British News.

By the English Mail.

(From the Liverpool Mail, April 18.)

The latest intelligence from America is to the 1st of the present month. Up to that period the Senate had not *operated*, as they term it, upon the Oregon question, but no doubt remains as to the intentions of that body. They will support Mr. President Polk in annulling the treaty, and setting at defiance the pretensions of this country.

But far more important news has arrived. The President had sent a special message to Congress strongly recommending an immediate augmentation of the military and navel forces of the republic, and calling upon them to provide the necessay ways and means to the extent of upwards of *Forty Millions of Dollars!* Ten armed steamers of the first class are to be built without delay, and other ships of war in the same proportion. A military road is to be constructed to Oregon for the facility of citizens who may choose or be ordered to migrate in that direction; a monthly mail is to be established, and the whole route protected by cavalry.

The instructions to the Secretary of War are of such a nature that their publication is prohibited with the unanimous consent of the Senate, who concur with the government in thinking that they relate to measures which it would be impolitic to explain.

If these be not symptoms of war we know not what is considered to constitute hostile preparations. The warlike movements in England are pleaded in justification of these augmentations. Mexico refuses to recognise the independence, far less the seperation of Texas from that republic; and it is a source of alarm to the United States to hear that the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish prince at its head, is seriously entertained.

What amount of faith is to be reposed in these rumours, in reference to the intentions of Mexico, we are unable to decide: but we have long been of opinion that a return to monarchical government, under constitutional restraints, and a due regard for popular opinion, would be the best policy for the Spanish race in South America. Such a reformation, re awakening old feelings and old attachments, would secure order, peace and prosperity—would pacify the exuberant passions of contending factions—silence the pretensions of ambitious chiefs—reduce the arrogant soldier to his proper position in society, and make him the protector, instead of the disturber of the public welfare. Under monarchical institutions, national credit would be maintained.—We have proof enough that the democratic spirit is a dishonest one. Where the mob bears sway, honour, justice, and good faith are empty words. We have only to call into court five states of the United States to establish the fact—the five in question being insolent, not because they *can't*, but because they *won't* pay their honest debts.

But, putting Mexico aside, and relieving our case from its entanglement, what will her Majesty's government say to these warlike preparations on the part of the United States? Are they to wait patiently, and inactively, until the republicans are ready to fight us? Are we to stand by in idleness, with our arms folded, while the enemy is drilling his soldiers, building his ships, and strengthening his forts, and casting his guns? Or, under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, are we to adopt the Manchester rule of policy, and victimise the national honour, and endure every insult with impunity, in the hope that their outstanding debt will be paid, and a return made for the manufactures exported, before we commence hostilities?

The declaration of Sir Robert Peel, of Lord Aberdeen, and of Lord John Russell, are in pledge, that a very different line of conduct will be adopted. But to these we should attach little value if we did not know that public opinion in England is fired into indignation by the proceedings of the government of the United States. There is not an intelligent and disinterested man in Great Britain who does not feel warmly on this subject, or who is not ardently desirous to see American cupidity, and the insolence of its dishonest citizens severely chastised, and they themselves taught to respect the rights and duties of nations. The institutions of America still preserve a sort of nominal reverence. They were believed to be in unison with our own; but their depravity is now manifest; democracy is the new word for dishonesty; and that love of justice which the citizens were supposed to have inherited from their British ancesters, either never existed, or has entirely evaporated in an atmosphere of licentiousness. What then is the duty of England, with the consent and appprobation of all civilized nations? To vindicate her own rights—to resent the violation of treaties—to prescribe limits to republican aggrandisement—to encourage monarchical institutions in the great continent of America, and preserve her own territories from aggression, insecurity, pollution and ruin.

There is, to our minds, a providential nobleness in the infatuation of Mr. President Polk. His name is not an illustrious one, even if his grandfather had known how to spell it. But he has been raised to his high office for a purpose which his mind is not yet prepared to comprehend. If he should succeed, as is clearly his object, in embroiling the United States in a war with England, he will do more for the good of his countrymen than Washington ever contemplated. He will, unconscientiously perhaps lay bare the artificially clothed skeleton of republicanism, exhibit it in its deformity, and permit it to be held up to the execration of the world. He will put an end to the science of bluster, and the reign of fraud. He will demonstrate that conventional liberty, by its intuitive excess, is social profligacy, tyranny in its worst form, and unrestrained licentiousness. Polk will be to America what Napoleon was to France, a regenerator without military fame, a teacher without learning, an instrument without consciousness.

The funds in London and Paris have declined since the receipt of the President's special message. Cotton in Liverpool has advanced to a degree of firmness, in favour of the seller, as the phrase goes, for the same reason. These are intelligible intimations. They are of far more concernment to us than Corn Law or Irish Assassination Bills. Concessional tariffs will not adjust this quarrel, or patch up a temporary peace. The indignant people of this country will not be satisfied with any compromise.—Shallow expedients are not at present in repute.—Her Majesty's ministers will not succeed in the attempt to stifle national remonstrances with maize meal. Our ships of war are in contact with those of the United States on the western shores of America. They are also in a similar position in the Gulf of Mexico. The outrage on the *Little Belt* lead to the last American war. The slightest collision in the ports or roadsteads, to which we allude, will lead to still more serious results. The beginning of the end is nearer than some people suspect or believe.

