ber from Saint John might think what he pleased about his (Mr. Connell's) conduct; he had not thought of shaping his course to suit that hon. member, but to give a fair and candid statement of what had occurred. There was great excitement prevailing, and he could assure the Committee that rather than not receive the assistance which the Magistrates called for from the Militia, he would at the time have paid the whole expence out of his own pocket.

On the motion to sustain the Resolution there appeared yeas 22, nays 12.

On the motion that the blank be filled with £750 there appeared yeas 16, nays 18, it was consequently lost. Mr. Partelow then moved that the blank be filled with £500, and the question being put, there appeared yeas 17, nays 17; the Chairman, Mr. Botsford, declared himself a yea, consequently the grant of £500 was sustained. It being after 6 o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and the House immediately adjourned.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 28, 1848.

Since our last publication, the English mail of the 8th instant has come to hand. It arrived at Halifax in the mail steamer *Acadia*, on Saturday morning last, after a passage of 13½ days.

It will be seen by our extracts that the Continent of Europe was convulsed to its very centre; and that an alarming state of affairs exists in the United Kingdom. The Government were, however, preparing to put down any outbreak in a summary manner; and it is to be hoped that law and reason will hold the supremacy.

In consequence of these unsettled state of affairs, particularly on the Continent, the trade of all descriptions in Britain was universally dull;—another good reason why she should hold herself as much as possible independent of foreign countries, and secure to herself a bond of strength in the more natural nourishment of all her Colonies.—The Timber Trade is quite dull.

A military force, calling themselves the Republican Legion, had entered Belgium, to "disseminate the principles of the French Republic, but had been met and defeated, with a loss of 400 men!

Discontent was visibly fomenting in France against the Provisional Government. The Presse has come out and openly advocates its overthrow.—Paris is represented to be in a state bordering on anarchy, itself. Men of property were fast leaving the city. Lamartine has addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris, and the Departments, enjoining the preservation of order.

Armed bodies of men patrol the streets, day and night, and some disturbances have taken place.

Republicanism is attempted in every part of Germany, but in some quarters it has not met with much success.

Large bodies of Austrians, Poles, Germans and Italians had left Paris, in great numbers, for their respective countries, avowedly with the determination to disseminate French Republicanism.

Lord Normanby, the British minister, has left Paris—a circumstance which has created a good deal of sensation in England.

Open war has at length broken out between Austria and the Italian States.

It was the opinion in England that a general war all over Europe was inevitable.

The Lady of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN has, in addition to the efforts making by the British Government for that purpose, offered a reward of £2,000 stg., with the view of inducing Whaling ships in the North Sea Fishery to make search for Sir John and his adventurous companions, respecting whom the greatest anxiety is now felt; no tidings having reached England with regard to the progress of the expedition.

The Acadia steamer brings no glad tidings from any part of Europe. In France the acting Government had seized upon two railroads and taken about ten millions of dollars from the Bank. Three per cent. Rentes had fallen to 32, and the financial condition of France was rapidly approaching to general bankruptcy. On the day for resumption of payments by the mercantile and trading 27,000 protests were at the Bank of France, and 6,000,000 of its discounted paper unpaid. The government securities of Holland and Belgium had fallen about one half in market value, in apprehension of popular outbreaks or invasion by France. In Great Britain trade and commerce had almost ceased beyond the supply of daily wants, and the menacing aspect of Ireland and the Chartists depressed not only the public funds but railway shares. A fear of sequestration or interference by a revolutionary movement induced holders to realise at the best cash price.—The Chartists had determined to push their meetings, and operations for constitutional reform, in defiance of govermental prohibition, and the swearing in of 200,000 special constables to keep the peace of London, aided by 10,000 troops. Their leaders had recommended a withdrawal of deposits from Savings Banks in order to cripple the Bank, and depress government securities by sales to raise money for their reimbursement. Queen Victoria had withdrawn to the Isle of Wight, to avoid personal annoyance or danger from the approaching conflict. By the new steamer America, the result of this Chartist demonstration and Irish troubles will be received.

From the Liverpool Mail.

