Intelligence of the 11th states that the king bad induced Lola Montez to leave Munich by a 'golden bridge.' The people had made an attack on and sacked her house, ou the heels of her retreat He had dismissed Prince de Wallerstein, President of the Council of Ministers, who had advised him to send off the Spanish dancer; and named in his place M. de Maurer, the Councillor of State who signed

the decree conferring on Lola Montez the title of Countess Landsfield.

Letters of the 12th supply a truly theatrical Letters of the 12th supply a truly theatrical sequel—" Lola Montez reappeared to-day in our city, dressed in male attire. She proceeded yesterday only to Stahrenberg, three leagues from Manich, and made to-day a last attempt to penetrate into the royal palace. Some ten or twelve students of the Alemanen Association, her body guard escorted her. The moment the return of the royal mistress became known, the people assembled, and strict enquity was made to discover her hiding place. Fortunately for her, Prince Wallerstein, who still retains his seat in the Ministry, caused her to be arrested by gendarmes, placed in a post chaise, and sent off to Switzerland. She reached Augsberg in the afternoon. Three students accompanied her in the carriage with the two police officers. On noon. Three students accompanied her in the carriage with the two police officers. On leaving Munick, the said, 'the King will abdicate and follow me into exile.' I think she is mistaken, for however enamoured he may be of her, his Majesty is still more attached to his crown. In order to remove all doubts as to her departure, the Government communicated an official relies of its the Majesty in the desired and official relies of its the Majesty in the desired and official relies of its the Majesty in the Majesty ted an official notice of it to the Municipality, and that body placarded it at the corners of

In the height of the riot, the King was accidentally struck by stones thrice; but was not much hurt. On the 12th he went about the city, hoth in a coach and on foot, visiting the scenes of the disturbance, and was received with the customary marks of respect. He looked pale and dejected.

RUSSIA.

Scarcely less important in its consequences upon the peace of Europe with the Revolution in France, is the decision of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown more cautious in his declining days. He is by no means anxious just now to buckle on his armour, even in the cause of despotism, or to serve his beloved cousin Austris. In vain does Metteraich beg for a renewal of the intimacy of bygone times, and seek to enter into an alliance 'offensive and defensive' with the Czar. He respectfully declines the advances of the bankrupt state. He cannot even afford a loan; but still to serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some of kis surplus roubles in the Austrian funds. Lord Palmerston might well extra funds. Lord Palmerston might well expensed. ult last Tuesday in the House of Commons. The hero of the holy alliance is therefore left to contend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent, and a bankrupt exchequer, as he best may No wonder that under these circounstances, he assumes a moderation which is fatal to this influence. The power of money is great. We have seen what it has lately accomplished at home. But it will be somewhat of a novelly should we see the great despot of southern Europe, like modern whig statesmen, become the victim of a bettomless exchequer.

## Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 10.

£50 in aid of the Grammar School presently taught by John Sivewright.

To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, the sum of £300 for the support of that Institution. March 11.

To Peter Taylor, Surgeon, Resti-gouche, the sum of £20 for his services in Vaccinating a number of the poor inhabitants of that County in the year 1846 £200 for the purpose of improving the Bar at the Harbour of Richibucto.

March 14.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a Disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

March 15.

The Committee on Schools, recommend the following Grants—£5 to Wm Watt; £10 Richard Ahern; £10 Charles Gosselin; £5 James Roe; £5 to Jas. Muir; £10 F. La France; £10 Caroline Dumaresq; £5 John Maitland; £20 Louis Allen; £20 Patrick Walsh; £5 Thomas Fowler; £6 13s. 4d. John Henderson; £5 Kenneth M'Kever.

They recommend the following to the

consideration of the House.

John Johnston, Dundas, County of Kent; Elizabeth Spratt, of Chatham, County of Northumberland, and the Rev. Michael Power, of Bathurst, County of Gloucester.

On motion of L. A. Wilmot, Resolved, that the subject matter of the first Resolution, now reported from the Committee of the whole House, and which relates to the expenditures by the County of Northumberland for sick and destitute Emigrants at the Lazaretto on Mid-

dle Island, be referred to the Committee on claims for the support of Emigrant Poor, to report thereon.

Resolved, that the Claim by Commisioners for building Bridge over Bathurst Basin, in Gloucester; -- Accounts for Ex-ploration services on Roads and Bridges; and expenses of the Exploration Survey for a Trunk Line of Railway from Hali-lax to Quebec-be severally referred to the Committee of Supply.

#### THE FISHERIES.

The Committee of the House of Asbly, to whom was referred all matters connected with the Fisheries of this Province, have submitted the following Re-

"They have had before them the Petitions of John Wollner and eight hundred and six others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, and Wm. Olive and one hundred and fifty six others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton, in in the City and County of St John, pray-

ing that Legislative Bounty may be gran-ted for the encouragement of the Fishe-ries of the Province.

