British News.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS,

THE BRITISH COLONIES, &c.

The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Easter recess, on Monday. Mr. F. Scott moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the colonial legislature. The hon. gentleman dwelt upon the importance and extent of our colonies, being between 40 and 50 in number, and in extent in the aggregate more than fifty times that of Great Britain. Their export and import trade formed nearly one third of the whole trade of the British empire. The revenue raised by the colonies to meet their expenditure was £3,372,000; and if to this were added what was expended by the mother country, the amount would be no less than £5,600,000. This would make the expense of the government of the colonies about 28s. per head upon their population, while in Great Britain the expense was only about 16s. per head for the same purpose. This was of itself a sufficient proof that the financial position of our colonies required immediate attention and investigation.

Mr. Hawes pointed to the state of the house, (scarcely 40 members being present,) as a proof that Mr. Scott was not believed to be serious in proposing to require from a committee the discharge of functions so great and so various as those indicated by his motion. The impracticability of such a task was his reason for meeting that motion with a decided negative. He did not fear a discussion of this subject; what he feared was the misapprehension which existed as to what our colonial policy was, and he explained to the house the different forms of government in the colonies, from the most perfect system, where the executive government is dependant upon a majority of the House of Assembly, to those in which the council consists of official persons, suggesting reasons why in some colonies there should be a limit to the principle of self-government, and in others that the crown should possess a certain amount of direct control. Of the 43 colonies, 27 had, or were about to have, representative institutions some in a higher degree of perfection than others; and he contended that our colonial policy, upon the whole, would bear a comparison with that of any other empire, and reflected honour upon this country. The chief causes of the discontent in some of the colonies were measures of imeprial legislation, for which parliament and the nation were really responsible, although the colonial office, which was only the organ of carrying them out, incurred all the odium. It had been the policy of Lord Grey to extend the principles of local self-government in the colonies, and wherever a colony became fitted for such a government, it would be readily conceded; and with respect to patronage, colonial appointments were almost always made at the recommendation of the governors, who were themselves selected by Lord Grey on public grounds alone.

Mr. Gladstone agreed with Mr. Hawes that no good could arise from granting an inquiry into a subject so extensive and complex, in which a committee would find its hands so overloaded as to prevent their arriving at an satisfactory result.—He agreed, too, with Mr. Hawes in much that he had said with regard to the charges made against the colonial office which was the organ of parliament and of the general views of the government. He did not, however, go the full length of the eulogy pronounced by him upon our colonial policy, which, within the last sixty or seventy years, had been of a far less beneficial character than that adopted when the American colonies were founded. The great object of our policy should be to give the greatest development to our colonial system, and to fulfil the grand functions which Providence has assigned to this country, so as to raise and foster infant communities in different parts of the globe, and then their political connexion with us would subsist as long as such a connexion was beneficial to both.

Mr. Hume complained that the debate had gone off from the terms of the motion, which he supported, thinking it a proper one, though the subject was no doubt complex. The inquiry would discover the defects of our colonial system, and parliament could provide remedies. Two-thirds of our military establishment were required for the colonies, which, if self-governed, would not only be more contented, but would pay the expence of their own protection, and the people of this country would be proportionably relieved. Sir W. Molesworth contended that, so far from our colonial system having approached perfection, as alleged by Mr. Hawes, there was a growing impression in the country that that system had grave defects, and a growing distrust in the colonial office, and he enumerated recent occurrences in the colonies—war, rebellion, distress, and extravagant expenditure—which showed that there were grave errors in our colonial policy. What were the causes of these errors? Ignorance of sound principles colonial policy, and of the means which ought to be applied to carry them out. A case was, therefore, established for inquiry; but he thought a commission, composed of not more than five persons well acquainted with colonial questions, preferable as a medium of inquiry to a committee of that house. The motion was negatived by 81 to 34. Mr. Anstey moved an address to her Majesty on the subject of ordinances in Van Diemen's Land, and on grievances of the colonists of that island complained of in a petition presented last year to her Majesty. No member seconded the motion.