BRITISH SUMMARY.

In Edinburgh the street dirt sells for £10,000 per annum.

A thrush's nest, built in a turnip top, was found on Tuesday, in a field near Leicester. The nest contained four eggs.

The number of tobacco pipes used in London last year was 360,000 gross, or 52,416,000 pipes, and the cost of manufactures is estimated at £40,950.

A circular from the War office intimates that the militia regiment will most probably be embodied in the course of the following spring for the month's training, and possibly afterwards for permanent service.

The demand for seamen in the port of London has had the effect of raising their wages to £2 15s. a month.

Sir Harry Smith the hero of Aliwal, is married to a Spanish lady who saved his life in the Peninsular war.

The Earl of Essex has changed his opinions on the Corn Laws, and is as wrong a free trader in April as he was a protectionist in December.

The Waterwitch, a powerful steam tug, was run down by a schooner, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, a few nights since, and all hands, six in number, perished.

THE NAVY.—There are to be two experimental squadrons each under its own admiral or commodore, one of line of battle ships, the other of large steamers, and both are to be ready towards the close of this month, or the commencement of May.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Prince de Joinville has been appointed to the command in chief of the Mediterranean squadron, by a royal ordinance of the 25th ult.

The Marseilles journals states that at no former period has the Mediterranean proved so tempestuous as during the late winter.

The confiscation of the property of the Czartoryski has produced a great sensation in Poland. They derived a yearly income of £240,000 from these estates.

Miss Ogilvie, a wealthy heiress, eighteen years of age, only daughter of the late Archibald Garrand, an East Indian merchant, and niece of Mr. Ogilvie, a widow lady residing at Hamstead, eloped on Monday last with a French count.

M. Jean le Moinne has just received from M. Guizot, in acknowledgement of his services as writer of the leading political articles in the *Journal des Debats*, the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

A young man named Bradshaw, corporal in the 10th Regiment of Infantry, son of Mr. Bradshaw, Nottingham, has written a letter to his father from the banks of the Sutlej, in which he incloses a present, a handful of hair, he says he dragged from the head of a dead Sikh, after the battle of Aliwal! So much for taste!

Louis Philippe has shown great hospitality to the English nobility now sojourning at Paris. They have been frequently invited to the Tuileries, and last week his Majesty gave a splendid dinner, at which the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Tankerville, Lord Brougham, and several other persons of distinction were present.

It is stated that amongst the prisoners taken at the battle of Aliwal was a European deserter, formerly belonging to the horse artillery, from which he deserted 18 years ago, and has been ever since in the Sikh service.

The results of the dreadful accident which took place lately on the Sarre, from the going down of the Ensdorff ferry boat, are even more lamentable than at first supposed. The passengers were 60 in number.

The commanding officers of the regiments stationed at Windsor have just been empowered to issue orders themselves for the admission of the non commissioned officers and privates in their respective regiments to the state rooms.

At a recent sale, in London, of the library, manuscripts, &c., of a well known antiquary, among the autographs was one of Nell Gwynne's, being the signature to a receipt for £150, a quarter's pension.

So low is the Portuguese exchequer, that the Duke of Wellington's good service pension of £2,000 a year, which has been regularly paid, cannot at present be procured.

Viscountess Hardinge and her daughters are at Nice. All idea of her ladyship joining the Governor General in India is abandoned. Her ladyship and family are expected home from Italy at the close of the ensuing month, or early in June.

It is positively affirmed, say the *Courrier Francais* that when the Queen of England visits Paris, Prince Albert will be treated with royal honours. It is known that during the excursion which the sovereign of Great Britain took to Germany, the Prince received only the honours paid to the members, not the heads of royal families, and that Queen Victoria was much annoyed at it.

Is Prince Albert to be "King Consort?"—The rumour which was so rife some eight or ten months ago, that it is the desire of an illustrious personage his Royal Highness Prince Albert should assume the rank and title of "King Consort," is not only again revived, but it is stated to be the expressed determination of her Majesty that as little time should be lost as possible in carrying into effect the royal wish of this rather ticklish subject. It is stated that Sir Robert Peel has made a promise, after "feeling his way" among his present and some of his former supporters, to introduce the subject at some fitting and opportune occasion (and at an early period) to the notice of the legislature.

