those who presented him with the Petitions? We really hardly know how to treat this most extraordinary statement of the Governor. How are we to reconcile it with the assertions of the Ministers, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Cameron, who distinctly and unequivocally declared in the House of Assembly that they could make no difference, that they intended to make none, and that all would be paid alike! It is a very painful thing to think of, but it is evident that Lord Elgin is either himself duped, or that he is attempting now to dupe the people. In either case he is manifestly unfit to hold the reins of Government.

Had Lord Elgin, when he knew that the bare idea of paying the losses of the Rebels had set the country in a flame, and when he received the first Address praying him to refuse his assent to such a Bill, simply to those who presented it, what he has now told the people of Hastings, that no Rebels would be paid, and that he, as the Head of the Government, could never consent to give effect to any Bill for such a purpose, there would have been an end of the matter; we presume that the people would have believed his word and the agitation would have ceased. Instead of that, he treated the Petitions in the most contemptuous and discourteous matter; his Ministers in Parliament applied to the Petitioners the most derisive epithets, and then distinctly declared their attention to do, what Lord Elgin now as distinctly disclaims. One Minister positively said, that the Government did not intend to institute any enquiry or take any steps to ascertain who had been Rebels and who had not, but that they should pay all claiments alike.

In spite of Lord Elgin's disclaimer, we believe that the Ministry intend to do just what they said they should do, when this matter was first debated in the House of Assembly, that is, to pay every Rebel claimant; the subterfuge by which they and their tool, the duped Governor, attempt to deceive the people, being merely this, that no one is to be considered a Rebel except the few persons pointed out in the Act; this is the subterfuge which is palmed on the Radicals here, and by which Lord Grey will attempt to humbug the House of Commons, when the matter comes up there, although there is not a soul in Canada that does not perfectly well know that the majority of the claiment for indemnity whose names appear in the list attached to the Report of the last Commission were in arms against the Sovereign, and that their property was destroyed as a consequence of, and a punishment for rebellion. We believe that Lord Elgin has deeply committed himself by this Reply, and that he has placed himself and his Government in a most awkward position.—How will Lord Elgin stand, if, hereafter, one man who was a traitor, shall receive compensation?

IS CANADA TO BE LOST?

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

If a large portion of her MAJESTY's possessions in North America be not dissevered from England before we are three months older, it will be not the *fault* of the Queen's ministers. The disastrous accounts from Canada will be found in another page. Loyalty has its generous and ennobling affinities, and loyal men in England and Scotland, in the land of their birth, cannot help sympathising with their still loyal but deeply insulted and injured countrymen in Canada. It is melancholy to think that which has cost so much, and is so valuable, should be thrown away by unprincipled men in power, merely to purchase—what is of no value at all—the evanescent support of pardoned and enfranchised rebels.

What a lesson does the policy pursued in Canada—ay, and pursued nearer home, for the last twenty odd years—teach every loyal subject of Queen Victoria! Alas! only this, that the road to office, preferment, and power, is by the highwayman's tracks, in defiance of law and order, as a professed patriot or scoundrel—the terms being synonymous—a robber and an assassin in the name of liberty. We do not blame the Whigs altogether, for Sir Robert Peel, when in office, did the same. Both courted the enemies of the public peace, and protected the disturbers of the laws; and as the latter yielded to a few swaggering conspirators in Manchester, so the former have yielded to the disaffected traitors in Canada.

The Bill of Indemnity, which is the proximate cause of the Canadian disturbances, is a measure of atrocious injustice, but it is, nevertheless, Whig policy, or, if you will, Whig justice. Men who were in arms against their sovereign and the laws of 1837 and 1838—men who fled into exile to escape the punishment of their crimes—who had caused the loss of life and property, to preserve which the loyal colonists had to take arms, endure severe privations and hard service—these guilty men, in the exercise of more than questionable mercy, were at length pardoned and restored to their families and estates. They were afterwards, by their political partisans, elected members of the Canadian parliament, and, what was still more extraordinary and disgusting, several of them were placed in office of high trust and emolument.