In the Peers, on Thursday, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that on Tuesday, he would move that the thanks of the house be presented to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers engaged in the recent operations in the Punjaub. The noble marquis also stated in reply to a question from Lord Stanley, that the Sicilian correspondence was not quite ready for presentation to the house, and that Admiral Parker's squadron had been ordered to withdraw for the present from the Sicilian waters. On the motion of Lord Monteagle, Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner, the chairman and secretary of the North Wales Railway Company, attended at the bar to explain an act of alleged disobedience to the orders of the house.—This explanation having been deemed unsatisfactory, Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner were ordered to be taken into custody by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod for a breach of the privileges of the house. In reply to a question put by Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the government had not instigated the French government to send an expedition to restore the Pope, though he was not prepared to say that the government disapproved of such an expedition.

In the Commons, on the consideration of the navigation bill, as amended, a clause moved by Captain Harris, requiring that British ships should have on board an apprentice or apprentices in proportion to the tonnage, and an amendment moved by Mr. Anderson, for exempting seamen from a vessel to enter the navy from any penalty or forfeiture, were opposed by Mr. Labouchere, and negatived, after a brief discussion. Mr. Labouchere consented to adopt a proposition of Mr. Gladstone, to introduce into the bill a clause authorising her Majesty in council, on the application of any colony to sanction the conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of such colony to another in other than British ships.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL TYTLER.—Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, brother of the late Lord Woodhouselee, whose decease was mentioned in our last number, was one of the few survivors of a generation now all but extinct, and whose exploits live only in the page of history.—He entered the Army as an Ensign in the 57th Regiment, in the year 1775; and in 1776 embarked with it for America, the war with which was just commencing. He was present at the battles of Brooklin and Monmouth Court House; the taking of New York, and storming of Fort Montgomery, and at the bloody action at James Town, where four Officers under his command were killed or wounded. After the peace of 1782, he was transferred to the 56th Regiment, and in 1793 appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whose life he twice saved in battle, by great personal intrepidity, and with whom he made the campaign of 1793, in Flanders. He was present at the battles of Famars, and distinguished himself with one of the storming parties which carried the breach of Valenciennes. He was, in consequence, appointed to the majority of that Regiment, but was soon after made Colonel of Lord Elgin's Fencibles, and afterwards served on the Staff in Dublin, during the rebellion, and for many years was Assistant Quartermaster-General on Staff at Edinburgh. He died at Aberdona, in Clackmannanshire, the seat of his late son-in-law, James Erskine, Esq., in his 90th year, much regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends, to whom he had been endeared during a long life of kindness and benevolence.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

PREVENTION OF THE ENCRUSTATION IN BOILERS.—An experiment is at present taking place at the steam-engine of the Factory works at Woolwich Dockyard, to test the efficiency of a plan submitted by Mr. R. Armstrong, Civie Engineer, the inventor of a Boiler Cleaning Machine. The boilers at the Factory are supplied with water from a well, and the quantity of encrustation has been so great as to become upwards of an eighth of an inch thick in three weeks, causing an extra consumption of coals, and requiring such a degree of heat to the boilers to raise the steam, as to injure them to a considerable extent. Four new plates having been put into one of the boilers, Mr. Armstrong's invention has been applied to the clean boiler, and has now been nearly two weeks in operation, and at the end of the usual average period the water will be withdrawn, and the actual amount of deposit ascertained by weighing the materials of the encrustation and compare the same with the quantity deposited in the other boiler without Mr. Armstrong's invention having been applied. Mr. Armstrong's plan is to place several bullocks feet in a perforated iron bucket, and packed in saw dust, and suspending them in the boiling water. The jelly extracted from the feet keeps the material of incrustation in a state of suspension, and the substances enter a funnel-shaped apparatus, which is stirred by a revolving handle, when it is intended to discharge the thick accumulation into a trought at a distance from the boiler.