April Fools.—An amusing hoax, to all but the parties hoaxed, was played off in Paris on the 1st inst. There is in that capital an English lady who has seen some fifty summers, and winters too, or more, and who is called the Queen of Diamonds, from the number of diamonds that she wears at her soirees and at those of her friends. This lady lately took to herself a young husband, to whom she makes a liberal allowance. On the 1st, a notice appeared in a Paris paper of her having been brought to bed of twins, and on the same day some twenty or thirty *sage femmes* were desired by letter to attend at the house of the lady for the accouchment. The persons who inserted the notice enjoyed the April fool trick gloriously; but the fun was not much relished by the newly married pair.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A very beautiful anthem, taken from Psalm xxxiv, v., v. i. ii. iii "I will alway give thanks" has just been published by Novello. It is an adaption from the work of Haydn and Verti—is dedicated by Mr. William Sudlow, organist of St. Nicholas's Church, to the Rev. Thomas Mac Gill, curate of Clapham, and will be found to be a valuable addition to our collection of sterling ecclesiastical harmony. It opens with a quartette, arranged from Haydn in A Major; the chorus and fugue from Verti; and is, altogether, an excellent production. It must be exceedingly satisfactory to Mr. Mac Gill, now that he has left us, to find that he is so honourably remembered by a gentlemen with whom he so long acted, and who received from him so much liberal and efficient support, in the musical services at St. Nicholas's and St. John the Evangelist's, and at the Philharmoniac Society. The ability with which Mr. Sudlow has discharged his self-imposed and most grateful task is as worthy of commendation as the feeling which led to the generous tribute.

Extraordinary Occurrence at Wavertree.—The village of Wavertree was the scene of very unusual excitement on the afternoon of Monday last, in consequence of the following strange occurrence.—At about one p. m., a Liverpool car was observed to stop in Sandown lane, and a woman get out of it with a bundle and a basket in her hand. A female servant passing by at the time, suspected from some appearances that a child was contained in the bundle, as the woman who carried it went across some fields at the back of the village, evidently trying to escape observation. An alarm was immediately given to the Police station, and a chase commenced in the direction in which the woman was seen to go. In a short time, a newly born infant was found in a hole beside a wall, its face turned towards the clay, and a flannel petticoat thrown over it. The child was taken up still living, but in a great state of exhaustion. The pursuit of the unnatural mother was continued, (in which the woman appeared to take the most active part,) and she was shortly afterwards arrested on the old Swan road, nearly a quarter of a mile from the place where the child was found.—On being brought to the Police station, a second child was discovered in a basket under the woman's cloak. The fact was, she had been delivered of twins (boys) in the car, between Liverpool and Wavertree, and being unmarried, was making every exertion, even at the expense of the children's lives, to conceal her shame. The infants were removed to the Workhouse, and are fortunately doing well. The mother is at the Lamb Inn, Wavertree, attended by Mr. Watling, surgeon and is, strange to say, rapidly progressing towards convalescence. She is of course under police surveillance until the case shall have been investigated before the magistrates.

A few days since, a complete shirt of mail, of excellent workmanship, was found in the Lys, at Merville. Each of the numerous rings is formed of three rivet links. It is supposed to have belonged to a Spanish chief killed under the walls of Merville, in a battle which took place towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, between the troops of Louis XII. and Charles V. then sovereign of Artois. The coat of mail is to be placed in the museum at S. Omer.

The English Gas Company of Berlin have sustained a great loss, by the bursting of one of their gigantic gasometers, which had been imported from this country. On being filled, it burst, and is now totally useless.

THE HERALD OF SPRING.—The cuckoo was heard singing at Pontyn, on the 19th March, being about a month earlier than ever was known in this country. April 9, 1752, appears to be the record of its earliest period of singing: and about the 21st of that month is supposed to be the average period of the appearance of that bird of passage in our climate.

An extraordinary phenomenon took place on the 13th ult., at Karoly, in Hungary. Mount Mormentzee, about 1800 feet high, situated at the entrance of the defile of Rorsoe, suddenly split in two, and stopped up the course of the river running through the hollow. The whole country above the place where the earth fell was immediately flooded.

THE JESUITS.—In the last *English Review*, an article on the Jesuits states the following facts, on good authority, which ought to be made widely known. The total income of the Propaganda at Lyons (its *virtual* head quarters, though nominally its head quarters are Rome,) amounted in 1823, to 916*l.*; in 1835, to 21,673*l.*; in 1844, to 161,408*l.* The total expenditure was, in 1823 916*l.*; in 1835, 21,663*l.*; in 1844, 149,756*l.* Of which sums was laid out in missions throughout Great Britain and its dependencies, in 1823, nil.; in 1825, 60*l.*; in 1835, 980*l.*; in 1844, 40,865*l.* These French Jesuits, while they spent in 1844 only 2360*l.* on their *own* colony of Algeria, spent 5,615*l.*, and in 1843, 7,280*l.*, on *our* colony of New Zealand.—*Recorder.*

The number of visitors to the British Musuem on Monday was 29,836, whilst on Easter Monday last year it was but 15,316. The only occasion on which the number was greater was on Whit Monday, May 12th, 1845, when it was 25,233. The total number of visitors last year was 685,614, and from the year 1830 the number has annually increased.

There were upwards of 25,000 visitors to the Victoria Park on Good Friday, and on Easter Monday the number was still greater. Great activity is shown in the progress of the plantations, upwards of 20,000 trees and shrubs being now in the ground, and the leading roads and footpaths being completed.

The shock of an earthquake has been felt at Malta. Great alarm but no serious damage was caused by it.