"When the Committee take into con-sideration the valuable Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and the River Saint Lawrence, now principally occupied by American citizens, encouraged by the Liberal Bounty granted by the Government, which at the same time imposes high Duties upon the importation of all Fish caught and cured by British subjects; and when, moreover, it is apparent that the Provincial Fisheries, instead of exhibiting signs of improvement, are gradually fal-ling off—the Exports at present being only about one-fifth of what they were thirty years ago—they cannot avoid the conclusion, that the eucouragement held out by the Americans has rendered our competition so hopeless, that many of our Fishermen have been compelled to leave the Province, and fit out under the American flag. While, in this state of affairs, it must be evident that our Fisheries, by proper encouragement and wise regulations, might become one of the most important as well as the most per-manent of the Provincial resources, adding greatly to the general wealth, sup-plying an article of export, and affording the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap, wholesome and nutritious lood, the subject deserves the gravest consideration and particularly at a period when repeated failures of the Crops are taken into consideration.

"The Committee are therefore of opinion, that it is incumbent upon the Legislatures to give due encouragement to the prosecution of the Fisheries, not by permitting the use of Foreign arti-cles free of Duty, as this opens a door for fraud upon the Revenue, and injures other branches of domestic industry : but by granting a liberal Bounty, thus holding out a direct and positive inducement to fit out Vessels for the Fisheries: and in accordance with this opinion, the Committee submit a Bill, granting a Bounty on the tonnage of such craft as

may be employed. "At the present time, when the general business of the Province is greatly depressed, encouragement to the Fisheries will give employment to Shipwrights and other Tradesmen, in building and fitting out small Vessels: and will create a demand for Salt and other articles, thereby furnishing freights to Vessels in the British and West India Trade; af-fording an article of Export to the West Indies, South America, and other countries, in exchange for their productions, and fostering a nursery for Seamen to

man our Ships. " One of the Petitions, before referred to has also brought under the notice of your Committee, certain disturbances which have occurred among parties engaged in the Herring Fishery in the neighbourhood of Grand Manan, and has suggested the necessity of appointing a Superintendent to take cognizance of all matters connected with breaches of the Peace in that vicinity; the Committee are of opinion, that an occassional use of a Revenue Vessel during the senson would have a tendency to prevent those renewed outrages.

James Boyd, Chairman. R. D. Wilmot, Joseph Read, J. Montgemery, I. Woodward, M. Cranney. Committee Room, 10th March, 1848.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted. The Bill, as reported by the Committee under the Title of-

A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province, was then handed in and read a first time.

# Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotian, March 22.

THE CUSTOMS' ESTABLISHMENT. - The act of last session abelished the Imperial Duties, and transferring the collection of all duties on Imposts, hitherto paid at the Custom House, to the Excise Department, has at length received the as-sent of Her Majesty. After the 31st Match, the new law will come into ope-ration, and it is understood to be the intention of the house that all duties, after the end of the current month, must be paid in Cash. The above act with several Despatches on the subject of the Custom House, were yesterday, by command of His Excellency, laid upon the table of the house. We understand by these documents that it is the intention of the Home Government still to retain a Customs establishment at every port, into or from which goods are at present imported or exported. The principal duties devolving upon the officers under the new arrangement will be :

1st. To enforce the provisions of the Navigation Law, which restrict the carrying of Goods, from one British possession to another to British vessels and limit the carrying of the products of any Foreign country to a British possession, to British vessels, or the vessels of the country in which the produce was

grown.
2nd. To issue Certificates of Registry to all British built vessels.

3rd. To furnish the Registrar-General of the Shipping, with the names, country, and toneage, of all vessels entering inwards and outwards.

4th. To maintain the regulations hith-

erto in force, which restrict the impor-tation of goods from Foreign countries to Free Ports, and to grant Certificates of Clearance to all vessels departing

from the Port.

It will be perceived from the above that the changes in the management of the establisment involve the abolition of the ware-housing system, and the payment of duties at the Excise, previously paid at the Custom-house. We are glad, however, to find that although the Trade of the country will not be relieved to the extent we could desire, that the number of officers and expense of the Customs Establishment will be considerably reduced when the new Act comes into operation: £7144 currency, now paid by the Province for the support of the Customs Establishment—under the new arrangement, but 4330 sterling, equal to about £5400, currency, will be required, and the funds of the Province relieved about £1700.

The principal reduction in the number of officers will be held at Halifax, where the Establishment will be reduced to

A Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws £500 1 Clerk £200, 1 ditto £150 350 Superintending Officer of Im-1 do. to act as Clerk

At the Ports of Pictou and Sydney, C. B. there will be two officers—a Compt-roller of Customs and Searcher and Clerk in each, with salaries of £250 and £150 sterling. Liverpool and Yarmouth will have the same officers at salaries of £200

At all the other Ports, where there are now Customs Establishments, the numher of Officers and amount of salaries

will remain unchanged,

The above is an abstract of the views of her Majesty's Government - how far these may be modified by the action of the local Government and the Legisland ture, we have yet to learn-but that several of the Out-post Establishments might be abolished or consolidated, with advantage to the public service, few, we believe, will doubt.

