

was executed as soon as it was made, and in 85 minutes after their departure from the Petit Luxembourg, the prisoners were lodged in their old apartments in the Castle of Vincennes, not having, during the way, uttered one syllable, and being apparently astonished at the occurrence. Poincarné was particularly dejected, perhaps he remembered the terrible example of the murder of the Duke d'Enghien in the fosse of his prison; and, with the knowledge that a capital sentence of high treason here is executed forthwith, he disliked (as he well might) the ominous proximity of his dungeon to the simple and affecting grave of his former Bourbon friend. The moment the prisoners were lodged in this place of strength and safety, General Duterre went express to the King, who was pleased at hearing the prompt manner in which the removal was effected. At ten o'clock, however, the sentence was read to the prisoners by a huissier of the Court of Peers. They received it with perfect calmness and resignation. The mobbing had continued through the whole of Wednesday, in the same half earnest, half jesting state which it commenced; but, at the late hour of the night, the King took the bold resolution of parading the streets in person, with his second son, accompanied with so much of state equipage as manifested his presence, but without any force that could intimate any confidence of his safety. The effect was instantaneous and decisive, and from that moment all apprehension of tumult appears to have vanished. Prince Poincarné and his fellow sufferers are to be confined in the fortress of Ham, in Picardy. There, as well as at the Vincennes, this unhappy man has been for years a captive. The accounts of Thursday from Paris are very favourable. The firmness of the Government and the excellent conduct of the National Guard have saved the capital from convulsion, and given the death blow to the conspirators of different parties who had endeavoured to excite resistance against the law, and enmity to the royal family. The enemies of order have now seen, that the constitutional government of France is able, with the National Guard and good-will of the respectable classes, to maintain itself and the laws which it has been appointed to administer. The inhabitants of the south, who are represented as hostile to the constitutional system, will learn at least to respect it, and foreign nations will be little disposed to attempt an interference with a country whose armed citizens would be equally successful in resisting aggression from abroad as in maintaining tranquillity at home. It is fortunate in every respect that this trial of strength has been made, for the result of it will do more to confirm the new government than years of ordinary efforts could have accomplished.

Population of Poland.—At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the Metropolis) contained 4,088,239 souls, exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1825 has therefore been 333,983. The Jewish portion of the Inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Insurance office was 420,000,000 gulden (33,250,000.) In value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 136,554 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men; and of this population, 30,456 are of the Israelitish faith. The Lithuanian army is 30,000 strong; and it has appointed Dictator. He ordered a public thanksgiving on Sunday, for the establishment of the new state of affairs. He is rigorous in enforcing discipline; one soldier was shot for insubordination, and armed persons are prohibited from passing the frontiers. The Grand Duke was in full retreat on the 7th, at Pultowa. In Posen the most severe measures are taken to guard against the influence of example—public places must be close at 9 o'clock. The police may use their arms on any insult, and the windows are to be illuminated in case of alarms. 100,000 Prussians, under the command of Greisenau, will shortly muster in the Grand Duchy.

The Diet of Warsaw was to meet on the 18th, the birth day of the Emperor Nicholas. Posen was perfectly

quiet on the 9th. The Poles looked forward with anxiety to the opening of the Diet. The Russian account of the Polish revolution, as given in the Cracow papers, states, that the horrors of Paris and Brussels were mere amusements, when compared with those of Warsaw; that the people were intoxicated, and that the most wanton outrages were committed. It is our duty to state both sides of the account, and leave the reader to strike a balance according to his conviction.

The force of Poland is estimated at 332,000 effective men. The Russian army on the frontiers is in strength 160,000. Should they come together what a collision! The Archbishop of Posen has sent a circular to his clergy, warning them against the influence of the example of Russian Poland. The Prussian duchy has not yet caught the flame.

IRELAND PUBLIC RECEPTION OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Yesterday morning Mr. O'Connell made a public entry into this city, on his return from England. From an early hour in the morning the different traders of the city had collected along the line of road from Howth to Dublin, each bearing banners of orange and green colours, on which were inscribed a variety of mottoes, amongst which were, "Repeal of the Union, but no separation," "Union is strength," "William the Fourth, and long life to him," "Civil and religious liberty," "Liberty of the press," "the King and Constitution," "1792," &c. The walls were placarded with bills on which were printed, in large characters, "Repeal the Union," "Emanipate the Jews," "Abolish Slavery," "Ireland as she ought to be," "Liberty of the Press," &c. There could not have been less than fifty thousand persons collected. Each trade was regularly marshalled, and marched in line, to the air of "Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," &c. Mr. O'Connell did not arrive in Dublin until after five o'clock. The houses in the different streets through which the procession passed were illuminated. On arriving at his house in Merrion square, Mr. O'Connell addressed the multitude assembled, from the balcony. He said—"The people of England are, like you, beginning to think for themselves. They have cried out for reform in Parliament, and a Reform in Parliament they must have. They are determined that the system of perjury, bribery, and corruption, hitherto pursued, shall be put an end to.—(Cheers.) We have got rid of the Wellington ministry, and have now got a new one. Sure, they wanted me to join them, but I would not. Some of the underlings came to me, and asked what would satisfy me. I had my answer ready for them, but it was an Irishman's answer. I asked them what it was they proposed to do for Ireland. They said, 'Oh, confide in the present ministry, they are your friends, and in time they will see what can be done.' I never like the future tense. I always preferred the present, and so, as they refused to do any thing for my country, I refused to give them my support."—(Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell continued some time to address the people.

