

port. During a lull of six hours, a few floats were replaced, but the number was not sufficient to justify an attempt to continue the voyage to New York, without previously putting into this port.

Halifax Journal, April 5.

Commerce of Halifax.—Mr Potts, of the Exchange Reading Room, informs us that there have been, exclusive of coasters, 152 vessels, cleared for foreign voyages, and about 100 entered at this port, since 1st of January last, making an excess of 42 outwards, and 6 or 7 inwards over the report for the corresponding quarter of last year.

Importation of Flour.—A very large supply of flour has been brought into this port from the States within the present week. On Thursday and Friday alone, 3675 barrels were received.

Fire.—Five Lives Lost!—The premises of J. G. Nelson, of Truro, were burned to a ground on Wednesday last, and melancholy to relate, three of his children, an apprentice and servant girl perished in the flames. Mr Nelson and his wife barely escaped participating in the fate of their unfortunate offspring and servants.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated March 26:—"The Caledonia's mail for Canada, forwarded from Halifax on the 18th inst. at 7½ p. m. arrived here at the same hour on the 24th—just 6 days."

Mr G. Hardy, of St. John, N. B., Mr G. Virtue, and Mr W. H. Bartlett, the celebrated artist, of London, are passengers in the British Queen. The latter Gentleman has come out for the purpose of taking sketches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

CANADA.

Montreal Morning Courier, March 29.

The elections are now pretty well terminated, and the result is such as to fill with sanguine expectations the breast of every British subject. A large majority of loyal men, well imbued with those feelings of Constitutional liberty which are natural to Englishmen, has been returned, and the way prepared for a system of legislation altogether different from any this country has yet known. For the future, under whatever aspect the new House of Assembly may appear, we have at least this assurance—it is English. That factious spirit which has been put down on the hustings can never raise its head in an Assembly of British freemen, nor will it have the power, as it has the will, to retard as heretofore all measures not conceived in the narrow spirit of national prejudice. No: thank God that day has passed away, and never we trust to return. Whatever differences may now arise will be judged of by a British standard—referred to a British jury,—and met by palliatives conceived in a spirit of British candour and fairness. For the first time the intelligence of the Province is about to be represented—and the energy of the British character allowed a fair part in the discussion of political questions. We shall feel the influence of this in the new spirit that will seize on the public mind—we shall see it in the vast works undertaken to give vent to the hitherto pent up resources of the Colony. We shall not be so liable hereafter to be taunted with the superior enterprise of our neighbours below the line 45°. We shall have no drag chain or clog upon the wheel of improvement growing out of a mean jealousy of the British race combined with a political inertia, an indisposition, either to move or be moved forward, of which this Country has heretofore presented so singular a specimen as to be one of the political curiosities of the age.

Kingston News.

Riot at Toronto.—We regret to learn that a serious riot occurred at Toronto on the afternoon of Monday, on the chairing of the successful candidates. A man named Allan, we believe, having insulted or struck some of the crowd, was pursued, and took refuge in an Inn, which was immediately closed against his pursuers. They proceeded to force the door, upon which the landlord presented a loaded gun from one of the windows and fired, and repeating it several times, two men were killed and a number wounded. One of the men killed was a servant to Mr. Dunn, and was sitting behind that gentleman in the carriage when struck by the ball. The military were called out, and succeeded in clearing the streets, and restoring order.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

It would appear from a report made by Lieut. Col. Jones, Royal Engineers, which was laid before the House of Assembly last week, that thirty acres of land will be required for the proposed Barracks and fortifications at Woodstock; and that body have addressed the Lieut. Governor, pledging the Province, for whatever sum may be required to purchase the same.

WEST INDIES.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 2.—To give you an idea of how things are going on here would require the most horrid detail of distress in trade that Jamaica has ever known. Of money there is none. The every day announcement is of failures to an alarming extent. I believe they must amount to at

least 500,000D. since the commencement of year, and in my opinion the worst is not yet known.

Our market is overstocked with American produce—There must be at least 50,000 barrels of flour in our market at this moment with more expected.

European News.

BY THE ACADIA.

From British Papers to the 19th of March.

London Shipping Gazette, March 15.

We have reason to believe that the protocol agreed to by the conference of London for regulating the affairs of the East, and for terminating the quintuple treaty of July, as well as the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, has been accepted by the French Government. We have also reason to believe that it is the intention of M. Guizot to make a communication of this nature to the Chamber of Peers in the course of the debate on the fortifications Bill. The result to be expected from this circumstance is, that France, Austria, and Prussia will proceed to a gradual, if not immediate disarming—Herald.

On Tuesday the river Exe formed for itself a new channel by carrying away nearly an acre of fine meadow land, adjoining Old Abbey (formerly St. James's Priory), partly belonging to the Earl of Devon. The mills at St. James's weir and Countess weir were stopped for want of water, and, in addition to the loss of the land, more than 1,000l. must be expended to restore the river to its ancient course.—Exeter Flying Post.

