

and warlike monarchs appeared at the head of three barbarous nations, who were destined to trail her proud flag in the dust:—in Thrace, Alaric the Goth; in Spain, Genseric, the Vandal; and in Hungary, Attila, the Hun, who ascended the throne with his brother Bleda, in 433. Alaric traversed the plains of Macedonia and Thessaly, and overran the whole of Greece. In the year 408, he entered Italy, and conquered Rome, which was ransomed by the nobles giving up all their gold and silver, and 40,000 slaves. Genseric turned his attention to Africa. He ravaged her fertile coasts; and her chief cities, one of which almost vied in magnificence with Rome itself, opened their gates to him. Then he attacked Rome, and for fourteen days it was given up to the plunder of his soldiers. The trophies brought by Titus, four centuries before, from the Temple of Jerusalem, the seven-branched candlestick and the golden table, fell into the conqueror's hands. Attila commenced his reign by murdering his brother Bleda. The Huns retained all their Oriental ferocity. They worshipped God under the symbol of a scimitar, which they annually consecrated with the blood of their flocks and herds, and by the sacrifice of every tenth captive. Attila, himself a barbarian, despised all the luxuries of civilized life, and lived only upon the flesh of animals. He defied both the East and the West. He made the one tributary, and then threw himself upon the Gauls, Paris, Orleans, and Troyes, were alone left standing.—The march of the Huns was traced by the blazing ruins of the homes of the slaughtered inhabitants. Old men and maidens, young men and children, were bound to the necks of wild horses, or suspended from the branches of trees, and left to the birds of prey. "The very grass will not grow," was the boast of the Huns, "where the steed of Attila has trodden." The Goths, and the Roman legions which yet remained in France, with the various German tribes, at length united against the Huns. The combined army attacked Attila on the plains of Chalons, and 160,000 men were left dead upon the field of battle. Attila was defeated. He then ravaged Italy, carrying devastation wherever he went. At last, Valentinian bribed him by an immense sum of money and the hand of his sister Honoria, to recross the Danube, where he died in the year 453. His followers gashed their faces with their swords at his burial, that their great leader might be mourned by the blood of warriors and not by the tears of women. The death of Attila dissolved the empire of the Huns; and, pressed upon by the nations of Germany, they retraced their steps towards the wilds of Tartary, their ancient home.

We prefix this short history, because it will serve to give some idea of the people from whom the brave men who are now in arms, are descended. A portion of this race is incorporated in Russia, so that the Huns and the Russians, his enemy, claim kindred at a common source.

Hungary assumed the form of an independent kingdom in the eleventh century, and the sovereign power was vested in the chief of the Magyar race. This family became extinct in 1301, and Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. of France, was elected king. A few reigns subsequently, under Matthias I., Hungary comprised 256,000 square miles, the extent of the present Austrian empire. The Turks, soon after their establishment in Europe, began to assail Hungary. They met with a vigorous resistance; but in 1526, Louis II., their king, was totally defeated and slain by the Turks, and a large part of his dominions fell into their hands. On his death, Ferdinand I. of Austria, his brother-in-law, succeeded to the throne, since which time the king of Hungary has always been emperor of Austria. The despotic conduct of the Austrian princes was always distasteful to the Hungarian nobles, and in 1683, they rose, with Tekeli at their head, and called upon the Turks to aid them. By the help, however, of John Sobieski and Prince Eugene, the Turks were expelled, and a treaty, in 1713, secured the throne to the Austrian emperor. Hungary did not by this treaty, become a province of Austria, but the emperor of Austria, in becoming king of Hungary, was subject to all the requisitions of the Hungarian constitution, to the diet and to the people. Austria undertook to subvert that constitution, and to bring the nation within the absolute control of the central power at Vienna. Jellachich, the Governor of Croatia, was to be made her instrument in this affair; and in the performance of his task he undertook to stir up a war of races among the people. But none of these races which constitute the twelve millions of Hungary, have much love for Austria; and besides, the Magyars—among whom are most of the principal nobles—have ameliorated so much the condition of the other classes, that they are gaining the most of them to support the common cause. The war was commenced in September, 1848. The Hungarians were at first unsuccessful, but after a time, the fortune of war changed, and her armies were about to besiege the very gates of Vienna, when Austria called in the aid of Russia.

(To be Continued.)

From the Fredericton Reporter.

It is reported, but upon what authority we cannot say—that a delegation from the several North American Colonies is shortly to meet either in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, in order to take under consideration the general depression of business and the most likely remedy which can be adopted for its removal.

