

trying to escape out of the country. Most of them were going to the Island of Curacao, and taking passage in different United States vessels.

Mr. F. Wiseman, lady and family, came passengers in the Orbit, being obliged to abandon their beautiful estate, by this dreadful panic.

To the time of the Orbit's sailing, no actual murders had been committed by the blacks, since the assassination of the national representatives.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Steamship *Caledonia* arrived in Halifax on Sunday morning, and the English Mail was received in this city about noon yesterday.

The news is of a very exciting character, and we have every reason to anticipate, in Ireland, an outbreak of the most serious nature.

Riots have taken place in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, attended in some of these places with loss of life.

Our new Governor, Sir Edmund Head, came out in the *Caledonia*, and proceeded to Boston.

Below we give the most important intelligence:—

DREADFUL RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

Some very serious riots have occurred in Glasgow, originating among the unemployed operatives in that city.

Extract from a private letter, dated Glasgow, Monday evening:—

"The city is in great confusion and excitement. Several shops broken into and gutted, by the unemployed, who are marching about with guns, &c.—The gunsmith's shop in Exchange-square, and the goldsmith's shop in Buchanan-street, are forced in; the former is cleared of its contents, and the windows smashed. All shops are closed, and the streets crowded. Several shots were fired in Buchanan-street a few minutes ago."

The following despatches contain the latest intelligence:—

"Glasgow, Monday, 4 P. M.

"A chartist riot is at this moment taking place in this city. The mob are breaking open the gunsmiths' shops. The one next our office is now being pillaged. The cry is, 'Down with the Queen!'—The mob is composed of 1000 persons. Two policemen shot."

"Half-past six, P. M.

"The city is now quiet, but from the number of guns stolen, it is feared that there will be fresh outbreaks during the night. The military are posted in various parts, and a large body in the Royal Exchange. The shops of jewellers and gunsmiths have all been more or less pillaged. All business is suspended."

The *Liverpool Journal* of the 11th, says:—"The local commotions have everywhere ceased. In Glasgow only have they been attended by loss of life.—The destruction of property in that city is estimated probably too high, at £40,000."

The effects of riots fall only on the poor; in general they only suffer in person; they always suffer in a pecuniary sense, for all popular commotions stop work; no one pays them for lost time; the public pay for the destruction or the injury done to property.

As riots in this country are mere wickedness, the working classes should reprobate them, and the press should avoid magnifying them. The London papers dealt in gross exaggerations respecting the 'affair' at Charing Cross. Happening to have been accidentally present, we can say that it was a libel on a riot. A 'row' in Liverpool would be a Waterloo compared to it. It ought to have been extinguished in three minutes. We suspect that the riots in other places were not more dignified. At the same time it should be observed, that the row in London arose out of the foolish prohibition to hold a foolish meeting. Government are wrong when they refuse to let people talk any where except in narrow streets. A meeting at Charing Cross would have interfered with no one, and would have, if held, been laughed at.

ALARMING STATE OF IRELAND.—PROCLAMATION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Irish confederation held a meeting in Dublin on Thursday night. More than 3000 persons were present. Pleads posted around bore the following words:—"Courage! Forgiveness!! Fraternity!!!"

The Chairman, Mr. Crean, said, I cannot deny that I feel proud at being allowed to preside over the most important meeting the Irish Confederation ever held (loud cheers). I am proud of my position, because the majesty of the people has spoken out (tremendous cheers). We have long toiled, and asked and entreated the higher orders to come amongst us; but they have held back, and the people, who have shown that the high and noble spirit is in them, have come boldly forward and therefore I am here (cheers). It is not our business to impel men forward in the paths of rashness; therefore I say, in the words of your motto—"Courage, forgiveness, fraternity," (tremendous applause).—I believe there is no reason for saying you want courage, because Irish bravery is well known (cries of "it is," and "we are ready") and as to forgiveness there is a man here who will not forgive and forget? (cheers).

Mr. Dillon then read an address, which, after quoting M. Lamartine's words respecting French sympathy with democracy, says:—

"When shall this hour have sounded. Whether in a month, in a year or never, depends, brother Irishmen, upon you. [A voice—we are ready] (cheers). If, upon the threshold of this new career, we will blot out all recollections of

past injury from our hearts—if, with hand clasped in hand, we will swear before Heaven that we will be true to each other—that no evil influence shall divide us—that no danger shall turn us back—then be of good hope, for the hour of deliverance is at hand, and a good and pitying God will not have sent us this fair opportunity in vain.

"Be prudent; when boldness risks the safety of a cause, it becomes rashness. Be prudent, but not for yourselves. The man who now shrinks from personal risk must stand aside; he is fit neither to lead nor to follow. To what purpose do we express our admiration of the heroes who braved death for liberty, if we ourselves are frightened by the 'meshes of the law'? Freedom smiles not upon cowards; she turns her radiant face away from those who will not woo her in the midst of danger."

"For ourselves, brother Irishmen, we have but one request—that we may be suffered to share the labor and the danger of your struggle, as we hope to participate in the fruits of your triumph, and we are ready to forget our party, our luxuries, and our pride, for the sake of our country. In her service, humiliation—and danger—and sacrifice—and death, are welcome to us. Wherever we are required we shall be present, 'indifferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted.'—Whoever leads on we shall follow—insisting only that we shall go forward, though graves were to yawn and gibbets to frown across our path."

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Duffy, and others. It then separated, and a vast multitude went to the castle, groaned the Lord-Lieutenant, and gave three cheers for the Republic of France.

PROHIBITING PUBLIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

A letter has been received this morning, from Dublin, from a source likely to be correctly informed, announcing that the Lord Lieutenant was about to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the contemplated meeting on St. Patrick's day. There was, he said, no doubt of this, and the fact being known to the confederates, it was their determination to attempt the holding of the meetings. It is to be hoped they will abandon so mad a resolution.

COMMERCIAL.

The disturbances at home and abroad have caused a want of confidence in all mercantile transactions, and made business very quiet, though, probably, it is better than under these circumstances might have been expected.

The supplies of grain and flour continue to be very light, and prices had advanced 6d. per barrel.

The Timber trade is gradually recovering. The consumptive demand is improving, and sales to the merchants, who all hold light stocks, are more easily effected. The sales are as follows:—To-day a cargo of St. John Pine, 18 in. caliper average, at 163d per foot; with Birch at 14d. per foot, and Deals at £8 15s. per standard; and during the last 14 days, a cargo of St. John at 18d. per foot; for Yellow Pine 16d. per foot; for Birch 15d.; for Red Pine and Deals £9 per standard.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The news from Paris is of a peaceable character. No more blood has been shed. The Provisional Government has been established, and a REPUBLIC declared.—Louis Philippe and his family have arrived in England.

The latest accounts fully confirm the entire re-establishment of peace. Each post brings in unnumbered adhesions to the Republic. The uniformity of the proceedings in all the provincial places, great and small, in adopting the Revolution of Paris, is singular, and indicates in a striking manner how perfectly prepared the public mind throughout France must have been for such a catastrophe, strange and unexpected as it seemed.

Marshals Soult, Molitor, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, have sent in their adhesion.

"It has been decided in the ministry of war," says the *Reforme*, "that an army of the Meuse and an army of the Rhine shall be immediately formed. The denomination of troops of the line is to be replaced by that of troops of the republic. It has been already proposed to replace the shakos by cocked hats, and to give to the soldiers white pantaloons with large stripes." This was the uniform of the soldiers of the old revolutionary army.

One hundred and ten hogsheads of wine, found in the cellars of Neuilly, had been removed to Paris, and distributed among the hospitals for the use of the wounded, amounting to 428, of whom 350 were civilians, and 78 military.

The Provisional Government of the Republic have fixed the convocation of the electoral assemblies for the 6th of April next, and the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly for the 20th of April.

At the same sitting it adopted for general principles of the decree which is to be issued:—

1. That the National Assembly should decree the constitution.

2. That the election should be on a basis of the population.

3. That the Representatives of the people are to be 900.

4. That the suffrage should be direct and universal, without any condition whatever.

5. That all Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age be electors, and all Frenchmen of twenty-five be eligible.

6. That the ballot be secret.

The commission of the Provisional Government on the question of the regulation of labor,

of which M. Louis Blace and M. Albert are the Commissioners, sits daily at the Palace of the Luxembourg. On Thursday, after hearing a deputation of masters, on the one side, and of workmen on the other, the commission issued the following decree, limiting the hours of labour. It is published in the *Moniteur*:—

"Considering,

"1. That manual labour too much prolonged not only ruins the health of the labourer, but besides, by preventing him from cultivating his intellect, effects the dignity of man;

"2. That the employment of workmen by middlemen called *marchandeurs* or *tachurons*, is essentially unjust, vexatious, and contrary to the principles of the fraternity;

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees:—

"1. The day's labour is diminished one hour. Consequently in Paris, where it was 11 hours, it is reduced to 10 hours; and in the provinces, where it has hitherto been 12 hours, it is reduced to 11 hours.

"2. The employment of labourers by middlemen or *marchandage* is abolished.

"It is to be clearly understood that associations of workmen, the object of which is not the employment of workmen by each other, are not considered as *marchandage*."

FOREIGN POLICY.—The following note has been addressed by M. Lamartine to the ambassadors of the different European Powers, now in Paris:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I have the honour to inform you, that the Provisional Government of the French Republic has entrusted me with the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs. The Republican form of the new government has neither changed the position of France in Europe, nor its sincere disposition to maintain its friendly relations with those powers which, like France, desire the independence of nations and the peace of the world. I shall be happy to concur, through all the means in my power, towards promoting that concord of nations in their reciprocal dignity, and to remind Europe that the principle of peace, and the principle of liberty, had birth on the same day in France."

"Accept, M. l'Ambassadeur, &c., &c.,

(Signed) "LAMARTINE."

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Yesterday about one o'clock, a most desperate attempt was made by a man named Hugh Magee to take the life of William Calhoun, a Ship Carpenter. It seems that Calhoun was taking his dinner in a house near Ruddock's Ship Yard, when Magee came behind him with an axe and struck him a blow in the head; but not accomplishing his purpose, he made a second blow at Calhoun, who caught it on his hand, which was nearly severed. Magee then attempted to make his escape, but was secured by officer Jones of the Portland Watch. He was examined by Alderman Smith and committed for trial. No cause can be assigned for this desperate act.—*Mail*.

ROBBERY.—A robbery was committed on Saturday night last by some miscreant, who secreted himself in the Auction Room of Mr. Joseph Lordly, previous to closing the store for the night. It would appear that the thief carried on his operations very leisurely, breaking open several desks and rumaging the contents. He abstracted all the money in the drawers, took several watches and other valuables, and made his escape by unbarring the door.—*B*.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. Hugh O'Toole was feloniously entered last night, through the sky-light in the roof; a piece of black cloth and a remnant of cassimere, each containing about 15 or 20 yards were stolen. A piece of Merino was found on the roof of the store, which the thieves probably left behind them, on being alarmed. From the smallness of the aperture in the sky-light, it was no doubt, entered by a young person, assisted in his villainy it is supposed by some person or persons more advanced in age, who were stationed outside. Mr. O'Toole's store is situated in Water street, about 150 yards from the Watch house.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.—The fine ship *Sea Witch*, Capt. Waterman, arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon, in seventy-seven days from China, being the shortest passage ever made. The nearest approach to it was made by the same commander in the ship *Natchez*, which accomplished the trip in seventy eight days. So far as the China trade is concerned, there will be no need of Whitney's Railroad if the sailors go on improving at this rate.

The *Sea Witch* left China Dec. 29., at which time all was quiet, though much anxiety existed as to the future, both among natives and foreigners. Four of the murderers of the six British merchants had been decapitated. There was however, a suspicion among the foreigners, that this punishment was not inflicted upon the real murderers, but upon convicts from the prisons.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

FROM MEXICO.—By pony express New Orleans papers of the 16th have been received.—They contain intelligence from Mexico.

A reconnoitering party of Mexicans under Lieut. Currelot, had been attacked and dispersed near Tamasqua, by a company of Illinois volunteers under Capt. Lamb. The Mexican Lieutenant and a corporal were taken prisoners and sent to Tampico.

El Notisco says that Padre Jarauta and command were surprised at Seacualdican, by a party of Americans. In the attack several lives were lost on both sides. The greater part of the town was destroyed.—*Boston Jour.*

NOTICES.

The remittances to which Br. Tabor alludes in his last letter, came safely to hand;—also a remittance from Rev. W. D. Fitch.

Br. Saunders is informed that the packages to which he alludes were forwarded regularly, and as soon as a sufficient number of copies can be collected they will be sent; our late copies have all been taken up since that time.

Br. T., whose letter was mailed at Gagetown was misinformed, no such action was ever had; in all such things a man must be left to act for himself in the fear of God.

HYMENIAL.

On Tuesday evening, 28th inst., by Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. James Dawson, of Bathurst, County of Gloucester, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. David Collins of this city.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Henry Graham, of the parish of Petersville, to Miss Margaret Jane Thomson, of Carleton.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. W. Harrison Mr. Jesse Reynolds, to Charlotte Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. John S. Brown, all of Indian Town.

At Williamsburg, Long Island, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. James, Dr. John Wetherell, of Newcastle, Miramichi, to Miss Clara Ann, second daughter of Mr. John H. Lewis, of New York city.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday, after a severe illness of 17 days, Mr. William W. Jordan, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to lament their irreparable loss.

On Friday evening, in the 27th year of her age, Mary Jane, consort of Frederick R. Starr, Esquire, of this City, and eldest daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island, deeply lamented.

On Thursday morning, in his 50th year, Mr. Robert Barbour, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

On Friday morning, John, infant son of Mr. John Hegan, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Miramichi on the 21st inst., in the 68th year of his age; Mr. William Gerrard, an old and respectable resident.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY—Schr. L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, New York, 3—flour and bread.

WEDNESDAY—Str. Admiral, Rogers, Boston, Master, assorted cargo.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

March 23—Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, lumber, D. Coll.

24—Sophia, Spence, Cork, timber and deals, Jno. Robertson; Adeline, Cann, Waterford, timber and deals, John Robertson; Lesmahagow, Gaskin, Liverpool, timber and deals, Flewelling & Reading; Charlotte, Henneberry, Halifax, lumber, G. & J. Salter, Duke, Frost, Cork, timber and deals, Jas. P. Payne.

CLEARED.

20th—Brigt. Lord Lovat, Sponagle, Halifax, limestone—J. M. Hamilton; Brig Emily, Wood, Boston, cordwood—J. Brundage.

21st—Itaska, Bailly, Eastport, Gypsum—George Thomas.

22d—Queen Pomare, Wiseman, Liverpool, timber, deals, pailings, &c.—Wm. Parks & Son.

March 24—Brigt Rover, Purdy, Demerara, lumber, Joseph Fairweather; Bqe. Eagle, Lang, Liverpool, timber and deals, G. & J. Salter.

Sailed from New York, on the 18th, Bqe. New World, for this port.

Arrived at New York, 20th, Desdemona, hence.

Sailed from Alexandria, 16th, brig Fidelia, Small, for this port.

Cleared at Boston, March 25, schr. Eliza Jane, M'Lean, this port.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 22d inst., Ellis, Calif, this port.

Arrived at N. York, 21st inst., schr. Kate, hence.

Cleared, 19th, Kalos, Wade, this port. Sailed, 21st, ship Unicorn, this port.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Feb. 28, Java, Liverpool; 29th, Lady Campbell, do.; March 3d, Argo, Hull; 6th, Medium, Cork; Woodstock, Liverpool; 7th, J. S. DeWolfe, Cork; 8th, Courier, Liverpool; Osceola, Gravesend; 9th, Frederick, Plymouth; 10th, Elizabeth Bentley, Liverpool; Progress, do.; Ann Hall, Deal.

SAILED.—March 1st, Wm. Dawson, the Clyde; 5th, J. Wilson, and Diana, Dumfries; 7th, Exporter, Leith; 8th, Jenny Lind, Gravesend. At Deal, 8th, Delta, for this port.

Cleared at Liverpool—Essequibo, Avon, Castine, and St. John, for St. John. Loading at the Clyde for St. John—Rosanna, Renfrewshire, and Zenobia.

Cowes, March 9.—The Mary Caroline, for Saint John, has put back leaky.

Barque Highland Mary at New York on the 21st March. On the 12th Feb., fell in with the Ship Omega, (before reported) and took off the Captain, first officer, and 22 of the crew and passengers, which had been left on board.