CONVICTS FOR PORT PHILIP.—The *Randolph*, convict ship, left her moorings opposite the Royal Arsenal, on 16th April, with 300 convicts on board for Port Philip. The convicts are those who have conducted themselves well, and they will obtain free tickets on arriving at their destination. Amongst the convicts who have left Woolwich in the *Randolph* is a sailor, who has been about eight years engaged in rowing the medical men and others from the Royal Arsenal to the *Unite*, convict-hospital ship, and was so remarkably well conducted that he required no control over him: he had been tried for the murder of a boy, to whom he was greatly attached, and thought him too good to live.

3RD WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—On the 20th of Feb., last, a very melancholy accident occurred at Sierra Leone. It appears that a party of men belonging to the Detachment of this Regiment stationed there, were employed in shaking out the composition from a number of rockets which had been condemned as unserviceable. One of the men, to facilitate the operation, struck two rockets together; they exploded, and ignited a heap of the composition which was lying on the ground, and the whole party were blown up and frightfully burnt; they were taken at once to the Military Hospital—some died almost immediately, and out of the 15 who were engaged in the Laboratory, only one survived.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 11, 1849.

REMONSTRANCE.

A very short time has elapsed since Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in the House of Commons, that the North American Colonists were in a quiescent state, with the exception of a meagre few, who were dissatisfied with the recent annihilation of a commercial monopoly which they had hitherto enjoyed. This uncontradicted assertion of His Lordship, would no doubt be recognized as a fundamental truth, on the part of the great mass of the British people. The recent events in Canada however, will contribute a large share towards enlightening, not only the Home Government, but the nation at large, upon a vital topic, which has hitherto been enveloped in darkness, on the other side of the Atlantic, and there is little reason to doubt, that that attention towards our condition will now be directed by the Imperial Parliament, to which we are justly entitled, and which has been so long, and apparently so studiously witheld.

Some years have elapsed, since we first perused Æsop's fable of Hercules and the Waggoner.—The moral of this fable, now forcibly presents itself, and the propriety of acting in compliance with the injunction which it conveys, is certainly very obvious. That our Commercial prospects are prostrated, and even hope for the future is blighted, by reason of the policy pursued by Great Britain, are alarming facts—too obvious to be disputed, but we would inquire, has any official statement of our grievances, or plain assertion of the evils under which we labor, as yet, been submitted to the British parliament? On the contrary, have we not acted with culpable supineness, and manifested a most lethargic indifference, towards the condition to which we have been reduced? Whilst energy and action and a determination to assert our rights, and to make known our privileges as *British subjects*, should have been conspicuous facts, when Colonial affairs were submitted to legislative discussion in the House of Commons. Has not silence on our part implied assent to all the Imperial legislation, in which, as Colonists we have been interested, and the glaring evils of which, we now so painfully encounter?

To petition, is by the British Constitution, recognized as something more than a mere privilege which the subject can exercise, it is declared to be a *right*, which no earthly power can ever destroy. The genius of that Constitution, invites the subject to claim and enjoy the right, whenever his wants and wishes proclaim the use of it to be necessary.

At the present crisis, when the condition of the North American Colonies will form an important topic for Parliamentary and public discussion in England, the result of discussions at public meetings in this Province, should be made known to the British people. Our commercial distress should be rendered manifest, and a mode should be pointed out by which that distress and our present critical and hazardous position may be practically relieved, our affections revived, and our wavering predilections again strengthened and reassured.

As this City is the commercial capital of the Province, we trust that *here* the ball will be set in motion, and that ere long the united voices of the people of New Brunswick will be heard in England, and that we shall no longer stand charged with remaing passive and inert, when our position so imperatively requires action on our part, concert of purpose and general remonstrance. The time is auspicious.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Many of our fellow citizens having suggested the propriety of holding a Public Meeting, at which the circumstances and condition of this Province may be considered, and suitable Resolutions discussed, so that our present commercial position may be fully made known to the Home Government; we cheerfully record our approbation of the measure, and trust that the necessary steps may be adopted to effect this desirable object without unnecessary delay.

The following Address to their Beloved Rector, the Rev. ABRAHAM WOOD, was presented by the Parishioners of Canning, last week, on his leaving New-Brunswick for England, on a visit:—

Canning, May 7, 1849.

