IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1849.

The Members of the British American League in Montreal have issued the following address to the People of Canada:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—It has been deemed by those who now address you, that the present is a fitting time to ascertain public opinion upon many important subjects, intimately connected with the social, commercial, and political welfare of the inhabitants of this Province.

These subjects are neither of transient interest nor of mere local importance. They relate to the existence of the colony itself; They concern the character of the nation to which we belong; and as they are viewed and acted upon by the men of the present day, will affect the happiness and the fate of their posterity.

That commercial distress and general depression in every department of industry exist throughout the Province, to an extent unparallelled in the previous existence of the colony, is admitted by all men of unbiassed judgment and adequate opportunities of observation; by commercial men of the greatest experience, and political economists of every shade of opinion, who, while they all bear concurrent testimony to the truth of this statement, as a fact of which all alike must feel the mournful weight, differ, nevertheless, to some extent from each other, as to the immediate causes from which this result has flowed, and the prospective measures most likely to afford relief.

It is neither necessary nor proper for us, at this time, to pronounce an opinion upon causes, with respect to which many intelligent and experienced minds are in conflict with each other, or upon remedies requiring more general concurrence and authority, than of necessity belong to the limited sphere of duty now allotted to us. The discussion of these subjects will properly belong to the people of Canada. The duty of the association which now addresses you is of a preliminary nature merely. It is for us to point out the exigency of the time; for you to consider the causes from which that exigency has arisen, and to suggest the remedies best calculated to obtain relief. To anticipate public opinion upon matters of such deep and general interest, would be presumptuous and unwarrantable; to invite it, we hold to be no less our duty than our right. Many thoughtful and honest minds have been latterly applied to the consideration of the state of this Province. They are the minds of men interested in its welfare, to the extent of all they possess in the world, or hope to transmit to their children; of men belonging to the most widely distributed race on the face of the globe, and speaking the prevailing language of this continent and of the empire; who desire the prosperity of Canada, and, with it, the prosperity of the nation of which it forms a part: children of a monarchy too magnanimous to proscribe—too great to be unjust; inhabitants of a province ceded to England at the termination of a long and glorious struggle, aspiring to a career of virtuous emulation with the other dependencies of the Crown, and determined to be unchecked by the narrow jealousy of a peculiar internal and exclusive nationality, which though entitled to perfect equality with the race of the empire, is deserving of no predominance as a distinct source of political power.

At a meeting of gentlemen, impressed with the importance of ascertaining public opinion upon the general interests of the Province, at this momentous crisis in its history, it has been considered necessary only to invite your attention to the general reasons of the present movement; to assume no right of suggesting remedial measures; to arrogate no power of binding you by our opinions; but leaving to yourselves the discussion of causes and the adoption of means of relief, to show merely the necessity of present action, and recommend what appears to us to be the best means of promoting regular inquiry, and obtaining ultimate redress.

Besides the commercial and industrial depression now weighing upon our community, evils of a social and political character exist among us to an extent unknown in any other portion of the British dominions.

Without descending to enumerate subjects which are confined to the narrow arena of party strife, it is sufficiently evident that our political system requires modification and improvement.

The diversity of national origin, in itself so potent an impediment to progress—its bearing and influence upon the general interests of the colony, by the mere expedient of junction, apart from principle—the system of representation—the tenure of lands in the Lower Province—the composition of the Legislative Council, and many other topics of far too great importance to be approached without caution, or touched without dispassionate inquiry by the people at large—all point to the necessity of concentrating and asserting public opinion upon such matters. And if these, and other weighty topics, partaking as they do more or less of a local character merely, were insufficient to arouse the public mind, and awaken the public voice of Canada, there still remains one subject which is not limited in its influence to the local boundaries of the Province, which affects the honor of the British crown, and the character of the British nation, and which, at this very hour, bows down the heads of the desponding, and cheers the narrow hearts of the disaffected, by the possibility of impending punishment for the duty of allegiance.

It is evident, from the known character of our race, that patient submission to any ascendancy founded on feelings of nationality alone, and not actuated by any generous or progressive principle, never has been, and never will be, for any length of time, endured by Britons. It is equally apparent that whatever may be the energy or determination of the Anglo-Saxon race inhabiting this colony, it has hitherto been diluted and weakened by the absence of all systematic combination, and by the wasteful expenditure in unavailing individual efforts of time and talents, which, if concentrated and applied in a proper manner, would be fitted to attain the noblest ends.

