THE MORNING NEWS.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 26, 1843.

THE first May Mail of the 6th inst was brought to Halifax in a passage of 12 days by the steamer *Caledonia*, and arrived in this City on Sunday morning last.

In Ireland the Whigs as usual have made a mess of their legal proceeding against the traitorous repealers. The Attorney General has been obliged to withdraw the indictments against Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien, and proceed by criminal information. The city is very much disturbed and people are agitated with apprehension. Trade is altogether at a stand still; and the Corporation, who have greatly assisted in bringing about the present state of excitement, attribute it altogether to the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant.

It is believed that the government have in contemplation a plan for an extensive system of emigration to the Australian and North American colonies as the only efficient means of relieving Ireland from the pressure of its multitudinous difficulties.

The *European Times* says:

"The returns of the French elections are now completed; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the ultra-republicans and communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to affect their purpose, the lists exhibit, as we anticipated in our last publication, a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and the moderate party. Indeed, so clearly and prominently has this expression of popular feeling been manifested, that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory. The state of Europe generally has been more settled during the week, though from the advices which continue to reach us, we cannot calculate for any lengthened continuance of the partial subsidence in hostile feeling which is now manifested."

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, May 5.—No lively symptoms were apparent in any department of the trade at our market to-day. Upon a very limited demand, Wheat of all descriptions declined 2d to 3d per 70lbs. from the current rates of Tuesday; and Flour, being equally difficult of sale, American receded 6d per bbl. and Irish as well as home made 6d to 1s. per sack. Indian Corn commanded much less notice this morning than for some time past; and although an abatement of 6d to 1s per 480 lbs was conceded, a few parcels were sold. Corn Meal also met little inquiry, had declined 6d per barrel. Quotations—Wheat, per 70lb, United States red, 7s 7d to 7 10d; white 8s to 8 6d; Indian Corn, per 480lbs, 26s to 28s; Indian Meal, per 196lbs, 11s to 12s; Flour per bbl, 196 lbs, Canadian sweet, 26s to 27s 6d; United States sweet, 27s to 28s; do. and Canadian sour, 23s 6d to 25s.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKETS, May 6th.—The trade since our last report cannot be said to have improved, so far as regards square, but for Deals there has been more inquiry. One cargo of Quebec Pine has been sold at 13½ per foot, with Red Pine at 18¾d per foot. At the Auction sales of the 3rd instant, 100 logs red Pine were sold from 18d to 18¾d per foot, 179 logs Elm from 16½ to 16¾d per foot, a cargo of Miramichi Pine from 12d to 14¾ per foot, 1600 Quebec Pine Deals at £9 per standard, and 54 logs of Prince Edward's Island Birch at 12d per foot.—By private sale several parcels of Quebec Deals, third quality, have been sold at £9 5 per standard. A lot of good puncheon Staves have been sold at £15 per M., and some barrel at £7 per M.

DISCOUNTS REDUCED.—A circular has been issued by the leading London discount houses reducing the rate allowed for money at call to 2½ per cent.—*Times.*

The *Times* states that the quantity of bullion transmitted from England to Ireland, in consequence of the run upon the Savings' Banks, amounts to £700,000.

(*From the Glasgow Citizen.*)

## A FEW WORDS IN SEASON.

The main object of civil government is security against wrong. Men desire to be protected from violence, whether arising from foreign invasion or domestic tumult. They desire also that the fruits of their industry shall be preserved from plunder, and that their quarrels should be decided by an established system of justice, not by passion, revenge, or force. To secure these blessings is the primary end of States.

Government has likewise secondary duties to perform. Whatever it is advantageous for the country to do in its corporate capacity, it is the business of Government to accomplish. Does cholera threaten?—Government may enforce sanitary regulations to avert the peril or mitigate the affliction. No man is entitled, through carelessness, stupidity, or otherwise, to endanger the health or the lives of his neighbours. Has famine fallen upon a section of the people?—Government may step forward to relieve the sufferers. In such a case all men ought to contribute to lighten the load of calamity, accidentally pressing on a point. Government may also erect light houses, employ engineers to make charts and surveys, send forth ships on voyages of discovery, bestow pensions on eminent men, rescue helpless childhood from parental rapacity, check cruelty to animals, regulate the speed on railways, erect schools, museums, or picture galleries, or do any other useful work not at variance with its main purpose, and tending to advance the general weal, without detriment to the interests, or interference with the legitimate pursuits of individuals.