To the Reverend ABRAHAM WOOD.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Canning, having formerly enjoyed your Ministerial Services, and being aware of your intention to leave for a season the scene of your approved, and we trust, useful labours, on a visit to the land of your birth, "the sea-girt Isle," the land of our fathers, in the welfare of which we all take a deep interest, cannot allow you to depart without expressing our high appreciation of your faithfulness, as a Clergyman, in exhibiting the truths of the Gospel from the Pulpit, and your humble and obliging deportment in the social and domestic circle,—and be assured, Dear Sir, that you will leave the land of your adoption, for the land of your nativity, attended by our best wishes.

May that Glorious Being who claims the Sea as His own, and whose Hands formed the dry land, guide you safely across the stormy deep, be with you through all your peregrinations, and restore you again to the bosom of your family, and the enjoyment of that friendship which your urbanity has conciliated.

JOHN EARLE,
GEORGE W. ROBEN,
DAVID PALMER,
EZEKIEL STONE,
and thirteen others.

[ANSWER.]

GENTLEMEN—

I receive your address presented to me to-day with unmingled feelings of pleasure, so far as respects the past opportunities we have enjoyed in having been conducive to the edification and happiness of each other, and more particularly when I find the satisfaction of residing in peace and safety among you at Douglas Harbour.

Tender and solemn feelings on leaving my family, and the many friends I have in Canning and Waterborough, to revisit my relatives and native land, after an absence of nearly thirty years, deeply affect me, and cause me to appreciate duly, I hope, the value of your prayers expressed that the Great Creator and Controller of the oftentimes stormy deep may grant me a safe passage across the Atlantic, be with me in my peregrination through highly-favoured England, and restore me in due time to my family and friends in New Brunswick.

Finally, Brethren pray for us! Let it be the principal business of our life to learn more and more of the great duty and privilege of depending on Him alone, who "gave himself for us," and whether we "travel by land or be water," or remain at home to enjoy the blessings of His Providence, still may we be assured for our comfort continually, that "In Him we live and move, and have our being."

PORTLAND POLICE OFFICE.

Michael Dawson, and Neil McNeil, was fully committed on Monday 7th inst., by Jacob Allan, Esq., Police Magistrate, to take their trial at the next Supreme Court, to be holden in this City and County in August next, on a charge of Arson.

James A. Harran, a lad of 14 years, was brought up before the Portland Police Magistrate, on Monday morning last, for firing off Pistols on the Sunday previous, near the Valley Church, and fined in the sum of Thirty Shillings. This example will, we trust, be a lesson to others in this City who are guilty of similar practices, as ere long it is to be hoped that their outrageous conduct may attract the notice of our Magistrates and Police Officers, who have contrary to the remonstrances of many, permitted such descrations to be indulged in with reckless impunity.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Craig having lately resigned the situations of Keeper and Matron of this establishment, an advertisement for others was inserted in the City papers, and 68 written applications were tendered. On Monday last the Commissioners selected Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid from among the number. —The allowance for both is only £100 per annum, with suitable rooms, fuel, and candle-light. —[Courier.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company was held at St. Andrews on Tuesday last, when Directors for the ensuing year were chosen, and a resolution passed fully concurring in a former resolution of the Directors for sending Capt. J. J. Robinson to London as Agent of the Company. It is stated in the Standard that the whole road to Woodstock is to be surveyed, bushed out, and levels taken and marked during the summer, and that active operations will be commenced immediately.

On Monday the steamer Maid of Erin towed into the Harbour a beautiful ship of 900 tons burthen, called the *Essex*. She was built by Messrs. Lovett and Parker, for Thomas E. Millidge, of this City.

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says "that a public meeting is about to be called in that city, to give an expression of opinion on the present state of affairs in Canada.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the annual meeting, on Monday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., L. H. DeVeber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas E. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and Wm. Wright, Esqrs.: and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Thomas Leavitt, Esq., was re-appointed President.