The means, therefore, which we would respectfully suggest of subjecting the grievances of the people to regular discussion and ultimate redress, are simple, natural and obvious. They are the means by which, in other countries, all that is great, enduring, and admirable, has been obtained; before which, evils the most deep rooted, and abuses the most powerful, have invariably yielded; and without whose agency it is, perhaps, not too much to assert, that no public object of dignity or importance can, in the present day, be reached.

These means, so vast in attainment, so powerful in agency, and yet so simple in contrivance, are expressible in a single word; and that word is—Organization.

Under the strongest conviction of the necessity of such a step, an Association has been formed in this city of a provisional and preliminary character, under the name of the

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Under the view which has been taken of its duties, by those already enrolled as members of this Association, we exhort the inhabitants of this Province, in its different localities, to the formation of societies for the purpose of promoting discussion of the great questions now agitating the Province.

We recommend the election of delegates by each society, to attend a convention, at such time and place as shall be, by a majority of such societies, determined on.

That societies numbering 100 members and upwards shall be entitled to elect one delegate; 300 and upwards, two delegates; 600 and upwards, three delegates; and 1,000 and upwards, four delegates.

That at such convention a General Association shall be formed, and called by such name as may then be determined upon.

That such General Association shall consist of the societies then formed, and those which may be formed hereafter.

That the societies, so united, shall be divided into central and assistant societies, in correspondence with it at the various places where they may be formed.

That it shall be the duty of such convention, by a majority of its members, to decide upon and publish a declaration of their opinions upon the commercial and political questions of the day; and it shall be the duty of such societies, both central and assistant, to aid in carrying out the views of the convention, by all practicable and lawful means.

Upon this general basis, allowing, of course, for modification in detail, it is hoped that something like unity of action may be attained by the inhabitants of this Province, upon matters affecting not only their most material and immediate interests, but also the interests and the honor of the great nation to which we are connected.

To maintain that connection inviolate has ever been, and still is, the fervent wish of every member of the League. We devoutly hope that no measure of injustice may ever be inflicted; no power may ever be abused to the extent of provoking reflecting men to the contemplation of an alliance with a foreign power: and if there be, as some have said, a time when all colonies must, in the course of human events, throw off their dependence on the Parent State, and if in our generation that time should be destined to arrive, we predict that, if true to ourselves, it will not come until no British hands remain able to hoist the flag of England on the rock of Quebec, and no British voices survive, able to shout, "God save the Queen."

G. MOFFATT, President,
W. GORDON MACK, Cor. Secretary,
JOHN HELSLER ISAACSON, Rec. Secy.

The address having been read, the Rev. Mr. Moffatt moved that it be re-read, paragraph by paragraph, so as to afford every member an opportunity of making his comments upon it. Mr. Mack, accordingly, was requested to do so; but a warm, bitter, and sharp discussion succeeded upon many points. Mr. Kimmear, editor and principal proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, in a speech of great effect, moved that the last paragraph, from the words "to maintain," &c., be left out. He said it was all "bunkum," and the idea of the members of a league composed of gentlemen, who had met together for the purpose of taking into solemn consideration the best method for alleviating the present distress of the country, making use of such terms as were there enumerated, was preposterous. We would be laughed at from one end of Canada to another. He was not an annexationist, but he did not think the league ought to attempt to bind the people; that, no matter what happened, the connection with England would be maintained.—Mr. Hay, an influential merchant, backed Mr. K., that the last paragraph ought to be left out; it was contrary to what was every-day discussion in our streets.—Mr. Gordon also spoke in favour of its being expunged.—Mr. Johnston was astonished to hear it called "bunkum;" it was necessary to arouse the back-woodsmen of Canada.—In the mean time, such a clamour was raised upon the question being put, whether the amendment should be carried, that the President decided it was lost. The next meeting of the League is expected to be a very bitter one.—*New York paper.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 1, 1849.

The Express with the news by the English mail of the 14th April, per steam ship *Cambria* to Halifax, was received in this City on Thursday morning, via Digby, per steamer *Herald*, and immediately telegraphed to the United States; and in the afternoon was promulgated in this city in an Extra New-Brunswicker. The Cambria arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in 11 days passage.

The Letter mail arrived here at half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning, and the newspapers at one o'clock on Saturday morning.

