having made—what? The Roman people free? Oh! no; but on having made tyranny amiable? in having sugared the poised cake. And for this, the highest crime against freedom, we are to commission an ambassador to Rome! Is there an American heart that does not recoil from the utter degradation of the scheme?

When nations profess to assimilate on principles of amity, and draw closer the ties of good will, it is on the ground of a common cause—equally dear to both—either of freedom or of absolute power. If Rome were a republic, the proposal to send an ambassador to prove principles common to the people of both countries, would rest on a different foundation. In that case we should have congenial interests to preserve; in that case we should be co-operating in the common cause of human rights. But now we exhibit to the world the spectacle of a pure antagonism in our system of government to that of Rome. Two systems more opposite could not exist. When liberty makes concessions to tyranny, which party gains by it? Not freedom—not the cause of human rights. Despotism thrives by it. We lend encouragement to a system of government at open war with the happiness of mankind. We become the patrons of an absolute monarch. We tell him to "scourge on, scourge on."

We are about to act on a crisis of papal history pregnant with the most eventful consequences to the world. It is not a common occasion. No ordinary impulse moves that great machinery of papal power, whose wheels are oiled by the adulation of Jesuit priests on the one hand, and demagogues on the other. Not only is Rome coming into a new epoch, but the United States is also beginning a new era. Why we have never before had an ambassador at Rome, is answered by the prompt reply that Rome never before had a Pious IX on the papal throne. We have nothing then to justify this projected innovation but the modern character of the Popo. Embassies once opened are never closed. We cannot complument Pious by an embassy, therefore, for even after his death it must be continued. We compliment the papal system of government by sending an ambassador, having no commercial interests to settle or political relations to adjust. Nor is it possible to compliment Pious without complimenting his system of government, for he has as a liberal reformer made no fundamental alterations in it. We are therefore to compliment him on his modified manner of administering a system radically at war with the rights of man; pernicious in itself, and dangerous in every form it may assume, and under every modification that individual genius may venture to adopt as a covering to its deformity.

We have sympathised with the independence of Greece, of South America, and of Mexico, when, casting off kings, they established their claims to self-government. But how did we sympathise? Not by sending an ambassador, but by passing resolutions in Congress, applauding the act of emancipation. Here there were cases in which nations achieved their freedom, and yet we sent no ambassadors. If Pius had emancipated the Roman people, bring forward your resolutions, and then we may have an opportunity to inquire how far the extent of his reforms will justify even that manifestation of our national applause. The innovation now proposed is against all precedent, is frowned down by all principle, is denounced by facts and rendered ridiculous by its extravagance. It would indeed be a farce but for the tragic character of its consequences, and these entide it to our unmigated abhorrence.

Pass this bill, and you insult the majesty of the people by the desecration of their Constitution, by the violence done to the genius of our Government, by the outrage on free principles involved in the proposition to recognise Papal Rome, an infallible Church power, as the head of the State.

When we talk of the genius of republican government, and allude to the spirit of free institutions, said to be so mortally wounded by the Mexican war, let us remember the wrong done to the spirit of freedom by this scheme of ambassador of the Pope, whose spiritual character is the absorbing one of his throne, and who, if he is no Pope, is no sovereign—he holding his right to rule his subjects from a divine, not a human source. In all other monarchies the right divine is abolished. In Rome, it is the essence of secular as well as ecclesiastical power. And hence it is that no Pope can be a reformer, in the true sense of that term. He cannot give the people the rights they are entitled to, because from that moment he would cease to be Pope, and the people, ceasing to be slaves, would become sovereign. Pius never can do what would entitle him to American approbation. No Pope can ever be worthy of an ambassador from this republic on grounds such as we now hear maintained.

"Would you have a serpent sting you twice?" We have had experience of the evils of monarchy in its best form, and shall we risk the perils of its deadly venom in the worst? When did the Church of Rome, or the Pope, ever receive homage that it did not exact fealty? When did it ever sleep if power was to be gained by waking? When did it ever fascinate without the intention to destroy?