But however powerful within the range of its proper functions, there is a limit beyond which Government is impotent. The philosopher's stone is not yet discovered. The wishing-cap of Fortunatus is a fiction. Government cannot decree the possession of universal riches. When it has left us free to labour—free to accumulate—and free to enjoy, it has achieved its utmost. Our rulers are not our pay masters, but our servants. If their cornucopia is full, it is with fruits of our own toil.—Before they can give they must take. Their only conjuror is the tax-gatherer. The national wealth which they control is made up of the wealth of individuals. It consists of this man's house and that man's hogshead—of the railway constructed by one company, and the ship chartered by another—of the paper put through our own press, and the cloth woven in our neighbour's loom. Government is neither playthings nor weaver—mason nor carpenter. The only blessing it can or ought to afford is security, and country under an aristocracy were better than anarchy under a republic.

All this, we are aware, is the recapitulation of almost childish truisms. They are nevertheless truisms which many men in these visionary days, are suffering to slip from their recollection. Our French neighbours are obnoxious of their force.—They demand that the wealth of the country shall be free to all men equally, just as if that wealth were rained down from the clouds, collected in lakes and rivers, and inexhaustible by any conceivable liberality of distribution! Kings and poverty are to have no place in the new economy. All men are to work for the common behoof. Selfishness, ambition, rivalry, competition are to be extinguished in the Gallic soul. There are to be no hoardings—no gains—no advantages—no distinctions—no prizes. The industrious are to toil for the idle—the wise for the fool—the strong for the weak, and in this way abundance is to be showered on all! Such is Communist fraternity and equality—all society feasting at one table, on an equal daily allowance—philosophers rubbing shoulders with coal-carriers, and statesmen hob-a-nobbing with scavengers!

If the dreamers or schemers of France succeed in creating wealth for all by taking away from each the ordinary incentives to exertion, we shall be humbly content to solicit a loan of their "wonderful lamp," and to go to sleep in a tuckle bed in the hope of awakening in a palace. In the meantime we have no faith in these new Aladdins. We prefer Adam Smith and the economists. Universal experience is not a cobweb to be swept aside by the whirlwind of revolution. All human philosophy is not a chest, nor are the indefeasible laws which govern the actions of men to be suspended or annulled, to suit the theories which Fourier foolishly pronounced and Louis Blanc madly endeavours to enforce.

In this country we profess to be under the dominion of a certain robust common sense. By profession at least, we are sworn foes to quackery. The notion of manufacturing a silk purse out of a sow's ear we altogether repudiate and discard.—During the late joint stock mania not a few of us indeed, set out on a supposed royal road to wealth, but we soon discovered our mistake and came back impoverished, save for the wisdom we had acquired to the busier ways of vulgar mortals still labouring under the primal curse. Nevertheless, we are not free from error, and of all errors the most vain, vapoury, and seductive, is the supposition that the failure of the potato crop, the depressed state of trade, the deficiency of employment, the low rate of wages, the holes in an Irishman's coat, or the cracks in an Irishman's skull, are attributable in the remotest degree to the state of the franchise, the want of vote by ballot, the increase of the army, or the pension of the Queen Dowager.

We by no means under estimate the importance of political reforms. But this we know, that if good men be sent to Parliament it matters little on whom the trouble of sending them there devolves. We also know that if all men had votes, votes would cease to be exercised as a trust, or regarded as of the slightest value. We know, too, that irrespective of the number of voters, public opinion—the opinion of the non-electors—exercises, in a variety of ways, a sufficient control over the deliberations of Parliament. Moreover, we are very certain that the restoration of that infamous Irish Parliament which sold their country, would be a tremendous calamity to Ireland; and that were the Chartist Convention now sitting in London, to replace the the House of Commons, or to be elevated into a Provisional Government, the result would be fatal to Great Britain. Let the unholy alliance of Chartists and Repealers throw down the union jack and erect the tricolour in its stead, and what there will be the gain to the working classes? Either matters must be carried on very much as they are at present, or the result must be change—panic—bankruptcy—stoppage of work and wages—misery—disappointment—clamour—famine—a wreck from which only those who have something to grasp at could escape—a Black Hole of Calcutta filled with the shrieks of despair, or settling into the silence of death!

This is no overdrawn picture. An agricultural country like France may live through a revolution. In the United Kingdom—so thickly populated—so dependent on credit—so living not upon land which cannot be destroyed, but upon wages which may vanish in a moment—the bare idea of such a catastrophe makes us shudder. And for what would working men undergo this tremendous risk? Is not the franchise free to all on the same moderate conditions? Are not the highest offices of the State open to their genius or their ambition? Who are the middle classes but those who have worked their way from the ranks? Do they not still labour both with their hands and their brains, and open up to others by means of their capital and enterprize the same honourable paths to competence? Why abandon tried realities, and follow demonstrable phantoms!

