LITERATURE.

"THE CONQUEST OF CANADA."

By the Author of "Hochelaga," in Two Volumes, small 8 vo.: 1850.—Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.—Sold by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, Phœnix Book Store, St. John N. B.

"The Crescent and the Cross," "Hochelaga," &c., have secured for Warburton, the author of the work bearing the foregoing title, a high place among the narrative writers of the present day. The two narratives just mentioned, were extensively read in this country, and the popularity of "Hochelaga," no doubt, invited Mr. Warburton, and his enterprising publishers, into the press once more. A book on the subject of Canada, at this peculiar juncture in Colonial affairs, is most opportune. Such an important epoch in the Colonial history, cannot afford to be recorded merely in the penny paper, or the weekly sheet, or even the Monthly or Quarterly Review. All these are too ephemeral, and are sometimes cast aside with the reading; but great events, such as those in which an "Armada" is dispersed, a Bastile erected, a Napoleon vanquished, or a Governor General pelted with rotten eggs, must be recorded in a more durable form, being the material for a historian, rather than a Reviewer or a weekly Editor. On this account, we regard Mr. Warburton's work on Canada as very opportune. Appearing as it now does, it is likely to be much more extensively read than if it had appeared some three or four years ago. Recent events in Canada have tended to awaken an interest in that magnificent country which seems never before to have existed on either side of the Atlantic.

England has been slow to learn, and seems unwilling to appreciate the value of her North American possessions, and we are much inclined to think that these evils are in a great degree traceable to the prevalence of downright ignorance. A few British politicians, it is true, have made Colonization and the existing Colonies their study; but it is hard for such men to enlighten a whole nation; and when any tremendous crash in Colonial affairs is occasioned by an Imperial measure, where are the advocates of Colonial measures? In their places, to speak and vote, it is true; but when any Home measure, affecting the masses, comes up in the Imperial Parliament, the heads of the measure and the opponents of the measure are scouring the country, holding public meetings in every petty borough, haranguing cotton weavers, manufacturers, *hop-heard* and *goose*, and *tag, rag, bram* and *bobtile* politicians, who are discussing politics at the corners of the streets, and in their workshops. The nation is, in fact, in a blaze by these local preachers. But when any measure affecting the interests of the Colonies is under discussion, except an official despatch or a small memorial from the "Chamber of Commerce" in Quebec, Montreal, or St. John, or such like, no voice speaks for the Colonial interests, no politician travels through the mother country, no cart-loads of petitions are poured in from every shire-town and hugh expressing the feelings and the views of the people on the question under discussion. The reason is simply this—Great Britain has enough to do with her own domestic or home department, and the people are sufficiently engrossed with measures that affect themselves, so that we cannot expect them to move in our Colonial matters. But the greatest evil is, the deplorable and universal ignorance which prevails respecting the *magnitude, extent, resources,* and *real worth* of the North American Colonies as an appendage to the British Empire. These things cannot be impressed on the public mind, nor do we believe that in general the British people will ever learn the lesson, until they are taught it, when too late, as was the case with regard to the New England States.

We are inclined to regard the volumes now before us, if circulated and read in the mother country, as in some degree calculated to remove the difficulty of which we complain. The effectual way of removing it, of course, is by giving the Colonies a representation in the Imperial Parliament, but that we fear they will not do; the next best method is, to enlighten the people, and this may lead to a representation. Many works have been written on the subject of Canada, such as histories, travels, voyages, "Three Years' Residences," &c. &c. Some very able articles have appeared, especially of late, in the public Reviews of Great Britain, upon the subject of Canada. A splendid article on "Ministerial Measures," in the April Number of "Blackwood," for example, advocates Colonial interests strongly and rationally; but we consider Warburton's work as likely to awaken a deeper interest and convey a more accurate idea of the real state of the country and its importance and worth, than any thing we have yet seen on the subject. It is utterly impossible that a Parliamentary Report on Lumbering or the Fur Trade—that a periodical stream of official Reports pouring into Downing Street, and hastily glanced at by some one or two whose trade—(a well paid trade it is)—is merely to read and get them, should ever give the British people a correct idea of what Canada is and what she requires.

