

never taken any trouble to make them otherwise, but have systematically denied to them almost all the social and political peculiarities which distinguish them from our Transatlantic descendants. Moreover, if Canada were annexed to the United States, French nationality would be "swamped" directly; for a swarm of Yankees would overflow the land, and take possession of every water privilege, every tavern location, and every well situated farm. Titles would be abolished, seigniorial tenures would become matters of history, and in short in an incredibly short space of time, Canada would become practically Anglo-Saxon. This is French, if they had any political sagacity, would see, and they would see, also, the necessity of obtaining from all that tends towards such a consummation. But in their blind Anti-Anglicism, they see nothing but an opportunity of gratifying their national pride and revenge. The English population however, see the matter clearly, and the result is, that a great many of them feel an almost unconscious bias towards a course of action which would secure an easy and immediate victory to their race. There is hardly anything, therefore, except the sentiment of patriotism and loyalty, which animates the breast of every colonist, to make the Anglo-Canadians prefer the subordination of a province, to national independence or annexation, on equal terms, to the neighbouring republic. That sentiment is most powerful, we admit; and with good handling, it might be made almost a perennial tie; but it will not bear being trifled with or abused; and the appearance of supporting the French in a policy of grievous tyranny and oppression, contributes more than any other conceivable course, to weaken, if not to destroy it.

Yucatan dates from Honduras confirm the capture of Bacalar, by the Yucatan and American forces. The battle lasted six hours—250 of the enemy were killed in the engagement. The Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal Bill passed the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament on Friday. Accounts from a Buenos Ayres state that the blockade has been raised, but the Argentine Government would not allow English or French vessels to enter the port. There were 30 Cholera interments at St. Louis on the 15th. Dates from New Orleans to the 20th state that another Crevasse had opened, causing great destruction of property. A large portion of the city was under water.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Papers to the 22d May have been received. The weather continued very backward for the season, and the coast was surrounded with ice. The steamer Falcon, which conveyed Bishop Field to Newfoundland, was detained in the ice, and obliged to put into Ferryland, when the Bishop and other passengers left her, and walked to St. John's, a distance of fifty miles. A large number of Tradersmen and Fishermen, it is said, have made application to the Government for means to take them out of the country, in consequence of their destitute circumstances. It appears from one of the papers that the sum of £30,000 is to be expended in Main and Agricultural Roads. This should give employment to large body of labourers. Mr. Kellogg is doing wonders in the Temperance way, at St. John's. Many of those who have enrolled themselves under the banner of Total Abstinence, are persons of considerable influence in the community. The Master and crew of the schr. Jane, bound from Liverpool, G. B., for Yarmouth, N. S., have arrived at St. John's. They were taken off that vessel on the 30th April, she having lost her rudder, and being in a sinking condition.

CANADA.

Dissolution of the Canadian Assembly.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle says that it is the intention of Lord Elgin to force his ministry to appeal to the people, by a dissolution of the Assembly shortly after the prorogation, say, in a month or so. The Montreal papers are very sorry about the removal of the seat of government.

MORE SHIPWRECKS IN THE ICE, AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The Quebec papers bring us accounts of additional disasters to vessels bound up the St. Lawrence, by coming in contact with the ice, accompanied by a deplorable loss of life. We learn from the Morning Chronicle that the ship Maria, Redigon, master, which sailed from Limerick on the 21st of April, for Quebec, with 111 passengers, struck a piece of ice near St. Paul's, on the 10th of May, and sank almost immediately after. All the passengers and three of her crew are all that have escaped a watery grave! The nine passengers were picked up by the Rosin Castle, and the three of the crew by the brig Falcon.

The barque Coverdale, from Liverpool for Montreal, with a general cargo; the Glenar, the Torrance, the Maria and Elizabeth, and the Resolution, have all been lost in the ice. The crews were saved. The crew of the Torrance were seven days in the boats. The St. Patrick's Society of Quebec have resolved to present a piece of plate to Capt. Marshall, of the Niracogan, for his humane conduct in rescuing the passengers by the Hannah, from Nowry, which vessel went down in the ice.