The flood of immigration is sweeping its millions of foreign Roman Catholic votors over the land.—The past is gloomy enough; the present awfully portentious; but the future is black "with shadows, clouds, and darkness." This country seems destined to be the grand theatre of Roman Catholic power—not American papistry, but the papistry of Rome—of the old world—of Austria and of the Popa. Shall we grow wise in time, or shall we surrender up our rights without resistance? Shall we make a stand now, on a government proposition to unite this free republic with absolute Rome, or shall we surrender in anticipation of the day of trial, and ask the Popo, in despair, to fetter our hands before we strike a blow?

Sir, if it be written in the black book of fate that this great republic is yet to become a dependancy of the Court of Rome, let us not hasten our infamy by any premature weakness, by any act that shall expedite our downfall, or accelerate our bondage. We are now asked to become voluntary agents in entwining ourselves; we are implored to send an ambassador to Rome—to have our manacles forged in the furnaces of the imperial city, under the special care of the Holy Father, who acknowledges no human authority in matters of government, but who pleads a divine right to bow down the neck of man in the dust, and yoke him to the iron car of absolute power.

Do Americans who think favorably of this measure as a stoke of policy to conciliate *the foreign* Catholic vote, calculate that it must cost the honor, if not the freedom of our country, when they propose that we shall dispatch a political embassador to a price who maintains that all power emanates from a Divine source, and that the people possess in themselves no inherent rights? Has it been ascertained even that the Pontiff will receive an ambassador from a country not only branded with heresy, but outlawed as democratic from the pale of legitimate government? The practice of the Papal Court has been adverse to receiving missions from Powers that did not in some form acknowledge her supremacy. Even England has for ages maintained no diplomatic relations with Rome, owing to her Protestant contumacy. Are we to bend the knee first and than to acknowledge the Pope as the source of all power? Must we prove recreant to our glorious Declaration of Independence? Must we renounce popular rights? On what terms is our ambassador to go? Does the proposition come from the Pope or originate with our own Cabinet? These are important questions to answer. Has His holiness turned democrat, and fallen in love with our free institutions? This is not probable; for if he cannot tolerate the idea of a Protestant hierarchy like England, he will not assuredly be able to look with complacency upon a people who maintain the radical equality of the human race as we do.

If the appointment were a mere mercantile arrangement, to negotiate a treaty of trade and commerce, it would wear a color more rational—even although the Pope is not bound TO KEEP FAITH WITH HERETICS! But, alas! the Pontine Marshes are the boundaries of the trade and commerce of the Roman Pontiff. He has no trade, no commerce, no exchanges of value to offer for our cotton, our tobacco, our rice, our flour, or our hemp. It becomes, then, a pure *political* embassy; yet, having no political relations with Rome, it becomes reduced to a mere mullity, an empty form, an unmeaning pageant a ridiculous display, wicked in its conception disgraceful in its tendency, and prodigal in its expenditure. Is this a time to play with expensive baubles, while we are borrowing millions upon millions to prosecute the war? Must we add to the burdens of our national debt by taxing tea and coffee, in order that we may send an ambassador to the Roman Pontiff, to acquire the vices or familiarize himself with the frivolities of European courts?

How stands this boasted Italian reformer as a constitutional monarch? Is he willing to part with any of his boasted prerogatives as an *absolute* king? Listen to his own declarations, spoken at the last opening of his Council of State, and mark the holy indignation with which he repels the slightest imputation or suspicion of his despotic character!—And yet we, the American people propose to send a deputation, an embassy, to this confirmed despot! These are his words:

"I thank you for your good intentions; and, as regards the public welfare, I esteem them of value. It was for the public good that since my elevation to the Pontifical throne I have, in accordance with the counsels inspired by God, accomplished all that I could; and I am still ready, with the assistance of God, to do all for the future without, without retrenching in any degree the sovereignty of the Pontificate; and inasmuch as I received it full and entire from my predecessors, or shall I transmit this sacred deposite to my successors. I have three millions of subjects as witnesses, and I have hitherto accomplished much to unite my subjects with me, and to ascertain and provide for their necessities.—It was particularly to ascertain those wants, and to provide better for the exigencies of the public service, that I have assembled a permanent council.—It was to hear your opinion when necessary, and to aid me in my sovereign resolutions in which I shall consult my conscience, and confer on them with the Ministers and the Sacred College. Any body who would take any other view of the functions you are called to fulfil would mistake materially, as well as he that would see in the Council of State I have created the realization of their own Utopias and the germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical sovereignty."