The city of Naples is the most thieving place on earth. The population is 400,000, viz., 100,000 thieves, 100,000 beggars, 100,000 soldiers and priests and the ballance decent people, who are made up of foreigners (chiefly English) respectable persons, and shopmen, with the nobility and fishermen, who rank as the most honest of the Neapolitans.

The Rev. Mr. Wells, Curate of St. Martin's in the Fields, Liverpool, who has been wavering for some time, has this week conformed to the Church of Rome.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The cholera has committed tremendous ravages among cattle in Russia, and, notwithstanding all the appliances that art and ingenuity can suggest, is daily advancing.

THE SUTLEJ.—The breadth of the river where the bridge of boats was thrown over it near Hurrekee, is about 1,200 feet, or about the breadth of the Thames at Waterloo bridge.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON CRIME IN A LARGE TOWN.—We have frequently remarked that if the weather be severe over night, the number of prisoners brought before our stipendiary magistrates on the following day is almost invariably below the average. This is to be accounted for by the fact that in very bad weather parties after hours of business keep as much as possible within doors, and evil doers, street walkers, and pickpockets, so far follow their example, not only from motives of comfort but from being aware that their chances of prey will be but scanty. This was exemplified by the returns of prisoners from the several police stations yesterday and Sunday. It is not unusual for Mr. Rushton to have from 150 to 160 cases of one kind or other to dispose of on the Monday—the accumulation of two nights and a day. It rained incessantly during Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, and the total number of prisoners brought up yesterday was only 61. Sunday night was extremely cold, wet, and windy, and it is an unparalleled fact that only *four* prisoners were taken on that night to all the out police stations, to be brought up yesterday forenoon for examination.—*Liverpool Standard.*

SUGGESTED NEW PROPELLING POWER.—Mr. R. Mushet of Colefore, concludes a letter to the *Mining Journal* as follow:—"Why not employ the force of a large steel spring, similar to the spring of a watch, to put in motion a railway train? The spring might from time to time, be wound up by the power of small stationary steam engines; and as watches will go for twenty four hours without winding up, why should not a locomotive, furnished with a similar source of power within itself, go for an equal space of time? Those who have seen and understand the construction of common musical snuff boxes, will readily comprehend how the force of a spring may be made to communicate to the driving wheels of a locomotive any required degree of velocity; the little fly wheel or fan, of the box, revolving at a rate far greater than would ever be required in railway locomotion."

SMOKING IN LONDON.—The number of tobacco pipes used in London last year was 364,000, gross, 52,416,000 pipes; it requires 300 men, each man making 20 gross four dozen per week for one year to make them: the cost of which is £40 950. The average length of these pipes is twelve and a half inches, and if laid down in a horizontal position, end to end together, they would reach to the extent of 10,340 miles, 1600 yards; if they were piled one above another perpendicularly, they would reach 135 138, times as high as St. Paul's; they would weigh 1137 tons 10 cwts., and it would require 104 tons 9 cwts., 32 lbs of tobacco to fill them.

IRELAND.—We have still to record the receipt of alarming intelligence from the sister country, giving the details of the approaching famine, which has already made its appearance in several parts of the country, bringing with it a train of diseases, the result of which it is extremely painful to contemplate. Meetings are being held in various parts to devise means to arrest the progress of the evil, and procure work for this now starving peasantry. A meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held on the 7th inst. the mayor in the chair, to adopt measures to meet the existing destitution in the borough. A local relief committee was appointed. During the proceedings the following observations were made by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan:—"There was never such destitution in the city as there was at present. Show me a mason, a carpenter, or any other tradesman employed. The artisans have no employment, and consequently are in a state of destitution. I took the trouble of examining the reports of the Fanning Institution, and I found that in March, 1813, potatoes of the best quality were sold at 2½d per stone; in 1844, at 4½; in 1745, 3½d; and now, this year, they are so high as 7d to 8½d. by retail, and it is by retail that the poor buy them. As there is no employment, and prices so very high, there must be extreme destitution."—Committees have been formed at Ballyduff, Killenkere, and Baileborough, County Cavan. Accounts pour in upon us daily of the increasing distress. In many places there are no potatoes left—in none will the fast perishing root be found after May. A Castlebar paper has the following, headed "Famine in Mayo:"—This gaunt and long-dreaded scourge has at length broken forth. We have been written to from several parts of this extensive country, by gentlemen upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, giving the most awful accounts of the suffering of the people at this early period of the year. Even at Turlough, in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, many families are at this moment, we learn, in the want of food; and the wretched sufferers are, in vain, endeavouring to get provision in time, *that their children may not die!!* At the market at Castlebar, on Saturday last, provisions, which hitherto were considered reasonable, rose to an alarming height—potatoes from 2½ to 5d. per stone, and oatmeal from 13s. to 16s. per cwt.

The Repeal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday, April 13.—Mr. O'Connell was present, and spoke very forcibly against the Coercion Bill.—The rent was upwards of £200.