We entreat not only the operative classes, but politicians in general, to pause. Let them ask themselves whether too much has not all along been promised on the one side and hoped on the other. How comes it, that after all the reforms we have wrung from the Legislature, poverty, distress, and discontent still exist? One party cries out, "Let us advance still farther in the same direction!"—another, reasoning from the same facts, advises a retrograde policy. Joseph Hume wants extended suffrage, Cobden the reduction of the army, O'Connor the Charter, and Lord George Bentinck "Protection." A mad section, with its head quarters in Dublin, demands civil war. Now, with the exception of the last, some or all of these proposals might possibly be harmless. For argument's sake we shall admit that they might even be productive of good. But what then? Would these or any other political measures, rescue idleness from poverty, trade from reverse, or those liable to be thrown out of employment, from privations? It has been a prevailing fault with political agitators to exaggerate the benefits to be expected from the measures they advocated. There has thus arisen an utterly extravagant notion of the powers wielded by Government. In France a National Assembly of Communists is to bestow universal wealth; in England the Charter is to bring about high wages, little work, and endless prosperity; while repeal in Ireland is to prove a panacea for for every imaginable ill!

It is high time that the pulpit, the platform, and the press should inculcate wiser lesson. The dust should be wiped from those old proverbs which set forth simple truths, and enforce homely duties. Franklin's "Poor Richard" should revisit the workshops of the laborious. Self-denial, industry, contentment should be restored to their place among the virtues. When Government has given security to person and property, and left labour free, it has no other boon to confer worth the loss of a single panic. To induce the working classes, therefore, to diverge from the sure path of industry in a losing race after the golden apples of Atalanta, is a mischief which no reasoning can excuse, and no effort repair. Chartism, Repeal, Communism, are but South Sea bubbles. Monster meetings are nothing better than monster nuisances. They unsettle the habits of the industrious, flatter the vanity of mountebanks, and are only fitly typified in that great rubbishy petition, compounded of folly and fraud, which lies on the floor of the House of Commons.

## THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.

We extract the following from the *Journal des Villes et des Compagnes*:—

"The following particulars, communicated to us by a person we have reason to consider well informed, will be found interesting:—The sums of which Louis Philippe disposes in his exile are not so considerable as is generally believed. It is true that from 1830 to 1834 he had almost daily effected investments in London and in the United States: but since 1834, being convinced that he had established his dynasty on a durable basis, he withdrew a great portion of those funds and placed them in France. The ex King leaves debts to the amount of about 30,000,000f. The expression of M. Dupin, which was at first considered a joke, 'I verily believe that the civil list is poor, for it is continually purchasing,' turns out to be a reality. Louis Philippe purchased every day some property, on which a great deal still remains due, otherwise it would be impossible to account for the enormous amount of his debts. His forfeiture, the debts being deducted, may be estimated at 250,000,000f. The forests of the private domain are a most valuable property, and all the other estates of the family were greatly improved since 1830. Nevertheless, Louis Philippe leaves his personal affairs in the utmost disorder.—Never was there a royal household so badly administered as his. His domestic arrangements were not better managed than those of the country. He meddled with everything, and delighted in confusion and disorder. He fancied that he thus displayed skill and ability. He liked to see his servants quarrelling, and often repeated, 'When asses fight, the flour remains in the mill.' It was owing to his low cunning that on the 24th of February the defence of his Government, deprived of *ensemble* and of a direction, was completely paralysed. Louis Philippe owed everywhere. He paid as little as he could. His tradesmen were constantly applying to him for payment. He owed his furniture 95,000 francs, and his baker at Neuilly 25,000 francs. No man possessed in a higher degree the mania of keeping provisions, purchasing without measure, and generally without choice. The cellars of Neuilly contained 75,000 bottles of 150 different kinds of wines, and upwards of 1200 full hogsheads. Will it be believed?—there was Neuilly a supply of 24,000 wax candles, which served to kindle and feed the conflagration of that residence. The bronze stores of Villiers were filled with a sufficient quantity of works of art, small statues, clocks, various ornaments in gilt bronze and others, to furnish three palaces. He huddled together all those articles without any order, and he bought them without taste, although he opposed himself on being a connoisseur. The kitchen utensils found at the Tuileries at Eu, Dreux, and La Ferte Vidame might serve to prepare dinner for an entire army. We fully concur in the opinion of a personage, an intimate acquaintance of Louis Philippe, who said of him, 'That man is greedy and rapacious, but he is too great a squanderer to be called avaricious.'"