The *Montreal Herald* says "the serio-comic farce of legislation, under the protection of the military continues to go on, in the Bonsecour Market Hall, while Mr. Holmes urges the removal of the Parliament to Quebec, and Mr. Boulton to Toronto."

Hand bills have been printed in New York, calling for a general mass meeting, to consider what is now the duty of American citizens as regards Canada.

AN ACT in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John.

Passed 14th April, 1849.

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, all and every of the Provisions of an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for more effectually securing the Navigation of the River and Harbour of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John," shall and are hereby made to extend to Saw Dust, as well as to Slabs, Edgings, Rinds, Bark or Chips, in the same manner and as fully and effectually as if the said Saw Dust had been included with the said Slabs, Edgings, Rinds, Bark or Chips in the said recited Act at the time of the passing of the same.

II. And be it enacted, that whenever any proceedings may be commenced before any Justice of the Peace under this Act or the said recited Act, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice, by summons, to require the attendance of any witness or witnesses that may by him be considered necessary to give evidence or to produce any document before him in such proceedings; and if any witness who shall be summond to give evidence or produce any documents as aforesaid, shall not appear at the time and place specified in such summons, or if the said Justice shall deem it to be necessary before issuing any summons, it shall and may be lawful for such justice to issue his warrant under his hand and seal, to any Constable of the City and County of Saint John, requiring such Constable to bring the said witness before him at the time and place therein specified, in order to compel the attendance of the said witness, to give evidence or produce the documents aforesaid, touching any breach of the provisions of the Act or the said recited Act.

By Electric Telegraph.

BOSTON, MAY 8—8, P. M.

The American Government will send forthwith two national ships to search for Sir John Franklin in the Arctic seas—one to go East, around Cape Labrador and through Davis's Straits; the other West, through Behring's Straits.

The ship Sophia, Wilks, arrived yesterday, in 64 days from Valparaiso, with $80,000 in California gold dust.

Twenty thousand emigrants arrived at New York last week.

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON.—A fire broke out at Charleston, South Carolina, on Monday, which consumed one hundred and fifty houses.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 7, Evening.

There was nothing of importance done in Parliament to-day. The House assembled in the Bonsecour Market, and to-morrow will assemble in the Free Masons' Hall. Both Houses adjourned to remove their furniture to their nominal place of meeting. Everything remains quiet.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

May 8, P. M. In Flour there is no change, but the market inclines downwards; sales of 4000 bbls. at $4,50 a $4,62½. Wheat is also on the decline. Sales of 5000 bushels Corn at 62c. to 63c., 5000 do. Oats 34c to 35c. 9000 barrels Mess Pork at £10,25. Fish are in fair demand, with sales. Codfish $2,63 to $2,79. Massachusetts Mackerel are scarce; 1700 bbls. Halifax No. 2, part (if not all) at $4, cash.

[From the Montreal Courier, May 1.]

Exciting Intelligence from Upper Canada. —Great Meeting at Brockveille.—Governor-General Burnt in Effigy.—Rising of the Population.

We received yesterday morning copies of the Resolutions, passed at a great Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Brockville and its vicinity; also of a placard, which we conceive to be a production unexampled in a Dependancy of the British Crown. It is the first time that the constituted authorities of a Municipality have personally superintended the burning in effigy of the Representative of the Sovereign.

The same thing has been done in Cobourg, and we are told that the reflection of the huge fire which consumed the mock Governor-General was seen thirty miles off on the Lake.

The people of Frontenac, Leeds, and Hastings, are preparing to march to the assistance of their brethern in Lower Canada. The owners of the Steamboats have placed them at the disposal of the loyal people.

It was reported in town yesterday afternoon, that the house of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Member for Glengarry, at Cornwall, had been burnt by the populace on Saturday night; that Mr. Macdonald has fled for his life, and that the brave Highlanders of Glengarry are arming by thousands to come to the assistance of the British population of Lower Canada if need be.

We have also intelligence of great excitement in Toronto, Hamilton, and Belleville.

The 71st Regiment and Queen's Light Dragoons were brought into town on Saturday.