If the politicians of Britain, whether public or private, official or unofficial, whether large or small, will become readers, we believe that the "Conquest of Canada" will yield them an ample reward for a few days' labour in perusing it. The racy and attractive style of the "Crescent and the Cross" runs through this work. Warburton has a peculiar aptness, ease, and elegance of expression, and the mind of the reader is, by the racyness of his narrative, compelled to hasten with avidity into the future part of the narrative. Apart from the amount of information collected and given in the text, and largely sustained by elaborate notes and extracts, with a most extensive appendix, the fascination of the style renders the book worthy of perusal as a specimen of taste.

He commences these volumes with an account of the spirited and intrepid adventurers who first sailed from the Continent of Europe in pursuit of new territories in the West. The discovery of Cape Breton, Acadia, Canada &c. &c.; points out the chief and leading motives of French Companies, to their schemes of discovery in these countries, regarding them as likely to be supplied with sources of wealth such as had been found in the East; the indefatigable labours and the indomitable perseverance of such adventurers as Jacques Cartier, and Champlain, are fully and beautifully described; their negociations with the Indians, their numberless perils, their final success in founding for Henry IV. of France the first Colony in the West—New France.

In chap. iv., we have a clear and yet succinct account of the extent of the country; its geographical extent and commercial resources; its rivers, lakes, forests, &c. &c., subjects with which the bulk of old country people have no means of becoming acquainted. An English traveller, who can breakfast in Newcastle and dine in London, or a Scotsman, who can transmit a despatch in some twenty-four hours from Maiden Kirk to Johnny Groat's House, or a Paddy, who could almost carry a mail bag, with the present facilities of travelling, from Carricklergus to Cape Clear in thirty-six hours, has no conception of the extent of this magnificent country. Tell an English politician that New Brunswick, (70 years ago one of the Counties or Shires of Acadia,) was as large as the Kingdom of Ireland, and he will not believe you—it will appear in the waggy corner of the next weekly sheet, under the heading of *Jonathanisms.*

In the v. chap. we have an account of the different species of mineral, soil, climate, magnetic and meteoric changes of the atmosphere, together with the natural productions, from the forest tree to the shrub, and from the great forest bear to the squirrel.

In the vi. and vii. chapters, we have a lucid and correct account of the aborigines, the Red men of the West, &c. &c.; their language, colour, manners, and structure, physical, intellectual, and moral; their worship, &c. &c.; the author properly maintaining the theory of inspiration as declared by the Apostle Paul, and recorded by Luke, Acts xvii.—26: "God hath made of *one blood* all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation."

Towards the close of Vol. I. our author gives us two or three chapters, a hasty sketch of the origin and growth of the British Colonies, South and West of Canada; of the intrepid and adventurous spirits, who, by inland navigation and travel, had found their way through lake, forest, and prairie, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; and the bold and daring spirit of the men who laid the foundation of British settlements in Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c. &c.; with a sketch of the rise and progress of the Colony founded by the Pilgrim Fathers; and then, resuming his narrative, brings us to the midst of those, events which issued in the Conquest of Canada, and its history since it became a British possession.

We had penciled several sentences, as characteristic of the author's style and taste, but space forbids us to copy them out. On the whole, we are much inclined to regard these volumes as a valuable contribution to the Literature of the day, and consider that they may be read with profit by all classes of politicians. Above all, they ought to be put into the hands of parties likely to become resident in Canada or the Lower Provinces.

There is one slight mistake which our author seems to have fallen in, with respect to the Puritans or Pilgrim Fathers, by whom the New England States were originally founded. He says, "A few years after the French had founded a State in Canada, a handful of Puritan Refugees founded a people in New England. They bore with them from the mother country little beside a bitter hatred of the existing government and a stern resolve to perish or be free," &c. &c.—Introduction, p. 5. The views of our author on Parliamentary subjects, may be gathered from the foregoing remark. It is true, that the Pilgrim Fathers and founders of what has since become the most enterprising and enlightened country under heaven, had much reason to be dissatisfied with the existing Government, or rather with the Ecclesiastical Act of Uniformity, with whose condition they could not comply; but it is not true that these noble men were either rebels or in the least degree destitute of loyalty. They fled, it is true, to Holland, where they remained one year. They then resolved to found a Colony in the new world; but they carried with them an unfeigned love for England, and an unaffected respect for their Sovereign, as the following document will show. The following is a correct and literal copy of the voluntary constitution, drawn up by those lowly men, on board the "Mayflower," before they set a foot on American soil:—

"In the name of God, Amen.—We, whose names are under written, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign, James, having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first Colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitution and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient, for the general good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

No one can peruse the interesting document we have thus copied, and at the same time charge the founders of New England with any want of loyalty. The rebellion which, it is true, gradually sprung up in the New England States, was a plant of after growth.

