that the Hungarians have still the victory on their side.

The Emperor of Russia was at Cracow on the 14th inst., on his road to Dukin, to inspect his army there.

GERMANY.

In the German states bordering the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a furious struggle has taken place at Manheim, the results of which we scarcely know. Each party claims the victory, but it shows that the insurgents must be in very great strength to be able to cope in any way with the Prussian and German troops. On the 16th Manheim was in the hands of the insurgents, and Microlawsky had proclaimed a state of siege; and on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a great and perhaps decisive battle was expected to take place.

POSTAGE WITH FRANCE.—The Lords of the Treasury having authorized a considerable reduction of the rate upon international letters between this country and France upon reciprocal terms, an alteration in that respect may shortly be expected.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then proceeded to make his financial statement.—After remarking upon the depression of the cotton trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the continent, he reminded the House that early in the session of 1848 he was compelled to propose an increase of taxation to cover the expenditure and he then stated his expectation that in three years the income of the country would equal its expenditure. He then estimated the income at £52,000,000, and the actual proceeds had only been less by £62,000. The expenditure was £53,287,110, thus exceeding the estimate; but there was included in it the sums not anticipated for by Irish distress and the naval excess, amounting together to £713,707. The expenditure exceeded the estimate by about £269,378, but if the naval excess and other extraordinary items were deducted the current income would have exceeded the current expenditure by £120,000.—He estimated the total income of the country for the year 1849-50 at £52,252,000, which he anticipated would be thus made up:—Customs, £20,450,000; excise, £13,710,000; stamps, £6,759,364; taxes, £4,300,000; income tax, £5-275,000; post-office, £800,000; crown lands, £180,000; miscellaneous receipts, £222,000; old stores, £185,000; surplus fees, £90,000; making a total receipt of £52,252,000. After which he estimated the expenditure as follows:—Interest and management of the funded and unfunded debts, 28,245,270l; civil list, 2,781,580l; grants for Irish distress, 50,000l; navy, 721,721l; army, 6,778,083l; ordnance, 2,540,007l; miscellaneous, 3,924,271l; redeeming property, 53,107l; excesses in the army, navy, and ordnance in 1846 7-8, 642,632l;—making a total expenditure of 52,157,696l. Deducting, therefore, the total expenditure of 52,157,696l from the receipts of 52,252,000l, there would remain a surplus over expenditure of 104,304l, but if the excesses for the army, navy and ordnance were taken away the surplus income of the year would be 736,926l.

He congratulated the House upon this state of the affairs, and upon the expenditure of the country having been brought within its income within a shorter period than he had originally anticipated. There had been a decided improvement in trade; the stock of bullion had increased, and he felt fully assured, that, all things considered, his anticipations of income had not been over sanguine. Referring to the reduction in the expenditure, he begged to remind the house that the navy had been reduced 3,000 men, the army 10,000 which he thought was as far as the Government was justified in doing, considering the state of affairs in the world. The only increase which had been in the east was the artillery, and he thought that, considering our recent experience in India, the House would not be inclined to object to it. The reduction in the estimates this year had been for the navy, 337,878l; miscellaneous 21,500l, making a total of 1,511,435l. This showed that the Government had not been unmindful of economy, and their desires would in this respect have been further shown by the consolidation of the stamp, and taxes and excise departments, which amounted to 225,000l annually. It would be obvious to the House that with so small an amount of surplus this year he could not consent to meet the wishes of those gentlemen who proposed to decrease important duties. Among these he included the tea duties, and a revision of the stamp duties, which would involve a loss of 300,000l. It was utterly impossible, therefore, that changes could be made until such a surplus was obtained as would justify the proposition; and this was a subject he recommended to the attention of the House.

ITALY.

The whole attention of Europe is fixed upon the extraordinary events now going on at Rome; and every hour we expect the report of the final bombardment of the Eternal City. The news we receive, filtered as it is through the French journals, is brought down to the 13th instant, up to which the Romans had maintained their position in the most heroic manner. The French had used cajolery, threats, and all the usual resources of a bad cause, but the Romans sternly resisted all these advances, and in the most dignified manner refused to yield to the insidious summonses to surrender issued by General Oudinot. There can be no doubt that very serious conflicts have taken place between the beseigers and the besieged, the details of which have not reached us in such an authentic shape as to enable us to judge of the probable result. But on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, Gen. Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavouring to throw upon them the responsibility of the effusion of blood, consequent upon an assult, in the event of their refusal. Proclamations to the Roman people, with the aim of detaching them from the authority of the Triumvirs, have also been circulated, but all those efforts seem to be of no avail. To the appeal of General Oudinot, the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849!—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon: "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. *We will do so!*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the issue of the affair; which, however it may end, in a military point of view, cannot fail to be productive of very serious political consequences. The Abbe Falcotti has been sent by the Pope to Louis Napoleon, with a letter remonstrating against the monstrous attack upon Rome by the French. If his Holiness refuses to sanction the shameless intervention of the French in his affairs, what pretext can Louis Napoleon's Ministers put forth, except that of undisguised ambition, for this unprecedented assertion of "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

FRANCE.