[We (*Times*) believe that the reports of the Comte de Neuilly's investments here are entirely fictitious. He lives at Claremont in a state of almost penury, denying himself even those small luxuries which had become all but necessaries from long use to a man of his time of life; even with the most rigid economy, however, it is said that his income is still insufficient for his maintenance, and that in a year or two, if he survives so long, he will be completely destitute. It can, however, scarcely be the intention of the French Government to sequestrate the private property not only of the ex King, but of his whole family. The dowers of his son's wives are said to be almost entirely invested either in French funds, or in land in France, and whatever claim the nation may have upon the royal estates, it can by no process that we are aware of be extended to property thus acquired.]

SHAKSPERE'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birthday of Shakspere, the celebration of which has been repeatedly announced as about to take place, was celebrated, according to the announcement, on Monday at Stratford-upon-Avon. The birthplace of the bard did not on this occasion appear more lively than at other times, and nothing like enthusiasm was exhibited by the inhabitants: the principal feature of the proceedings was the dinner at the Shakspere Hall, which attended by Lord Brooke, M.P. who presided; Lord Morpeth, M.P., Sir David Dundas, Mr. R. Phillips, and other distinguished individuals. On the cloth being removed the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk with the honours; after which the chairman proposed "The health of the immortal William Shakspere," which was acknowledged by Mr. P. Collier, and concluded his speech by proposing "The Drama," Lord Morpeth then, amidst loud cheers, proposed "The Poets of Ireland." His Lordship said, he would take the opportunity, as as chairman of the London committee, to express the great gratification that committee had derived from the proceedings of the local committee of the town. Having alluded to his colleagues in the Cabinet. He was glad of the opportunity of appearing there as their representative, and to declare how ready they were to join in the meed of homage which the company were assembled to pay to the foremost genius of his country. (Cheers.) The writtings of Shakspere had contributed in no inconsiderable degree to augment the consideration and influence of England. (Cheers.) His Lordship having then remarked on the high estimation in which the poet was held in America, and by the Americans who visited this country, and that the French, too, had discarded the heresies of Voltaire and admitted his eminence, proceeded to say he would insist on "justice to Ireland." [Loud cheers.] He was no Repealer, and hoped the company would consent to no separation between the poets of England and the poets of Ireland. (Cheers.) The poet Moore was still living among them, and long might his myrtle be gilded with the chill and gentle radiance of a protracted sunset. (Loud cheers.) His lordship then gave the toast, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Various other toasts were afterwards drunk, and the festivity kept up till nearly 12 o'clock.—A smaller festival was celebrated at the Falcon Hotel, over which Mr. Urquhart of Birmingham presided, at which similar toasts were drunk with a similar display of feeling.

FREE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—An official letter received at our office last week announces the cessation of free emigration to Australia as far as the public generally are concerned. A large proportion of the quota assigned to Ireland having been already furnished, the commissioners propose selecting the remainder from the numerous female orphans now in the public institutions including the workhouses. There are still vacancies for the Cape of Good Hope, and applications will be received as formerly for that colony. The first vessel will be despatched the 3rd or 4th of June.—*Armagh Guardian.*

EARLY POTATOES.—On Thursday last, early potatoes, of excellent quality, and raised in the open air, were served up at the table of John Wilson, Esq., Provost of Airdrie, at Dundyvan Cottage.

THE BUCKINGHAM ESTATES.—On Wednesday, the entire of the valuable timber, principally oak, standing in the woods at Stowe, Foscott, Thornborough, Finmore, Hillesden, Falcutt, and Ashwell, the property of the Duke of Buckingham, were sold by public auction at Buckingham. The sale produced upwards of £22,000.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Despatches have been received in anticipation of the overland mail bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 15th, and Calcutta to the 7th of March.

Tranquility generally prevailed throughout India, and the news is barren of events.

From Bombay we learn that Mr. Clerk, Governor of the Presidency, had returned from Scinde on the 3d of March. He was to leave for the Mahabuleshwar hills about the 19th or 20th, and to remain there for a month, when he would return to the presidency to receive his successor, Lord Falkland, expected to arrive about the 28th of April. The regret for Mr. Clerk's departure was general.

