

by Your Majesty, an introduced into these Colonies as well as other parts of the Empire, under which the productions referred to are admitted into our Markets either free, or at a very light Duty, leaves little to offer under our existing Tariffs as an equivalent for the admission of our productions on corresponding terms into the States of the Union. Should these negotiations prove unsuccessful, and the Government of the United States persist in refusing to extend to these Colonies advantages similar to those which the American people have obtained from Great Britain, we would earnestly urge on Your Majesty the necessity of withdrawing the restriction imposed on the Colonial Legislature, and leaving them to exercise their own discretion with regard to differential Duties. We believe that this would be followed by such an adjustment of the Tariffs of the British North American Colonies, as, while it might restrict our Trade with the United States, would extend in a corresponding degree, our commercial relations and transactions with each other on terms mutually advantageous to the respective Colonies.

Such a course of legislation, securing as it would to the Colonists, a preference in their respective markets, would lead to a much more extensive exchange of the Agricultural productions of Canada for the produce of the Mines and Fisheries of the Lower Colonies; it would impart a stimulus to these various branches of industry; and by enlarging their Commercial intercourse, draw the Colonies more closely together, while it would place the people of the United States in a position to form a more accurate estimate of the value of our Colonial Trade, and to judge whether it is for their own interest to have the intercourse between the two Countries clogged with these commercial restrictions which still continue to form a part of their policy. In conclusion, we feel it our duty calmly to express our opinion, that in former negotiations between the United States and the Mother Country, when Colonial interests were at stake, the Americans have obtained the advantage; but we confidently trust in Your Majesty's desire to consult the wishes and feelings of your dutiful Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, assured that their interests, so deeply involved in the pending negotiations, will not be sacrificed.

WILLIAM BLACK,
President Legislative Council.
D. HANINGTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.—A graving dock and basin are about to be provided for the port of Dublin.

Some specimens of pure gold were found last week at Castlebar in the county of Mayo.

The Linen Trade and the Labour Market.—The Northern Whig supplies some not uninteresting facts in connexion with the staple trade of Ulster, its present position, and further prospects. According to the writer's views it would seem, that in the present condition of the labour markets, and the growing scarcity of hands consequent upon the "rush from Ireland," without the employment of the power loom in the manufacture of linens, the supply of the article cannot much longer keep pace with the demand.

The Exodus.—The Freeman's Journal takes a gloomy view of the ultimate effects of the Irish exodus, which, with the return of the spring, resumes more than its old proportions. Home has ceased to attract the Celt, and he follows his kindred, whether to America or Australia, "with all that strength of domestic affection which characterises the Irish race." The Freeman maintains that the result of the exodus cannot be calculated in reference to the value of property, wages, and other questions which are resolvable by upholding a due proportion between land, labour, and population.

THE JOHN BULL NUGGET.—A Mr. Potter, one of the successful adventurers in that wonderful lottery, the gold diggings of Australia, has brought home the fruit of his success in the shape of an enormous nugget, which, in complement to its burley proportions, he has christened the "John Bull," and proposes exhibiting it to the curious for some time before it goes to the crucible. The exhibitor was one of the party of three who went "prospecting" in the White Horse Gully, Bendigo, Port Phillip, and, after a short season of barren results, was at last fortunate enough to turn up this giant of the mine within 12 inches of the surface, and in a place which had been literally honeycombed by the pickaxes of previous diggers. There were holes all round within a foot and a half of the lucky spot; so that "John Bull" must have been in hourly danger of exhumation for a whole

season before he was ultimately brought to light by Mr. Potter and his friends. Like his great original, he presents an aspect rugged but kindly, the mellow nature of his inner man everywhere breaking through the rough crust of quartz which he at first presents to the careless observer. His solid contents are 45 lbs 6 oz troy of pure gold worth £4 an ounce; and this bare fact will have a greater effect in attracting visitors than any elaborate or scientific description.

INDIA AND CHINA.—We have received the following telegraphic message, dated Trieste, March 28:—

The steamer Bombay arrived this morning from Alexandria, in 123 hours, Ambassadors from Ava, accompanied by two missionaries, had reached General Godwin's camp. The Emperor of Ava was besieged in a small fort by his younger brother, who had the whole army on his side; he was sure of reducing the fort; and desired peace with the British on any terms. In consequence of orders received from Ava the Burmese troops had evacuated the province of Pegu, and General Steel had occupied all the strong positions in the district. The province of Bassein had been cleared of the enemy by Captain Fyche and Rennie, but an expedition sent against a robber chief, near Donabaw, had been repulsed, with a loss of two guns and 88 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed were Captain Lach and Lieut. Kennedy, R. N., and Captain Pryce, 97th Begnal Native Infantry. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. Bushnell, R. N., and Messrs. Hinde and Wilson, mates of the Winchester. Trade was brisk at Calcutta and Bombay. The rebellion in China was growing more and more serious every day.

Rangoon has been almost destroyed by conflagration.