There were rumours in England of a probable change of Ministry at no distant period. Lord Clarendon also, it is stated, wishes to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—There has been considerably less business done this week than could be desired or anticipated. Easter week is usually characterised by a dull state of commerce, but this year it has been more than ever remarkable. This may be accounted for in a great degree by the renewal of hostilities between the Danes and the Germans, and the consequent suspension of considerable shipments of manufactures to Germany, which, at this season of the year, are generally most active. This is the more to be regretted as it had been confidently anticipated that the differences existing between Prussia and Denmark would, ere this, have been finally arranged, and more than an average trade, between this country and Germany, for this spring, had been by many fully calculated upon. The continued troubles in the South of Italy, although of less political importance, since the suspension of hostilities between Austria and Sardinia, have still a considerable depressing influence.

The Corn Market has rallied a little; for a week past it has been more firm, but to-day there has been considerable revival of demand, both for Flour and Grain, with some advance in prices. Sales of Flour have been made at 24s. for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Western Canal, and 25s. for the best Ohio. Indian Corn Meal 14s. per bll. The market is in a degree influenced by the chance of some interruption of supplies from the Baltic by the blockades.

Liverpool Timber Market.—The trade is rather quiet at present, operations being chiefly confined to retail. During the week there has been disposed of one cargo of Quebec Pine, at 15½d per foot; Red Pine, 17½d; one cargo of St. John Pine, 18½ inches average, at 18½d; one cargo of Miramichi Pine and Birch, price not known. By auction, a small cargo of St. John Deals brought £8 5s per standard; about 4000 Spruce Boards, £10 6s. 3d. per standard.

MONEY MARKET.—The intelligence of the blockade of the German ports and of Palermo and Venice, has produced much fluctuation in Consols during the week, but the Market closed firmly on Friday evening at 92 1-2. Exchequer bills 47s to 50s.

The Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, expired on the 6th inst. in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours' duration. The deceased prelate was highly esteemed by men of all religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order. Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the national system of education, and, indeed, of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment. He was about 70 years of age.

Hostilities having recommenced between Denmark and Prussia, a Danish fleet in attempting to capture the fortress of Eckenford on the 5th inst. were utterly defeated, and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the former commander. Thus the Danish colours of an 84-gun ship were lowered to a 4-gun Schleswig Holstein batery. At a quarter past seven the ship blew up with about 200 of the crew on board, the remainder of the crew having got off, and surrendered themselves prisoners.

England is quiescent, but with the most glowing prospects of the revival of trade.

In Ireland Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result would not be known until the 15th inst.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing 1300 men, 21 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan government; and on the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial Crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa; and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria. Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

France is tranquill, but all parties are preparing for a great electoral struggle.

The cholera has at length disappeared from Glasgow. The cost to the city for sanatory arrangements during the prevalence of the disease will be about £20,000.

The Cholera is making sad ravages amongst the troops who are quartered in the temporary barracks, erected in the several quarters of Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has much contributed to the developement of the disease.

The London correspondent of the *North and South Shields Gazette* states, that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who seceded from the Established Church, "will come out a decided Baptist."

The *Graham's Town Journal* states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to Lady Smith, in consideration of Sir Harry Smith's gallant suppression of the insurrection at Boom Plats, an allowance from the civil list of £500 a year.

The splendid racing stud of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, comprising many horses of the purest Arabian breed, presents from the Pasha of Egypt, the Imaum of Muscat, and the Bey of Tunis, was to be sold by public auction, at Versailles, on Monday.

As Prince Metternich has not paid his taxes, about 177,000 francs, on his chateau in the Duchy of Nassau, his wines have been seized, and will be shortly sold. Some of the wines are two hundred years old.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Spain and Persia.

The veteran diplomatist, Count Nesselrode, had an attack of measles, which for three days placed his life in peril.

IRELAND.

DESTITUTION IN THE PROVINCES.

The reports for the past year from the district poor-law inspectors to the Commissioners of Dublin, form a volume of misery most dispiriting to glance over. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the civilized world. There is one subject which meets the eye at every other page of this year's volume of reports, and which has not attracted much attention heretofore—the decay of the clothing of the peasantry, and the labouring classes in the towns.

A clergymen from the parish of Connaught says,—"This whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of twelve thousand inhabitants, which was the population of this parish four years ago, I am sure we have not six thousand at present! and as for landholders, I am positive there is but one out of five remaining, so that the creatures that still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population."

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMANS.