THE REVENUE RETURNS to the 5th of April exhibit some curious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quarter's revenue, owing to the general stagnation of trade, showing a deficiency in the customs of nearly half a million, in the excise of more than a quarter of a million. The year's deficiency in the custom's amounts to nearly two millions and a half, and upwards of £300,000 in the excise.—But the stamps have increased £400,000, the Post Office £90,000. The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions. The most gratifying feature in the return is the continued increase in the Post Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its economy. In the poorer districts of London, and most of the large towns, the increase of letters has exceeded those of the more business and aristocratic districts Nevertheless, thanks to the Income Tax, there is a clear surplus of two millions and a half above the expenditure. The falling off on the year's income is to be attributed to the remission of taxation during the previous year. Since the last budget, taxes to the extent of three millions and a quarter have been taken off articles which entered largely into the consumption of the manufacturers and the business classes.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Spain announces a very gratifying fact.—Navaez, in consequence of his quarrel with Christina, has been driven out of the country. He has fled into the South of France, and at Bayonne was met by his wife. The liberty of the press has been restored, and other outrages on popular freedom, which this licentious and unprincipled despot perpetrated, are being softened, or in some way atoned for.

The cause of the quarrel between this precious minister and the Queen-mother, was fomented by a passion which had taken possession of both their souls—avarice. Gambling on the Bourse has been the game of the ex-Premier and the ex-Queen, and how to outwit each other has been the cause of the cabal. Practices so paltry, dishonesty so palpable, would, in any other country but Spain, bring monarchy and constitutional government into contempt. The Queen is an infant in intellect as well as in years; and, ruled by such a mother, the condition of that beautiful but benighted land is a sorrowful subject for contemplation.

But when matters have reached the worst, they must mend; and affairs in Spain have approached a crisis which renders it questionable whether they can possibly sink lower in the scale of degradation. The people are enthralled, the Cortes are slavish, the nobles corrupt, the crown debased. Ramours abound that the Queen-mother, now that matters have come to this pass, is anxious to patch up her differences with Espartero, who is to be re-called, and restored to power and to his forfeited honours. He appears to be the only hope of the country. But the soul of a high-spirited man, like Espartero, must sicken and revolt at being a mere tool in the hands of such an instrument. The parties know each other well; familiarity breeds contempt; and it is questionable whether Espartero will forfeit his own and his countrymen's respect by accepting power under the circumstances which now present themselves. It is greatly to be feared that the present anomalous state of things must continue as long as the evil genius of Christina is in the ascendant. When the indignant spirit of the country rises in its might, and sends her on her travels after her late favourite, Spain may become a land of promise, but not till then.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To Dr. S. Bayard, President of the Evangelical Union of New Brunswick.

SIR—

I addressed myself to you in the Chronicle newspaper of 17th ult. with a view to obtaining information on some points connected with a Society lately formed in this city, of which you have been appointed the President, called the "Evangelical Union of New Brunswick." You did not favour me with an answer; but seeing in the Courier a notice that there was to be a meeting of the "Christian Union," another name for the same Society, at the Centenary Chapel of the Wesleyans, on Thursday last, I went there in the hope of receiving from one or other of the speakers, the information I had sought from you. I listened attentively to the speeches of two gentlemen, but though neither of them gave the information I had expected to receive, enough fell from them, from one in particular, to indicate with sufficient clearness the object of attack. The extracts read to the meeting clearly show that it is the United Church of England and Ireland as by Law established, and secured in this Province by Act of Assembly, to which the Society refers, and against which it is to be brought to bear.

As a Member of the Church I deny the existence in it, of any of those circumstances which the Prospectus of the Evangelical Union names, as presenting a special call for its formation, and which it seeks to remove as evils. I deny the *existence* in the Church, at this time and in this place, and still more the *increasing spread of formalism*, or indeed of any thing to which that expression can in any way be applied. I also deny that any attempts, feeble or strenuous, have ever been made by the Church in this Colony, to *establish* ecclesiastical ascendancy. Whatever ascendancy the Church possesses was established by Act of Parliament in England centuries ago; and when this Province was founded it formed an essential feature in the Constitution given to it. I further deny that any attempts are, or have been making, either at the maintenance of this long established ascendancy, or at the disturbance of the relative position of the Church and the different denominations of christians in this Province, except by the denominations themselves. And I also deny that there is one civil privilege enjoyed by the Church, which is not enjoyed with perfect equality by all the denominations.

Denying as I thus most certainly do, the existence of every one of the peculiar circumstances which the Society alleges, as presenting a special call for the formation of any such confederacy as this Evangelical Union, I feel no hesitation in coming to this conclusion with respect to it, viz: that it is nothing other than a Political Society, designed under the mask of religion to acquire a particular influence; and under the direction of two or three recent importations, to bring that influence to bear on the coming ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY: and of such a Society, at once uncalled for and unnecessary, I warn all my fellow citizens to beware, as they value the peace of the country.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

A. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to inform the Ladies, and the Public in general of Saint John, that the Dry Goods merchants have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock, evening, during the summer months, instead of 9, as formerly; and from the liberal manner in which the employers have acceded to the request of the young men, it is hoped the Public will also give it their support, by making their purchases as early in the evening as possible.

Your's, &c. W. L.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 8, 1846.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, with the second April Mail, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in eleven and a half days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 19th. The English papers, letters, &c., reached here on Monday morning by the regular mail.

The great measure (the Financial Scheme) appears still to engross the public mind; the eventual passage of which is yet problematical; some of the papers stating that this measure must pass; others as stoutly denying it, and asserting that altho' in the Lords, where proxies as well as Peers present are counted, the Bills will force their way; yet that in Committee, where proxies cannot be made available, the proposed schemes will be so mutilated as to be rendered null.—The effects of the proposed alterations are already shewing themselves, inasmuch as trade and monetary transactions have met thereby a severe check: add to which there has been a falling off of no less than two Millions in the quarter's revenue ending the 1st of April last.

Ireland is in a wretched state of disturbance and starvation; both of which exist to an alarming extent.

Another attempt has been made on the life of Louis Phillippe, by a man who fired at his Majesty, when returning from a drive in the forest of Fontainbleau. Three balls cut the fringes of the carriage, in which beside the King, were the Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salerno. The assassin was immediately arrested.

☞ The mail steamer *Cambria*, on her passage from Halifax to Boston, ran ashore on sandy bottom off Cape Cod, in a thick fog, on Saturday night.—Some of the passengers left her and came up to Boston, from whence steamers were about being sent to her assistance.

THE FREE TRADE POLICY.—There is a TIME for all things. There is a PLACE for all things. And every thing should be in its place, and done in its proper time. There is a time for "FREE TRADE," which is not yet. There is a place for Free Trade, which is not the whole globe. And perhaps the only man in or out of the Imperial Parliament, that has hit the nail on the head relative to this all engrossing and vital question, is Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS; than whom a more untiring, a more devoted friend, the Colonies of Great Britain never boasted. That Sir Robert Peel, who but a short time since was so wedded to the rational opinion, of the necessity of protecting alike the agricultural and the manufacturing interests of the Empire, should so suddenly have been proselyted to the "new light" doctrine of "free trade" in its present sweeping and unlimited shape, does appear to us a problem more difficult of solution than any of the thousand and one astounding changes which daily present themselves to the wondering and bewildered imaginations of the inhabitants of this sublunary ball. That Sir Robert Peel, as the first man of the greatest nation on earth, should seek to immortalize himself by changes in the political economy of that nation, and which he supposes will be for the lasting benefit of the people, is both natural and praiseworthy: but that Sir Robert Peel is infallible, and perfect in his schemes for change, is a thing to which we cannot permit ourselves wholly to subscribe. Self preservation is said to be the first law in nature, as well as being a trite maxim, (and it is one which the experience of both ancient as well as modern days has sanctified and acknowledged.) This, we take it, is the great hinge or pivot on which a nation must rise or fall. If a Kingdom (having the power,) will by judicious arrangements properly guard itself, and make itself respected, then will it be and continue in the ascendant; but if on the contrary, after having fought without fear, bled without complaint, and conquered without being puffed up, she heap on her opponents, favours which they can neither be grateful for, nor appreciate, and that too at the expense of its own labouring population, we say, and in so saying we are seconded by the intelligence and wealth of the country, that such an act is little short of national suicide. We regret to say that the present position assumed by the Premier is of that character. In this novel posture of affairs it becomes the bounden duty of the Press to sound the alarm to its supporters, and to awaken the public mind to a train of events, that, permitted to pass unnoticed, might eventually lead to the setting of that star which has lighted the nation on to its present pre-eminence. If the great Statesman at the helm of affairs, could by his example, provoke to emulation and acts of courtesy, surrounding nations, then would it be policy of the first order to take the lead in this "Labour of Love": but when we find that liberality on the part of Great Britain, is met by the United States, and other foreign nations, in a spirit of selfish parsimony, and a determination to receive all and concede nothing—We say then, that every step taken towards the *great measure*, is a step taken towards the downfall of a country, which however admired for its magnanimity, will never be taken as an example. What, we would ask, does Sir Robert Peel expect from the political rivals of England? If reciprocity, then is the problem solved,—they will not yield it. Does he fear them as competitors in the race for Empire and national greatness? then will the spirits of our forefathers start from every wave that ocean bears, and upbraid him as a degenerate son of heroic sires. If to be *great, free,* and *happy* be his aim, let *him* be the "Ulysses" of the council, but let Sir Howard Douglas be the "Mentor." The scheme propounded by that judicious statesman, (Sir H. Douglas) is simply this. That the British Empire in all its ramifications should be consolidated; that the drums at Quebec which beat "tat too," while the bugles of Fort William, in Calcutta, are sounding the "rouse," shall be equally heard in INTEGRAL parts of the British Empire. Teach the Colonist that he is essentially and "bona fide" English; let no invidious distinctions exist, and her millions in the old as well as in the new world, when the Tocsin of War shall be sounded, will like the warriors of "Ossian," arise in their might, and without a blow *physically*, frown down the braggart that would disturb the peace and harmony of mankind. If the object of the "Empire Isle" be to hold the pre-eminence she has so long boasted? let her look at home, and she will find in herself, and in her dependencies, in inexhaustible abundance, all the material of a great, happy, and powerful nation. England ever has been, and ever will continue to be, her own best customer, and independently of her foreign trade, a fostering and parental care of her Colonies will eventually make her a world within herself, embracing as she does every clime, soil and production, under her own flag. Does she want cheap bread? let her extend Free trade in Grain to the Canadas, whose capabilities are commensurate with the wants of the whole of the inhabitants of the British Isles. Does she want Timber? let her continue her preference to the North Americas, to the exclusion of the Russian and the want is supplied. Does she want Sugars? let them come *free* from our East and West India Colonies, where they are raised by *free labour*, and tax to prohibition the Slave produced Sugars of the foreigner. Does she want Cotton? let that also come from the *free labour* of the Hindoo, rather than from the *human brutes* of Virginia and Maryland. In short let her tax all foreign productions, while she throws off every impost from her own subjects, from whatever portion of her Empire. This course, and this alone, will render her the controuling nation of the earth, while the course which is now threatened, will not only throw out of employ, millions of Agricultural labourers in the Parent isles, but will also destroy the Grain trade of Upper Canada, the Timber trade of the lower Colonies, and the Sugar and Cotton trade of India. It will also annihilate that nursery for the British Navy, our Mercantile Marine, as well as placing beyond a possibility, our being able to purchase the products of the British loom. This state of things carries ruin on its front, especially when it is no longer a secret that it is the understood policy of the United States, to use every effort, covert, or otherwise, for the ultimate annexation of these colonies to their own territory. It may be said that the loyalty of the people of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, will render such a consummation impossible—we sincerely hope and trust it may be so; yet, when the policy of the home government is such, that foreigners are treated with, on more favourable terms than her own subjects, who shall answer that the affections of her Colonial subjects, however desirous of being faithful, may not become alienated, and the results to England's future glory be disastrous. There is another, and a very important consideration involved in this matter, i. e. the opening these Colonies present for the redundant population of the Parent state. Here, the Emigrant is still a British subject, as well as a British Customer, adding strength to the Empire, as well as wealth to its Merchant; but destroy the social compact, and the result is far otherwise.