[*Conclusion next week.*]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 5, 1848.

The new steamer *America* arrived at Halifax after a passage of 11½ days, and at New-York in 14 days. The news is of a better character than previous arrivals gave us an idea of anticipating.

The great Chartist demonstration in London passed off without any injurious consequences. The measures taken by Government to prevent any infringement of the law were so complete as to frustrate the ulterior designs of the Chartist leaders; while the alacrity with which the higher and middle classes turned out as a police, at once indicated a determination on the part of Englishmen to strengthen the hands of Government, and preserve their properties from those demagogues who would make a universal distribution of what they are too indolent to procure for themselves.

The American steam ship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 11th April, in 11½ days from Halifax. Having transhipped her mails into an English steamer she sailed immediately for Bremen.

The measure brought into Parliament by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Ireland with those of Great Britain in regard to treason and sedition was carried on the second reading by a majority of 117; thirty-five voting against it. Formerly what was treason in England, was but sedition in Ireland.

Mr. John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell on the affairs of Ireland, but which drew forth no explicit avowal from the Prime Minister. Mr. O'Connell urged strongly, among the concessions required for Ireland, the necessity of immediate relief by distribution of food to the starving peasantry for a few months at least; a measure of tenant right; a reconsideration of the College Act; the Repeal Bill to be brought in, and an abandonment of the State Prosecutions; an amendment of the Poor Law, and the allocation of the Revenues of the Established Church. At the termination of the interview Mr. O'Connell assured the Premier that if some large concessions of the above nature were made, the most beneficial results tor the peace and happiness of both Countries would be the result. They were told the same thing previous to the passing of the Emancipation Bill!

The reply of M. Lamartine to the Irish delegation has produced a very salutary effect on them and all the revolutionizers throughout Europe.—It has caused them to reflect before plunging head-long into revolutionary schemes in the anticipation that France would assist them, and given the well disposed a little breathing time to prevent a universal war if possible.

Many persons in Paris were refused passports for England, on the French Government being informed that their object was to assist at the chartist manifestations in London and elsewhere.

All trade, as might be expected under the politically agitated circumstances of Britain and the Continent, was at a stand still; but money was plenty in England, without the means of profitable employment.

The Danes and Holsteiners have had a fight, in which the former came off victorious—killing and wounding a large number of their adversaries.

From the Waterford Mail.

In another column will be found the reply of M. de Lamartine, on the part of the French government to the Irish deputation. We wish the Irish Jacobins joy at their reception—they were informed in unmistakeable terms to go about their business, to mind their own affairs, and that France would mind hers, and while the French government yielded to them all good wishes, they would do nothing either openly, or secretly, which might lead to a misunderstanding between France and Great Britain—the nations were not at war, and no expressions even in reply to the address should have the effect of interrupting the amicable relations at present existing between them. The Provisional Government would not interfere in any way with the internal politics of Great Britain, and were determined to remain strictly neutral between parties in Ireland.

Such a reply we anticipated, and we rejoice at the signal disappointment and mortification which the members of the deputation must have experienced, as well as that which a portion of the population have had dealt out to them, by the intelligence that traitors and rebels they may be, but that the assistance they were led to expect from French sympathy, is a thing not to be expected—they may go to the gallows without a solitary French rifle exploding in their behalf—the French government will neither be a party to, or sympathise with, their rebellious schemes.

If the matter of the reply was disheartening enough, the mode of reception was still worse. The correspondent of a well informed London contemporary writes as follows on the subject of M. de Lamartine's reception of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, and M'Dermott:—

"M. de Lamartine's manner of receiving the deputation, was even more chilling to them than his speech. He showed them, it is true, the utmost courtesy and politeness—that was a matter of course; but he did nothing more—he did not shake hands with any one of them, nor did he enter into conversation with them, and the moment his speech was concluded he bowed himself out of the room. How different was his reception of the English! Not only did he address *them* in the warmest terms, but he clasped every man's hand in the heartiest manner, and had a kind word to say to almost every one!"