There is one important reflection, however, which the perusal of "The Conquest of Canada" will likely suggest; we refer to the palpable and striking contrast which must appear between the growth of two countries so proximate as Canada and the United States. The one has been cherished, first by French and secondly by British Imperialism. Charters have been granted, companies formed, civil and ecclesiastical functionaries and *fosterers* have been missioned forth to aid its growth and watch its interests, while the adjoining country, planted amid the depths of a dreary winter of misfortunes, by men who entered it in the beginning of a most inhospitable season, and at the close of a most tremendous plague, which had stripped whole regions of the aborigines themselves, has sprung up and flourished in arts and civilization, in commerce, in politics, in war, at a rate which has rendered her history a perfect anomaly among the nations of the earth. So much for the native potency of the principle of self-reliance, when applied in a national point of view.

St. John, 20th May, 1850. R.

LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS, No. 5—Edited by Thomas Carlyle.—We have read No. 5. The subject is "*The Stump Orator,*" in which the position is ably illustrated in Tom's usual *outroit* style—that the *orators* are seldom the *actors* of an age. They are such a species of being as "Punch" advertised for a few years ago, viz: "*A Speaking Machine for the House of Commons.*" He concluded his advertisement with the interesting interrogative—"Has Lord Brougham any chance?" R.

[The following Notices were unavoidably omitted in our last Paper.]

LATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS.—Edited by Thomas Carlyle.—[No. 4. "*The New Downing Street.*]—Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.: 1850.—This fourth No. of Carlyle's caustic and racy semi-Essays, appears to follow as a sequel to a previous No. (3.) entitled "*Downing Street.* As, however, we have received a copy of No. 4 only, we are not prepared to notice the two Essays in connection together; but with regard to No. 4, we cannot avoid observing, that it contains a series of pungent and sarcastic criticisms upon modern British politics and policies; and unsparingly exposes and denounces the errors and falsities of the various executive departments of the State. The "Foreign," "Home," and "Colonial" Offices and their presiding geniuses are successively shewn up in no very gentle terms; and essential reforms are unsparingly insisted upon, as vitally necessary to the future well-being of the British Empire. Although not disposed to yield entire accordance with all Mr. Carlyle's doctrines and propositions, we yet candidly admit, that this biting essay conveys much truth in a severely powerful style; his admirable arguments on *Colonial* topics especially, and his irrefragable position that *talent and integrity* are the only just qualifications for place and power, meet with our cordial concurrence. The perusal of this able pamphlet, therefore, (more especially, we should presume, in connection with its precursor, No. 3,) and the adoption of some of its main principles, must tend to promote the best interests of British subjects generally; therefore we warmly commend it to the attention of every thinking mind. [Agents in St. John, Messrs. McMillan.] B.

HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE—By Edward Gibbon, Esq.: with Notes, by the Rev. H. H. Milman, Prebendary of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster, &c. Vol. III. pp. 643.—Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1850.—We have received the third volume of this valuable re-print; and need merely observe, that it is not only got up in the same beautiful style and at the same remarkably low price as the preceding volumes, but contains considerably more matter than either of them; Vol. III. having 50 pages more than Vol. II., which was itself larger than Vol. I. Subscribers, therefore, get increasingly more for their money, and receive their successive volumes with punctual rapidity.—The Work is on sale at the store of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, in St. John. B.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 21, 1850.

The steam ship Hibernia, with the Mail of the 4th instant, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last. The Mail was received in this city on Thursday night.

Her Majesty was happily delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May, and the latest bulletins reported the favourable progress of Her Majesty and the Royal infant. The customary demonstrations were made on the occasion, and Prince Albert honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley House, at the express desire of Her Majesty, in order to convey to the noble Duke the intimation that the young Prince would be called ARTHUR, having been born on the anniversary of his Grace's birth-day, when he completed his 81st year.

Cotton has again advanced ¼d per lb. in American. The sales of the week were 90,640 bales.

The Grain trade has a firmer appearance. The price of Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. per barrel. The stock on hand at Liverpool was small. There was a good demand for Indian Corn: prime old yellow was bringing 20s., and new 28s 6d. per 480 lbs.

The weather during the week was fine, and the reports from England and Ireland speak well of the young Wheat crops.

The Ministry appear to be daily growing weaker. They have been again defeated in the Commons on a motion relative to the duty on attorney's certificates.