The annual loss of human life from tigers at Singapore, says Captain Koppel, chiefly among the Chinese settlers, is perfectly fearful, averaging no fewer than 360, or one per diem.

Intelligence has been received at Madrid of the deplorable state of the Emperor of Morocco's health. His death, it is feared, will be the signal for a terrible crisis.

The prisons of Vienna have been found insufficient for the number of prisoners, and barracks and warehouses are being used as auxiliaries. The number of political prisoners at Peth is 800, at Comorn 1600, and at Arad 1600.

MORE GOLD.—A new gold region has been discovered near Malacca, in India, which promises a considerable increase of the precious metal, as it Australia and California were not enough to supply the wants of the world. It has long been known as a gold-producing locality, and at one time was extensively worked by Chinese, but for many years has been abandoned owing to the lawless conduct of the Malays, who being too lazy themselves to work the mines plundered and murdered the Chinese to such an extent that the latter were forced to quit the spot. The party now at work consists of some seven or eight Europeans, who have about 30 Chinese in their employ, and the quantity of gold obtained by this party is said to be about 30 ounces a day, with every prospect of an increase. Chinese, to the number of 50, or thereabout, are also at work. The gold obtained by the European party at present is found in a stream flowing from the mountain, but they intend to mine, and some experienced Californian diggers among them anticipate that they will have great success.—*International Journal.*

REMARKABLE MOVEMENTS AMONG THE JEWS.—A remarkable change, it is said, is in progress among the Jews in almost every Country. Rabbism, which has enslaved the minds of the people for so many ages, is rapidly losing its influence. Multitudes are throwing aside the Mishna and the Talmud, and betaking themselves to the study of Moses and the Prophets. Among the Jews in London there is, at the present time, great demand for copies of the Old Testament. The subject of their restoration to Palestine and the nature of the promise on which the expectation is founded, are extensively engaging their attention. In examining into these matters, they have obtained considerable assistance from a continental Rabbi, who has lately arrived among them, and exhibited a manuscript, in which he has endeavoured to prove from Scripture that the time has come when the Jews must set about making preparations for returning to the land of their fathers. The said manuscript has been printed in the Hebrew and English, and a society has been formed to further the movement proposed by the learned Rabbi.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—On Tuesday the Emperor of the French granted an audience at Paris to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. The Ambassador from Peru and New Granada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor. Sir Charles Fox, the president of the company, stated the object which the share-

holders have in view, and solicited the patronage of his Majesty for the completion of this grand undertaking. The Emperor assured the deputation that he would give them all the support which their noble efforts so richly deserved. 'I am happy,' added his Majesty, 'to have received your honorable deputation after the deputation from the merchants of London yesterday, expressed the strongest sentiments in favour of the maintenance of peace. Those sentiments have at all times been my own.'

THE MADIAL.—The Madial are shortly expected in Paris from Marseilles, and it is said that a deputation from the Bible Society of London will come to Paris to receive them on their arrival and to offer their assistance and encouragement in the name of British Protestantism. They have been visited at Marseilles by the British consul and almost all the English residents in that city. Their hotels is constantly crowded with sympathetic or curious visitors.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The River opened on Wednesday the 13th instant, the steamer Forest Queen having on that day made her first trip to Fredericton. Referring to our Almanac, we find that the time of opening for the last six years have been as follows: 1847, May 2; 1848, April 19; 1849, April 8; 1850, May 2; 1851, April 16; 1852, April 26; so that the present season may be considered fully a week earlier than the average. It is too soon yet to form any opinion as to the prospects of the farmer; but, as the winter has been mild beyond all precedent, the frost but slightly in the ground, and the snow mostly gone, we should think there is a probability of an early spring.

The price of Timber and Deals is now higher in England than it has been for many years, and as a large supply will probably come to market, there is a every prospect of a good summer's business. Our merchants seem to calculate in this way, at all events, as larger stocks of goods appear to be arriving, and we have no doubt but that they will come to a good market, as the country, from the remunerating prices obtained for some years past for the products of industry, must now be full of money.

Intelligence of the sale of several New Brunswick vessels at Liverpool, was received during the week, via New York. Among the number was the Gold Finder, a new ship of 1248 tons old measurement, and 1360 new, built by Messrs. Hilliard & Riddick. She brought £14,250 stg.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—We observe that arrangements have been made to run the Admiral, the Eastern City, and the Creole in connection, the two former going to Boston on Tuesday and Thursday mornings of each week, and the Creole to Windsor on Monday evenings during the present month, and afterwards on Mondays and Fridays; and to the Bend every Wednesday. The Pilot has been put in excellent order, and will make two trips a week—on Monday and Fridays—to Digby and Annapolis. The Fairy Queen runs to Sackville, and the Commodore will also be on that route. We hope the owners of the Maid of Erin will be induced to take charge of the Bend and Dorchester. All we now require to complete the chain of travel, is to have a regular steamer between Shediac and Prince Edward Island, which we trust may yet be accomplished, and we have no doubt the amount of travel this season will be such as to reward the enterprise of the gentleman who have provided such excellent accommodations to the public.