But this was not all. Being in power and trust they persuaded her Majesty's ministers to permit a bill to be introduced into the Canadian legislature for the purpose of indemnifying *them* for *their* losses in the rebellion—a rebellion instigated by themselves! No reward was ever offered or proposed for the brave and loyal men who had preserved Canada to the British crown. No ribands, or medals, or even thanks were awarded them.—They fought, and bled, and suffered in the royal cause. But the rebels are otherwise treated. The Whigs agree to give them compensation, and under the Bill, to which Lord Elgin, by his wife's cousin, Lord Grey, has been empowered to give the royal assent, a sum of about £200,000 is to raised by taxing the loyal inhabitants for the benefit of the disaffected but restored rebels. This is the infamous measure which has excited feelings of indignation and disgust in the whole of Upper Canada, and wherever a British-born subject resides.

The blow had not been struck, and before another week or two, we shall not be surprised to learn that the greater portion of the adult population of the western country are under arms. Do not let the English reader be seduced into the belief that the men who pelted Lord Elgin, and burnt the Parliament houses were an ignorant rabble. They are the farmers, millers, river craftsmen, traders, and woodmen of the Montreal district. They are not like the lazy French Canadians who are an ignorant and disaffected race, who have never ceased to hate England, her people, her religion, and her institutions—they are Englishmen and Scotchmen, principally the latter, embued, from their earliest childhood, with loyal attachments, who love and fondly cherish the songs, the scenes, the habits, and customs, the heroes, the poets, the *great* statesmen, the fame, the glory of their native land—who are shrewd and industrious, hardy and brave, honest and persevering, slow to anger, but when once aroused as they are now, mighty in their wrath.

What do the Greys in office, or their twenty four cousins, or their as many more connections, know of these men? Literally nothing. They treat them as if they were the mob of Birmingham, or the scum of London. But they will find out their mistake. In a British colony, if rebels are encouraged by bribes and concessions, and loyal subjects insulted and driven to acts of insubordination, resistance, or a declaration of independence, that colony is lost for ever to the crown.—No concessions will restore confidence—no promises will be relied upon—no overtures listened to. The brand has been burnt in—the offence has been infused with the circulating blood—the insult, like an incurable wound, will rankle for life for at least three generations.

We have said that this deplorable state of things originates naturally from Whig policy. To bribe and buy rather than fight is the animus of that policy. What has been done in Canada within the last few weeks, have been done in Ireland for the last two years. The tolerated exactions of the late Daniel O'Connell were Whig bribery in another form. They, the Whigs, durst not proclaim, and put down the mercenary incendiary, for he was one of their principal supporters. They had to wink at treason because it kept them in office. Now that the old rebel is in his grave, having died on his pilgrimage to the Pope, since dethroned, the Holy Father, hiding himself in some hole in a foreign land, and supplicating the aid of a republican Emperor to suppress the republic which his late subjects have established, the Whigs, under Lord John Russell, and his iron task masters, the Greys, are obliged to send to Ireland annually the same amount of bribe money, or blood money, which can be no longer extorted from the poor Irish farmers and peasants.

Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell having ruined Ireland as they have done Canada—having made it unprofitable, and therefore impracticable, to grow corn or rear cattle in Ireland—the Whig government are compelled to pacify, that is, *feed* Ireland, at the expense of England.—Yes, we have a large family over the water, in very indigent circumstances, who would kick very properly, and rebel, very naturally, if we did not pacify them, as we do Canadian rebels, by monthly largesses—by bountiful alms.