The Executive Council was sitting nearly all day yesterday, and it is reported that they have sworn in Mr. John Young as Chief Magistrate of the city! We very much wonder what good that will do them! We believe that GOD has delivered these Ministers over to Satan, for their own destruction, which they seem determined on accomplishing in the speediest manner possible; that they should not so much care about, but they have also deceived the Governor-General by their lying representations till he is as infatuated as themselves!

The end is not yet—but it is not far off.

UPPER CANADA ON THE MOVE!

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BROCKVILLE.

BROCKVILLE, U. C., Saturday Night, 11½.

SIR,—This has been a day of terror here! Last night there was a meeting of the "League" at Powell's Hotel, and this morning the streets were placarded with immense bills, announcing the assembling of the inhabitants on the Public Square, at half-past seven, to join in burning the effigy of "Lord Elgin." Through the course of the day the excitement in town was very great, and vast numbers flocked to the law-office of Messrs. Jones & M'Lean to enroll their names as *Volunteers of the League!* I am told 392 stout and able men were enrolled in the course of the day. The country people came flocking in by tens and dozens, to enquire if it was true (it is reported here) that Lord Elgin was issuing arms to the French Rebels? This report is spreading rapidly, and exciting the masses most intensely. If this turns out to be true, you need not be surprised to see the steamers, and all other boats that can be procured, visiting your waters carrying *cargoes of living Britons!*

At about 7 o'clock, the people began to assemble in front of Morris' Corner, and at the appointed hour an immense gallows, about 40 feet in height, was place upon a hurdle, in front of the Post Office, with two large tar barrels at the foot, and his Lord-ship, dressed in the Windsor uniform, wearing a cocked hat, a star on his breast, and the Rebel Rewarding Bill in his hand, was fixed by a chain to the gallows. All the authorities of the town, and about twelve or fifteen Magistrates, of the District were present. Three cheers were first given for the Queen, and the crowed moved off in procession along Water Street, Emily Street, Church Street, Perth Street, King Street, and Court House Street, to the Public Square. Here the gallows was soon erected, and His Lordship left dangling in the air by the chain fixed from his neck to the triangle. At the request of several of the Magistrates present, Mr. Gowan, as Warden of the District, addressed the crowd, (of which there could not be less than 2000 present,) exhorting them to peace and order, and stating that if the necessity required it, they should be all ready to act, but that in the present stage of affairs, any man who committed a violation of the law gave strength to the enemy. The fire was, shortly after, applied to the barrels, and the Effigy soon caught the flames, and burned remarkably well. After the fire ended, three cheers were given for the virtuous minority in Parliament, that voted against the Rebel Bill. There was not an angry word spoken, and all passed off in perfect peace. I have time to write no more, save to say, that we are to have a great mass meeting by torch light.

On Saturday evening the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal assembled, according to notice, in the large room of Mack's Hotel, for the purpose of removing Lord Elgin from the office of Patron of the Society, and of expelling him as an Honorary Member. The Society is composed of the most wealthy and influential gentlemen resident in the City of Scottish birth or descent, and the meeting was the largest we have seen assembled on Society business for many years.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. *Resolved*,—That the Earl of Elgin having so conducted himself in his Government as to insult and outrage the feelings of every British subject in Society, with the deepest regret, consider him unworthy to continue longer its Patron, and that, therefore, he is henceforth removed from the office.

2. *Resolved*,—That the name of the Earl of Elgin be erased from the List of Honorary Members of the St. Andrew's Society.

3. *Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to intimate the above Resolutions to His Lordship.