The price of corn has not been so low in France for the last thirty years as at the present moment.

The Hon. Grantley Berkely has fixed the 14th instant for his motion for an eight shilling fixed duty on corn.

STATE OF TRADE.—The general aspect of commercial affairs has not undergone any change of importance since we last addressed our friends; a want of animation continues to be the characteristic of business in 1850, and money is in many instances lying idle both here and elsewhere, waiting for more tempting opportunities of investment than the present moment seems to offer.

The pinche stricken agricultural interest, and the unparalleled losses caused by a continued decline of railway property, have prevented the home trade from assuming that activity, which the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, and a satisfactory state of the manufacturing industry of the country would otherwise have imparted to it.—Even a partial depression of so important a branch of trade is sensibly felt in the markets of textile fabrics, hence the fits and starts of business here, notwithstanding more favourable accounts from he eastern and other foreign markets, and an increase in our exports to the continent, hence the inequality and fluctuations of prices, and hence the losses, which some of our spinners and manufacturers are sustaining at a time when prices are rising, and the stocks of many articles are unusually light.

PROTECTION.—*Dissolution of Parliament.*—A deputation, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, president of the National Association, Mr. George Frederick Young, chairman of the acting committee of ditto, Mr. James Blyth, Mr. Newdegate, M. P., &c. had an interview, on Thursday, with Sir Geo. Grey, at the Home-office, to deliver addresses to the Queen praying for a dissolution of parliament. The addresses amount to 267, many of them from places in Lancashire.

The Marquis of Londonderry has avowed his hostility to the Government measure for the abolition of the Viceregal-office, and his determination to oppose it vehemently in the House of Lords.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 1.—This morning the Queen was safely delivered of a prince. In the room with her Majesty was his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion. Several of the Privy Councillors were in attendance.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.—The death of the Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus, Bishop of Clogher, took place on Monday, at his seat, Woodstock, county of Wicklow. The deceased prelate was in his 77th year, and 47th of his episcopate, having been appointed Bishop of Killaloe, in 1804. He was translated to Ferns in 1820, and subsequently to Clogher in 1822.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Ireland.

It is stated that the costs incurred by the Bishop of Exeter in the Gorham case amount to £14,000.

The Board of Customs have constituted Peterhead, recently a sub-port of Aberdeen, an independent port of the supernumerary class.

On the 25th ultimo the Princes Alice completed her seventh year.

Letters from the screw-sloop *Rattler*, Commander Cummaring, off Ambriz, west coast of Africa, dated February 22, announce her capture of a fine prize, with 550 slaves.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.—The vessel *Courier*, arrived at London from San Antonia and Chili, South America, has brought the large quantity of 5222 sacks of wheat; and the vessel *Mary Worral*, from Valparaiso, has brought on the same day 3170 bags of wheat, consigned, and the produce of that district of South America.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The tide of emigration still flows through this town. Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. despatched the *Western World*, on the 17th u.t. with 730 passengers for New York, and the *Empire State* on the 23rd, with 619.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE.—Emigration continues to go on briskly from Glasgow to the United States and Canada. There are now three regular lines of packet-ships employed in the trade between Glasgow and New York. This week no fewer than five splended ships have left the Broomielaw for the western shores of the Atlantic, conveying upwards of a thousand emigrants. These were the Mississippi, the Lady of the Lake, the Sir William Molesworth, the Lady Colebrooke, and the Circassian. We are gratified to observe that the character and accommodation of the emigrant ships from the Clyde are much superior to what they formerly were.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

EMIGRANTS.—Several hundred emigrants left the city of Cork on Saturday, by the Nimrod and Albert steamers, for Liverpool, to take passage for America. The deck of the former steamer was densely crowded with men, women, and children, the greater number of them comfortably attired.—The *Limerick Chronicle* states that upwards of 5000 persons have left that district for Liverpool since January last, to proceed to America, many of them of a superior class. Persons of good means are departing, leaving the streets crowded with idle beggars, who distress the inhabitants by perpetual importunities and petty thefts.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given their sanction to the erection of some docks on the north bank of the river Thames, opposite Woolwich, the erection of which, it is expected, will prove of benefit in clearing the river and navigation of a number of vessels now crowding it. They are to be called "The Victoria Docks."