At Calcutta Sir Thomas Turton had resigned the office of ecclesiastical registrar to the supreme court, the emoluments of which were betwixt £6,000 and £18,000 a year derived from a percentage, levied in name of fee, on the estates of persons dying intestate. The *Bombay Times* says:—

"The ecclesiastical registrar and his assistant, not content with their emoluments, embarked in trade with the money entrusted to their care, and lost very severely by the union bank. The defalcations are said to exceed £150,000. When directed by the chief justice to produce their books, and exhibit the government paper in which the money was said to be invested, paper was borrowed from a native merchant and exhibited as that belonging to the registrar. It was immediately lodged by Sir Lawrence Peel in the treasury, when the fact just stated become known by the party from whom it was borrowed, making application for his own. The system of borrowing paper from the union bank, for the purpose of deceit, seems to have been a regular branch of business! Mr. Sands, a barrister, has accepted the appointment resigned by Sir T. Turton on a salary of £2,500 per annum.

The climate of Scinde has lost its usual fatal character, and this season the troops were as healthy as in any other part of India. Mr. Pringle, the commissioner, had gone up the country on a tour of inspection.

The reports from Lahore are favourable:—

"Profound tranquility reigns throughout the Punjaub. Sir Frederick Currie was expected at Lahore about the 7th of March, when Sir John Lawrence would take his departure for the Jullundhur Doab. We this season will receive £320,000 land revenue, and £60,000 of customs, from our own new territory, or £380,000 in all, though our exactions are less by a third than were those of our predecessors. The revenue survey of the Punjaub was advanced rapidly; that of the lands on the river's banks, yielding about half a million a year, had been completed; and the whole would, it is hoped, be finished by May or June. The turbulence in the hill frontier provinces was, in a great measure, subdued.

From Afghanistan there are accounts of the customary internal feuds of the independent chieftains.

The Persian empire seems to be in a state of complete disorganization. Bands of armed insurgents assembled everywhere, apparently for the purpose of plunder, defied the royal arms; and cities shut their gates, and refused tribute to the King. Yar Mahomed of Herat was said to be ravaging Toorkistan, and committing great cruelties upon the people.

## LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Dublin was held on Saturday evening, 22d inst., in Whitefriars hall, their lodge rooms not being sufficiently capacious to accomodate the number of Brethren who were present. The following lodges were represented by their officers and members:—Nos. 237, 440, 505, 1234, 1672, 1679, 1700, 1703, 1708, 1738, 1757, 1808, 1846, 1848, &c.

At a quarter to nine o'clock the most noble and worshipful grand master for England and Ireland, the Earl of Enniskillen, entered the hall, accompanied by the deputy grand secretary for Ireland, Brother Samuel J. Johnston, Fermanagh; Brother Colonel Phaire, late grand master, county Wexford; and grand district master, Kidderminster; Brother D. Stuart, G. Master; Brother Wm. Archer, D. G. Master, and the grand secretary for Dublin, &c.

The worshipful grand master, the Earl of Enniskillen, was called to and took the chair amidst enthusiastic applause. The grand master of Dublin occupied the vice chair.

Communications, the most gratifying and encouraging to the institution were made and read by the grand secretary.

The noble chairman in the course of the observations which he made to the assembled brethren, congratulated them on the proud position they and the members of the institution generally now occupied, being admired by the lovers of peace and good order for the bold stand they had taken in opposition to treason and sedition, and being feared by the promoters of rebellion and discord, and stated he had no doubt they would still maintain loyalty and devotion to their Queen and the constitution of those realms, notwithstanding the insidious attempts made by traitors to seduce them from their allegiance.

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the four brethren who have had the management of internal affairs for the last four weeks.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"Resolved—That we, the Orangemen of Dublin, in consequence of the false and malicious assertion repeatedly made by repealers, &c., that we should join them in their reckless proceedings, do hereby declare, on behalf of ourselves and brethren generally throughout the United Kingdom, that we shall not, however remotely, be identified or connected with any treasonable or seditious movement, and that we are determined to aid and assist the authorities in the lawful execution of their duties for the suppression of anarchy and revolution, and in support of our Sovereign and the maintenance of the union between these kingdoms.

(Signed)

"ENNISKILLEN, Grand Master for England and Ireland, Chairman.

"D. STUART, Grand Master, Dublin.

"W. ARCHER D. Grand Master, Dublin."

The most noble grand master having left the chair, the Grand master of Dublin was called thereto; a vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, for his unswerving devotion to the cause of Orangeism and Protestanism generally on all occasions.

The noble chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

The next general meeting of the grand lodge of Dublin will be held on Tuesday evening, 2d May.