Since our last open hostilities have broken out between the Danes and the Germans. All the efforts of peaceful mediators must be abortive when one party is resolved to commit an act of aggression. We are not surprised that the Danes commenced hostile operations the moment the armistice was concluded, and whatever may be the temporary fortune of war, where justice is supported by power there need be no fear of the result. The Danes entered Shleswig from Island, and occupied Appenrade and Hadersleben; another body crossed over from Alsen, whilst a squadron of Danish vessels, consisting of the Christan VIII. (84 guns,) the Gefion frigate (42 guns,) a brig and some steamers attacked the batteries in the bay of Eckenforde on the 5th instant.—Part of this squadron entered the harbour, and after a cannonade on both sides for several hours, the steamer Geyser silenced the land batteries. The Christian VIII. unfortunately grounded, and the Gefion had her rudder shot away. A truce was offered and two hours were granted. In this interval the Germans got the northern battery in order, the 84 gun ship was got off, and hostilities recommenced. The Christian VIII., however, again got aground, and finally was set on fire by the red-hot shot from the batteries. Endeavours were made to save her and her crew after her surrender, and that of the Gefion, but only 400 men were saved, and the line of battle-ship at length exploded with more than 200 men on board. Out of the Gefion 250 were saved, but the rest perished. It is said that the Germans had but one man killed, and 13 wounded. The humanity of the Germans under the Duke of Saxe Coburg, in saving the lives of the unfortunate Danes, is spoken of in the highest praise. The Danes held out nobly to the last. The Christian VIII. burnt 10 hours before she exploded, The loss of life has been very great, and the Germans have taken 1050 prisoners. The skirmishing by the land forces has been but inconsiderable. We dread, however, the effect of this *naval* advantage amongst the Germans. We fear that it will only stimulate them to fresh exertions; and knowing well how fatal their *success* may be to them eventually, we deplore the renewal of this war far more than any other event which is now clouding the histery of Europe. Already numerous captures of German merchant vessels by the Danes have taken place, and the ports of Caumin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Greifswald, Stralsund, Rostock, Pillau, and Danzic, together with the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, are now all blockaded, and the injury inflicted on merchants is incalculable. German vessels coming from America, Asia, and Africa have taken refuge in the English ports in the channel.

The Danes are stated to have captured twenty-eight German ships.

The sad loss of the Christain the Eighth, and the sacrifice of life occasioned by the powder magazine having exploded, is still the theme of general conversation here, and all sorts of tales are in circulation respecting it. It is now asserted that a Danish midshipman discharged a pistol into the powder, and blew the vessel up, rather than see her fall into the hands of the enemy. But it is now allowed that the ship and frigate were well fought, and that owing to the wind blowing dead on shore, and having increased almost to a hurricane in the afternoon, were the chief causes of this great disaster to the small Danish navy.

We have accounts from the army to the 4th inst. On the 3d, Gen. Rye crossed the Konigsen and entered Schleswig by three different roads. His division was in all 8,500 men of different arms, in 3 separate columns, marching toward Haderslehan, consisting of about 2,500 men. One fell in with the Schleswig Holsteiners and Gellems from 12 to 1500 men strong, who were attacked and driven through that town after little fighting, whereby the Danes lost 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Danes on the 4th had possession of Haderslehan, and sent an advance guard towards Openrade. On the 3d, in the morning, another Danish force left Alsen, about 6000 men strong, and landed at the Sundevist; they took two different routes to cut off an advanced corps of Schleswig-Holstein troops who had some artillery, and consisted of 4000 to 5000 men. They were attacked at Atzlol, and near Ogensend, at same moment; but as they retired rapidly from both places the Danes returned to their position and remained there unmolested. On the 4th some few of these men were killed and about 20 wounded, and some few wounded Germans fell into the hands of the Danes.—Although the loss of the Christian and the Gefion is deeply felt in this capital, yet there is no desponding. Measures have been taken to fit immediately the Denmark Frigate, and to equip another line of battle ship, also the Slipold of 80 guns. It is expected they will be ready for sea by the 16th.

HUNGARY.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bucharest, dated March 16:—

"Late on the evening of Saturday the 10th, inst. the alarm was beaten, and a battalion and a half of Russian troops, (1800 men) and eight Austrian guns, marched out of Hermanstadt in the direction of Stolzenberg, where it was reported a considerable force of Hungarians had appeared. The following morning, (Sunday) by day break, the whole of the remaining Russian force, viz.: another battalion and a half, with six pieces of Russian artillery, and a detachment of Cossacks, (about 300) left town in the same direction. At 1 p. m. the first gun was heard, the whole Hungarian force occupying the high grounds about half an hour's distance from Hermanstadt, having in their front the Russian troops; the fire was actively kept up, chiefly by artillery, the infantry keeping at a great distance, from 1 p. m. till half past 8, when the Russians precipitately retreated through Hermanstadt, and passed on to Talmacs.