Insurrections, and rumours of insurrections, invasions, expulsions, and abdications, continue to prevail on the Continent, and, being telegraphed hither with electric rapidity, keep the newspaper machinery warmly at work, to the great detriment of the health of its indefatigable conductors, and the advantage of the public revenue. The latest intelligence of this nature is astounding, if true; but it may be as well to remark at once that considerable doubts are entertained, in well-informed quarters, of its accuracy, viz., that the Milanese have drubbed and driven out of their city the Austrians—that the King of Sardinia has declared himself King of Lombardy, and issued a proclamation, which is tantamount to a declaration of war against Austria. If this be the fact, the King of Sardinia, like Sir Henry Smith with the Caffres, has discarded all former treaties, and the question arises—will England approve this policy, or sternly dictate that the agreement of crowned heads, by which the peace of the world has now for a long series of years been preserved, shall be restored and retained? It would seem almost impossible that we can avoid being mixed up in the matter in some way or other, as it has always been our misfortune, not only to have to interfere in quarrels amongst our neighbours, but to suffer a large portion of the cost of the damage done by their insane ambition. Lord Palmerston has blustered a good deal of late, which will make the matter still more difficult. The continental powers must either be satisfied that he means all he has threatened, or look upon him as the veriest poltroon that ever retired from the face of danger. He has tact, that is certain; but can he get out of the squabble with honour? If not, come what come may, we must buckle on our harness and resolve to fight for his folly. It is satisfactory to know that we were never better prepared, as regards the *materiel* of war, to resist unjust aggression. But how stands the trade of the country? in what condition are our revenues? what reliance can we place upon our much-injured colonies in case of difficulty or danger arising? These are startling reflections, and lead men to think that it would be better for us to bear the ills we have, than to run into others which we know not of; to rest upon our oars and watch the conflagration abroad; to be spectators of the battle; so that no attempt be made to encroach upon our liberties.

People are anxiously inquiring "What is to become of the immense armament of France?" The republic has not money for its maintenance, but must send it beyond the frontier to provide for itself by plunder and death. There are symptoms of such a design being entertained by the provisional government in M. Lamartine's answer to the address presented to him by the Italian deputation. He declared—"that if Italy was attacked in her soil or her sentiments—in her limits or her liberties—that if her arms are not sufficient to defend her, it is no longer wishes merely, but the sword of France which will be offered to preserve her from encroachment." There is no disguise here, but a plain rejection of the scabbard preparatory to the employment of the sword. Well, let the military powers of the Continent settle their disputes amongst themselves.—We are at all events bound in heavy bonds for our present good behaviour. It is clearly our duty to remain at home and protect our own altars and firesides, but we must not lose the rule of the sea. On the first unmistakeable insult offered to Britain, it will be incumbent on us forthwith to seize and appropriate the entire of the French fleet, steamers and all.—This would effectually keep our unruly neighbours on the other side of the straits and enable us the more satisfactorily to protect our colonies and commerce.

(From the Liverpool Mail April 1.)

It is abundantly clear that the fellows who talk treason and sedition in Ireland are a set of contemptible cowards. Men of real courage never indulge in empty threats. A common thief has more manhood in him than a talking Irish patriot. He steals on his own account—does not merely entice others to commit theft. The Irish traitor acts differently in an undiluted spirit of poltroonery. He proclaims that there shall be no more kings or queens in Ireland—he annihilates them with the breath of his mouth—and with the same rank vapour he establishes a republic. But the miserable miscreant only *talks* in this way. He neither shoulders a musket nor handles a pike, nor assists in erecting a barricade. He expects all this to be done by the poor creatures who listen to his harangues. He expresses his firm resolution to die in the last ditch in the cause of liberty—in the deliverance of the "people" from tyranny and despotism—and it is natural enough that he should choose to die in the place where most probably he was born—but in truth he has no idea of fighting or dying at all, for he skulks in some low pothouse, in some dark lane, and concludes the heroics of the day in a supper of more furious treason, seasoned with the ardent provocatives of whisky punch.

This, we assert, is a faithful sketch of an Irish repealer of the physical force fraternity. He is clearly a coward. And we are sorry for this, inasmuch as we earnestly desire to see the question of the repeal of the union put to the arbitration of the sword. We say this advisedly. It would be better for Ireland to learn her real position by a trial of strength, than to remain in perpetual agitation—misled, misrepresented, inflamed to discontent, and pauperised by mercenary adventurers. There is nothing so galling—so withering of national energies—as fondly-cherished fancies and unrealised hopes. No matter whether they are well or ill founded—no matter whether, if realised, they would have a beneficial or opposite tendency—the very fact that they are craved but postponed, denied or resisted, superinduces that mental nausea which makes the heart sick. In this condition of national sickness, caused by quackery and unwholesome diet, the Irish people are totally incapable of raising themselves to a position of a thinking, industrious, and prosperous community. All their energies are paralysed by gloomy convictions of imaginary wrongs—and *self strength*, as the Germans say, is enfeebled or crushed under a nightmare of shadows and dreams.