From the intelligence from different parts of the country, interspersed throughout our columns it will be seen that drilling and rifle clubs appear to be the order of the day, with the idle and disorderly portions of the community. We are aware that amongst the nervous, and those inclined to attach importance to the symptoms of disaffection abroad, these doings are calculated to impart alarm. To the peaceful and loyal there is, however, no danger impending. There may be, it is true an outbreak of crazed individuals, but to them, alone will there be any danger.—Government is well informed of the movements of the fomenters of sedition, and have taken measures accordingly—measures sufficient to crush a conspiracy even more widely extended than any that can possibly have existence. The loyal men, irrespective of creed, are already organising into defensive bodies, and to those, and those alone, who began the struggle will, we repeat, be the danger. In Dublin an enormous military force is already concentrated, troops are daily arriving, defensive associations are being formed to check the career of those who would fain rush on their self-destruction. Let not, we repeat, undue importance be imputted to any rumours or statements of the disaffected, their cause is bad, and consequently weak. Those whom they would daringly oppose are strong in numbers, in organization, and the integrity of their cause. However they may be allowed to bluster for a while, the crazy demagogues who are making others mad by their contagion, will be taught to bend before the majesty of the laws.—*Ib.*

New South Wales.—Sidney papers to the 11th December have been received at Calcutta, which announces the death of Lady Mary Fitzroy, and at the same time state that Sir Charles was lying in a dangerous state from the effects of an accident. The cause of Lady Mary's death is not stated—but from the mention of Sir Charles having met with a severe accident, I presume the same accident which so dangerously injured the husband must have been the occasion of the death of the wife.

Paris, Monday.

A new Journal called *Le Monde* has assumed an attitude of decided hostility to the government.

Having sent away the English, and been relieved of the German and Belgian workmen, the lower classes of this city are now crying out against the Savoyards, of whom there are several thousands who get their living as coal dealers, water-carriers, &c. Numbers of these poor fellows have already deemed it prudent to take themselves off, and the rest will no doubt soon be obliged to follow their example.

Trade continues in a most woful state; in fact, shops might as well be closed as open for any business they do. The number of persons who have been thrown on *le pave* by the virtual cessation of trade is immense; and Heaven only knows what is to become of them, when their little savings, on which they are now living, shall be exhausted.

It is stated in a letter from Havre, that the last vessel which sailed for the United States carried back protested bills to the amount of £200,000.

Fire Arms.—All the gunmakers of this city are actively engaged making "rifles to order."—In several directions, within the suburbs of Limerick, Confederate groups were engaged on Sunday last, on the Canal, at Newcastle race-course, at Mount-kennett, and the King's Island, at ball practice to a late hour.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The property of Mr. Smith O'Brien, amounting, it is said, to between £4,000 and £5,000 a-year, will become forfeit to the crown, on conviction of the honourable gentleman for high treason, in endeavouring to seduce the British soldiers.