We perceive by our English papers that the British Government have it in contemplation to require all persons employed in the civil service to retire after they have passed the age of 60 years, instead of allow-

ing them to continue for a much longer period.

J. D. Lewis Esq., formerly of H. M. Customs in this Province, sailed from Newfoundland on the 11th inst. for London.

European Intelligence.

We are indebted to the New Brunswickier for a summary of the news, copied from PAPERS BY THE NAGARA.

Liverpool, May 19. COMMERCIAL.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia there has not been much improvement in the aspect of Commercial affairs. The continental accounts, together with those by the Europa from Canada, have exercised an unfavourable influence upon business. The Produce markets, notwithstanding, are pretty firm and an advance is expected in most articles. The Iron trade is still dull and depressed and prices continue to recede. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is still without life. Little business is going forward, and holders of goods are unwilling to accept lower prices. The result of the French elections, as far as they have proceeded, are giving satisfaction to the friends of order; consequently the English Stock Market is improving.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

May 19.—The sales during the week are comprised in one cargo of Quebec yellow Pine at about 45d per foot; one cargo of Dalhousie at 13d per foot; one cargo of St. John Deals at 17 1/2s, and Batons at 17 1/2s per standard and three parcels of Pitch Pine at 2s to 2s 1 1/4 per foot.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 18.—Railway Shares.—The Railway share market further improved to-day, the business transacted showing a decided increase, while prices generally ruled higher.

FLOUR MARKET.

The Flour Market has rather improved since the sailing of the Caledonia, and Western, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, bring 23s to 23s 6d, at which rates there is a moderate but steady demand, and the best Ohio is quoted at 24s per bbl. Indian Corn is also higher, and within an increased demand for Ireland at 32 to 33s for White, and 34 to 36s per qtr for Yellow Indian Corn Meal 15s to 16s per bbl, but the supply is small.

IRELAND.

By the accounts from the western districts we learn that mortality from destitution and disease is rapidly extending. The Ballinasloe Star states that the number of deaths in the workhouses of that town for the week ending the 5th instant, was 609. The official return gave it as 490. This frightful result, the editor maintains, was produced by the collecting into the town of Ballinasloe all the paupers of the union, which contains an area of 350 square miles. The whole fixed population of the town, he says is not equal to the number of inmates crammed into the workhouses and its auxiliary establishments. These miserable beings are estimated at 4000. It is not easy to give the exact number on any specified day, as large numbers came in one day and die the next—their places being immediately filled by others, whose sojourn in those abodes of wretchedness is but too frequently of a few hours duration. The Ballinasloe Star states that the deaths in Ballinasloe for the week ending 5th instant, amounted to 860. We should prefer the official return above given to either this estimate, or the estimate of the figures set down by the Star. Adopting the lowest, it is a frightful state of things at Ballinasloe. The treasurer of the county of Limerick, who is also a guardian of the Limerick union, told the board on Wednesday that fifty years ago, the county cess was only £55,000, whereas it is now amounted to about £64,000, which, added to poor rates &c., might form a total of about £200,000 burden on that County annually. The National Bank has refused to advance £4000 to the board until the new rate is struck. Seven vessels, carrying 883 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have advanced to £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick, on Friday, laden with foreign corn.

CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

There is much speculation as to the effect of the affirmation of the judgment against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners by the House of Lords. The sentence of death, of course, will be commuted, but it is considered probable that the prisoners will be transmitted to a penal colony, or, possibly, that they will be allowed to expatriate themselves. Two or three days since the commander of the Hyderabad transport, now in the Kingston harbour, received directions to take in no more convicts, and to delay his voyage to New South Wales until further orders. Another rumour is afloat that her Majesty has not the power to transport these gentlemen, and can only confine them for life in some part of the United Kingdom. The accounts of destitution in the West of Ireland, and of the ravages of the cholera, are more deplorable. It is said that the Lord Lieutenant has again been summoned to London to confer upon the state of the country. The appeal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow convict to the House of Lords having failed, it is rumoured that they will all be transported to Bermuda or elsewhere, but no definite decision on the subject is yet known. An official communication has been made, that the sentence of ten years' transportation would be carried into effect in the case of Mr. John Marry.