These shadows and dreams are the creations of the necromancers—the Irish leaders of repeal, who, working upon the passions of an ignorant people, first plunder them, through the agency of their priests, and then attribute their misfortunes, the consequence of this plunder, to the oppressive acts of the British parliament. If the labouring and peasant class in Ireland were not the most ignorant people in the whole world, they would not so long have been the prey of these selfish and heartless demagogues. But such is their unfortunate condition, and what are the consequences? Poverty, rags, starvation, degradation, shame, pollution. A nation of beggars demand equality, fraternisation, and a republic. If they could obtain equality with any people on the face of the earth, they certainly would be gainers by the transaction. Losers they could not possibly be. As to fraternisation, we should rather object to the proposition under any circumstances. It would be extremely unpleasant to the poorest artizan and labourer in England. Such sleeping partners would not be conducive to our credit or comfort. As to their republic, with DUFFY, MEAGHER, MITCHELL, DOHENY, and Father LAFFAN at the head of its provisional government, what a beautiful pigstye and general gaol delivery it would be!

The government, we percieve, have indicted some of these miserable and talking poltroons for sedition or something else, and, of course, have held them to bail. This is not very creditable work on the part of the whigs, but it is in some degree characteristic—"dog eat dog." The sedition in Ireland, by which the late DANIEL O'CONNELL and his family lived in luxury for years, was of whig countenance, if not of whig creation. The late Earl GREY was the only man of his party who was sincere in his attempt to suppress the Irish conspiracy, but was soon kicked from his stool and killed. Lord MELBOURNE and Lord JOHN RUSSEL found the Irish brigade of inestimable value in the House of Commons. For at least five years they preserved that administration from defeat and dissolution. The whigs actually offered old DANIEL the high and responsible office of Master of the Rolls. The old rogue would have accepted it, of course, had it been nearly as lucrative as that of chief agitator. But it was not. He, consequently, declined it. Out of this dishonest policy—pure whig policy—all the mischief of the present hour has arisen. What a lesson!

The people of France have a fearful reckoning to answer for, and it must be paid soon. The Pope, also, has incurred a fearful responsibility, and he too must be called to account. The King of Sardinia has been the first to begin offensive operations in neighbouring and independent states—the first, indeed, to commence a European war. He must therefore lose his crown.

Equality in France—a principle abhorrent to the laws of nature—is tearing out its own entrails—and the insane "citizens" are perishing under the infliction of their own judgments. Since the revolution began, on the 23rd February last, little more than a month ago, the public taxes of France have been almost doubled. Credit is entirely destroyed. The money in the "Savings Banks" has been seized by the members of the Provisional Government, and the artizans, house servants, and labourers, have been deliberately plundered. Before the revolution was ten days old, Ledru Rollin contrived to draw from the treasury 300,000 francs on his private account. He is a prudent man—an examplary patriot. Manufactures are in a much worse state than they are in Manchester, and that is saying a great deal. It is a warning to the wise and well-disposed—a lesson and a punishment to the revolutionists.

If, therefore, we take into consideration the increased pressure of the taxes in France, the destitution of the working classes, the robberies of the Government, the ruin of railway proprietors, the victimisation of the holders of rentes and national stock, we are considerably under the mark when we say that the people of France are in a worse position than they would have been if King Louis Phillippe had trebled all the imposts in that country.

How unalterable are the ways of Divine Providence! How terribly does justice avenge crime! The unprincipled and restless mob of Paris demanded a new system. With arms in their hands they overthrew the existing dynasty, and the constitutional monarchy which the people themselves, and their popular leaders, had established only eighteen years ago. And what is the result? Caps of liberty, striped ribbons, school-boy cockades, rioting, bloodshed, destruction of private property, bankruptcy, beggary, with the inevitable catastrophe of successive changes and revolutions, and more, much more bloodshed. The curse of France is Paris. The delusion of all untravelled Frenchmen is the imaginary grandeur of that city, and their ignorance of the frightful demoralization, the profligacy, and the infamous crimes of its inhabitants. If the thinking and intelligent portion of the people of France prefer a republican system no man is warranted in questioning their right to establish it. But we are far from being of opinion that such is the case. The professions of adhesion to the new system are, to a great extent, only politic. Too many men and women still live who remember the horrors of 1793 to 1796. All have an inherited or historical knowledge of those bloody scenes and horrible crimes. Many, therefore, shudder at the mere mention of a revolution—dream of family portraits, and family tragedies, of property devastated, and helpless mothers and children made to mourn, in poverty and misery, the loss of their dearest relatives. Consequently, in the present outbreak, men are compelled to smother their recollections, and hide their alarms under a revolutionary badge, and with affected smiles.