It is positively affirmed, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

The Bridge.—Many of our readers at a distance are probably not aware that there is now in course of construction, by an American mechanic, a "Bridge across the Falls." It has been commenced a little above Split Rock, on the East side, and is intended to terminate at West Head, on the Provincial Lunatic Asylum grounds. It has now progressed to about 70 feet beyond the high rock, and during the week has been visited by many hundreds of people, who of course have given as many opinions as to the practicability of the undertaking; most, however, are to be found in the ranks of the incredulous.—The structure is commenced on a high cliff, about eighty feet above the water. There does not appear to be any principle of science or mechanics involved in its construction, but is simply composed of three tiers of spince deals, 8 feet asunder; these are laid flat, and each one projects over the one beneath it—is bolted down with iron bolts about 8 or 9 inches, and at intervals long screw bolts are inserted completely through the tier. As may be expected, the weight of materials give a continued tendency downwards, and this is remedied, so far as it has gone, by thickening up the outer part with wedge pieces as circumstances require it, and by planking up at a small angle each side of each tier, so as to truss it upwards.—The distance across, we should imagine to be about 350 or 400 feet, of which, as we before observed, about 70 have been built out; and judging from the appearance of it at this time, we confess ourselves among the incredulous that its proper elevation can be preserved, unless indeed some measures independent of the present structure are devised to support it. We trust, however, we may be mistaken in this view, and that the Proprietor may see his wishes completely realized.—One thing is certain, that this is not such a bridge as ought to adorn so romantic a situation, and with the soft wood of this country never can be made either a credit to the Province, or a lasting and safe erection. A handsome Suspension Bridge, of light materials such as are now used in their construction, would at once be an ornament to the place—a passage on which travellers would feel the utmost confidence, and a structure almost as durable as the rocks on which it would be erected; while its cost would not exceed double that of the present undertaking.

Annexation.—A late number of the Liverpool *Mail* asks the question—"What reliance can be placed upon our much injured Colonies in case of a difficulty or danger arising?" and other English papers further insinuate that it is not improbable but an arrangement (in such a case,) might be made for annexation of the British North American with the United States—Now for the enlightenment of our Trans-Atlantic brethren of the broad sheet, we will answer the question, by informing him, that notwithstanding the scurvy way in which we have been dealt with by the Whig Ministry with respect to our commercial relations, we are not yet so far fallen either in mind or circumstances as to resort to such a degradation as to play second fiddle to the neighbouring Republic. No, there is enough of honest British feeling still extant in these Colonies to keep them from such a disastrous connection, as well as sufficient discernment among us to know that such a step, while it would overwhelm us with taxes, to which we are now strangers, would also render us liable to a portion of the National Debt under which that country is now groaning.—Our idea of the matter is simply this—that if the folly and madness of any parties, whether Colonial or British, should render a disseverment inevitable, and which Providence forefend, WE of the Colonies would act wisely in setting up for ourselves. We have all the elements of existance and nationality within ourselves; and although we were surrounded with a gulf impassable to other nations, yet such are the resources of this teeming country, that within its borders could be found all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of civilized life: and further, we are a people without a National debt, and having EVEN now the sole control of ALL TAXATION, cannot possibly be involved in any difficulty, save that of their own creating.

Under a series of commercial betsevements beneath which the Colonies are labouring, we in common with the right minded portion, of our community feel grateful for the sympathy expressed by our friends across the water; but at the same time would wish to correct the error under which they labour as to our views, should we be driven from the protection of the parent state. We cannot forget that we are English, and that the land of our fathers is the cradle of moral, physical, and religious perfection so far as poor human nature can attain. How then can we consent to amalgamate with such an heterogeneous and crude mass as the neighbouring Republic presents.—There may be those in this community who wish for a closer connection with democracy; but they are either those who have not the faculty of reflection, or they are such as having neither property nor character at stake, wish for any change, in the hope that, in the confusion of producing it, they may be enabled to appropriate to their own use the goods of their more honest and industrious neighbours.

Hotel at Hampton.—We would direct attention of Travellers and parties of pleasure to Messrs. Coughs & Barbrie's advertisement in this paper, of their having opened an Hotel at the delightful village of Hampton. The road to that place is probably the best in the Province—the scenery beautiful throughout, and when arrived there, we feel satisfied that in a visit to the Proprietors of this Hotel travellers, &c. will be made as comfortable, and receive as much attention as at the best in the country.

The *Herald* came out on Monday in a new shape. It is now called the *Bee, & Commercial Advertiser*; and is enlarged to nearly double its former size.—We trust the Proprietor will be correspondingly rewarded for his enterprize.

Several attempts have been made of late by suspicious characters in the City of Boston to shoot some of the Watchmen, and a fellow named Williams has been secured as one of the perpetrators, who attempted to shoot William Loughrey, a Night Watchman, while the latter was endeavouring to arrest him under suspicious circumstances.