He concluded by promising, that so sure as the sun shown out upon the morrow, the Union should be repealed. "I wear," said he, "about my neck, the medal of the order of liberators, which was once suspended by a green ribbon. It is now attached to a ribbon of orange and green. Orange, that colour that I freely confess, was once hateful to me, but which I now press to my heart. They want upon this question to separate the Protestants and Catholics. They shall not do so, and, in the face of my God, I pledge my existence, that if they take my advice, they must, they shall have their Parliament. The immense multitude then dispersed. There were some windows broken in the course of the night, of houses that did not illuminate. I did not hear of any accident having occurred.—*Dublin Dec. 29.*

To the Right Honorable the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations—
The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick,
Humbly Sheweth—
That your Memorialists have learnt with much surprise and alarm, that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers to recommend an alteration of the present duties on Foreign and British Colonial Timber and Deals, and such an alteration

as, if adopted, will be productive of much immediate embarrassment, and ultimately will prove most injurious to the Mother Country and to these Colonies.

Your Lordships must be well aware of the strict and growing connexion which exists between Great Britain and her American Colonies; and your Memorialists strongly urge the policy of fostering, in place of interrupting, that connexion which the proposed measures, it appears to your Memorialists, are calculated directly to loosen.

Should the Foreign Nations bordering on the Baltic and North Sea, have the privilege of importing Timber and Deals into Great Britain, at less than the present duty, there can exist no competition between them and the American Colonies—arising from the greater length of the voyage from America, and from the indisputable fact of the ability of Foreigners to navigate their vessels at rates greatly lower than possibly can be done by the Subjects of Great Britain.

The effect of the alteration contemplated in the system of duties, will be to prohibit the importation of Timber and Deals from the American Colonies altogether; and in this manner the establishments of the subjects of Great Britain will be broken up, and the Colonies be deprived of almost their only medium of exchange for the manufactures of the Mother Country. For if these manufactures cannot be paid for in the produce of the Colonies, they cannot continue to be imported, and the intercourse between Great Britain and her Colonies will be in a great measure suspended: and thus the consequences to which the Memorialists have before adverted, must inevitably follow.

Should the duty on Timber imported from the Baltic and Norway be lessened, the effect of the measure will operate to the prejudice of the trade with the Colonies in precisely the same manner as an increase of the duties upon Colonial Timber would do, should such an increase take place while the duties upon Baltic Timber remain as they now are.

The greatest advantage to the Mother Country which your Memorialists can suppose to be contemplated to arise from the alteration proposed, will be an increased demand by the Northern States for her manufactures. Yet it is most obvious that as an article of commerce, if the consumption on the one hand, is to be regulated merely by the demand for the commodity offered in exchange, on the other, she will eventually gain nothing; and even the reduction in the price of the article itself will not do more than make good the difference in the mode of payment, as those Countries ever have had, even at the present rate, the balance of trade in their favor. She is in such a case merely carrying her goods to another market, while she is losing the market offered by the Colonies, and benefitting States of opposite interests and altogether unconnected with herself, at the expense of one of the most valuable of the dependencies of the British Crown. Your Memorialists further beg to state, as an example of the spirit which at present actuates the inhabitants of this Colony, that they have voluntarily taxed all Foreign manufactured goods considerably in addition to the amount of duties chargeable on the same articles by Act of Parliament. Thus showing a desire to prohibit the introduction of all but the articles of British Manufacture.

Besides, from the facts which have been stated in the event of the alteration contemplated taking place, the carrying trade must necessarily be thrown solely into the hands of Foreigners, which it appears to your Memorialists, will ultimately more than counterbalance any present advantage which the measure might possibly produce to the manufactures of the Mother Country.

It is with utmost deference submitted to your Lordships, that the consequences would be most ruinous to the Shipping Interest of the Kingdom, so large a proportion of which is employed in the conveyance of lumber from North America, and that they must prove fatal to the various departments of trade connected with that intercourse.

Your Memorialists further beg leave in the most particular manner to observe, that the greatest part of the shipping employed in the conveyance of Timber from British America, is exclusively calculated for that purpose. The vessels are too large for the Baltic Trade, and are by no means adapted for the West-India, or indeed, any other trade; and the alteration proposed, must occasion the loss of almost the whole of this class of shipping.

Your Memorialists further beg to state, that within a few years many of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Provinces, have, at an almost incredible expense and labour, erected Saw Mills, and other expensive establishments necessary for the manufacture and exportation of Deals to the market of the Mother Country, relying upon the permanency of the Trade being sustained. In the event of any alteration of the duties, materially affecting this branch of it, the proprietors must all suffer severely, and in many instances be inevitably ruined.

Your Memorialists, therefore, cannot but press upon your Lordship's most serious consideration, the probable effect of a measure involving the employment, and even the mercantile existence of so considerable a portion of the British community.

Your Memorialists would also beg leave to suggest to your Lordships, that the encouragement of the Trade from Great Britain from her own Colonies, is of the utmost importance, considered in a National point of view, and that the length of the voyage to North America, the invigorating nature of the climate, and the extent of the Trade itself, have formed a nursery for seamen which can hardly be equalled, and which most valuable class of men, admirably calculated for manning the British Navy, must be altogether lost, should the proposed alteration take place.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray for your Lordship's most serious and favorable consideration of all their premises. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

[Signed] L. DONALDSON,
President of the Chamber of Commerce,
St. John, N. B., 26th January, 1831.