Of this the Provisional Government are well aware, and hence their determination to admit no man to a seat in the proposed Constituent Assembly, who is not an avowed republican. This is liberty! No man is to think of any other institution but that chalked out by Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Marrast. That indefatigable drudge Lamartine, who writes a thousand copies of foolscap daily in defence of republicanism, is nothing more than a tool or a painter's brush, in the hands of the men we have named. He will find himself some day or other in the position of the patron saint of Ireland, without the same facilities of carrying his head. He has evinced considerable and commendable tact. He is, we believe, honest, though a sort of impersonation of a romance. As for La Pages, he would not be tolerated in a select vestry in England.

Here, then, is the difficulty—are these men competent to govern France? If the people did not dread the violence of mob-made dictators—if they did not tremble at the exercise of republican principles in persons so much under the impulse of frantic passions—so much the slaves of vanity and a sense of their own injustice—they would answer with an extraordinary unanimity, that "THEY ARE NOT!" But this answer we cannot expect at present. The really influential classes in France feel the necessity of disguising their sentiments, like a merchant man on the high seas, sailing for safety under an assumed flag. They are waiting to see of what elements the promised parliament shall be composed. All opinions on their part is prudentially suspended. The electors are told that the return of a member who is not a republican will be an offence against the commonwealth. This, we say again, is liberty! Freedom of expression—freedom of action—freedom in the exercise of the political franchise, is plainly prohibited. Under this boasted liberty, he who dares to assert that a constitutional monarchy is not a bad system of government is a criminal and an enemy of the republic—that is, of Messieurs Ledru-Rollin, Garnier, Pages, and Louis Blanc! Can there be any tyranny more detestable than this—any liberty conceded to the African in Cuba by the slave dealer more repulsive? France must be a land of slaves, blockheads, and fools, if such liberty has any fraternisation with their affections.

We do not desire to extend these [illegible] every day will exhibit France in a [illegible] They are, therefore, only preliminary, or, if you please, *provisional* observations.

But look how the contagion spreads. The whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia, is in a blaze. In the name of liberty men act as demons. In England we have quite as much of this ailment as we can digest. We have tinkering statesmen, blackguards, mobs, rioters, and thieves to excess; but in Sardinia, Lombardy, Italy, and the Roman States, we see kings, princes, and dukes becoming rebels, and in defiance, and open violation of treaties, encouraging their subjects to promulgate anarchical principles, beyond their own confines.—This is one of the worst features in the case. In the Italian dependencies of Austria, and in the Papal territory more particularly, the people are not more fit to comprehend or enjoy rational liberty and representative government, than the subjects of the King of Dahomey. But the ball rolls, even in the melting sun. It is, perhaps, for a wise purpose; we cannot see the end; we shut the book of peace, and look forward to that terrible war, of twenty years at least, which George Canning predicted—"a war of principle all over Europe."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It has been rumoured that the Irish government is in possession of information of a very serious character, not less than the spirit of disaffection among the constabulary.

The republican spirit is spreading rapidly among the labouring classes in Dublin. Letters from Cork, Waterford, and Kilkenny say that the mechanics in these cities are arming, and in daily expectation of hearing of a rising in the metropolis.

The extensive steam mills at Coner's lane, Cork, have been partially destroyed by fire. The damage amounted to £1300. Three months ago, another large building belonging to the owners of the steam mills was burned to the ground.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* gives an alarming account of the state of Ireland. We take from it the following extracts:

On every side we hear of insurrectionary preparations. Signal fires, their origin and motive being a mystery, are simultaneously lighted on the hills of Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick. Confederate Clubs bold their sittings from night to night, and their members are arming themselves. It is generally circulated—and such rumors do not arise without foundation—that the people are largely engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of offensive weapons. Rifle Clubs, avowedly to obtain dexterity in the use of fire-arms, are establishing, not only in the provinces, but in this city, under the nose of the Executive.