It was felt humiliating to the pride of Scotchmen, and to the glory of Scotland, that one of her noblemen had been found so destitute of proper ideas of his duty, as to put his name to an Act which, for infamy, is unparallelled in history. The feeling of the whole Province is typified by that of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Your Majesty's loving subjects, resident in the Province of Canada,

SHEWETH:

That Your Majesty's Representative in this Province, the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal assent to a bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by Your Majesty's troops, and by others of Your loyal subjects, acting under the orders of Your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired Your Majesty's loyal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquility of the Province. That Your Petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus afforded to Your Majesty's Royal authority, and the insult to themselves, an outrage and insult they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

And they humbly pray, that Your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the Government of this Province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the State, or honour to Your Majesty. And that Your Majesty will also disallow the said Bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man, who, in the time of trial, stood forth to defend Your Majesty's Crown and dignity.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

G. MOFFAT, *Chairman.*
R. ABRAHAM, *Secretary.*

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The New Orleans papers of April 21st. publish nearly two columns of the foreign news by the Europa, received at St. John, New Brunswick, on the 18th, transmitted by Mr. O'Rielly's western line. This is the greatest feat on record. It is not less than 3000 miles from St. John to New Orleans.—*Boston Paper.*

☞ The Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office, in this City, on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

☞ 3 o'clock—We copy from the N. Brunswicker Extra, the following items, which comprise the most prominent news by the last Mail steamer from England. The news in general by this Mail is not of a very important or exciting character, little having transpired since our last advices.—We must await the result of the knowledge in England of the Canadian disturbances, for incidents of a more racy and stirring nature.

The express steamer *Herald*, Capt. Dobeney, arrived this morning at 9½ o'clock, bringing the news by the Steam-ship *Hibernia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing us papers to the 28th April.

The Hibernia brought out 43 passengers for Boston, and 9 for Halifax. She also brought £80,000 in specie.

On the 29th ult. the Hibernia spoke the Niagara, 11 days from Boston for Liverpool; would arrive next day.

There is little change in commercial matters: business during the week has been depressed in consequence of the continuance of the blockade of the German ports, but hopes are entertained that the dispute will ere long be satisfactorily adjusted

The Bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws has passed the Commons. It was read a first time in the Lords on the 25th April, without opposition. The second reading was fixed for the 7th May.

The Grain trade has again become depressed, owing to the improved state of the weather, and also to the report that the Danish blockade is not very strictly kept up. At Liverpool 23s. per barrel was the quotation for Western Canal as well as Philadephia and Baltimore, and 23s. 6d. to 24s. for Ohio Flour. Indian Corn Meal 14s. per barrel.

The Iron trade is still depressed, little business doing, and lower prices are paid.

The Provision market remains unchanged.

The Money market was steady, and the value of Consols firm.

RAILWAY SHARES.—From a variety of causes, the principal being the exposure of Mr. Hudson's doings as Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, this description of property has greatly reduced in value during the week.

It is stated that Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P. for Chichester, will succeed Mr. Ward as Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Rev. Father Mathew has postponed his sailing to America until the 21st of this month, when he will leave Liverpool in the packet ship Ashburton for New York.

Affairs on the Continent still look portentous.—The German war with the Danes and Hungarians continues.

The French expedition, for the restoration of the Pope, has sailed for the Roman States.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The fate of the Navigation Laws is sealed. On Monday the 23d April, Mr. Labouchere moved the third reading of the Bill, and on a division, a majority of 61, appeared in favour of it. The vote stood—for the first reading, 275; against it, 214. The decision of the House of Commons renders the repeal of these Laws a matter of certainty.

Married.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. William Burns, to Miss Margaret Leonard, both of this City.

On Saturday morning, 5th, inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Alexander Sibbald, Esq., Stanley, New Brunswick, to Jemima Mordina, daughter of the late Murdoch Cameron, Esq., Lochabor, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

At Indian Town, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Thomson, of the Free Church, Mr. Richard Wharton, of Fredericton, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Stanley.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Colin E. Cross, Merchant, of this City to Elizabeth Kirkwood, daughter of William Kimball, Esq., of Portland, Me.

On the 28th March, at the Parish Church of Greensburry, by the Rev. W. H. Tippett, Rector, Mr. Charles Morehouse, to Francis Jemima eldest daughter of Thos. Earles, Esquire.

Died.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., Robert Powers, son of Mr. Thomas Rankine, Jr. aged five days.

On Tuesday morning, Robert Whitten, Blacksmith, native of Liverpool, N. S., leaving a wife and two children.