The half-yearly meeting of the grand lodge of Ireland will be held in Armagh on Tuesday the 16th May, at 12 o'clock, noon. The Earl of Enniskillen will take the chair. It is expected that from the matters of interest, and the influence of the persons who will be present, no previous meeting will exceed it in importance.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—We are authorised to state that a meeting of the grand officers of the county of Londonderry, together with the masters and officers of districts, and officers and masters of lodges, has been summoned to meet at Garvagh, on Wednesday, May 3d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best measures to be adopted for aiding the constituted authorities in repressing the treason and sedition which now riot throughout this unhappy country, and for strengthening the loyal brethren through Ulster in maintaining order and preserving the peace and of the province unbroken.—*Derry Sentinel.*

## "THE HEAD PACIFICATOR."

BOW-STREET, TUESDAY.—Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning the above unfortunate gentleman was placed before Mr. Jardine, the presiding magistrate for the day. Mr. Steele was accompanied by Mr. Martin, barrister; by Mr. Hoare, his legal adviser on the present occasion, and by some other friends.

Mr. Steele having been charged with an attempt to commit suicide, by throwing himself from the top of Waterloo-bridge, on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Hoare, addressing Mr. Jardine, said he was instructed by Mr. Steele to give his sincere and solemn assurance to the magistrates that he would never again attempt the crime with which he then stood charged. He had given the same assurance to his friends; and his friends, knowing his strict integrity relative to any promise that he might make, fully confided in the pledge he had given; and they, therefore, having the same reliance upon his word, had hoped that the magistrate would not consider it necessary to proceed further with the charge, but immediately restore him to his friends.

Sir. Jardine—Before I determine upon the course which I ought to pursue I must hear the evidence.

Evidence was then given of the facts, as already published.

Mr. Jardine, addressing Mr. Steele, said—I am quite willing to believe the statement which has been made on your behalf. As I understand that you are prepared with bail, I must require that you give your own security of £100, and two other securities of £50 each, to keep the peace for one year.

Mr. Steele, trembling from head to foot, and a manly tear tracing his aged cheek, bowing to the magistrate, said—I believe, sir, that you are aware of the sympathy, which I have every where met with. My friend, Mr. Hoare, has stated to you the assurance that I have given to my friends; and I now, sir, personally and solemnly repeat the pledge before you. It would be a high outrage upon the laws of the country, and an insult to you, sir, who sit here to administer the laws, if I attempted in the least to palliate the act which I have committed. Before I withdraw, however, sir, I hope you will allow me to give expression to my feelings, by thanking the gentlemen connected with the public press for their kind sympathy towards me. I also thank the waterman for his extraordinary exertions in saving me from a watery grave. The policemen have also nobly done their duty in taking me into custody, and in doing so have acted with the greatest delicacy and propriety. My words, however, are utterly powerless in attempting to give expression to the gratitude which I feel towards the physician, and surgeon, and directors of King's College Hospital, and every other being who is connected with that establishment, for the measures of humanity and general sympathy with which they treated me while under their care. They every one of them, and one and all, treated me most kindly, and I hope that the gentlemen present will be representatives of the public press will favour me by making my grateful feelings known to the country at large.

Mr. Jardine—I am sure they will do so.

Mr. Frederick Lucas, of 25, Pembroke-square, and Mr. James Farrish, of 8, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, were then accepted as bail for Mr. Steele, who immediately retired, bowing very politely but tremblingly to the magistrate.

The unfortunate gentleman seemed to feel very deeply his position as he stood at the table, and by his venerable and dejected appearance enlisted the sympathies of the whole of the crowded assembly.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The morning express train on the Great Western Railway on Wednesday attained a higher rate of speed than has hitherto been obtained on any railway. The train, consisting of four carriages, weighing 40 tons, and drawn by a new eight-wheel engine, "The Emperor," with 8 feet driving-wheel, left the station at Paddington, for Bristol, at 10h. 51m 55s; and arrived at Didcot at 11h. 41m. 45s; thus having accomplished the distance, 53 miles, in 49 min. 50sec., being 1 min. 35sec. less time, the distance had ever been run in. The train stopped at Didcot 4min. 25 sec., 10min. at Swindon, and 5min. at Bath, and arrived at the terminus at Bristol at 12h. 17min., having performed the whole distance, 118¾ miles, including all the stoppages, in about 2h. 25min.; the speed from London to Didcot being, including the time of getting up and slackening speed, at a rate of 64 miles an hour.

SEDITIOUS APPEALS TO THE MILITARY.—It is a portion of the tactics of the Jacobin Journals and the spouters to boast of their efforts to seduce the soldiery from their allegiance. Lies without number are published, with a recklessness which proves that the madmen who unite and talk in this vein must be totally unaware of the danger they are incurring. The existing law affords the most ample means for their prompt and signal punishment, and it is, therefore, an act of mercy to warn them.