New Marriage Dispensation.—The recent session of the New York Legislatures passed an act, making an entire change in the social position of the married. It was as follows:—

Section 1. The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

2. The real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property as if she were a single female, except so far as the same may be liable for the debts of her husband heretofore contracted.

3. It shall be lawful for any married female to receive by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and to hold to her sole and separate use, as if she were a single female, real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts.

4. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage shall take place.

The Smith Case in Cincinnati.—The jury appointed in the case of Paschal B. Smith, who was said to have spent some $30,000 of his property at the bidding of a pretended Mormon prophet, have returned the following sensible verdict:

We, the jury empanneled and sworn to inquire into the case of Paschal B. Smith, of Mill Creek township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, do find, that, from several causes, the mind of said Smith has become alienated; and that, in the mildest sense of the term he is now insane, and incapable of managing his pecuniary affairs.

We do not find, from the testimony before us, that it would be dangerous to the peace an safety of the community for him to go at large. He is not a pauper, but, from the best information from witnesses in his case, may be worth forty or fifty thousand dollars.

We further find that he has a resident of the State of Ohio for more than one year from this date.

In rendering this verdict, we are compelled to say, that the witnesses in this case have all testified to the excellent moral character of Mr. Smith, and to the goodness of his heart, and we feel confident, that in new associations, surrounded by kind and true hearted friends, he will soon be restored to his reason, and be permitted to resume the entire control of his affairs.

From the Bee, and Commercial Advertiser.

☞ At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, a number of committees were appointed and other business transacted. Among the Petitions presented one from Michael Garrity, late a branch Pilot, praying that, as his Branch had expired, it might be renewed according to general custom—The Petition was objected to, but ordered to lie over until the decision in the case of the Queen Pomare should be made known. His Worship the Mayor stated that he was one of the Committee for investigating the matter, and that so far the facts bore very hard upon Garritty, leaving hardly a door by which he might be exculpated, and stated that the President and Directors of the Globe Assurance Company the Messrs Parks and other Merchants had declared their intention of inserting a clause in future Policies making them null and void, should the said Garrity be employed as a Pilot.

Alderman Needham brought in a report upon the state of the Public Weighing Machines, accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost of new scales when a committee was, we believe, appointed to confer with Mr Thomas Mc Henry and make the best possible arrangements towards purchasing.

A Committee was appointed to report the draft of a Bill for the Inspection of Flour.—in regard to which Alderman Needham gave some useful statistics.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of negotiating in England, a loan to pay off the City Bonds.

The Recorder was ordered to proceed against the Executors of the late Common Clerk, to recover a balance of corporation funds due at his death.

The petitions of certain Butchers to cut and retail meat in the Country market, were received and granted.

His Worship the Mayor made rather a novel announcement to the Council- that he had been served with a writ in his own suit! As an executor of an Estate, and a Bondholder, he had sued the Mayor and Corporation of the City.

Several public improvements were suggested.

Novel Launch.—The new Schooner Fairy, of 53 tons, O. M. and 43 N. M. was launched on Friday last. She was built under the superintendance of Mr. Robert Butler. The ship-yard is about 100 rods from the water, and as there are interventing hills, it looked like a herculean undertaking to move her into her destined element. On Wednesday oxen were resorted to effect the object, but it was 'no go.' The Builder then made a sort of temporary railway, and by the aid of yoke of oxen, and about 50 Men and 50 Men and Boys, notwithstanding the inequalities of the ground, succeeded in propelling her into the harbour. In this feat Mr. Butler exhibited the feat of and able Engineer. She is owned by Nathan Utley jr. and others, and is much admired for the beauty of her model.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Accident.—On Wednesday last a young man, of the name of—Dougherty, fell from the scaffolding of the new Ship, building by Daniel Gilmore, Esq. at St. George, and was so seriously injured that it was supposed by last accounts, he could not live over Thursday night. The fall is said to have broken his back. He is spoken of as a young man of much promise. He was from St. John.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

He has since died, and his remains were brought here and interred on Sunday last.

CANADA.