At River Phillip, Nova Scotia, on Monday, 30th April, after a protracted illness which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Powers, in the 28th year of her age.—Her remains were brought to this City in the steamer Saxe Gotha, for interment.

At Boston, on the 24th of April, Michael, third son of Mr. John Welch, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig. Maria, Turner, Savannah, 13—W. Olive, pitch pine timber.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Hall, Bath, 2—T. McHenry, ballast.

Monday—Barque Britain, ——, Shields, via Orkney, Islands—John Kirk.

Brig Indus, Richan, St. Mary's Bay—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr, Julia Ann, Strickland, Eastport—George Thomas, ballast.

Tuesday—Bark Wm. Metcalf, Clark, Philadelphia, 8—order, ballast.

Wednesday—Barque Acadian, Gardner, Staten Island, 8—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

4th, Barque Corinthian, Davidson, Hull, timber and deals, S. Wiggins & Son; brigt. Standard, Crosby, Cork, timber and deals, John Robertson; Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, slate, salt, &c.—Otis Small.

5th—Brigt. L. O'C. Doyle, Creamer, Glasgow, deals and boards, John Robertson; schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, boards and scantling, Master; Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec, cordwood, Master.

6th, Barque Quebec, Park, Peterhead, timber and deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Avon, Mosher, Newcastle, timber and deals, R. Rankin & Co.; brig Caros, Seelye, Barbadoes, boards, shingles and fish, Joseph Fairweather.

8th, Barque Sovereign, Holland, Hull, timber and deals, John Robertson; brig Caroline, Morehouse, Limerick, timber and deals, John Robertson; brigt. Miemac, Kelly, Belfast, deals, J. N. C. Black.

☞NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the Estate of the late James Rennstrom, deceased, is requested, at the office of Messrs. W. & G. Ritchie, on SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

10th May, 1849. [New Bruns.]

MR. SAMUEL J. SCOVIL, Barrister, &c., has removed to an Office in Smith's Brick Building, South side of the Market Square.

May 11, 1849.

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

HOWARD HOUSE,

NORTH SIDE KING-STREET.

THE Subscriber thankful for the Patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in Business begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has just opened a large stock of *Nicholes* London Lama Cashmirett Paletots.

Black Cloth Sack COATS, from 20s to 40s.

Grey Tweed Sack do, for summer only 12s 6d.

Orleans and Cashmirett COATS.

Plaid Cantoon shooting Coats, from 15s to 18s.

Black Cassimere PANTS, from 12s 6d.

Together with a large stock of ready made VESTS and PANTALOONS.

The above articles will be sold for CASH ONLY!

The Subscriber has removed his Cutting Department up stairs, where every attention will be paid to Customers, and every article made in the latest style.

☞ Entrance by the Hall door.

May 11. JAMES HOWARD.

WOOD BROTHERS'

Patent Ships' Windlass Purchase.

THE Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for the sale of the above Patent Windlasses, is now prepared to receive orders for the same. A pattern can be seen at his Store, Nelson-street.

May 11. WM. CARVILL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the Shop No. 2, *South Market Wharf*, (lately occupied by H. Gilbert, Esq.,) and would inform their friends and the Public that they have at present and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

FLOUR & GROCERIES,

which they will sell upon as good terms as any in the Trade.

Superfine FLOUR, White and Yellow CORN MEAL in Bags. "Gilbert's" Manufacture, always on hand.

May 11. HALL & DEFOREST.

NO. 1, ST. STEPHEN'S BUILDINGS,

KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business in the above-named Premises, and has now on hand, and offers for sale, a good Stock of

PROVISIONS,
Wines, LIQUORS,
and General Groceries,

Of a good quality, and at as low rates as they can be purchased for elsewhere in the City.

May 11. WM. BREEZE, Jr.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership, and will transact Business in the Store, No. 2, South Market Wharf, under the name of HALL and DEFOREST.

JAMES T. HALL,
GEO. S. DEFOREST.

St. John, May 1, 1849.