By the Acts 37 Geo. III., Chapter 70 (made perpetual by the 57 Geo. III., Chapter 7, and 1 Vic. Chapter 91) it is enacted that any person who shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to seduce any person or persons, serving in his Majesty's forces, by sea or land, from his or their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite or stir up any person or persons to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of the natural life of such persons, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

AMUSING SCENE—EXTRAORDINARY DEPUTATION.—A correspondent of the *Times* relates the following:—In the Rue du Havre, I saw a most grotesque scene; a troop of some 200 boys—*collegians* of the College of St. Louis (I suppose)—pursuing an unfortunate master down the street, and pelting him with stones. I asked one little *revolutionaire* what it was about, for the poor man ran as if it was for his life. The little urchin told me, "L'etait trop un tyran, et nous le chassons comme Louis Philippe!" "Enfin! qu'avait-il fait?" "Il était trop severe;" and the boy, whom I longed to whip soundly, ran on after the others, crying, "Vive la Republique! pueris aux tyrans!" I ought to add that the people in the streets, in this instance, looked on, and applauded the poor oppressed tyrannised schoolboys. Among other amusing matter, also, what think you of *filles de joie* going to the Hotel de Ville with banners as a deputation? They were let into the building, and then were all sent off to St. Lazare! For my part, I think their petition one of the most reasonable yet presented, and that they were very harshly treated. They asked that their dames should be obliged to share their profits with them in a just proportion. These deputations however, are endless.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—To those who wish to see the business of this Province flourish, we would recommend a trip to Carleton, where on the Wharf adjoining the Ferry Landing, may be seen a pile of DEALS, manufactured at the Mills of Messrs. Hawkes & Power, Black River, and cut in such a perfect and beautiful style as to challenge competition with the best Deals from the Baltic.—To us who are not acquainted with the *modus operandi*, the article appeared to be such as we never before saw produced in this country—smooth square edges and handsomely trimmed; and we were informed by a gentleman well versed in the trade that wood so got up would always command a good price and ready sale in the British Market, while those of other mills, where the timber is rather worn asunder than sawn, would not be looked at.—The gentlemen from whose Mills this prime article is produced, have set an example worthy of imitation, and which we hope as well for the credit of the Province, as the pecuniary benefit of the Mill Man, will become generally practised.

Our correspondent at Magaguadavic, under date 22d May, informs us that Mr. George Cross picked up in Beaver Harbour, adrift and bottom upwards, a long boat Indian Canoe, painted green with a red streak around her; she had a mast in her and sail; the former was lashed securely to one of the thwarts, and a oar or kind of implement on; the sail was a piece of white Indian Cotton, two yards square, and from the circumstances of the oars being secured and the sail as white as the cotton, he felt satisfied but that she had been capsized with some persons in her; both ends of the canoe were stove. From the description given it is not at all improbable that this is the fatal bark that young Waddington and Rowe left this city in. We fear they have met a watery grave.

The steam ship Britannia, from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last, and left again in a short time for Liverpool, with 80 passengers. Among those who embarked at Halifax were Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., late Provincial Secretary of Nova-Scotia, and His Honor Judge Carter, Lady, and family, of this Province. Judge Carter, we learn, has four months leave of absence.

## PRESENTATION OF BANNERS TO ALBION LODGE.

The interesting ceremony of presenting the New Banners to *Albion Lodge of Free Masons*, took place yesterday, according to announcement, at the St. John Hotel. The Brethren with the Ladies of their respective families began to arrive at half past three—and the Band of the Queen's New-Brunswick Rangers, stationed in the Orchestra, beguiled the time with their enlivening strains until 4 o'clock, when the Chair was taken by the Worshipful Master, G. R. JARVIS, Esq. Mrs. FORSTER, (lady of C. V. Forster, Esq., H. M. Customs, Knight of the Holy Order of the Temple,) who had kindly undertaken the presentation was seated on an elevated Chair, on the right of the Worshipful Master, and the W. Masters and Past Masters present, with Brother Forster occupied seats on either side. The Banners were brought into the Hall by Brothers Bairdun and Anderson, who officiated as Deacons, and were immediately presented in the most graceful manner by Mrs. Forster to Brothers J. H. GRAY, Esq., and ALEXANDER EDWARDS, (D. A. Commissary General,) who were appointed to receive them on behalf of the Worshipful Master. The following Address was then delivered by Brother Forster on behalf of his Lady.

*To the Worshipful Past-Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of Albion Lodge.*

Mrs. FORSTER has undertaken, with peculiar pleasure, the duty which has been assigned to her in the agreeable ceremonies of this day.