We learn that information was received this morning that a large number of emigrants and railway labourers were on board various ships sailing to this port. The Imperial brings 250, the Speed fifty, and a ship was on for Shediac. There will no doubt be a large emigration also from the Irish ports.—*St. John Courier.*

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

WEST INDIES

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN JAMAICA.—The discoveries of gold in Jamaica seems to be confirmed. The Kingston Journal of March 24th says:

We state on the most perfect authority, that several lumps of metal, pronounced by parties competent to form an opinion, to be gold, have been picked up in Hector's River, forming, we believe, the boundaries of Manchester and Trelawny, and that they have been forwarded to be analyzed. The Crown Surveyor for Cornwall, who is our informant, is about starting for the spot to investigate the truth of the reports, and will explore the river, over which, to prevent diggers, there has already been placed a restrictive guard.

CANADA.

GOLD IN CANADA.—Mr Young has presented a petition to the Legislature of Canada from several parties in England, praying for an act of incorporation to work gold mines in the Eastern Township of Lower Canada. Recent discoveries have proved that gold exists to a considerable extent in Canada, by proper working may prove highly profitable. A contemporary who takes this view of the matter, says:—

It appears probable that the precious metal will be found nearer home than the fields of California. Professor Hubbard has received a letter from a gentleman in Canada employed in geological surveys, making enquiries concerning the gold found on the Quebec river, in view of the connection it may have with the gold region on the Chaudiere, the region of his exploration. He states that the Chaudiere and its tributaries bid fair to be productive in gold; that he has traced three parallel veins on that river; that it exists in the bed of the River de Loup, and that he has traced the formation into Orleans County, Vt. The streams that flow down the eastern slope of the Troy Mountains, whose waters run into the Missisquoi river, he says are "rich" in gold. He states also that a gentleman of his acquaintance has found recently, upon the bank of the Memphremagog river, near Sherbrook, a lump of gold weighing fourteen ounces, (some \$250) He states further that he himself has found gold in Franconia, in the bed of the stream near the furnace.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL CANALS.—The Welland Canal was opened to the trade on the first instant, and we are informed that a considerable number of vessels have already been passed through. We are enabled further to announce, that it is intended to let the water into the St. Lawrence Canals on the 27th instant, and to have them ready for the passing of vessels on the first of May—thus opening the navigation throughout, from the Upper Lakes to Montreal.

THE ICE.—3, P. M.—A gentleman just arrived from Montreal, states that there is a Channel from Montreal down about 20 miles; thence it is fast to Machiche in the lake, and the river is clear from Machiche to Grandines, and again fast to Deschambault—probably for about nine miles.—*Quebec Chronicle, April 11.*

NEW BRUNSWICK

THE EASTERN CITY.—This boat has again taken her place upon the Boston route, and will run regularly on alternate days (as near as possible) with the Admiral. Since she was last in St. John the Eastern City has had a new boiler put in her. Her cabins and saloon have been beautifully fitted up and furnished. There are 32 state rooms—in the ladies' cabin 36 berths—in the gentlemen's 74. There are accommodations altogether for 200 passengers. She is nearly as large as the Admiral—is commanded by Capt. Winchester, and promises to be a regular and fast boat. We believe there will be an abundance of business this summer for both these fine steamers.—*St. John Morning News.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—By an arrival from Newfoundland, on Saturday, information was received at the Merchants' News Room, that some twenty of the Seal Fishery fleet had returned to St. John with good fares, from the ice—one vessel having 5,000 seals, and another 3,000,—making 7,700 in one week. It was anticipated that the voyages would be exceedingly prosperous if the weather continued fine.—*Halifax Sun.*

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Fredericton, April 16th, 1853

House in Suppl. £50 to Charles Johnson for Sheriff of St. John as election expenses. £100 towards the erection of a Seamen's Hospital at Shediac £25 for a wharf at Kings County. £100 for a bridge at the Nerepis Road. £40 for the Catholic School at Bathurst. £150 to aid in the erection of a Steamboat Wharf at St. Andrews. £300 to the Legislature Library. The later part of the day was devoted to entering on the Supply Book. £100 were entered for expenses of the Law Commission. £500 to enable the Province to contribute to the New York and Dublin Exhibitions. £500 entered by Mr. Kerr to send Home a delegate to Lecture on Emigration. Several sums for the increase of a Salary to Clerks in the Post Office, St. John, Post Master, and others, recommended by the post office committee report. Fishery Committee reported and several special committee amounts recommended to be entered on Supply Book. £100 for expenses of enquiring into the state of Grandmanau. £38,000 entered for roads. £2,000 for the importation for six Horses recommended by the Agricultural Committee.

Fredericton, April, 18.

The Bill to regulate Weights and Mea-