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—We are informed that an overture has been received by the Royal Commissioners from the Government of the United States of America, offering to remove the Great Exhibition of 1851, after it close in London, to be reproduced at New York, and paying a consideration for the same, which would go towards the increase of the English fund.—*Literary Gaz.*

THE WIDOW OF MARSHAL BLUCHER died last week at her residence on the Pariser Platz, Berlin, at an advanced age.

A PENNY BANK IN MANCHESTER.—We understand that active preparations are set on foot for the opening of a Penny Bank in Manchester. One gentleman in Manchester, a retired banker, has shown such a deep interest in the subject that he has not only offered to provide a banking house free of expense, but has promised his attendance three hours a day for the first twelve months.—*Manchester Spectator.*

SUB-MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Opinion Publique* states that the sub-marine electric telegraph between Dover and Calais is to be opened to the public on the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the Constituent Assembly.

Jellechich is said to be betrothed to a Countess Stockau. The bridegroom is about 50, the bride 16 years of age.

FRANCE.—The election of Eugene Sue, Socialist and Infidel writer, by a large majority, as one of the representatives of the city of Paris, has filled not only France but all Western Europe with alarm and consternation.

On the 18th, the whole of the French troops in Rome, assembled before the Vatican, and the Pope, elevated on a stage erected for the purpose, conferred on them his benediction.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this excellent institution was held at Exeter-hall, London, on Wednesday last. The Earle of Harrowby presided. The annual report reviewed the foreign operations of the society, directing attention first to the continent of Europe, where its operations embraced France, where 108,338 copies of the Scriptures had been issued during the past year, and 2728,968 since the first establishment of the society; Belgium, Holland, and the Rhenish provinces, where upwards of 76,000 copies had been distributed; Germany, Hungary, Italy, Prussia, Malta, India, Greece, China, South Australia, Sierra Leone, the West Indies, and British North America.—Returning to its domestic operations, the report proceeded to congratulate the society on the circumstance that Prince Albert had lately constituted himself a life governor of the institution by a donation of £50. The total receipts of the year had amounted to £91,634 12s. 7d., not so large as last year, which included, however, upwards of £7000 of a special fund, contributed towards the society's extraordinary operations on the continent, which fund this year had only been increased by £1314 8s. 2d., so that the regular income of the year showed an increase of £2023 14s 7d., over the preceding year. The total sum applicable to the general purposes of the society was £44,135 2s 11d.—The free contributions from auxiliary societies had amounted to £31,413 1s. 7d., the donations to £5566 3s 4d, and the legacies to £431s 1s. 1d. The sales of the year had amounted to £46,185 1s 6d., and the payments had been £97,246 1s, being 3415 0s 10d. more than the payments of the preceding year. The list contained some noble donations; amongst them were Miss Jane Cook, Cheltenham, £1000; an "Anonymous Friend," £500; Mr. Dunn, Cornhill-court, £500, &c. The issues of the year had amounted to 1,136,095 copies, being 29,177 more than on the previous year. The total issue from the commencement of the society amounted to 23,110,050 copies. The engagements of the society amounted to £63,555 18s 2d. The number of new societies established during the last year was 132, making the total of societies now existing 3182.

The total receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society last year, were £111,035 13s 6d., and the total expenditure £109,168 10s 7, leaving a balance of £2517 2s 11d. to be applied in reduction of the debt of £12358 16s 1d.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

APPOINTMENT OF MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.—Whereas no Election has been made to the office of Mayor of the City of Saint John, on the first Tuesday in May, being the day named for such Election in the Provincial Act 12 Vic., cap 63; and whereas it is in such Act provided, that in case no such Election is made, a Mayor may be said City shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, does hereby nominate and appoint HARRY CHUBB, Esquire, to be Mayor of the said City, to hold and execute such offices as in such offices as in such Act provided.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th May, 1850.

We congratulate the "Father of our Provincial Press," upon his appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate of this his native City, and have no doubt that Mr. CHUBB will discharge the duties of the office in a creditable and satisfactory manner. His Worship was sworn into office yesterday morning, and immediately took his seat at the Council Board.