The Burgher Guard of Hermanstadt, on seeing this retreat, threw away their arms and fled in all directions, The Hungarians closely pursued the Russians through the city as far as the Faubourg of Schellenburg, where they established their outposts, and then took up their quarters in the different squares of the town and suburbs. Not an act of pillage appears to have sullied their conduct—not a house fired. The men, wearied with nine hours marching and five hours fighting, demanded, and took refreshments from such of the inhabitants as remained, and bivouacked without committing any of the horrors which rumour has hitherto attributed to the Hungarian soldiery. Bem's force amounted to 8000 men of all arms, and 12 to 14 guns.

So completely were the Imperialists cut up, that the victorious Hungarians advanced upon Schemn z, and took possession of it, thus cutting off the communications between Schlack and the army besieging Comorn. The Magyar corps, commanded by Duchatel, has retaken the fortress of Arad. The latest accounts from Pesth state that the Austrians had been compelled to fall back upon Waitzen which is only five leagues from the city. A decisive engagement was expected in the district of Perenza; the Austrians had a force of 1300 Magyars.

The *Breslau Gazette* of the 31st ult., declares that the Russians had entered Gallicia, and were about to march on to Hungary.

The Russian forces at Cronstadt were very short of ammunition and were preparing to re-cross the frontier and return to Wallachia. Their baggage had already left for that province. General Bem was almost undisturbed in the possession of the whole of Transylvania, and preparing to take Cronstadt, the last city in that kingdom which is still held by the Austrian and Russian troops.

CAPTURE OF CRONSTADT.—*Great Battle between the Austrians and Hungarians.*—The London Shipping List of the latest date contains an extract from the *Gazette de Breslau*, which announces that the Hungarian General Bem, had taken possession, on the 20th March, of the city of Cronstadt, without opposition. The Austrian and Russian garrison retired into Wallachia.

On the 20th March, the Austrians under Gen. Welden, specially despatched from Vienna for that purpose, attempted to take Comorn by assault, but were driven back as far as Gran with great loss, the ground being covered with dead bodies.

The garrison secured a great part of the siege artillery, and took an entire battalion prisoners, after having chased the enemy twelve miles. An entire battalion of Italians deserted to the Hungarians immediately after the battle.

GENOA.

The announcement, by telegraph, of the complete capture of Genoa, on the 6th, was premature.

Letters from Turin of the 8th instant announce that after General della Marmora had bombarded Genoa for 24 hours, and the city had been set on fire in several places, a deputation from the municipality had waited on him on the evening of the 6th to request an armistice of 48 hours, in order to proceed to Turin to arrange a capitulation. The armistice was granted, and the deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the 7th.—The triumvirate had fled from Genoa, with the exception of Avezzano.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The following important intelligence has been received by several Telegraphic despatches from Boston since Thursday last, and has caused great public anxiety for further information on the exciting subject.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

BOSTON, April 27th, 1 P. M.

Important from Canada!—Destruction of the Parliament Buildings by a Mob!

We have a despatch from Montreal dated the 26th, bringing important intelligence. On Wednesday the Governor General entered the Legislative Chamber, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill authorizing the payment of the Indemnity Bill for losses sustained during the Rebellion. On leaving the Parliament House he was pelted by the mob, who were chiefly Orangemen, and forced to retire to his residence in the country. The Assembly being in Session, a shout from the outside gave intimation of a riot. The windows of the Parliament Buildings were broken in, and the Legislators compelled to retreat, while volleys of stones were thrown in at the windows. When the mob took possession the Members retired to the Library, and behind the Speaker's Chair. The rioters carried off the Mace, broke down the gas lights—one took possession of the Speaker's Chair—another muttered something about dissolving Parliament—and the rest engaged in breaking down benches and destroying furniture.

Having demolished the interior of the building, it was fired from McGill-street, east side, and in a short time became a mass of ruins, with the valuable Library and Legislative Records.—Other houses adjoining were also burned. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Chisholm, was struck at with clubs. Sir Allan McNab, Col. Gugy, Messrs. Robinson, Badgley, and Stevenson, were the last in the House, and tried to save some of the Books, but could not.

The Hon. George Moffatt, Chairman of the British League, and many others are under arrest, on charge of High Treason.