PORTUGAL.—We gave some intelligence, brought by the Iberia, which arrived at Falmouth on Friday, in our paper of Saturday. She brings accounts from Lisbon to the 8th instant. A treaty of commerce with the United States, to last for six years, had passed the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing had been finally determined on respecting the organization of the new militia. The accounts from the southern provinces were a very menacing aspect, in consequence of the unchecked depredation of the guerrillas. Payment of the instalment due on account of British claims had been made, and money had been raised to meet the forthcoming dividend on the Portuguese foreign debt, but the resources of the country are in a very crippled state.

Plymouth Dock Yard.—Seven thousand pounds are to be expended this year on the pier on entrance to the basin at the dock-yard; four thousand pounds will be applied to the sea wall—this sum was voted by the Commons last year, but in consequence of the injury to the dock by the fire, it is necessary to apply this sum to its immediate repair.—Plymouth Journal.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 9th of January, and Graham's Town papers to the 1st of January, communicate the news of an attack by the emigrant boors of Natal upon the chief Capai, in which they carried off an immense drove of cattle. The governor had had a conference with the chiefs of the Slambies and Gonaquable Caffres on the treaties, which was not finally concluded at the date of these accounts.

In consequence of the extraordinary detention of newspapers by the persons connected with the Post-office, the Postmaster-General has issued a circular to the postmasters of the different towns throughout England, giving notice that not only will dismissal follow the offence of abstracting newspapers, but that the offenders will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.—Exeter Flying Post.

London, March 18.

Colonial Trade.—On Friday night, in the House of Commons, a motion was introduced by the President of the Board of Trade. The connexion between the Colonies and Great Britain, hitherto, has been maintained by the formation of a system of mutually protective duties, in favor of colonial produce and British manufactures, compared with those levied upon the produce or the goods of other countries. The proposition of Mr. Labouchere is to reduce the rate of duties imposed by our colonial tariffs upon all merchandise, not the produce of Great Britain or of any British possessions, to an average rate of 10 per cent.—in effect to throw open the markets of our Colonies to Foreign Powers.

The Army.—The following reliefs of regiments on foreign service are positively determined on:—8th Foot from Nova Scotia; 36th Foot from New Brunswick; 37th Foot from Nova Scotia; 75th Foot from the Cape of Good Hope; and further, the 69th from New Brunswick, and 87th from the Mauritius, if possible.—United Service Gazette.

On Monday a public thanksgiving was offered up at the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews for the success which has attended the mission of Sir M. Montefiore in aid of the persecuted Jews of Damascus.

The Thames Tunnel is nearly finished, it being now within twelve yards of Wapping, High street. The total cost of this undertaking to the present time is about 400,000l., including the Government grant, it is likely to be finished for less than half a million.

The lighting of the House of Commons, by the Bude lights, costs 12s. a night, a saving of 1000l. per annum compared with the old system. The library, passages, &c., are lighted for 180l. per annum.

The population of France amounts, it is estimated, to 33,000,000 of whom, only 200,000 are electors; affirms that out of 200,000, one fourth know not how to read or write.

The Clyde is the first of the 14 frigates of equal dimensions now in progress of construction for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. They are all designed to perform, in time of peace, the service of mail packets to and among the West India Islands, and, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as war frigates, when required by Government for that purpose.

Sheerness, March 8.—Her Majesty's Ships Monarch, and Vernon, have received orders to expedite their fitment, and then proceed to Spithead for orders. It is reported that, owing to recent differences, America is their destination.

Portsmouth, March 9.—This morning, Her Majesty's Ship Indus, Captain Sir James Stirling, and the Tweed Commander Douglas, were towed out of harbour, for Spithead, for orders, supposed to be for America.

Liverpool Albion, March 15.

India.—The advices from Bombay are to the 1st of February and from Calcutta to the 22nd of January.

Tranquility prevails now. Nusseer Khan and all the Beloochee tribes are suing for peace. General Brookes with his troops was to arrive at Baugh on the 17th ult., where arrangements for a general pacification of these districts were to be made.

In Afghanistan there is some confusion; the Duranees are dissatisfied with Schah Shoojah, who is said to be in delicate health. Dost Mohammed and his family, having passed through Lahore, are now in India.

The Government of Herat is disposed to treat the British with justice and kindness, particularly as Persia is likely to excite great attention, as a rebellion and an attempt upon the throne are likely to break out there.

The news from the Punjab represents matters there as undecided. The widow of Kurruck Singh holds the sceptre, for her rival, Shere Singh, is said to have neither talent nor courage. Intrigues of all kinds are at work, and the interference, within a short time, of the British authorities appears inevitable.