Niagara, April 28.—Tuesday was a very boisterous day—the wind blew heavily, the lake was more like a raging sea than we ever saw it before, and a large quantity of snow fell. The steamer from Toronto was nearly two hours later than usual, and did not venture to put out again that day. Yesterday was a calmer and a warmer day, and we suppose the "flurry" of winter is over.—(*Chronicle.*)

Hamilton, April 19.—Yesterday morning we experienced a sudden and unexpected change. During the night the wind blew very high from the north-east and continued the whole of the day, varied towards evening, by a regular and continued snow storm.

The barque *Eleonora*, of Kingston, in attempting to come into the Canal during the night, missed stays, and ran upon the pier. We regret to learn that she started midships, and that her hull now lies in the Canal, preventing, until removed, ingress or egress.—The vessel suffered greatly in her rigging and canvass and from observations taken from the shore, it is feared that she will be a total wreck. The sea ran mountains high on the lake, and considerable damage must have been done to the shipping exposed to it.—*Spectator.*

Wreck.—We learn that the barque *Eleonora* was wrecked yesterday morning on Burlington beach—no lives lost. The *Eleonora* was of between 500 and 600 tons burthen, and was engaged in the lake timber trade for Messrs Merrick, of Lord Metcalfe. She proceeded upwards on Sunday night on her first trip for the season.—*Kingston News.*

☞ The Model American Courier.—We would call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of M'Makin's Model American Courier which will be found in another column. The talents of Mr. Mc Makin, as co-editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, are well known to many persons throughout the British Provinces, and we have no doubt he may succeed in obtaining a large number of Subscribers to his 'Model,' at any rate, we wish him success. The contents of the *Saturday Courier* have always been mostly original, and very choice.

The Liverpool Mercury says—of 106,000 emigrants, who lately crossed the Atlantic for America, 6000 perished during the voyage. 4100 on their arrival, 5200 were sent to hospitals, and of those who settled in towns, 1900 died.

What's Coming Next.—Through the influence of Malcolm Cameron, who has, to the disgrace of the Province, been thrust upon His Excellency as one of his advisers, the Post Mastership of Chatham, C. W. has been actually given to a Yankee Democrat named Freeman, a person not even a subject of the Queen!—*Montreal Courier.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York, April 29, 10 P. M. The advices received by the America, produced the greatest satisfaction among the merchants in Wall street this afternoon, and the news in general, is considered very favourable to commercial prospects. Stocks have advanced.

Flour remains quiet. Corn steady at 52 a 53. Cotton is held ⅛ of a cent higher. Provisions dull, no sales.

Mobile, April 20. Two Am. ships for Liverpool at ⅜d, being an advance on previous rates. Br. vessels on the berth obtain 9-16d. A barque for Spain at $50 per M. for Staves.

Abduction and Riot in Portland.—A serious riot occurred in the city of Portland, Maine, last week, arising out of the following circumstances:—

A Mr. George R. Davis, of Portland, had given a home to a young girl, a niece, whose mother keeps a house of ill fame in New York. This niece, Ellen Tuttle by name, had been educated under his care and direction. On Monday week, her mother visited Portland, and by some means or other induced or forced her daughter to leave the city with her, and, it is said, intends to devote her to a life of infamy. The friends of the girl allege that Mr. Davis accepted a bribe, and was accessory, with a constable named Danielson, to the abduction of the girl. This was the general belief, and on Thursday night a mob collected simultaneously around the houses of Mr. Davis, in Brown street, and of Mr. Danielson. They soon proceeded to acts of violence, and completely sacked both houses, destroying the furniture, window sashes, blinds, and everything moveable. The inhabitants had previously fled.

They also attacked the house of R. A. L. Codman, Esq., who gave some professional advice in the matter. A severe wound was inflicted on the head of Mr. Codman's daughter by a stone thrown through the windows.

The Portland Argus of Saturday states that "a Committee of investigation left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, to examine into the circumstances of the removal of Ellen Tuttle by her mother, and also as to the designs entertained upon her future welfare. The committee consists of Messrs. Joseph Adams, Royal Williams, George R. Davis, and John T. Smith.

Since writing the above we have seen a Bulletin from the Mayor's office, stating that the City Solicitor has been directed also to lend his aid to all the necessary investigations.