FURTHER AND IMPORTANT FROM MONTREAL!!

BOSTON, April 28—12, A. M.

Immediately after the signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill the City of Montreal became uncontrollable by the civil authorities. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people by the ringing of the bells. Several thousands speedily gathered together, and rushed towards the Parliament House, where the Assembly was in session. Everything was smashed to pieces in the Halls, and the members were driven out.

Soon the buildings were found to be on fire in hundreds of places, and in half an hour they were wrapped in one broad sheet of flame. Everything was lost—the archives and the records of the Colonies for hundreds of years.

The military were called out, and guards were placed around the houses of the ministers.

The population of Montreal are represented as siding with the mob, and are determined to uphold the acts of the previous night. No lives have been lost.

Sir Allan McNab, the Hon. W. Badgley, and G. B. Turner, one of the editors of the Montreal Courier, were cut out of the Parliament House with axes.

A message was sent to the Governor, who immediately came to the town.

One hundred and forty eight warrants were issued for arrests, among which were warrants against Montgomery, M. C. Howard, and F. Smith.

The Saint Andrew's Society met to expel Lord Elgin as patron of the Society.

The whole garrison were under arms. A memorial was in course of being signed to Brig. Gen. D'Urban, praying that he would order the troops to remain in their quarters, and suffer the people to settle their own affairs. The General was to be despatched to Sorrel.

At night the French were enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin.

It is rumored that the jail will be burned.

Despatches have been sent by the rioters, by telegraph, to the Upper Province. The Governor attempted to gain possession of the telegraph, but was refused.

LATER FROM MONTREAL.

BOSTON, April 28—P. M.

A despatch received from Montreal, dated yesterday, states that the dwelling house of Mr. Lafontaine had been burnt by the mob. It was rumoured that Martial Law was about to be proclaimed.

Nothing had been received from Upper Canada.

We have nothing later from Canada to-day.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—We have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 2nd of March. There has been a bloody attempt at revolution by the Liberals in Pernambuco, in which they were defeated by the Government troops of the line, with the loss of 800 men. Machad, the instigator of the revolt, fell at the head of his party.

HAYTI.—*A Battle—the President Victorious.*—Dates from St. Domingo to the 7th inst. have been received. President Soulouque had, after a severe battle, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John, in which a great many of the Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners. Many of them escaped, abandoning five large pieces of artillery and a 6-pounder.

The above attack took place on the morning of the 18 h March. Gens. Bobo, Vincent and Miche, were left in possession of the captured towns, and the President with his troops left on the 19th for Port au Prince.

Three hundred troops from Jeremie passed through Maragone on the 24 inst. on their way to Port au Prince to join the President. Men were gathering from all directions to join the President, who would shortly make another attack on the Dominicans.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement under the title of "Prize Essay," in another column. The Lady is unknown to us, but she has sent us Twenty Dollars, to be appropriated according to the advertisement. They will be deposited in the Savings' Bank until the Adjudication is made.

The Engineers employed to survey the route from Halifax to Windsor, have reported favorably to the construction of a Rail Road between those two places, at a cost of from £300,000 to £330,000.

☞ The mail for England will close at the General Post Office in this City to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SEIZURES.—During last week, about 1400 gallons of Spirits have been seized at this Port by Provincial Officers.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—Monday last being the Anniversary of England's Patron Saint, was duly celebrated by the St. George's Society of this City, who dined together at the St. John Hotel at 7 o'clock.—The Dinner and Wines were excellent and in every way worthy of the day—the table fairly moaning under the weight of the generous viands which furnished forth the "good old English cheer"—the whole reflecting the highest credit on the Messrs. Scammell, the caterers. The duties of the Chair were most ably performed by John H. Gray, Esquire, the President of the Society; H. P. Sturdee, Esq. V. P., officated as Croupier. We append the list of standing toasts, but we regret that, owing to the absence of a Reporter, it is not in our power to lay before our readers the appropriate and many eloquent remarks by which they were introduced by the President, who on this occasion exerted his well known talents and taste with the happiest effect. The proceedings of the evening were marked throughout by those strong feelings and expressions of loyalty and attachment to England and her Crown which have ever characterized this Society, and the bursts of enthusiasm with which the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty was received, showed how warmly every heart responded to the dutiful and spirited address of the worthy President. Amongst the public Guests were His Worship the Mayor, Lieut.-Colonel Deane, K. H., of the Royal Regiment, the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, the Presidents and Vice Presidents of St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies, &c. &c.—The Band of the Queen's New-Brunswick Rangers was in attendance, and added much by their enlivening strains to the hilarity of the evening. Some capital songs were sung and many excellent speeches delivered during the evening, among the latter that of Walker Tisdale, Esq. deserves a more extended notice than we are able to give. The party broke up at a late hour, having evidently appreciated the pleasures of social intercourse and enjoyed the "feast of reason and flow of soul" which such merry meetings are always sure to promote.—*Chronicle.*