We see nothing improbable in this rumour; nothing being more natural than that whole communities which have been for some time suffering under extreme reverse of fortune, should endeavor to devise some plan whereby the calamity may be lessened, and its future recurrence rendered less probable; and as the consultations of such a body would in all probability turn upon the Federal Union of the Provinces, so far every good subject of her Majesty who is friendly to the Colonies, and who is able to throw light on the subject, has a right to express his opinion.

Amidst the conflicting opinions entertained by the "British League"—so called—of Canada, the speakers

in their late meeting at Kingston, found this to be the only common ground which they could assume. They found the people averse to an Executive Legislative Council; and as for *Responsible Government*—except so far as a few of the most radical feel disposed to theorize—they are afraid even to name it.

For reasons which we formerly stated at considerable length, and which we still regard as conclusive as ever, we should think that New Brunswick will have the worst of any bargain which could be effected between the Provinces; but if a union should tend to strengthen the general interests of the Colonies in Great Britain either politically or commercially, there is no denying that it is most imperatively called for. With regard to the first, we have it is true, a constitution, but so long have a certain party been accustomed to rule the Provinces in their own way, that they cannot permit its quiet working; and upon each trifling demonstration which does not accord with their whims or interests, it appears that we are to be forever tormented with appeals from the minority, to the mother country, to disallow an exercise of the power thus conferred. Should we have one general Parliament, we are not quite sure that this evil would be totally removed; but we think its recurrence would be less frequent. In the latter case, there can be no doubt that by forming a united Government we would command more respect on both sides of the Atlantic; and commercial restrictions which we now foolishly impose upon each other would of course be removed.

New Brunswick, although the latest settled of the Colonies, is nevertheless the richest in natural resources, and being estimated at what she is, rather than at what she may be, she must be the loser by any present arrangements for a union; but in the event of a union, her central position would give her an importance which if properly appreciated, could not fail to operate much to our advantage. We should then have a Railway—to the hallder-da-hone to Shediac, but one direct for Canada; and the resources of the whole country would stand a fair chance for development. Here the question naturally arises, would we not inhabit different and remote sections of the country, carry our local interests into the general confederacy? And would not the people of Canada who are even now split up into two great factions, leave the whole lump? We have heard it said, and we have reason to believe it true—that the Orangemen of Canada have been persuaded to league themselves with the old compact party—if this be so, no men have ever departed so widely from the original intentions of their order.—The accession of William the Third to the throne of England, was the advent of Responsible Government in Great Britain. For many years previous, the irresponsible Government of the House of Stuart had been looked upon by the people of England with abhorrence. It had first paved the way for the usurpation of Cromwell, and it ceased not until its arbitrary character was destroyed in that glorious Revolution which hurled James II. from the throne. Here commenced the proper constitutional Government of Great Britain; a circumstance which all reasonable Catholics as well as Protestants should rejoice in, as it freed the future subjects of England from the shackles of arbitrary power, which the various nations on the continent have worn, more or less to the present day, leaving them nearly two hundred years behind their neighbours in Great Britain, in all that promotes the security and happiness of Society. These then, were the achievements of King William and the true British hearts of the times with which he is associated; and quickly did the British Islands reap the rich harvest of their deeds; as we find England, Ireland, and Scotland, producing in the succeeding reign—that of Queen Anne—a galaxy of the most eminent men, ever ushered upon the stage of the world. The morals, as well as the language of our country underwent a miraculous change in the hands of such men; and the national Religion, which under the dynasty of the Stuarts was retreating its way to the Vatican, received an impulse which we hope will forever place it beyond the reach of the arbitrary claims of bigotry, whether these chains may be found in Rome or in Oxford. We therefore again repeat, that every subject of Great Britain owes under God, his freedom to the Revolution of 1688; and to King William, who was the first true reformer that ever wore the British Crown; for were it not for the events with which this Reign stands associated, there might be in the true Constitutional freedom in the world at the present day, and the land of our fathers might be no more than a nursery for slaves, to fit them for the dungeons of the inquisitor.

They much mistake their way then, who as Orangemen would unite themselves with a party which has ever virtually lent its influence to the support of the rampant Toryism which was crushed by King William. It was this principle let loose, which severed the United States from the Mother country in the reign of George the Third; and it was the same, which, under his son, the Fourth George, and merely to gratify his Royal desires, which let loose a flood of immorality, which for a while checked the progress of reform, and threatened the nation with a recurrence of the scenes which occupied the Reign of Charles the Second.

If then, through a Union with Canada, we are also to be leagued with any number of men who as a Political body would throw their influence into the old scale of Toryism, it affords another strong reason why we should hesitate ere we assent to the proposition.