France has undergone a great political convulsion, and has once more subsided into apparent tranquillity. We were enabled last steamer to announce the general overthrow of the attempts of the Red Republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success has attended the Government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides.

It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered, that the conspirators meditated a complete revolution, and the establishment of the Democratic and Social Republic. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscations were to be the order of the day. The principal conspirators, with the exception of Ledru-Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorisation of the Assembly.

The engagement in the streets of Lyons, between the troops and the mob, is represented as very sanguinary. The people fought with desperate valour. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until they had been battered down with cannon, and the resistance was altogether of the most formidable description. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued till a late hour in the night; but a telegraphic despatch, dated Lyons, the 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning, announces that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquillity. There are upwards of 50,000 troops in and around Lyons, so that there was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

IMPROVED STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—In Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts of Lancashire a most gratifying improvement has taken place in the condition of the labouring population. Twelve months ago, stagnation, poverty, and disease were the daily complaint, and fears were entertained by many that prosperity to our manufacturing interests would never return. The change, however, which has gradually advanced since Christmas, notwithstanding the conflicting state of affairs on the continent, has so far resulted in the general employment of the operatives, both male and female, that few (if any) are destitute of work.—The recent holidays satisfactorily indicated the comparatively easy condition of the working classes at the present time. Perhaps at no former period were so large a portion of them enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of health and social enjoyment which railway excursions offer; for the receipts on all the railways from Manchester were much greater than in any former Whitsuntide week. This mode of passing holiday time speaks favourably of the habits of the operative people, as it shows their increased regard for innocent and healthy enjoyments, and their aversion to those debasing pursuits which, for too many years, held the operatives of Lancashire in bondage. It is only repeating what is now so well known to all who visit the manufacturing districts, that the great bulk of the people are orderly and correct in their habits, and that an improvement in their manners, and general pursuits has appeared which places them in the front rank of "their order."—The "rough heads" of Oldham, and the "fussers" are among the bygones, and an ardent desire for social and intellectual advancement has succeeded. The coming harvest, both for man or beast, is most promising in all parts of the district, so that additional comforts may be anticipated for all classes of the community. The potato and grain crops are looking vigorously and luxuriant.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, 22d June, Mr. Roebuck put a question to the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, the object of which was to ascertain whether any approbation had been expressed by Her Majesty's government of the proposed bombardment of Rome by the French.

The question was received with cheers.

Lord Palmerston, after alluding to the delicacy of his position, in being called upon to form a judgment upon the policy of a foreign government with which he had nothing to do, said her Majesty's Government had witnessed with deep regret, the circumstances to which the hon. and learned member adverted; more than that he could not say. England had been no party to the expedition to Rome. From the outset she had deprecated any armed interference in the affairs of the Roman states, and as he had not been a party to the negotiations, he was unable to state what were the reasons which had influenced the French Government in its proceedings.

SOMETHING for the BOYS!!

ANOTHER lot of CLOTHING same as the last which sold so rapidly, made up and ready for inspection at

Granite Hall,

No. 1, Dock-street.

June 22 THOMAS R. JONES.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL.—We were present at a very delightful entertainment of the above description, at the Masonic Hall, at Carleton, on Wednesday evening last. *Promenade Concerts* have long been among the most fashionable of amusements in European Society, but have hitherto not been introduced into our own community. The enjoyment of musical entertainments divested of the wearisome monotony of being seated all the time, and being agreeably varied also by the alternation of a social dance in the intervals of the musical performance, is accompanied by a zest which no mere formal sedentary listening can afford; and the whole arrangement promotes a spirit of friendly social intercourse, such as ordinary public entertainments cannot engender, and which can otherwise be only realised in private *re-unions.* The pupils of Mr. Gardiner, (Musical Teacher,) having expressed a wish to entertain their private friends, by the combined exertion of their talents, Mr. G. projected and successfully carried into effect, the *Promenade Concert and Ball* of Wednesday evening; and under his direction and by the combined exertions of the Ladies and Gentlemen whose musical talents were enlisted in the cause, a most delightful entertainment was afforded to their numerous friends. Being the first of its kind in this City, its novelty added interest to the occasion, and the whole arrangements and performances of the evening gave entire satisfaction to the numerous guests. Being strictly a private assembly, the tickets of invitation were gratuitously distributed to their friends, by the various parties concerned in carrying out the project; and the number invited being large, the Masonic Hall at Carleton was selected as the place of entertainment. A large number of Ladies and Gentlemen from this side the harbour joined in the festivity; we presume there must have been upwards of 150 guests present, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves, (with the alternation of Song and Dance, Promenade and Glee,) to their hearts' content, until about the midnight hour, when they retired from the gay scene fully convinced that they had experienced a rational, innocent and most satisfactory recreation. In the opening "*March,*" played by Mr. Gardiner, he judiciously introduced the stirring National air, "Rule Britannia;" and the evening's amusements were closed by the company joining in singing "*God Save the Queen!*"—We congratulate Mr. Gardiner on his having thus successfully introduced a new and most agreeable diversion among us; and should imagine that he would find it expedient to get up a series of such pleasing entertainments on this side the harbour. It is worthy of especial commendation, that all *exciting beverages* were rigorously excluded from the refreshments provided on the occasion.