The brig Magog, which arrived last evening from Ayr, has on board nineteen passengers, among them Mr. Gray and family, who intend settling on the fine farm above Fredericton, late the property of Col. Allen. Mr. Gray brings with him some very superior stock and farming implements. As an enterprising and most intelligent Ayrshire farmer, we bid Mr. Gray a hearty welcome to New Brunswick.—*New-Bruns.*

ANNEXATION REPUDIATED IN THE CANADA LEGISLATURE.—In the Canada Legislature, on Saturday week, while the Tariff question was under discussion, the subject of annexation was casually alluded to, when Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, rose and spoke as follows:—

"He deeply regretted that such a proposal should have emanated from any political party, or from any section of the Province. The darkest day for Canada would be that on which the last of the British troops should leave her shores. He trusted that he should never see that day, and he believed the sentiments he had uttered would be responded to by every honorable Member in the House."

This speech was received with loud cheers from all quarters of the House.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE TORONTO FIRE!—We have to record the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Richard Watson, publisher of the *Upper Canada Gazette*, who perished in the flames, while endeavouring to save some of the property in the establishment of the *Patriot* office. Diligent search was made among the ruins, and in the afternoon of Saturday the remains of his body were discovered, in a very mutilated state, and removed to his late residence preparatory to their interment. The family of the deceased have to mourn the loss of a most kind and affectionate head, and we regret to add, that they are left in indigent circumstances.

Another man has been found in the ruins at O'Neill's, and a woman and three children are still missing. The fire was strikingly grand, and awful in the extreme,—the wind howling—the lightning vivid—the rain heavy at one time, and the fire from the steeple of the church and other parts dancing in the heavens—the thunder loud, and clouds awfully black. Altogether, it certainly was a very imposing scene; and if a shower, by Providence, had not fallen, the whole town must have been in ruins."—*Toronto paper.*

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.—*Ordination at Huntly.*—On Wednesday the 28th of March, the ordination of the Rev. William Donald, to the charge of the Presbyterian Church, in St. John, New Brunswick, took place in the Parish Church of Huntly, in the presence of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and a numerous congregation. The Rev. Mr. Walker, minister of Huntly, preached an elegant sermon from 1 Cor. iii. 7.—The usual preliminaries having been gone through, Mr. Walker offered the ordination prayer, accompanied with "the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery," after which he addressed the newly ordained minister on his future prospects and duties, and feelingly alluded to the general regret experienced in Huntly by all classes at the removal of Mr. Donald from his former sphere of labour. We believe Mr. Donald will carry with him more than one substantial proof of the high estimation in which he has been held by his fellow-townsmen.—*Elgin Courant.*

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT SYRACUSE.—We learn from the Secretary of the Society that Prof. James F. W. Johnston, of Durham, England, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee, and will deliver the annual address in September next, at Syracuse. Prof. Johnston is one of the most distinguished agricultural chemists in Great Britain, and we doubt not the announcement of his name for that occasion will secure the attendance of many distinguished gentlemen from our country as well as from the British Provinces.

Prof. Johnston, we understand, is expected to spend a year or more in this country and the British Provinces, to make himself familiar with the progress of agriculture in this new world. We trust he will be most cordially welcomed by the agriculturists of America, who have long known him through his writings, and who, we doubt not, will be truly rejoiced to form a personal acquaintance with one who has done so much for the improvement of agriculture. We think the Society have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the attendance of this distinguished gentleman at their annual convocation.—[Albany Evening Journal.

The Hon. Henry Clay is to deliver the annual address before the Ohio State Agricultural Fair, to be holden on the 8th and 9th of September next.

H. M. Steam Sloop *Vixen*, 6, Com. Jenner, arrived here on Sunday morning, from Bermuda. The Vixen encountered very severe weather, and was compelled to put back, with loss of main mast, quarter boat, &c. She is a very handsome war-steamer of nearly one thousand tons, and two hundred and eighty horse power.—*Halifax Courier.*

The St. Lawrence canals have already cost Canada $12,000,000, and $600,000 is required to complete them—$240,000 of which has been voted for that purpose by the Provincial Legislature, leaving $360,000 to be granted.