POSTAGE, — Electric Telegraph. — Yesterday, Tuesday, the House of Assembly passed a resolution authorising the Hon. Attorney General to introduce a Bill for enacting a uniform rate of-inter-

colonial postage. A very spirited debate upon a Bill re-lating to the Electric Telegraph, introduced by the Hon. Atty. General, took place. That Hon. gentleman, the Speaker and Mr. G. R. Young, argued strenuously against acceeding to the request of the Quebec Company, as proposed by Mr. Gisborne. They contended that it would be far more to our advantage to meet the views of a party of New Brun-awick by adopting the route around the Bend of the Peticodiac, and connecting the line from thence with United States

Telegraphs. Mr. Johnson contende direct to Quebec.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SLAVE T -Three large steamers, says the ligelist, with engines of from 200 to horse power, have been fitted up at his, S. A., for the slave trade. them has already arrived on the coast of Africa, where she embarked slaves, and escaped from the brig of Sea Lark, by steaming away from during a calm.

### Canada.

Quebec Gazette, March, Our Montreal correspondent's has failed us to-day, but we have proceedings of the Assembly up to adjournment on Tuesday night, by it will be seen that Mr. Drummond conducts the government business in House, moved for a supply. It is in the Morning Chronicle's report the supply was voted in committee Wednesday evening, and that the P gation was expected to take place Tuesday next. A committee was pointed last evening to try the Orelection. Mr Dumoulin's petition against the property of the Committee was pointed to the committee of the commi the return for Three-Rivers has

withdrawn.
The Montreal Gazette believes is no doubt of the fact that the last brought the Royal Assent to the C Duties Act of last session, thus abolisevery differental duty in favor of trade of the St. Lawrence, over the Boston and New-York.

## SHIP NEWS.

From the Halifax So MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK!

The following account of a most disas shipwreck, of a brig belonging to this positive in one of our exchange papers:

The ship Omega, of the burthen of tone, Capt D. Garrick, of and from Lively bound to New York; sailed on the 16th nuary, with a general cargo and 315 pagers. From the time she left Liverpool had fine weather for the first fortnight, and began to encounter a succession of gales; and upon her reaching the sou end of the banks, she lost her foreyard, end of the banks, she lost her foreyard, topmast, cross-jack-yard, rudder, and sails, and the vessel was beginning to and to start her paddlings forward. She been thus left at the mercy of the wave the space of a week, when the barque Ar of Anglesea, bound for St. John, N. B., with her, and took off about half the pagers, and would have taken the whole, of course a sufficient quantity of provision their subsistance (the captain having hand humanely offered and promised to de-had not a violent gale sprung up and -had not a violent gale sprung up and rated the two vessels. In returning from transfer of these passengers, the Omegaher pinnace containing the second mates

hands.

"Afterwards (on the 11th February)
brig Barbara, of Halifax, from New bound to Cork, fell in with the Omegabad taken off all but thirty of the crew
passengers (which thirty included the cal
and first mate) when, as in the former insiheavier rule country on the Barbary was a heavy gale coming on, the Barbara was pelled to part company with the Omega, of from her disabled state, it is conjectured down that night) and she bore away for port; but in the act of wearing ship, los of her boats. She subsequently made news, which the Capt. took to be Cape having been misled by the Omega's chemeter which she had received on board which was out of order. The boatswall cond mate, and one of the hands of the ga'then went on shore at Renews for the pose of getting a pilot to take the Barbara and to take off some water, but the pilot fused to go further than half way between shore and the brig, observing that she was far off, and that he would wait antit she in, the other boat pulling after the vessel the meantime the Barbara attempted a construction of the pilot of the pi for St. John's; and in doing so mis Point for Cape Spear, weathered the post got into a cove close to the "Spont," she was becalined and was drifted inward the lolly, when about a dozen of the crew passengers of the Omega, succeeded in g on shore upon the rocks from the ji end, and one of the seamen of the Omega ked the mate of the Barbara for a haws make fast on shore so as to land the pagers. This, however, was not done wind shortly afterwards veered more to eastward, and the brig again get round point, when she surged against the clift stove her bow.—Immediately about this the crew and passengers managed to shore by the help of a small line. meantime the master of the Barbara, mates, a woman and a child, took of small boat and drifted off. In about for nutes after the boat had left, the vesse over on her side and went down, and m choly to relate, carried with her about

It is due to the people of Petty Harber Commi state that their conduct in this melenchi fair is regarded by the sufferers as be

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