Wreck of the Niagara.—*Twelve hours of imminent peril.—Escape from Death of about 100 Passengers.*—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that one of the most violent storms of wind which has ever been known in that section, visited Rochester and the region round about on Tuesday week. Throughout the entire day the storm raged with great fury, causing great damage; but the most serious effects were felt upon Lake Ontario.

The steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Childs, left Oswego for Rochester on Tuesday morning, with about one hundred passengers, among whom were a number of ladies. The wind continued to increase in violence until the boat got within about four miles of the pier at the mouth of the river, when the rudder of the steamer was carried away, and the boat became unmanageable.—An attempt was then made by force of steam to run the boat inside the pier, but there being nothing to steer with, the attempt failed. By means of ropes, chains, &c., a temporary rudder was constructed, and a second and third attempt was made to gain the river, but without success, and the captain then gave orders to put out into the lake, in order that they might have an abundance of sea room.

The wind was now blowing a perfect hurricane, the boat rocking to and fro, and the waves dashing every instant over the deck. When the boat had got about eight miles from shore, to increase their perils, the smoke-pipe was carried away, and as a consequence the fire had to be put out. This was about 6 o'clock P. M. Without steam to propel or rudder to guide the boat, it will be readily supposed that the alarm on board was great, which was doubly increased by the plunging of the boat, rattling of the broken mirrors, and dishes, the dashing back and forth of sofas, settees, chairs, tables, stands, &c., as the steamer rocked to and fro by the violence of the wind, while the waves continued to pour an avalanche of water in at every aperture! The situation was indeed one of extreme peril. The passengers were enabled to walk with the greatest difficulty, and in most cases were obliged to go upon their hands and knees in passing back and forth.

For some three or four hours the boat continued to drift with the wind and the waves, being driven towards shore, until about three o'clock yesterday morning, when the vessel was wrecked and the passengers landed in safety.

☞ Chester Ashley, a United States Senator from Arkansas, died at Washington on Saturday last.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday 1st inst. the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., L. H. De Veber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Leavitt, Thos. E. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and William Wright, Esqs.; and at a meeting of the Board, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was re-appointed President.

Saint John Gas Light Company.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Gas Light Company, held at the Gas Works on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Duncan, Wm. J. Ritchie, George Carvill, Wm. G. Lawton, John M. Walker, Robert Jardine, Thomas Allan, and Wm. Parks, Esquires.—And subsequently, at a meeting of Directors, James Kirk, Esq., having declined to be re-elected, Robert Jardine, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

Promotion.—The London Gazette of the 31st March contains the following—

"*Breevet.*—Major William Fenwick Williams, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army."

This distinguished officer is a native of Nova-Scotia, and has many relatives and friends in that Province and in New-Brunswick, to whom he paid a short visit a few months since, and who must feel much gratified on hearing of his advancement in his profession.—*Courier.*

Saint John Hotel Company.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders, held Thursday, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen:—Thomas Nisbet, William Wright, Robert Jardine, F. A. Wiggins, and G. V. Nowlin, Esqrs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-appointed President, and Alex. Robertson, Esq., Secretary.

☞ In consequence of no less than three of our workmen being ill for the past two days, we are obliged to defer much of the matter intended for this day's impression, and for much of what is given we are indebted to the assistance of some of our contemporaries, to whom we tender our thanks.

☞ Such of our subscribers as have removed their places of residence will please give notice at the office.

☞ Various reports are in circulation respecting the vacant public offices, to be disposed of at the present meeting of the Executive Council; but they are as yet without foundation.

☞ We learn that His Excellency has published a Proclamation declaring this Port to be open to the produce of all other British North American Colonies free of duty, after the 6th instant.

Destructive Fire.—On Friday morning last, a large Barn, with all its contents, consisting of Seed potatoes, Oats Wheat, &c., and a pair of fatted cattle, the property of Mr. Elias Prince, Gondola Point, was destroyed by fire. The Cattle were worth £40. The Fire was occasioned by a child having dropped, with some ashes, a coal of fire on the Dung heap at the end of the barn.