Since Peel raised, as the first potato statesman in history, the famine cry in 1846, Ireland has cost England not less than £25,000,000. This is a large sum in sterling money wrung from a people who are economising their domestic expenditure, and can hardly bear their own taxation. If we consider what England has lost by the ministerial measures which have prostrated Ireland to the dust—indeed to the deepest depths of humiliation—what she has given in parliamentary grants, what collected and remitted under the Queen's letter, what sent as charitable contributions, what paid as additional poor rates, what she has incurred from disease and crime, we should be under the mark if we were to estimate the charge at any figure under FORTY MILLIONS STERLING since 1846.

But this facts leads us to the unveiling of the Whig policy. The people who constitute the English nation imagine that a considerable portion of this large sum of money has been given to the starving peasants of Ireland. There never was a greater mistake. It has been bribe money. It is Canada and its rebels on a larger scale. The money had been absorbed by Whig dependents, by privileged beggars, by official persons, by political agents, according to the exact rule of Whig policy. Of the £12,000,000 directly remitted, we, upon our conscience, do not believe that two shillings in the pound were ever distributed among the pauper and starving population. The remaining 18s. in the pound have been swallowed up by the Whig cormorants and their "genteel" relations—the "gentry" who never worked, who only kept two horses instead of six, and who think themselves shamefully ill used in being obliged to dismiss four of their seven domestic servants, when one would have sufficed, according to their circumstances, since they were born—these cormorants receive Lord John Russell's bribe and peace money, and we, the Whig-ridden slaves of England, the *villeins* of the Greys, have to pay for it, murmuring it is true, gaping like blockheads at the demand—but pay it we must for the time being, or the sheriff and his watch are at our door and in our parlour before we have time to ask the reason.

The Canadian bribe has not succeeded. It has not fruited as the Whig gardener anticipated.—Poor Lord Elgin, in his old age—more fit for an infant school in some quiet village in England, as *schoolmistress*, than as Governor General of Canada—has been decorated with the yellow and brown, or in respect to Mr. Babbington Macaulay, the historical novel writer, we might say, the "blue and yellow," of old turnips, decayed apples and rotten eggs, fit emblems of whiggery and imbecility—Lord Elgin has suffered vulgar martyrdom for the sins of the Whigs, but the end of the popular demonstration is the beginning of the national disgrace, and of blind and infatuated policy which we fear and tremble while we write the words, must lead to a revolution at home.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

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

For all details of the occurrences which afford so dismal a commentary on the Elgin and Grey policy in Canada, and on the recent ministerial assurances that "the excitement was abating," we refer the reader to the accounts elsewhere published. We willingly content ourselves here with the briefest possible notice of events which no loyal subject of the crown can dwell upon without indignation and shame. The Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General, and is now (provisionally) the law of Canada: but the hall of legislation which witnessed the consummation of that iniquitous project is a heap of ruins. The same mail which brings her Majesty's Government Lord Elgin's *first* official communication respecting that bill, also informs them that, in consequence of it and instantaneously on its passing, the Parliament House of our chief colonial dependency has been burned to the ground—all the archives and records of the two United Provinces destroyed,—and the Queen's viceroy himself personally insulted and attacked in the public streets of his own capital.

His Prime Minister's private residence has likewise been gutted of all its contents, and burned, and several members of his Government have been severely maltreated. Legislators proceeding to a *pro tempore* place of meeting under military escort, but not secured thereby against gross outrage; state prisoners released in a fright; a partisan constabulary armed one hour at the bidding of a panic fear, and disarmed the next at the dictation of a mob—complete for the present, the picture of popular violence and official fatuity.—We are thankful to have in our power to add, that the worst element of civil commotion is absent from this calamitous record. No lives were lost in the tumults of the 25th and 26th of April.—Yet it is impossible to overlook the circumstances that this fortunate characteristic of the late riots is, in all probability, solely attributable to the imbecility of the authorities. The outbreak was not sanguinary, because it was unresisted; and it was unresisted, because it was unforseen. The first we hear of military interference is, that as the rioters were coming from the scene of destruction they meet the soldiers going, and that "both parties passed on."