The value of the British manufactures exported from the Clyde, during the quarter which ended on the 31st of April last, was £636,117.

The steamship Europa, which sailed from New York on the 2nd May, and Halifax on the 6th, arrived home after a rapid run of 9 days from the latter port.

Del Carro, the famous police minister and butcher of the King of Naples, has been recalled from his exile in Provence to resume his old functions in Sicily.

On the Navigation bill, the three arch-bishops—Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and thirteen of the bishops, voted with the Government, and one of the bishops against it. The Bishop of Manchester voted with Government.

IMPORTATION OF SPECIES.—The packet-ship Penguin, which arrived at Falmouth on the 13th inst., brought £20,000 specie on merchants' account. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Montrose, which arrived at Southampton on the 14th, brought 11 packages of specie.

CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the continent continue in a very unsettled state. In Eberfeld, Düsseldorf, Hagen, Berlin, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult. In the meantime, at Berlin, a sort of Congress has assembled, and Baron Gager's scheme of a German Federal State is revived.

The Hungarians are said to have gained another victory over the Austrians, which has brought them within a few days march of Vienna; but the Russians are pressing forward towards the same, and several other points, with rapid strides. On their arrival the struggle will be renewed with greater fury than ever. The result is very doubtful as the Hungarians are a very brave people, and have acquired a good knowledge from their recent victories over the Austrians.

It is said that the settlement of the Danish question will soon be effected. In Italy the Austrians have entered the Papal States on the north, and Marshal Wertheimer threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowed, to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans were advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi had fallen in with their vanguard at Albano and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. Meantime, the French army remains in the same position before Rome. General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well-appointed army of 20,000 men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch; and if a single hand or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means certain of success.

At Leghorn and Florence, all was fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th, when the populace became tranquil.

MILITARY INSURRECTION AT BADEN.

The intelligence from Baden is alarming. It was officially announced in Frankfurt, on the 13th instant, that four battalions of Baden troops stationed at Rastadt had revolted, murdered five of their officers, and proclaimed the republic. The insurgents are complete masters of the fortress, as well as of all the military stores. A battalion has also revolted in Lorch, murdered the colonel, and joined in the republican movement. It is asserted that Offenbourg is also in insurrection, and that a general republican movement all through Baden may be expected. By advice from Frankfurt the news from Baden is confirmed, and has created a great sensation. The Grand Duke has fled, the military have gone over in a body to the people's regiment of cuirassiers being all that for some time remained loyal.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Morning Chronicle. The disastrous intelligence from Canada which we published yesterday in a second edition, and of which further particulars will be found in our columns this morning, confirms but too faithfully the views we have taken from the outset with respect to the gravity of the question under discussion. That "war of races" which Ministers even now affect to treat with scornful incredulity—and yet perhaps, after all it is not affection—but actually commenced, with a signal and unexpected outburst of popular passion; and although we are glad to perceive that the latest accounts contain nothing to show that further acts of violence might be immediately looked for, it is inconceivable that we can have seen either the last or the worst consequences of that monstrous policy which has been adopted by the representative of the British Crown in Canada, and which her Majesty's Government are evidently determined to make their own. Neither historical analogy nor moral probability will allow us to believe that so portentous an outrage as the sacking and burning of a Parliament House by a mob can be the conclusion, as well as the commencement, of a civil war.