A run upon the savings' banks on Monday last, drew £3,000 from these depositories in Limerick, and notice was given for the withdrawal of £5,000 more in that city on Monday next. Such a panic indicates more forcibly than words can express, the spirit that is abroad. Nor are the authorities idle observers of the premonitary heavings of the infatuated dupes of the Mitchell war doctrines. There are 30,000 disciplined troops now in Ireland; and the English journals contain intelligence that orders have been dispatched from the War-office, commanding the immediate embarkation for this city of large bodies of troops. The unoccupied portions of that vast building, the Linen Hall, have been fitted up as barracks. Several houses in Great Ship-street have been taken for a similar purpose, and it is understood that two additional war steamers are expected in Kingstown harbour.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

By a letter from Posen we learn that "the troops have evacuated the town and retired into the citadel. The Provisional Committee has taken possession of the Hotel de Ville, where it is at present organizing the national guard. Five hundred musket are to be distributed amongst the citizens. We are assured that the Russians are collecting a considerable force on the frontiers. The Poles are fraternising with the Germans. In place of one cockade they wear two; one formed of the Polish colours, and the other of those of the republic."

A letter in the *Schlesischer Zeitung* of the 23d ult. confirms former reports of the concentration of a large army of Russian troops close to the frontiers in Upper and Lower Silesia. They consist chiefly of Cossacks and Circassians. The same paper also confirms the rumours current of disturbances in the Russian part of Poland, especially at Warsaw.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says:—

The Emperor proceeds with his armament vigorously. Four corps of the army, composed each of three divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry about 40,000 men, are sent by squadrons towards Poland. The roads being very bad, the last squadron cannot arrive till the end of April. The reserve of this army composed of 54 battalions, and 32 squadrons of cavalry will form the second army which will occupy Lithuania and serve to keep effective the regiments of the great army. Besides these, a corps of cavalry, a division of the guard of Podolia, and 10,000 cossacks of the Don have received orders to march, and may by the beginning of May join the grand army. The army of the Caucasus will not be diminished, but will rest on the defensive. The Prince Paskewitch will take the command-in chief. His head quarters will be at Warsaw, where he will adopt the most severe measures to avoid any outbreak.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* states:—

All is tranquil in Russia. But a strong Muscovite feeling in favour of the Emperor, and against foreigners, manifests itself. It is proposed to expel all Frenchmen and Germans.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND—DESTRUCTION OF WARSAW.

BERLIN, Monday night.—Warsaw is in open revolution. On Thursday last the inhabitants rose *en masse* and murdered several hundreds of the Russians. The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. Warsaw is in ashes. General Sobieski, formerly a captain in the Belgian artillery, is here, and is ordered to procure 200 pieces of cannon at any price. To-morrow the Prussian-Polish legion departs from here at the king's expense, in a special train. They will be accompanied by a great number of students.

[Some late English papers contradict the story of the destruction of Warsaw.]

The Polish movement is fast extending. In many towns the Prussian eagle has been raised, with cries of "Vive la regeneration de la Pologne!" At Boret and at Wreschel they have stopped the couriers on their travels. The same thing has happened at Miloslaw. Great agitation prevails at Pleschen, where the Poles have proclaimed the kingdom of Poland. The Burgomaster, M. Landrath, has been dis[illegible] and the prisoners set at liberty. It is true that the military have been called out, but the movement is no[illegible] serious. The soldiers, [illegible] only act against the thieves. The Poles [illegible] their national cockade. In our own town there is also much excitement. On the frontier from Kalisch to Peru, tents are established for the Russian troops.—*Gazette de Breslan, March* 25.

From Prussia we learn that the army of the Caucasus is to be diminished, and has received strict orders to confine himself to the defensive. Schamyl has established a regular estafette service with Constantinople, in order to obtain the earliest intelligence of what passes in Europe. His intention is to assume the offensive as soon as hostilities shall have commenced in Poland. It must not be forgotten that there are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The state of southern Russia is very uneasy. The Cossacks are greatly irritated by the harshness with which the Czar has treated them. The province of Kusan, situate between the White Sea, the Ural mountains, and the Wolga, is in a state of great excitement. The four millions of Tartars who inhabit it are eagerly expecting an opportunity of throwing off the iron yoke of the Emperor.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS BY THE SARDINIAN TROOPS.—Accounts have been received of an encounter near Montechiari, between a strong body of the Austrian army and the Sardinian General Bes, who was at the head of four thousand regular troops and seven thousand volunteers. The Sardinian general gained a brilliant victory, and took from the enemy an entire squadron of cavalry, three cannons, and some baggage.

INDIA.—Intelligence has arrived from India, in the usual course, with dates from Calcutta to the 22d of February, Madras to the 24th, and Bombay to the 2nd of March. Naval preparations were going forward in anticipation of an outbreak with China; and, for the future, three large frigates would be stationed in the Chinese waters. This force would, no doubt suffice to keep the Chinese in check.

Distressed British Emigrants from France.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued directions to the dock-yard authorities at Portsmouth and Plymouth, to prepare vessels in those harbours for the reception of distressed British subjects compelled to leave France by the malcontents of the present revolution. In compliance with this order, the Veteran receiving hulk (formerly a 26 gun frigate) at Portsmouth and a similar class of ship at Plymouth are being fitted for the accommodation of the expected arrivals; and as merchant tonnage will not be at such convenient command for the shipment of the masses now awaiting passage to the hospitable shores of Great Britain, the Admiralty intend to equip and send out steamers to the coast of France for the benevolent object. It is on this service, we conjecture, that the steamers now so expeditiously fitting at Portsmouth are to be despatched, and not to make any 'demonstration' upon the shores of Ireland or elsewhere.

A French Fleet ordered to rendezvous at Toulon.—A private correspondent at Toulon writes:—"All is activity and bustle here, indicating a movement of great importance on the part of the French fleet. Orders have been received for the whole of the ships to be concentrated. They are all very well manned, and have their heavy stores; but they are now directed by the Republican Provisional Government to take on board five months' provisions, and to be in every respect ready to receive sudden orders (*a l'instant*). The destination of the fleet is certainly Naples. So let our 'Amazon Parker' look out for squalls."—*United Service Gazette.*

Paris contains 30,000 persons who live by robbery and rapine, 30,000 more who are in general of insecure livelihood—the two classes together ripe for anything, and Ledru Rollin is the man to join them in extremes.

COMMERCIAL.

The general aspect of commercial affairs has not improved in any respect since the departure of the Hibernia. Indeed, the chances of a general European war, combined with the spirit of dissatisfaction which prevails among the Irish peasantry, and a large number of the operative classes of England and Scotland, have greatly aggravated the spirit of mistrust entertained by the public at large. Under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that there could be any improvement for the demand for British goods in Germany or Italy. Consequently, the markets for such commodities have been decidedly heavier, and prices much lower. The corn market has been in a most sluggish state; and, although at the departure of the last steamer more activity prevailed, we have now a full demand for Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn, at declining prices.—Colonial produce has shared in the depression of the times; the transactions therein are limited, and lower prices are accepted. From the manufacturing districts our advices continue dull and discouraging. The iron trade is inactive, and few sales are reported in any description of metals. Money is abundant, and the rate of interest moderate; but the market for all description of public securities unsteady, and their value much depressed.

The Cotton market although not active, has been pretty firm during the past fortnight, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected. On the arrival of the Britannia the market assumed a more lively feeling; and in the early part of the week ending March 31, the common qualities of American were sold at an advance of fully ⅛d per lb.; but before the close of the week the demand was less animated, and prices relaxed a little.

From a number of causes the Corn trade has been in a very dull and inactive position. Prices have also declined,—Wheat from 3s. to 4s. per qr., and Flour at least 1s. per brl. Complaints are beginning to be made of a diminution in the consumption of Flour; and in some quarters it is asserted that the stocks of potatoes in the hands of the farmers turn out much larger than had been calculated on. At the present moment Wheat in London does not command more than 55s. for the best English, and 24s for American. Whilst the best Western Canal [illegible] in Liverpool at 26s. to 27s per brl. [illegible]y little doing in any description of [illegible], or Corn Meal, the demand for Irel[illegible] fallen off.

(From the Glasgow Citizen, April 1.)

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE BROOMIELAW.

We have this week to notice the departure of the first of our North American fleet this season for Quebec and Montreal. No fewer than five vessels have started, viz. the Caledonia, the Cambria, the Cherokee, the Albion, and the Canada. The Caledonia sailed on the 26th ult.; and the Cambria, the Cherokee, the Canada, and the Albion on Wednesday last—all with average cargoes, and a goodly number of emigrants.

The scene on Wednesday was one of a very exciting nature. Between two and three hundred people had assembled on the wharfs on the northern side of the river, where the Canada and Albion were moored, to witness the departure of the emigrants. On the towing line of the steamer being made fast to the Canada, and while she was beginning to feel her way through the water, hearty and prolonged cheers burst from the emigrants and crew of the vessel, which were caught up by those on board the Albion alongside, as well as by the onlookers at the wharfs. A few minutes afterwards, preparations were made to get the Albion also under way, and then commenced a shaking of hands, and shedding of tears, and an outpouring of blessings and prayers for each others' happiness, such as only attend the partings at which the natural language of the heart is that of the favourite Irish song—

"It may be for years, and it may be for ever!"

The occasion was not without some of those little incidents which render such scenes interesting to onlookers. For example, just before the ship hauled out, a sweetheart of one of the crew came running down to the wharf, dewy with tears, and syllabled the name of "Archie!" Not the renowned William, when at the call of Black-Eyed Susan, "the cord slid swiftly through his glowing hands," was not more prompt in making his appearance than the party thus tenderly addressed, and he immediately sprang ashore to comfort the forlorn damsel with an eternity of endearing words. The captain thinking that it was time Archie was at his duty, also jumped ashore, exclaiming—"Come, come, this won't do; you must part sometime, you know; give her a good hearty smack, Archie, and be done with it,"—upon which he brought the heads of the tender couple together, a conjunction which elicted a hearty roar of laughter from the bystanders, in the midst of which Archie jumped on board. Again, just as the towing-lines were made fast to the steamer, and the Albion was under way, with her mizen rigging grazing the quay, one of the passengers, accidently left behind, made his appearance, with a bottle in each hand, which he vainly endeavoured to insert into each pocket of his jacket. The captain sung out for him to spring on the mizen rigging. Unable, in his haste, to follow the prudent example of John Gilpin, and so sling the bottles as "to keep his balance true," he handed them to a person on the quay, and making a bold leap, barely saved himself from a ducking. The bottles were thrown on board after him, and one reached its destination in safety, but the other falling short, broke upon the gunwale, an accident, which was not wholly without its use, as it served as the signal for a general cheer, similar to that which greets the christening of a vessel at its launch. Some excitement was also occasioned by a small boat, which was attached to the Albion, and likewise to a vessel astern, having been forgotten to be let loose in the hurry and confusion of departure. The consequence was, that when the ship got under way, the lines by which she was moored got taunt, and the small boat parted in the middle. A number of emigrants' friends followed the vessels down the banks of the river, cheering and waving their hats and handkerchiefs to the last; and many of them looking as if, like Imogene, they "could have broke their eye-strings," at the moment they went slowly out of sight. The emigrants in their turn answered these signals in a way which sufficiently signified—

"How slow their souls sailed on—how swift their ships!"

The Bromielaw at this busy spring-time, presents a gay spectacle. Among the vessels all is bustle and preparation for departure—in some cases taking in cargoes for the East and West Indies, Sydney, N. S. W., Batavia, Singapore, Manilla, the Levant, and North and South America, &c., in others, dismantling and refitting, getting sails bent and rigging rove, or getting water on board and stowed—all, however, preparatory to setting forth on their various missions over the great highways of commerce.

When we look at the great and rapid progress which our port has made within a comparatively few years, the effect seems little less than miraculous; and we trust that our noble river may long continue unfettered by any of that Government intermeddling which has lately been threatened, and that it will always be preserved under that local management which has led to result so magnificent.

The steamer *Admiral* arrived on Wednesday from Boston, and the steamer *Maid of Erin* came in from Portland at 1 o'clock this morning. To the politeness of the commanders of these vessels we are indebted for regular files of American papers to Wednesday last. The most important item of intelligence we find in them is a doubt that the Mexican treaty will be accepted by that nation as amended in the American Congress.

The steamers on the River St. John have run during the whole of this and part of last week.—On Monday morning the *New Brunswick* and *Saint John* took 350 men of the Royal Regiment to Fredericton, with their baggage, &c.; the steamers returning on the following day. There is very little freshet in the River owing to the unusually lengthened spell of dry and fine weather.

His Excellency SIR EDMUND HEAD held his first Levee at Fredericton on Tuesday last, on which occasion two Addresses were presented to him.

The New Brunswicker states that the members of the Executive Council will meet at Fredericton for the transaction of business on Wednesday next, at which meeting the public situations now vacant will be filled up.

THE CITY CHARTER.—A first meeting of the new Board of Common Council was held on Saturday last, at which time, among other business, on the motion of Alderman Needham, seconded by Alderman Lockhart, a committee was appointed to examine the City Charter, and report at the next meeting of the Board what amendments and improvements may be deemed necessary. The question, after some debate, was carried by a vote of 9 to 3. *Yeas*—Aldermen Needham, Lockhart, Harding, Bond; Assistants Fairweather, Keans, Hagerty, McAvity and Boatteay. *Nays*—Aldermen Vanhorne and Wetmore, and Assistant Dunham.—The Mayor then appointed the following members of the Board a Committee: Messrs. Needham, Lockhart, Harding, Vanhorne, Bond, Fairweather and Keans.

NEW VESSELS.—On Tuesday a first class new ship called the *Arab*, of 1000 tons burthen, was launched from the building yard of Mr. J. Smith, Courtney Bay. She is owned by the builder, and her materials and workmanship are said to be of the best description.

On Wednesday a barque of about 400 tons, and called the *Belia*, built at Quaco by J. M. Bradshaw, for Messrs. G. & J. Salter of this city, was towed into this harbour by the steamer *Conqueror*: she is a substantial looking vessel.

On Thursday a first class ship of about 900 tons was launched from the building yard of William Olive, Esq. in Carleton. This is a splendid vessel, and for model, materials, and excellence of workmanship, stands unsurpassed by any vessel yet constructed at this port. She is called the *Olive Branch*, and is owned by the builder.

☞ The Central Fire Insurance Company at Fredericton have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last six months on the capital paid in.

RETURN OF THE WASHINGTON.—The *New York Express* of Saturday last, says:—The steamer Washington which sailed from here three days ago has returned, having broken her machinery.

SAILING OF THE WASHINGTON.—The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Steamship Washington, left New York again Tuesday morning, with six additional passengers and $58,893 37.

The annual election for Wardens and Vesters for Trinity Church, took place at the Vestry Room on Easter Monday, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:—

Wardens—L. H. DeVeber, and G. D. Robinson.

Vesters—R. F. Hazen, J. V. Thurgar, J. M. Robinson, Dr. Botsford, Charles Patton, Dr. R. Bayard, B. L. Peters, D. Waterberry, T. R. Gordon, F. A Wiggins, John Kinnear, J. W. Lawrence.

FIRE.—A fire, which consumed eight dwellings, broke out on Tuesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, in the range of buildings, to the westward of Storm's ship yard, in the Parish of Portland. The tide being out at the time, and water scarce, it was impossible to save any of the houses. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a person who was sleeping in a barn, where there was a quantity of hay. There were five two story houses burned; two belonging to Mr. Rourke; one to the Widow Burke; one to Mr. Skeffington, in whose barn the fire commenced; one to Mr. Kelly, the only one on which there was any insurance, and that only amounting to £50, a three story building, owned by Messrs Murray and McDonough; and two one story shanties. A detachment of the Royals, arrived from the City and rendered considerable service in arresting the flames.—*New Brunswicker.*

FINE HORSES.—The Albany Journal says a drove of horses passed through that city, for New York, on Thursday, in which there were several span worth (i. e. which will bring) 1200 dollars; and 2 which the owner had refused $500 each.

FREE TRADE AND THE COLONIES.—We have elsewhere given insertion to the speech of Mr. Wilmot, in the New Brunswick Legislature when the Revenue Bill was before the House, and as the speaker is one of the liberal school, such opinions, as he on that occasion put forth, are worthy of note. It will be observed how impressed he is with the resources and capabilities of the British Provinces, and what mines of wealth they would prove in the hands of Great Britain, if they were adequately fostered and brought into play. But the mania of free trade reigns paramount in the British Imperial Councils, and is a policy that will, we fear, end in estranging those noble provinces from the parent state. Many of the best informed colonists now deliberately adopt the opinion, that free trade and British connection are incompatible.

There are thousands extant who draw the following picture—We have before presented it to our readers, but it may bear a second exhibition. Suppose that all or the greater portion of foreign countries refuse to receive British manufactures except at an impost which virtually excludes their purchase. Can England go on without such foreign countries? Now the reply to this is, that England possesses colonies in various parts of the world from which she can draw all the raw materials, or nearly so, that she may require. Timber, wheat, flour, and provisions she can have from the Northern American colonies; wool from Australia; cotton from India; hides and tallow from the Cape of Good Hope; sugar and coffee from the West Indies, &c. England would certainly pay more for some of these staples in her own colonies, than in the great marts of the world; but if a protecting duty favoured those colonial products in the ports of Great Britain, the manufactured goods of Great Britain would find protection in the ports of her colonies, and thus would the account be balanced, and England enjoy the carrying trade. The capital of England, it is said, could be most profitably employed in opening internal communications, constructing railroads, &c. To the objection that this system would cramp and curtail commerce, its advocates say, this is not shutting yourself out from the world, but creating a world of your own. The colonies supply the raw materials, the mother country the manufactured ones, and all would be one vast family, united with, and dealing with each other; obeying one sovereign, sailing under the same flag, and enjoying the freedom and the blessings of the same constitution. Certainly this picture is a glorious one, and its contemplation quickens the pulse of every true hearted Briton.

Sir Howard Douglas, formerly Governor of New Brunswick, and more recently when representing