A barque arrived at St. Lucia on the 7th Feb. from Sierra Leone, with 367 captured Africans, who were immediately to be set to work, as they were in great demand. Despatches have been received stating that captured negroes are hereafter to be sent to British Guiana instead of Sierra Leone. This is welcomed as a great boon to the islands.

FRESHET IN LOWER CANADA.—In consequence of the great rise of the St. Lawrence, a large portion of the land between Berthier and Quebec, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, was under water. At Three Rivers the inhabitants were sailing through the streets on Thursday last, and the bridges between that place and Quebec had been swept away.—*Boston Mail.*

RAIL ROAD TO SAN FRANCISCO.—A public meeting was held last week in Boston, with a view to favor the construction of a Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, upon a plan proposed by Mr. Legrand, of Boston. Resolutions in favor of this scheme were adopted and a committee was appointed to present a statement of the case to the President of the United States, and to ask the aid of the government.

The main features in the plan of Mr. Legrand, as sketched by the Boston Journal, are that a Company shall be chartered with a capital of $100,000,000; of this $2,000,000 is to be paid in by private subscription, and the remainder to finish the road, not exceeding $98,000,000, it is proposed to borrow of Government in stock payable in London. It is also proposed that Congress shall give to the Company, a strip of land ten miles wide, North of the track, and shall grant the right to take gravel, stone, &c., from the public lands to construct the road.

The material for building and furnishing the road are to be exclusively of American manufacture.

To secure the loan of U. S. stock, and the carrying out of the Company's contract, it is proposed that the U. S. shall take a mortgage of the road and its property.

It is of good augury to the early success of a Railroad across the Continent—whatever be the plan finally agreed upon—to see Boston moving in earnest in its behalf: for Boston is undoubtedly the head-quarters of Railroad enterprize in our country.—*N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

A REAL LIVE CALIFORNIAN RETURNED.—We have just had the pleasure of greeting Mr. Charles C. Smith, recently from California. Mr. S. has been absent about five years and a-half. The whole time during which he has been absent seems to have been spent in varied adventures and enterprise, and vigorous and finally successful efforts to get enough of the "root of all evil" to satisfy honorably the claims of others, and the reasonable wishes of himself and the worthy family from whom misfortune had separated him. He has, as we intimated, been successful in realizing the hope which led him beyond the Rocky Mountains and through many a trial and startling adventure—and now fully discharges every just claim. He has been West of the Mountains about four years, engaging in business at Oregon City and other points, until September, 1847, when he opportunely located himself at New-Helvetia in California—situated in the Sacramento Valley—a few months previous to the marvellous discoveries of gold. He continued in the mercantile business in that place, with a branch store at the mines until October last. He brings some coin, some gold dust, and a fine specimen of gold found in a mixed state from volcanic formation. His description of the state of things in that country, and of the hardships incident upon "gold seeking" serve rather to allay than create excitement.—*N. York Tribune.*

THE RECENT COLD WEATHER.—Our exchanges bring us deplorable intelligence of the destruction to the growing crops, caused by the recent cold weather. According to the accounts, vast quantities of corn and cotton have been destroyed. In South Carolina the injury is so great that more than one half of the cotton must be replanted. The same applies to Georgia and Virginia. This will make the next yield of cotton very precious. At the North the damage is confined to the peach, of which, in all probability, we shall have but a scant crop this year. These accounts, however, should be received with some grains of allowance.—*New York Herald.*

NEW YORK AND ERIE TELEGRAPH LINE.—This line is now in successful operation. It extends from New York to Fredonia, along the line of the Erie Railroad, where it intersects the Erie and Michigan line, which reaches from Buffalo to Milwaukie. Communications can, therefore, be transmitted by this line from Milwaukie to New York.

By an arrangement, the citizens of Rochester can now breakfast in R., take the Express train at 8 3-4 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Albany in time for supper, and to take a night boat for New York, where they arrive early next morning.

The Boston Post states, that Dr. Warren took from the stomach of an Irish girl at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm forty-one feet and eleven inches in length, while the sufferer was under the influence of ether.

The packet ship Wisconsin, Capt. Munford, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, having been absent from this port only sixty-six days, of which twenty-three were spent in port. She thus made the passage out and back in forty-three days. Tall sailing, that!—[N York Express.