A Short Passage.—The ship *Mary Caroline*, of this port, owned by Wm. Jarvis, Esq., arrived on Saturday morning last, from Liverpool, with a general cargo consisting of salt, coals, merchandize, &c., after a fine run of twenty days, having been detained two days in the Bay by thick weather.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.—Much excitement having been caused in this community, by the refusal of the Provincial Government to comply with the prayer of the Petition lately forwarded to Head Quarters by our Merchants (which was published in our last number,) and considerable misapprehension on the subject appearing to prevail, we have procured a copy of the Reply of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Petition, which we subjoin; and from which will appear the true reasons why His Excellency has not thought himself authorized to send a Member of the Government to Washington, as requested by our Citizens, and the conviction of His Excellency's mind, that our interests will not be overlooked by the superior powers. We cannot, however, but admit, that this Reply has created a great feeling of dissatisfaction among our Citizens; and, in common with the community at large, we feel deeply impressed with the conviction, that unless some measures be speedily adopted by the Government for remedying the present prostrate state of our commercial affairs, great and wide spread disasters and discontent must pervade New Brunswick. It seems hard, that the *rebellious* Canadians should be rewarded with important and valuable concessions and commercial advantages; while the *ever* loyal inhabitants of New-Brunswick should be treated with continually increasing neglect, injustice and wrong. This state of things *must* be altered.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,
May 17th, 1850.

SIR—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition from the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and others in St. John, transmitted by you to the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor feels the warmest interest in the Commercial prosperity of St. John and New Brunswick generally. He does not consider himself authorized by his Instructions to send a person to Washington, as requested by the Petitioners.

His Excellency can assure the Petitioners there is, on the part of Her Majesty's Government or its Representative at Washington, no intention whatever of overlooking or neglecting the interests of this Province in any Treaty with the United States.

He also believes that Sir Henry Bulwer is fully informed with reference to the whole question, but it is obvious that, as Her Majesty's Minister on the spot, he must be the best judge of the means by which he can promote the interests of the Province in negotiations with a Foreign Power.

His Excellency's anxiety to meet the wishes of the Merchants of St. John, will cause him to forward a copy of the petition to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that it may be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and he will also send a copy of such Petition to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the next mail, calling attention at the same time to the great importance of the subject, as affecting the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

I have to request that you will lay this answer before the Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. T. PENNEFATHER.

R. JARDINE, Esq.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at this place (on the 18th May, 1783,) was celebrated on Saturday last by firing a Royal Salute at noon, from King's Square, and a fine display of Fireworks from Jeffrey's Hill in the evening.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax from Boston, on Friday morning, bringing 110 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She left again for Liverpool same day.

Our Spring Goods have been coming to hand for the last week or two, but they are rather later this year than usual. The *Candace*, with a full cargo for this place, including a large quantity of goods for vessels, and dry goods, encountered heavy weather after having been thirty-three days out, and got so damaged and leaky that a part of the cargo had to be thrown overboard, and the vessel returned to Queenstown for the purpose of being repaired. On account of this, and the *Alice Bently* putting back also, a number of persons have been disappointed in not receiving their goods. The amount of Revenue received at the Treasury office of this port, during the current month, up to the 16th instant, notwithstanding, was £7,841, and during the month of April, £4,663. There is a falling of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, which, however, may in some measure be accounted for by the spring fleet being later, and the two vessels already named having put back in distress.—*Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, two young men belonging to the Pilot schooner John Pollok, while pulling in a small boat to a vessel off the harbour, were upset by the violence of the sea, and one of them unfortunately drowned. The other was picked up by a lad named King, a son of the boatman at Reed's Point, at great hazard, his own boat half filling with water in the attempt.—*New-Brun.*

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held on Monday, 13th instant, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, John Wishart, Esq., John Pollok, Esq., Edward Allison, Esq., and Messrs. A. McL. Seely, N. S. Demill, and Michael Fisher.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Alexr. McL. Seely was re-elected President.

THOMAS McMACKIN,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company*, held on Monday the 13th instant, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year—*viz*: Messrs. A. McL. Seely, Robert Robertson, Robert Stevens, Moses Tuck, and Joseph Langley.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. A. McL. Seely was chosen *President*, and Mr. Richard Dolan was appointed *Secretary.*

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company took place on Tuesday the 14th instant, when Messrs. James Smith, James Rankipper, Allan McLean, Thomas Allan, N. S. Demill, Henry Vaughan, James Harris, John Owens, and Thomas Vaughan were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, Mr. James Harris was re-elected *President*; Mr. Allan McLean was appointed *Manager*; Mr. John Owens, *Treasurer*; and Mr. Thomas Vaughan, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Shareholders of the Fredericton Gas Company, held on Monday 13th inst. for the purpose of organizing the said company, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:

Spafford Barker, John Wilkinson, F. L. Hatheway, John Simpson, and John Davis, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Spafford Barker, Esq. was unanimously appointed President, and Wm. McBeath, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr Brooke, of St Paul's, has delivered a valedictory address to a number of the soldiers of the 1st Royal Regiment, lately attending his ministry, on the occasion of their anticipated recall to England. The address, which has been printed at this office, at the expense of the soldiers, is conceived in the Rev. gentleman's most happy style, and is indeed equally creditable to him who gave, and to those who received it.—*Fred. Reporter.*

The Steamer Reindeer brought down a large quantity of produce on her last trip from Woodstock. It is destined for the Boston Market.