This seems incredible—yet it ought not in the least to surprise us, all things considered. The utter want of any sort of preparation for the crisis is, after all, only an extreme instance of that amazing ignorance of the state of popular feeling which Lord Elgin and her Majesty's Government have manifested from the first. We that Sir Allan McNab (who, by the way, honourably distinguished himself by endeavouring, at the imminent risk of his life, to rescue a portion of the parliamentary library from conflagration) strongly censured the Governor, at the next day's sitting of the Assembly, for "not having made due military preparations, for which there was ample time, and by which the public property might have been saved." We are, not sure, however, that this censure is altogether reasonable. We should Lord Elgin have made "due military preparations"—or any preparations of any kind—for a contingency of which he *would* not foresee the possibility, and which he does not seem even to have thought worth speculating upon (if we are to judge from the reiterated official tale of "*abating excitement*,") in his private letters to the Queen's Ministers? It took him totally by surprise. He had heard much, but believed nothing, of the passionate indignation that would be excited among a loyal British population by the exhibition of French ascendancy in its worst and most offensive form—that of a tax for compensating rebels against the British Crown.

When startled out of his lethargic security by seeing the seat of Government and legislation a smoking ruin, he did what weak men will do when frightened—he resorted to an expedient of reckless and almost criminal violence, without, however, having the courage to persist in it. Nothing but the rashness of panic terror can even palliate his device of arming a French constabulary force—in other words, organising a partisan soldiery, and the subsequent disarming of those French constables, on threats from the "British party" that *they* would disarm them if the Government would not, was (though the least evil, under the circumstances) as disgraceful a concession to mob intimidation as ever was made by a British viceroy.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 8, 1849.

Important British News.

[From the New Brunswicker Extra of Wednesday.]

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers.

The Horse express for the Associated Press arrived at Digby Gut at 10 P. M., and the steamer Herald reached her wharf a few minutes before 6 this morning, having made the passage from the Gut in little less than 7½ hours.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

Father Matthew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet ship Ashburton.

Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said to have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who had already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance has happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence; and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Romans.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly "to get himself talked about."

Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest.

The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Trinidad.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interest has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Normanby from Paris, Lord Howard de Walden from Brussels, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races, which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M. P., for Lambeth, has stolen a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 48; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 29. But, great as the difficulty has been to get this bill thro' both Houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish, will not, we fear, embrace anything like what is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering.

The Encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr. J. Stuard, the member for Newark, threatens a division on the third reading, Colonel Dunne calls it an arbitary bill, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it.

IRELAND.

Horrors accumulate in the west.—Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

Dr. Dixon, Professor of Scripture at Maynooth, has been elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland.

The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's books was commenced, in Mr. Jones's auction room, D'Olier-street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock. Contrary to general expectation, the attendance of purchasers was extremely limited, and the prices had for the various lots—even those to which were attached the great Irishman's autograph—were very low.

The inhabitants of Newry generally, without distinction of creed or politics, have memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant on behalf of the state prisoners. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, foremost in every good work, signed the memorial.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.—The House of Lords went into Committee on the Repeal Bill of the Navigation Laws on Monday, and passed it entire by a majority of 13.

INDIA.

By an Overland Mail from India, with dates from Bombay to the 17th of April, and Calcutta to the 7th April, we learn that the war in the Punjaub is entirely over; that Dost Mohammed and his Afghans have escaped through the Khyber Pass and reached Cabool; that General Gilbert now occupies Peshawur, and in his march towards the Indus cleared the entire country of the insurgents; and having communicated these particulars in a despatch to the Governor-General, which reached head quarters on the 28th March, on the following day Lord Dalhousie issued a proclamation declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, the boy Dhuleep Singh, the last phantom of Sikh Sovereignty, signed away his title, and Punjaub is now part and parcel of the British empire in India.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognised the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

Prussia is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes. We cannot describe the state of Baden and Wurtemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails.—The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpfalz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding.