PLEASURE EXCURSION—FOURTH OF JULY.—On Wednesday the two River steamers *Saint John* and *Forest Queen* left the harbor with parties of pleasure for Eastport, for the purpose of witnessing the celebration of Independence day at that place. The Saint John was crowded in every place with pleasure seekers—cabins, saloons, and decks were filled—her immense accommodations affording comfortable shelter to over 500 people. The Queen was also filled with joyous faces—being a smaller boat, but having at least 250 on board. The day was charmingly fine, and the water unusually smooth, which afforded all an opportunity of enjoying their dinners, and a fine day's excursion in the Bay of Fundy. It is the first time that so great a number of people have left St. John at once for the like enjoyments; and the unusual circumstance of two steamers leaving at the same moment for the same place, both filled with passengers in search of a day's recreation, shows that with fine steamers, excellent arrangements, accommodating officers, and *low fares*, the public can be drawn to travel, and so fine a day as this was throughout is sure, under like circumstances, to induce a frequent recurrence of those pleasure excursions.

The inhabitants of Eastport received the immense party with pleasure; and as complimenting their national day, afforded every comfort and gratification to the visitors. The St. John returned to this City in the evening, and the Forest Queen, according to advertisement, proceeded to Saint Andrews, and returned on Thursday morning, both parties seeming delighted with their trip to the Westward.

PLEASURE TRIP AND SOIREE.—We beg to direct public attention to the advertisement of a *Tea Soiree* to be held at OAK POINT BAY, on the 25th instant. To those who attended the delightful excursion at that place last summer, we need make no recommendation; but to others, and the public generally, we would say, a more pleasant locality than that named for a pleasure excursion could not be selected. The scenery is charming, the steamer the most commodious on the river, and from what we know of the generous character of the folks there, the fare will not be scanty.—A delightful day may safely be assured to those who patronise the party.

CIVILIZATION.—We are astonished at the supineness or indifference of our Civic authorities in allowing the principal streets of the City of St. John to be disgraced, by the erection of such hideously uncouth and ugly sticks, as the *Posts* which the Electric Telegraph Company are now planting by way of municipal ornament. Rough stems of trees, with the mere bark stripped off, may do well enough for country fields and wilderness lands, where they have only rude nature to assimilate with; but surely something of a more artificial and ornamental nature is required, in the heart of a City and amongst civilized and refined human beings. We repeat, that the Posts which the Telegraph Company, with paltry economy, are now erecting in St. John are a disgrace to the community. Any visitor from the polished cities of Europe or the United States, would laugh contemptuously at their barbarous appearance, and we hope that the authorities will instantly compel their replacement by something of a more decent and ornamental nature.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA.—The Grand Lodge commenced its sittings in Fredericton on Wednesday the 27th ult., and closed on the following Saturday. This session (as every succeeding one appears to be) has been unusually interesting. A great addition of talent was manifest in the Room since last meeting, and the business was discussed in a prompt and effective manner. JOHN EARLE, Esq. M. P. P., was elected Grand Master for the two Provinces. The Returns show a rapid increase of Brethren, whose number now amounts to 10,000 men.

THE CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—We learn, by private letters from Canada West, that the agricultural prospects in that Province this season are peculiarly encouraging. A gentleman, writing from Toronto to a friend in this city, says, "Our crops of all kinds never promised to be so excellent in quality and quantity; and as yet we have escaped the diseases which are visiting neighbouring countries." The same correspondent also observes,—"There are a good number of respectable settlers from the old country coming to us this season."

ORDINATION AT EDINBURGH, (SCOTLAND.)—On the 11th April last, by the Right Rev'd the Bishop of Edinburgh, Mr. William Blatch, (youngest brother of G. Blatch, Esq. of this City,) to the office of Deacon.