In Nepal the spirit of the soldiery is highly adverse to the British, and is proved by various acts verging on hostilities.

The Commander in Chief of the Madras army, Sir S. F. Whittingham, died of apoplexy on the 19th ult. He has been succeeded, ad interim, by Major General Allen, during the absence of Sir Robert Dick, the senior officer.

Great apprehension prevails respecting the Golconda transport, which took soldiers for China from Madras in September, and has not been heard of since she passed Singapore.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir J. R. Carnac, accompanied by his family proceeded on the 21st, in the yacht Prince Regent, to Tankaria Bunder, whence they were to go to Baroda. The affairs of the Guicowar are said to have occasioned this visit to the capital of his country.

The news of the revolt of the Duranees against Schah Soojah, which was discovered in time, was much talked of. The Duranees were the great supporters of Schah Soojah. Their revolt had great ramifications. The troops from Scinde are in movement towards Quetta, for the purpose of aiding in crushing it at once.

The Bombay army west of the Indus have, during some months, been anxious to enter into operations. They have now a wide field.

By the Overland Mail from China and India.

Despatches were received, on the 10th instant, from Chusan to the 24th of November and from Canton to the 18th of January. The purport of these despatch-

es is of a highly unfavourable character. The settlement of our dispute with China appears to be as remote as it was at the commencement of our negotiations with the Celestial Empire. The admiral in command of the British forces has resigned, in consequence of ill health, and is now on his way to England. The mortality and sickness among our troops have increased to a most alarming extent. In consequence of this melancholy state of affairs, the Chinese have assumed a bolder front, and seem determined to offer a most determined resistance. The sham truce agreed upon at Chusan only extends to that limited district. Our flag has been fired upon from the forts of the Bogue. The principal object of the Chinese appears to be shuffling and delay.

The effect of this disastrous intelligence upon the Tea Trade is of the highest consequence. Although the stock of Tea in this country may be considered, in numerical amount at least, adequate for about twelve months' consumption, it should be remembered, that a great proportion of this is of the most heterogeneous quality, immense quantities of it having been refused by practical men on repeated occasions. In fact, an immense quantity of this accumulated stock is a complete drug in the market. This country will lose one year's supply of properly selected Teas.

These descriptions of Tea have been reduced in price to the consumers, under the present system of free trade nearly to the extent of thirty per cent. since the expiration of the East India Company's Charter. Owing to the deficient imports in this class of Tea, a vast quantity of worthless trash is now being introduced into the market, and better sorts are getting very scarce.

Our present rates, however, will be continued for the superior classes of Tea, as we see a decided advantage in perpetuating the system of a large trade at a small profit, a system which has elicited from the public of Liverpool such unequivocal marks of approbation.

The languor and inactivity which have characterized the Tea Trade are still more perceptible in the Coffee Market. The greatest depression continues to prevail in this trade, a depression which has paralyzed the spirit of speculation. This has been chiefly owing to the immense increase which has taken place in our imports of coffee, and to the weekly accumulating stock on hand.

The recent exposures made in the metropolis respecting the wholesale adulteration of Teas and Coffee have been, through the medium of the press, made familiar to the public. It has been fully proved, that the most baneful and deleterious articles have been manufactured on a large scale, expressly for the purpose of admixture with these two important articles of domestic consumption. These exposures, while they afford a protection to the respectable dealer, cannot but be beneficial to the consumers.

ROBT. ROBERTS & Co.

Royal Bank Buildings.

France.—The first public intimation of the hopes of the Thiers party from the possible occurrence of a war between this country and the United States, is given in the Siecle of Monday, which holds, that the Eastern question cannot yet be considered as settled, inasmuch as it is not certain that Mehemet Ali will comply with the conditions contained in the firman forwarded from Constantinople on the 14th ult. The Siecle contends, that France ought, more than ever, to be cautious in signing any treaty, as it was evident, from the late debate in the House of Commons on the Army estimates, that the friendly language lately used in the English House of Commons towards France was induced by the apprehension of a war between Great Britain and America.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, Marshal Soult demanded that 80,000 men, of the conscription of 1841 should be provided for by the budget for the year 1842. The men thus proposed to be raised, however, are not to be called out until the 1st January next.

The Committee of Colonial affairs decided, on Wednesday, that the Colonies should be hereafter represented in the Chamber of Deputies, in the same manner as the other parts of the kingdom. The Ministry, to whom the resolution was immediately communicated, replied, that they had an intention to present a bill to that effect to the Chambers.

The Vigie Moribian that a frightful mortality is decimating the population of L'Orient, as well civil as military. Young females, artillerymen, seamen, marines, and soldiers have been carried off in alarming proportion since the first of January last. The Vigie adds, however, that the disease is not the typhus fever, as has been erroneously stated.