The schemes propounded by Sir Howard Douglas is gigantic and grand beyond conception. It is one which, if carried out, would present to the world a new feature in the history of nations, and would place the Empire on such a basis as would defy the united efforts of the congregated world to overturn.—In the bosom of a man susceptible of patriotism, it is a proud feeling to be able to say, I am a British subject, and was born under the "Meteor Flag;" but it is a feeling of perfect enthusiasm in him who can say, I am English, and was born in an INTEGRAL part of the Empire. This latter would be the result of the measure contemplated by that brilliant statesman, Douglas; and would so knit the strength and capabilities of our nation, as to render her invulnerable, invincible, and independent of all other Nations, either civilized or savage.—It is our most ardent hope, that the interest taken by Sir Howard in our behalf, while it is fully appreciated by the Colonist, will also be acknowledged, and in such a TANGIBLE shape as shall leave no room for doubt as to our sincerity. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished,—and what a spectacle would be presented to a wondering world—a nation composed of happy millions in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West; her subjects comprising all colours, all nations, all kindreds and all tongues, and NOT ONE SLAVE AMONG THEM ALL. To expatiate further on this brilliant theme, would be "to gild refined gold, and paint the lilly."

On Wednesday last a piece of Plate subscribed for and procured by a number of the friends of John R. Partelow, Esq., was presented to that gentleman.—It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to "John R. Partelow, Esq., M. P. P. for the County "of Saint John, by a few friends, as a mark of their "respect for his talents as a Public Officer and a "private friend."

We are authorised to state that the QUEEN, as a mark of Her Royal approbation of the conduct of those Gentlemen of the late Executive Council of this Province, who consented to remain in office after they had tendered their resignations during the Legislative Session of 1846, has been graciously pleased to allow them to retain the honorary rank they enjoyed in that capacity.—*Courier.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The usual annual statement of the affairs of this Institution has just been published.—The receipts of the year have been £542 3 11½ and the expenditure £541 0 10. The Debt on the Building, on 8th April, 1846, is stated at £324 1 3, to which the Legislative Grant of last Session will be immediately applied—reducing it to £224 1 3. The number of members is represented to be 5 Honorary, 5 Life, and 313 Ordinary Members.—*Ib.*

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—For the last fifteen years (says the *Limerick Chronicle*) there was not such a rage for emigration from this port evinced by respectable farmers and industrious agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, who are pouring in from the counties of Limerick and Clare, as at the present season.

VICTORIES ON THE SUTLEJ.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by those of the Honourable East India Company in the vicinity of Sutlej, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggressions of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomfitted, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Sunday the 12th of this instant April, or the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous provinces, enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee O Lord, we ascribe our glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the councels. Thy power which strenghtened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee, to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the frustration of his ambitious designs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies, whensoever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power in their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations intrusted to their care.

"And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominions and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen."

The Annual Meeting of Stock
of New Brunswick, for the pur
rectors for the ensuing year, w
on Monday, when the followin
elected: John Boyd, I. H. I
Johnston, Benjamin Smith, C
George Swinney, Frederick A
Wright, Esquires.—Thomas Le
elected President.

At the Annual General Meetin
ers of the Commercial Bank o
at. John, held on Tuesday last th
men were chosen Directors for t
Edward Allison, I. L. Bedell,
Dole, Stephen Gerow, R. L. H
J. McLoughlin, Wm. Parks, W
Travis, A. Whipple, and Charle
At a subsequent Meeting, John
was elected President.

At the Annual Meeting of the
John Savings' Bank, held on
April last, the following person
tees of that Institution for the e
Honorable Ward Chipman; th
ston; John Ward, Junior, Robe
Crookshank, F. A. Wiggins,
Wishart, W. J. Ritchie, Thom
C. Stewart, John V. Thurgar, J
And subsequently the Trustee
the Honorable WARD CHIPMA
Institution.

SAINT JOHN GAS LIGHT COM
nual Meeting of the Stockholder
the following Gentlemen were c
the ensuing year:—James Kir
John Duncan, Robert Jardine, W
Smithers, John M. Walker, F.
Allan, Esquires.
And at a Meeting of the
morning, JAMES KIRK, Esqu
President.

A MUSICAL BED.—The last
many is a musical bed, which
body and immediately "laps it i
invention of a mechanic in
constructed that, by means of
pressure upon the bed causes a
of Auber to be played, which co
to lull the most wakeful to slee
clock, the hand of which being
the sleeper wishes to rise, when
be plays a march of Spontini, w
bals, and, in short, with noise
seven sleepers. This unique
fore, the ne plus ultra for the w
sluggish.

TRIAL FOR MURDER AT L
last term of the Supreme Court
burton, — Lowe was arraigned
der of — Joudrey, at Maitland,
ment of January last. The dis
fast act, was occasioned by Jo
upon Lowe's land, and breaking
purpose. Lowe was heard t
Joudrey if he persisted, and on
he was again going thro' his
out with his gun, almost in a
shot Joudrey in the knee, who s
ing to the medical evidence, di
The Jury brought in a verdict o
Lowe was sentenced to death, a
in the jail. He is a man of abo
and has we understand a fam
dren.—*Halifax Times.*

KINGSTON, JAM.—The Govern
the Island for Great Britain for
his temporary absence the gove
ministered by Major General Be

FROM THE UNITE

Brazos de S

By the date of my letter you
in Mexico, or within a few miles
of the U. S. army being encam
its, opposite the Matamoras wit
walls; and we are expecting to
hour.—The Mexicans having f
yesterday, every man at this pla
arms, and we are expecting to
the same time Gen. Taylor is a
ing the depot for the whole s
Col. Cross, Deputy Quarter M
ing ridden a little too far out
taken prisoner by the Mexicans
tamoras. Our army number
Mexicans 7000; large odds, a
surprised if we get licked. Th
leaves here in the morning as
Orleans for reinforcements.

The Mexican papers are fille
ders and Circulars from the Exe
for the speedy organization o
march to the frontier of Texas.

The officers of both armies se
gage. Gen Taylor, (on Americ
a dozen as they were crossing
ranks.

General Worth has resigned
was returning to New York.

General Taylor had ordered t
that had sailed from New Orlea
be seized, and the mouth of th
blockaded.

It was reported also that the p
blockaded. There are five Ame
at Vera Cruz, two absent on du
steamer Princeton, daily expect

Deserters Shot.—Rumours of
treasure had induced some of th
the frontier to desert, but Gen.
the movement by shooting two
progress across the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The
been signed by the President, to
the duty of forwarding it to Eng
tion. It is understood that the
informed our Minister in Lond
not consider the giving of the n
and Mr. Pakenham is prepared
offering a boundary along the 4
Rocky Mountains to the Colum
river to a point opposite the so
Puget's sound, thence thro' Pu
Fuca's straits to the Pacific.
navigation of the Columbia Rive
not be accepted by the U.
Mr. Packenham may be expe
passports when it is rejected, an
bluster and excitement, with a
us into territorial or commercia
will send over Sir Henry Pott
49th parallel to the sea," the
Columbia to be open to Engla
This is Sir Robert Peel's diplo
tured, however, that the Preside
anticipate this last proposition,
Packenham before he leaves.
it. Such is the prospect ahead.

Passengers in the steam Ship
fax, from Liverpool—Messrs.
Barber, Joseph Hamm, Sam Ga
and Francis Clerke, of this ci
arrived in town, via. Annapolis
Dalhousie; John Jardine, of Ri
landed at Halifax—70 for Canad
—total 100.

The Great Western, at New
125 passengers.

The Caledonia left Boston
Halifax and Liverpool, with
Europe, including a special mes
ington.

MARRIE

On the 5th instant, by the
John Emmerson, to Mrs Marg
Also, by the same, Mr. John
Mary Ann Brown.

On Tuesday afternoon, by th
binson, Mr. John Johnson, to
daughter of Mr. George Ballin
On Saturday last, by the Rev
Simon Tufts, to Miss Margaret
the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday evening last,
nel Robinson, Mr. John Logan,
Allen, both of the Parish of Por