The New Steamer Anna Augusta, will be ready for duty about the middle of next month.—*Ib.*

Notwithstanding the rage for "retrenchment" so prevalent in St. John, there is one item, the lowering of which has caused some dissatisfaction; we allude to the salary of Mr. Howe, the Deputy Postmaster General, which has been greatly curtailed; while the salary of the Postmaster at Halifax, who has not half the labour, nor one third the responsibility, remains undisturbed.—*Ib.*

The Free Trade Policy of England is completely running down the Manufactories of the United States. Upwards of 80,000 persons have already been thrown out of employment in the Cotton Mills of the Union, and it is reported that the consequence are severely felt all over the country. England will shortly *force* the Americans into civilization.—*Ib.*

Gov. Ujhazy and companions, Hungarians, arrived safely at Burlington, Iowa, on the 30th ult. They were warmly received by the citizens.

The steamer Western Miller, arrived on Monday last, all the way from Toronto, laden chiefly with flour. The Western Miller made the trip in 12 days, and we hail her appearance as the opening of a new channel of commerce, through which the prosperity of the country may be materially promoted.—*Halifax Church Times.*

TORONTO, May 8, 1850.—The two recent elections to the House of Assembly have been favourable to the Cabinet. Mr. Merritt has been elected by acclamation for Lincoln, and Mr. Ross by a majority of 49 for Megantic.

The British American League, which sprang into existence after the troubles in Montreal in April 1849, have just issued an elaborate "Address to their Brethren, Countrymen, and Fellow-Colonists," in reference to the "three great practical measures of the League—protection—retrenchment, and a union of the Provinces. The address says that "subsequent events have inspired the League with entire confidence in the course it recommended. Protection has taken a deep hold on the public mind.—The cry for retrenchment has been responded to; and the debates in the imperial Parliament, [on the Australian Government bill,] involving the principles of colonial self-government, so strongly bear on the other League measures for a general confederation of the British N.A. Provinces, that the League deem it their bounden duty to call anew the attention of their fellow colonists to the question of union."—The address then proceeds at some length to discuss these three great practical measures,' and concludes with a petition to the Legislature embodying the substance of the address, and praying the Legislature to petition the Imperial Parliament to authorize the holding of a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for a federal union of the Provinces.

The League is composed almost entirely of tories, and is presided over by the Hon. Geo. Moffatt, a respectable, wealthy merchant of Montreal. The movement is not much applauded, and is considered by some as a *ruse* to attain political power.

Last week there was a grand ploughing match for $400 between the townships of Scarboro' and Vaughan (near Toronto). The day was charming, and thousands of persons assembled to enjoy the sport. The Governor-General and suite, and many of the Cabinet ministers, together with numbers of *clite* of Toronto, were also beguiled from their the bureaus and drawing rooms to see the trial of skill among their rustic competitors for fame and distinction. The prize was contended for by 20 ploughmen from each township. Scarboro' was the winner. At the conclusion of the match his excellency attended an agricultural dinner in honor of the event, at which many interesting and able speeches were delivered. This being decidely an agricultural country, the subjects of agriculture justly attracts a good deal of public attention. Lord Elgin manifests great interest in it, and is an eloquent champion for the dignity of agricultural persuits.

The agitation of the *vexata questio* of clergy reserves and rectories in this province is revived. A "great meeting" is announced to be held tonight, in "Knox's Church," on the subject. The anti rectory party wish to appropriate the reserves to educational purposes. The Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, known as a distinguished agriculturist, will it is said, preside at the meeting.

The question of "a railroad or no railroad" from Toronto to Lake Huron, will shortly be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Toronto. It is proposed to raise part of the money by city debentures and the remainder by lottery.