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bolongna; at Leghorne the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place: whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the decision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his *attentat* to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seems magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City.—Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitants.

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquility, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general election now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated: The Socialist party will muster nearly 240 strong, and the friends of order twice that number in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the *National*, which caused the revolution of February, are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war. M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Cavaignac proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, it is impossible that peace can be preserved.

The shipment of troops for Civita continues actively at Toulon and Marseilles. At the latter port, on the 17th, the Orenoque steamer left for Civita, with a battery of artillery, and having two transport in tow, carrying horses.

The following proposition was moved by M. Joly, in the French National Assembly:—

"The National Assembly consider that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties passed between him and the Kings of Prussia and Austria, are a blow to the principles of the French constitution and the rights of nations, and contrary to the resolutions of the National Assembly taken on May 7, 1848, enjoining Government to take energetic measures to cause the principle of the nationality of the Roman Republic to be respected, and to defend French nationality."

The Ministers combatted this proposition with all their force and eloquence, and at length General Cavaignac moved the following amendment, which was carried:—

The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the Government to the events and movement of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the republic, recommends the Government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection."

General Cavaignac said that he thought his resolution would have the effect of not engaging the republic in a recognition which it could not accept, yet of showing that the assembly felt what a serious matter to it were the events which were now occurring in Europe. M. Joly objected to Gen. Cavaignac's motion as not sufficiently strong, and declared to adhere to his own. M. O. Barrot said it was necessary to reflect upon a decision which would be a manifesto of war. He thought it impossible that a *mezzo termine* could be formed between a recommendation to act energetically in performing its duty, and a manifesto of war.—As for Ministers they would not, placed as they were with regard to power and to the Assembly, engage in a policy of which they might not personally have to undergo the responsibility and the consequences. M. Ledru-Rollin followed and urged the more stringent resolution of M. Joly.—He considered the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia as a declaration of war against the French republic. When a question was placed on such ground, the only answer to it was a counter manifesto, to say that France could defend herself.

It was the duty of the Assembly to pronounce itself in answer to the Emperor of Russia. Then, turning to the party of the right, M. Ledru-Rollin concluded by saying, I know well that you would wish not to reply courageously to this challenge, and you believe that in adjourning a decision, you do not assume on yourselves a terrible responsibility. If you wish to prevent civil war, reply energetically and promptly to this defiance. M. Odillon Barrot again ascended the tribune to answer the Democratic leaders. He saw, he said, what the object was which prompted this resolution. They were desirous of foreign to prevent civil war. This was a policy of expediency, for the purpose of escaping from a violent pressure.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 26.—Quebec Pine, of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sale. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battens, &c., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

STEAMER ON FIRE.—On Wednesday, a few minutes before one o'clock, the steamer *Maid of Erin*, belonging to Mr. Thomas Parks, and lying at the North Market Wharf, caught fire in the vicinity of the cook house, and almost instantly was enveloped in a sheet of flame—so sudden and instantaneous indeed, that not an article of clothing belonging to the captain and crew, or the vessel's papers, could be saved. The city engines were promptly on the spot, and were worked with much effect, subduing the flames in a comparatively short time, but not until the spacious deck cabins and saloon, and the main cabin with all their furniture and contents were entirely destroyed. The tide being high, the steamer was drawn into the market slip, and scuttled, in order more effectually to stop the destruction below decks.—The steamer had been handsomely and commodiously fitted up by Mr. Parks during last winter, and we are sorry that all his labors have thus suddenly been swept away—involving a loss of over £1200.

We are informed that the fire was occasioned by some of the hands on board having accidentally broken a jug of strong American rum upon the cooking stove, and which they had clandestinely taken on board the vessel.