In New Brunswick there are thousands of Orangemen, but we have no reason to believe that they would act in concert, to destroy the Liberal Constitution long since bestowed by their founder upon England, and recently conferred by the Liberal Ministry of Queen Victoria upon these North American Colonies. Indeed, a contrary course would lead them back to the point from whence they started, and the road, however circuitous, would terminate in their confusion and amazement, when finding themselves leagued unconsciously with the Jesuits of Lower Canada, that wily men can be more anxious for the extinction of Constitutional responsibility in these Provinces.

From the Head Quarters.  
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of this City and County, held in the County Court House, on Monday the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock a. m., pursuant to notice previously given by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a Requisition from a number of the magistrates, merchants and other inhabitants of the County,

On the motion of James Taylor, Esq., B. Wolhaupter Esq., High Sheriff, was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. William Grigor requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained that he had called the meeting in consequence of a requisition addressed to him by a number of respectable and influential individuals, stated that as the meeting was duly organized and a number of the requisitionists present, he would leave it for them to explain the objects they had in view.

James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P., having explained that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present depressed state of the Agriculture and Trade of the Province, and the propriety of uniting with our brethren in St. John in an endeavour to restore the country to a portion of its former prosperity, read the following Resolutions, which he moved should be laid on the table, and put from the Chair separately or together, as the meeting might prefer:—

*Resolved*.—That we regard with great satisfaction the spirited exertions of the Citizens of St. John in Provincial Trade, and cordially approve the proceedings had, and the temper indicated at the meeting held in that city on the 28th July last.

*Resolved*.—That we do most fully adopt the principles of the New Brunswick Colonial Association, and will heartily unite in concerted action with it for the promotion of ends so essential to the welfare of the people of British America.

*Resolved*.—That we most confidently believe that the Province of New Brunswick is possessed of all the elements of national prosperity, and that the latent capabilities of our country and people only require for their full development a reciprocal and unlimited free trade with foreign states in all the productions of our soil.

*Resolved*.—That for the attainment of this most desirable end, it is imperative on all the people of this Province, and of British America, to unite in a respectful and firm appeal to the justice of the Imperial Government, that by the weight of its influence we may obtain all the advantages of friendly legislation at home and in the colonies, and receive the friendly and free reciprocity of foreign states.

*Resolved*.—That we will have a committee of correspondence and management to carry out the object of this meeting.

After the first Resolution had been read from the Chair,

Mr. J. S. Beck suggested that the doings of the meeting in St. John should be laid before this meeting, previous to the question being taken thereon, whereupon

Mr. Taylor read the record of the meeting held in St. John on the 28th ult., which he moved should be laid on the table.

D. S. Kerr, Esq., having spoken to the resolutions generally, read two Resolutions which he proposed to substitute in lieu of those on the table.

Mr. J. S. Beck pointed out the thinness of the meeting as an objection to their deciding on such important matters.

After discussion Mr. T. R. Barker, seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esq., moved that this meeting be adjourned until Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, which on a division, was sustained, and the Chairman adjourned the meeting accordingly.

B. WOLHAUPTER,  
Chairman.

W. GRIGOR,  
Secretary.  
Fredericton, 14th August, 1849.

ROBBERY OF THE HALIFAX BANK.

At an early hour this morning a great sensation was excited in Water Street by a report of a coloured woman having discovered two bags of money in a recess behind a column at the entrance of a corner store of Story's Granite building, corner of Bell's Lane and Upper Water Street. Margaret Garrison, the coloured woman, while passing about half past 5 o'clock, accidentally espied the bags, and upon touching them found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat. Sawyer a coloured cooper, passing, she called him and enquired what she should do. "Get some respectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he hailed Mr. Thomas Durney, assistant in Dr. Stevermann's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr. Durney returned, and placed the bags at first in Mr. Carter's store, but subsequently took them into Dr. Stevermann's.

Some half a dozen labouring men were standing opposite, awaiting the arrival of six o'clock to begin their work when the discovery was made.

At first, rumour said the bags contained £800—next £200, £300, and so on; every body told a different story with as much confidence as though he had seen the prize analyzed into separate coins. Some asserted the occupant of the store where the bags were found had left town by the eastern coach, and had forgot them through hurry. Others surmised they were stolen from the Ordnance Office close by.

But at length it was ascertained that the Halifax Bank had been most adroitly entered by means of false keys and the money abstracted from the vaults. By whom the robbery was perpetrated, or what amount was carried off is yet unknown. It is, however, reported that eleven bags have been taken out of the place where seven-teen were deposited, and it is believed that the burglars have escaped by the steamer Europa, which left for England at half past 2 o'clock this morning.—Halifax Record.