For all details of the occurrences which afford so dismal a commentary on the Elgin and Grey policy in Canada, and on the re-

cent ministerial assurances that "the excitement was abating," we refer the reader to accounts elsewhere published. We willingly content ourselves here with the briefest possible notice of events which no loyal subject of the Crown can dwell upon without indignation and sorrow. The Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill has received the assent of the Governor General, and is now (provisionally) the law of Canada, but the draft of legislation which witnessed the consummation of that iniquitous project is a heap of ruins. The same draft which brings her Majesty's Government Lord Elgin's first official communication respecting that bill, also informs them that, in consequence of its add instantaneousness in its passing the Parliament House of our chief colonial dependency has been burned to the ground—all the archives and records of the two United Provinces destroyed—and the Queen's victory itself insulted and attacked in the public streets of his town and capital. His Prime Minister's private residence has likewise been gutted of all its contents and burned, and several members of his Government have been severely maltreated. Legislators proceeding to a pro tempore place of meeting under military escort, but not secured thereby against gross outrages; state prisoners released in a flight, a partisan constabulary armed one hour at the bidding of a mob, and then dismissed to the street at the dictation of a mob—complete, for the present, the picture of popular violence and official failure.

We shall await with deep solicitude the further issues of this most shameful and perilous business. In the meanwhile it is at least satisfactory to perceive that the insular loyalty of the British population of Canada was, at the date of the latest accounts, seeking expression in legitimate and constitutional methods, which, we suppose, what Lord Grey means by "tranquillity being restored." Their leaders were making every exertion to preserve the public peace from renewed infraction, and crowded meetings had been held at Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, and other places, for the purpose of petitioning the Queen to recall Lord Elgin—a prayer, which, if any other man than Lord Grey were her Majesty's responsible Secretary of the Colonies, would be granted before it was uttered. For, whatever else it may be right to do, or to undo, in the state of things which the Governor General's fatuous blindness has produced, it is certain that this is right. Even though the Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill were actually a just and legitimate measure in its life, he is not the man to be trusted with the peace of Canada and the integrity of the British dominions in North America. Neither the honor of the British crown nor the interests of the British empire and people can be safe, for one hour, in the keeping of a viceroys, whose administration will be immortalised in history by the (quite unexpected) configuration of a Parliament House, and the (entirely unforeseen) insurrection of a province.

PROFFERED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.

A despatch from Lord Elgin to Earl Grey, dated April 30th, after giving an account of the riots in Canada, concludes as follows:—

I have now furnished your Lordship with a clear statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no present likelihood of a renewal of disturbances. A few days will show what echo the proceedings of the violent party awaken in Upper Canada, and to what extent they are followed by reaction. Meanwhile, it is my firm conviction, that if this dictation be submitted to the government of this province by constitutional means will be impossible; and that the struggle between overbearing minorities, backed by force, and minorities resting on legality and established forms, which has so long proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the province, and producing a state of chronic discontent, will be perpetuated. At the same time, I think that if I am unable to recover that position of dignified neutrality between contending parties, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and from which I would appear to have been for the moment driven—not as I firmly believe, through any fault of my own but by the unreasonable violence of faction—it may be a question with your Lordship whether it would not be for the interests of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional Governor, but who should have the advantage of being personally unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the province. I have, &c.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seven cases of Cholera and two deaths occurred in New York on the 29th May. St. Louis, May 28. Improvements are rapidly taking place in the burnt district. The number of deaths from Cholera during the week was 118.

FIRE IN THE WOODS!—During the last few days our City has been enveloped in smoke, caused by the fires which have been raging in the woods in this vicinity. On Thursday evening the Saw Mill at Little River, built by Mr. John W. Scott, was wholly consumed, and we hear that a number of dwelling houses in that neighbourhood have also been destroyed. As yet, we have been unable to learn the extent of damage by fires, which both east and west of this City have raged fearfully, owing to the long continued dry weather.

We are informed that the extensive and valuable Mills on the Nashwaak, have nar-

rowly escaped being burnt; and that much damage has been done by fire on the valley of that river. The young oaks are said to have suffered severely everywhere. (New-Brunswickian.)

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, June 6, 1849

Charlottetown Bank. Hon. Harris Hatch, President. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Saint Stephen's House. Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. Andrews, Esq., President. J. Weimore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's House. G. D. Ryan Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Arrival of the Steamship



Niagara.

The Royal Steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, in 111 days from Liverpool. The Press Express arrived at St. John on Thursday evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

The news of the Canadian disturbances which reached England by the Europa, had created much excitement, and was referred to in Parliament. A despatch from Lord Elgin was laid on the table, and the whole circumstances will be discussed in both Houses.

The business of Parliament was actively proceeding, and the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill was read a second time in the Commons. The Rate in Aid Bill only passed the second reading, in the Lords, by a majority of two.

No further action has been had in the House of Lords in reference to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go into Committee on the Bill on Monday the 21st. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of important amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that the Ministry may be beaten in Committee, and the Bill so mangled as to induce its authors to reject it, and retire from office.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—Mr. George Wightman, of Halifax, Civil Engineer, passed through this City yesterday, on his way to Woodstock, there to commence laying out a line for the Railway from that village towards St. Andrews. Mr. Wightman was formerly engaged in the Government survey of this line under Major Yule, R. E., since which he has been employed in the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, under Major Robinson, R. E. and very recently in the survey of the proposed Railway line from Halifax to Windsor.—New Brunswickier of Thursday.

We are happy to add to the above information that there is a prospect of an Engineer being employed on this end of the line, in a short time, and that satisfactory accounts were received by the Directors, by the mail from England. We trust that the next mail will bring letters from the Company's indefatigable and zealous Agent, Capt. Robinson, R. E., who is at present in England on business connected with the Railway.

THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

We have received the prospectus of a new paper which is to be published in London, immediately, by Dr. Bartlett, late editor and proprietor of the New York Atlas. This paper, to use the language of the prospectus is to be "specially" and "emphatically devoted to the interests and advocacy of the British Colonies," and in Dr. Bartlett's hands, the public may rely upon the views expressed in the circular, being fully and ably advocated. The Doctor's reputation as a vigorous and ardent journalist has been long since established. "The politics of the new Journal will be those which are conservative of the best interests of the empire. Parry will be eschewed for the more noble pursuit of patriotism. The affection which the Colonies have for the parent state will be cherished, and the ligaments which bind the two together will be strengthened, by inculcating loyalty to the Sovereign, a firm and indissoluble adherence to the great principles of the Constitution, and perpetuity to British Connection." The Colonial Advocate will be a large weekly paper, price 6d sterling, or 25s. per annum.—La

the Colonies it will addition to Colonial general news of the ment, the current liish affairs generally. A Journal such ing, is sadly wante seeds of radicalism ly pernicious princip papers as the Lond dane. As admire we heartily wish the Gentlemen desiro can do so by leaving Campbell, Esquire.

INSI To Superiors an Instructions to missioners of Roa in the Royal Gaz. The several Suers appointed to 1849, are directed their Accounts, on October next, and keep the expendi the subvanted; may consider tha would result from which would rep are to report the cment, and are op themselves to ex entrusted to their tion from this rul with the amount.

No payment is for Work or mat except in cash, or able at sight.

No Order for to be tendered or materials of a

No Supervision to set off money the public account to himself or oth ever.

On the 1st i which she bore Bridget, belated aged 35 years; family to mourn a native of the c

PORT C

May 27. Brig York, H. Fry 29th, Snack M Flour, meal 31st schr. Faye 31st schr. S. 31. ship Eldon 4th, schr. D. 4th, schr. F. A. 5th, schr. D. meal, &c., M

May 26. Brig by E. & J. W. Loading at Jane, for this Loodianah, for

ALL Persons last seen count of the "Society," are h same at ONCE, June 4, 1849

And of A Prei Sam Enquire St. Andrews,

GROCER

C. E. O. Having taken th A. Griffin

FLOUR. In Sugar, Tea Coffee, grou Soda, Soa Molasses, L Vinegar, Sp Pickles, S Fruit, On and all other lar establish Terms—Cas St. Andrew