NEW OMNIBUS.—Mr. James Hewitt has placed another new Omnibus on the route to Indian Town, thus affording additional facility of communication between this city and the important and thriving depot of Indian Town.—We wish the omnibus proprietor a lucrative return in his new "*Enlerprize*."

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Commissioners for superintending the construction of an Electric Telegraph from Halifax to Amherst, have advertised for tenders for that work, to be handed in before the 30th instant. The line from this City to Amherst will, in consequence, be forthwith completed, and one continuous line of telegraph from Halifax to New Orleans will thereby be established.

☞ IMPROVEMENTS.—It is well worth taking a walk after the gas is lighted in the evening to witness the arrangements made by Messrs. GARRETT & SKILLEN, on the corner of King and Cross Streets. Their fine Clothing Store and tailoring establishment certainly leaves every other in the shade, in point of arrangement and the immense variety of Goods on hand.

We are informed that notwithstanding the hardness of the times, this firm now employs over 50 work-people, which of course gives corresponding relief to numerous families, and is highly creditable to their employers.

THE NEW CHARTER.—Our friend of the *Watchman*, in relation to this question, appears to think that because we advocate Conservative and Protective principles, we are bound on all occasions to sanction any measure which tends to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government of the country. Now, we, conservatives altho' we confess ourselves, are not prepared to concede any vested privilege of the people, unless we are fully assured that that concession is calculated to produce an improvement in civic government.—In the case here alluded to, the Executive of the country virtually purpose to disfranchise the freemen of this City, and place the whole control of civic matters in the hands of the House of Assembly; for we still maintain that the half dozen men with the Lieutenant Governor at their head, composing the Executive Council, are nothing more nor less than that portion of the Assembly enjoying in the largest degree the "confidence of the people." Be this as it may, the measure is one to which we reiterate a decided negative, inasmuch as, in the first instance it savours too much of despotism, and secondly, we are yet to learn that the Lieutenant Governor and his advisers will govern city matters any better than our Common Council even as now constituted. We have always been of opinion that "the more cooks the worse broth," and badly as we have managed matters, we have still serious misgivings, that like most of our Provincial measures, our interests might retrograde still further in the hands of people not resident in the City, and not at all interested in its welfare.

"We think" *our* neighbour of the *Watchman* "takes a wrong view of the subject when he would put the ultimate decision in the hands of the Assembly." What, we pray, are our chartered rights, but to make bye-laws for local civil government; and what would this or any city charter amount to, divested of this privilege?—Because our City rulers have made (as our contemporary says,) laws contrary to the spirit of the charter, it is no reason why the principle he advocates is correct. If laws are so made, they kill themselves—nobody is bound thereby; and if our city has not thriven under its popular legislation, it is not from want of wholesome enactments, but because they are not duly enforced;—at all events, our friend is, we conceive, quite at fault when he contrasts favourably the results of Provincial against civic legislation, and as there is no precedent for such an infringment as that contemplated, on chartered civic rights, we trust the obnoxious 30th Section will be expunged, and if the Corporation have not heretofore satisfied Mr. Gillies in the making of a market law, they must be better boys in future, and endeavour to act, more in accordance with the views of "older heads"!

It is too true that we have been much too careless in the selection of Civic officers; yet if we have neglected our duty, that, we conceive, should not militate against the advantages and privileges bestowed on us by the Charter. The great change to be desired is the election of the Mayor;—this effected, we feel assured that a better and a more intelligent class of persons would be induced to offer themselves for civic honors, inasmuch as they would have held out to them the prospect of some day becoming Mayor of the City, and at all events, if we are to endure bad government, we would prefer that the fault should lie on the side of the people, rather than on that of a despotic sway.

EXPRESS MAIL.—By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that the Deputy Post Master General has advertised for tenders for conveying the English mails from Halifax to this City, by express from the former place, immediately on their arrival. We hail this movement with pleasure, as it will give much satisfaction to the community and facilitate the business transactions of the mercantile portion thereof.