W. L. Mackenzie has arrived in Toronto, and will probably connect him-self with the press ere long.

A new tariff of charges for passage through the Welland and other provincial canals has lately been issued by the Governor in Council. These charges are considered much more favourable for commerce than those hitherto in force, and are favorably regarded by American Western forwarders. All we require now is reciprocity with our great neighbour, the United States. Mr. Merritt, in his remarks on his reelection for Lincoln, said that "the Provincial Government had endeavored to procure the passage of the United States reciprocity bill, and he felt confident they would ere long be successful.

TORONTO, May 16.—In the House of Assembly last night, Colonel Prince presented a petition for an Address to the Queen, asking her Majesty Victoria to grant Canadian Independence. The House received it without a single mark of surprise.—[By telegraph at New York.]

NAVY.—The *Wellesley* Flag, is to leave Bermuda for Halifax 22nd instant; *Helena* same date for the coast of Newfoundland; *Sappho*, do., for Gulf of St. Lawrence; *Plumper*, Screw Steamer, do. for the Bay of Fundy. The remainder of the Squadron will, for the present, remain in the West Indies.

BERMUDA.—The Onion crop, owing to the attention of Agriculturalists being mainly directed to the culture of the potatoe, is a very limited one. About 2000 barrels of the latter have been shipped to the West Indies and the United States. The fall in the price of Arrowroot has operated prejudicially on the trade of Bermuda.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette says, the people of those Islands are not a little alarmed by the proximity to the Cholera at Havana.

JAMAICA.—The reciprocity resolutions of New Brunswick have been very favorably received; but it is thought that a reorganization of the internal affairs of the island will be necessary before they could be rendered advantageous.

THE YOUNG EARL DURHAM.—President Taylor's rooms were open on the evening of the 3d instant, and were said to be the most brilliant of the season. The young Earl of Durham came in on the arm of Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, and was introduced to old Zack, and the Executive family in due form. He is a slim young man, quite a boy in appearance, apparently inexperienced, and very modest. It is not his least recommendation, that he is in possession of $250,000 per annum. The President looked upon the youthful nabob with an eye of especial favour.

A SMALL VILLAGE.—The packet ship Albert Gallatin, which has just arrived at this port from Liverpool, has eight hundred and forty-nine second cabin and steerage passengers. There were six deaths and four births on the passage.—N. York Com. Adv.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, directing the Collector of the Customs at Gloucester to stop the unloading of foreign vessels at Rockport and Manchester—they not being ports of entry. The circular has reference chiefly to vessels from the British Provinces, which, in violation of the law, have discharged their cargoes of wood, &c., at those places.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at St. Louis, May 13th. The interments in 12 cemeteries for the week were 91, of which 27 were cholera.

Extract of a Letter from a Physician in Havana, dated May 2—"The cholera is greatly on the increase and yellow fever very prevalent. The deaths by cholera are about 70 per day in a population of 180,000"—*New York Courier.*

FRANCE.—The elections have passed over without any disturbance in Paris. Eugene Sue, author of the Wandering Jew, and other celebrated works, has been elected, beating his opponent Le Clerc, about 8000 votes.—The result of this election is auspicious of danger. Red republicanism is on the increase; and order must disappear before it. Sue received a large majority of the votes of the Army in Paris, and the Socialists are greatly elated.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail from India arrived on Friday. The commercial news is rather unfavourable. Trade both in imports and exports was dull, and as a natural consequence freights were depressed, still money was plenty. Disturbances among the hill tribes still continued, and they had gained some further advantages over the troops.

POSTSCRIPT!

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

By Telegraph this morning from Halifax to the News Room.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* with the Mail of the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax, yesterday (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock, after a fine passage of nine days and six hours, and sailed for New-York at nine, P. M.—Mr. John Haws, of this city, came passenger and proceeded to New-York.

The new American steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.; making the passage from New-York in 13 days. For the first five days she made 300 miles per day; but an accident having happened to her condensing pump, and her floats having been carried away, (they being too slight,) a delay of 30 hours was caused in repairage. The time of her sailing from Liverpool had not been announced. The *Hermann* arrived on the 8th. The *America*, from Halifax, was spoken off Cork by the *Europa*. The Government contract with the West India Steamship Company has been renewed for ten years; five new steamers of 2300 tons and 800 horse power each are to be constructed immediately, to maintain a speed of from 12 to 14 knots per hour. These Boats are in future to proceed from Southampton direct to St. Thomas.—Great attention is now paid in England to steam navigation. A steamer called the *Viceroy*, of 800 tons, is to sail from Galway for Halifax on the 1st June next, on an experimental trip; and if successful, a line of fast steamers will be immediately established, to run between those