Though excluded, in common with the rest of her sex, from the *Mysteries* of our venerable institution, she has ever been accustomed to honour the pure principles which as Masons we profess, and to approve the good works of Benevolence which it is alike our duty and pleasure to perform.

To you she entrusts these splendid Banners—henceforth to be unfurled under the guiding stars of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and it is her devout wish that the Emblems so beautifully depicted on them may perpetuate in your minds the instructive lesson they are so well designed to afford.

The Arms of the Fraternity, with their appropriate motto, are sufficiently familiar to you all—she therefore points more particularly to the affecting picture with which the *second* Banner is adorned—

That broken Pillar supporting the Volume of Divine Inspiration;

That Virgin weeping, with an Urn in her hand, in whose hair the fingers of *Time* are entwined;

Together with that *Bough of Evergreen*, which speaks of Immortality, are, indeed, expressive symbols of our Order.

They cannot fail to awaken every sentiment of respect, veneration, and fraternal tenderness on the one hand; and, to remind us on the other that although *Time* may lay in ruins all *Earthly Grandeur*, and deface the loveliness of all *Terrestrial Beauty*, there is imperishable Grandeur, unfading Beauty, and Eternal Happiness above!

A flourish from the Band announced the moment of presentation. The Worshipful Master who had remained uncovered during the Address, then replied:—

MADAM,—

Placed by the voice of my Brethren of this the most ancient of all Societies, in the honorable Office I enjoy amongst them, it is my pleasing duty to receive at your hands, on their behalf, the beautiful Banners now entrusted to our care; and to acknowledge with all gratitude the good opinion you have been pleased to express of our venerable and revered Institution.

I beg you to receive the assurance that while we pursue in silence and seclusion the unvarying tenor of our way, we forget not the claims of your sex for a single moment; and, looking on the approval of WOMAN as a precious jewel, feel ourselves peculiarly gratified in seeing you, with these Ladies, "your fellows," in this circle of Freemasons, whose hearts are ever open, and ever ready to acknowledge that to Woman alone Man owes the brighter portions of his character and his felicity.

We hail your advent among the "Sons of Light" on this occasion, with the sincerest pleasure; and while we bid you a grateful welcome, we rejoice that these Emblems of our Order will henceforth be associated with the name of a Lady, connected by the dearest ties with an honoured and exalted Brother.

In accordance with ancient Masonic custom, I present you, Madam, in the name of KING SOLOMON, with the Rose of Beauty, and the spotless White Gloves of Innocence—wear both, for of both you are worthy.

The Rose and Gloves were presented on a crimson Cushion by Brother T. Leavitt, Esq., the oldest Past Master of Albion Lodge.

The New Banners were then saluted by the Brethren with the accustomed Masonic Honors. The Band playing the National Anthem.

The Brethren with the Ladies, then sat down to a sumptuous *dejeuner*, and enjoyed that agreeable hilarity and mutual interchange of kind feeling which contributes so largely to the sum of human happiness, until the darkening shades of approaching eve, warned them to depart. The Worshipful Master presided over the feast with his usual urbanity, and the absent brethren were not forgotten.

The following and other toasts were given during the Entertainment:

1. The QUEEN and the Craft.
2. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England—the Earl of Zetland.
3. Mrs. Forster's health was next proposed and drank with much enthusiasm. Brother Foster returned thanks in an appropriate speech.
4. The Worshipful Masters of the various City Lodges, and all Visiting Brethren. This toast was responded to by the Worshipful Masters of St. John's and Hibernian Lodges of this city, and by the W. M. of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Halifax.
5. The W. M. of St. John's Lodge next proposed happiness and prosperity to Albion Lodge, and expressed the sincere hope that it might long continue to flourish under the beautiful Banners this day presented.
6. The health of Brother T. Leavitt, Esq., the father of the Lodge, called forth some feeling remarks from the Master, which were promptly responded to.
7. Brother Oliver Goldsmith's health was proposed by P. M. Alexander Robertson, in an excellent speech, to which Brother Alexander Edwards replied.

Want of space prevents our giving more of the excellent toasts and sentiments which were given.

The Band played God save the Queen, and the Company separated shortly after six o'clock, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day, and all anxious for a repetition of that virtuous and temperate enjoyments the presence of the Ladies is always sure to promote.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton has arrived safe in Exeter, the place of his residence while he remains in England.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day, was honoured in due form by our citizens. At noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison, and in the evening there was a display of fire works.

A promising boy, 11 years of age, son of Mr. James Ketchum, Carleton, was drowned in the Mill Pond at that place on Saturday last.