GRANITE HALL.—Public attention is invited to Mr. Jones' advertisement in this paper, of a choice stock of everything in the Clothing department.

THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.—A Committee of citizens has been appointed by the Common Council to act in concert with that body for preserving and ornamenting the old Burial Ground, comprising—Hon. R. L. Hazen, Messrs. L. H. Deveber, John Sears, S. K. Foster, and T. E. G. Tisdale. These, with Messrs. Wm. H. Needham, W. O. Smith, Joseph Fairweather, and W. H. A. Keans, committee of Council, met on Wednesday, and elected W. H. Needham, Chairman; Joseph Fairweather, Treasurer, and S. K. Foster, Secretary.

The following *Resolutions* were also unanimously agreed to—viz:

1. Resolved, that S. K. Foster, John Sears, and William H. A. Keans, be a Committee to prepare a plan for the improving and beautifying the old Burial Ground, and that they submit the same to the Committee as soon as practicable.

2. Resolved that the Committee be divided into separate Committees for the purpose of collecting monies to carry out the object; and that the hon. R. L. Hazen, W. H. Needham, and Joseph Fairweather, be the Committee to solicit subscriptions in *King's Ward*.

W. O. Smith, and S. K. Foster, in *Queen's Ward*.

W. H. A. Keans, John Sears and T. E. G. Tisdale, in *Duke's and Sidney Wards*.

3. Resolved, that all monies collected by the Committees shall be deposited in the Bank of New Brunswick.

4. Resolved, that no monies shall be drawn unless by order. Signed by the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary.

5. Resolved, that the Chairman in the name of the Committee, do request the Clergymen of the Different denominations to make a collection in their respective Churches, in aid of individual subscription.

6. Resolved, that the Chairman do respectfully invite the ladies to hold a Bazaar some time during this present summer, in further aid of such subscription.

7. Resolved, that notice be given to all those who intend having the remains of their friends removed from the Old Burial Ground, that it is the request of the Committee they will do so by the first day of August next, and sooner if possible, and further that all persons having controul over the railings be notified to remove the same by the first day of July next.

The public are hereby informed that the several gentlemen comprising the above Committees, will commence their duties, calling upon the people in their different districts on Wednesday morning next, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Committee are sanguine that the call will be liberally responded to.

W. H. NEEDHAM, Chairman.
S. K. FOSTER, Secretary.
June 7, 1849.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—The fine steamer *Reindeer* conveyed a large party of ladies and gentlemen to Hampton, and back, on Friday. The speed and splendid accommodations of the boat gave great satisfaction to the entire party. We learn that she is to run between this City and Fredericton and Woodstock, while the water in the river will admit of her proceeding to the latter place.

The steamer Maid of Erin also went on a pleasure excursion in the Bay of Fundy, on Thursday, with a large party of ladies' and gentlemen, who returned much pleased with the sail.—*Observer.*

CANADIAN REFORM ADDRESSES.—We are informed, says the New York *Tribune*, by a friend from Montreal, that over 100,000 signatures attached to upwards of 150 addresses presented to Lord Elgin, expressing confidence in his government and advisers, and reprobation of the Montreal riots, measure over two-thirds of a mile in length. One from St. Hyacinthe county and one from Head of Lake Ontario, measured together 100 yards, and were signed by 9,585 inhabitants. [The signatures were no doubt procured in the same manner as those to the former Addresses—in the Parish School Houses.]

MONTREAL, May 31.—The Parliament is just prorogued by the Commander of the Forces, the Governor not returning to town. The crowd, about six hundred men, all British, cheered [illegible] a general hurrah for the new government. The crowd dispersed before General Bowman left the House. Many bills were assented to, among which was one to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Champlain Company.

By the steamer *Commodore* we have N. York papers of Thursday, and Boston of Friday last.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.—*Half the City Inundated.*—Accounts from New Orleans to the 30th May, state that in spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising,