

The following extracts are from the letter of a London correspondent of the New York Recorder:

THE FRENCH MONARCHY AND THE CONDEMNED BAPTISTS.—It is a very remarkable fact that the persecution of our Baptist brethren in the department of L'Aisne led to the overthrow of the French monarchy. They did not, indeed, attempt to avenge themselves, nor did the Parisians design to avenge them; yet their condemnation occasioned the downfall of the government. You are aware, probably, that the law which was brought into operation against them was not originally intended to restrict religious things, but meetings for political purposes. This law had not been acted upon, I believe, for many years, and it was considered doubtful whether a prosecution under it could be sustained. But when the Supreme Court at Paris had confirmed the decision of the Court at Amiens, and pronounced the meetings of the Baptist illegal, I am informed that Guizot said, "This is the law for me." This decision led him to the determination to prohibit the great Reform Dinner, the prohibition of which was the immediate occasion of his fall and that of his master. This, at least, is certain, that it was the same law which had been applied, at the instigation of a Roman Bishop, to put down the Baptists, which the government attempted to enforce against those political opponents who have proved too strong for them.

CHURCH AND STATE SEPERATED IN HAMBURG.—Since the preceding paragraphs were written, exhilarating intelligence has reached me from Hamburg. A strong party in favor of reform in church and state had existed there for some time, and the recent events have excited it to increased activity. A formal demand for the removal of civil and religious grievances has at length been laid before the Senate, and the Senate has yielded. On the 13th of March, nine hundred citizens holding property in houses, assembled to hear a series of propositions which the Senate had determined to make. My informant was of the number. The propositions were agreed to unanimously, and they include the entire separation of church and state, an express acknowledgment of freedom, not only for political, but also for religious associations, and a declaration that civil and political rights shall be independent of religious creed. The Gospel is also making great progress in and around this city. Sixty-eight members were added to the church under the care of Rev. Mr. Oncken during the year 1847, among whom some had belonged to the Reformed Church, some to the Lutherans, some had been Romanists, and some Jews. The new chapel is generally filled on Lord's Day, and the church is in a harmonious and happy state.

The officers of our principal Baptist Societies are now busily engaged in making preparations for the annual meeting in London, which will commence on the 20th of April, and terminate on the 28th. Nothing very particular has taken place since I last addressed you, in reference to any of these institutions. What the amount of the debt of the Baptist Missionary Society will be, is not yet certain. It is found that with the utmost rigidity of economy, it is not possible materially to lessen the expenditure, unless it be by reducing the number of the brethren employed among the heathen. Dr. Acworth, who was invited to take the co-secretaryship has declined to do so for the very substantial reason that, finding he had given satisfaction to the supporters of the College over which he presides, it would not be right to leave his present post to occupy one in which he was untried, and his adaptation for which was therefore necessarily doubtful.

ITALY.—On the arrival of the news of the French Revolution at Rome, the people proceeded to the palace of the Pope, to demand a constitution. The Pope replied to them as follows:—"The events, I will not say which succeeded each other, but which have hurried on a conclusion, justify the demand addressed to me by the senators in the name of the magistrates and the council. Everybody knows that I have been incessantly engaged in giving the Government the form claimed by those gentlemen and required by the people. But everybody must understand the difficulty encountered by him who unites two supreme dignities. What can be effected in one night in a secular State cannot be accomplished without mature examination in Rome, in consequence of the necessity to fix a line of separation between the two powers. Nevertheless, I hope that in a few days the Constitution will be ready, and that I shall be able to proclaim a new form of Government calculated to satisfy the people, and more particularly the Senate and the Council, who know better the state of affairs and the situation of the country. May the Almighty bless my desires and labors! If religion derives any advantage therefrom, I will throw myself at the foot of the crucified Jesus, to thank him for the events accomplished by his will, and I will be more satisfied as chief of the Universal Church than as a temporal prince if they turn to the greater glory of God."

"The Constitution was expected to be proclaimed at Rome, April 11th."

A political league has been formed between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Sardinia.

The King of Naples has consented to the Constitution of Sicily, as a separate State, hav-

ing for Viceroy Admiral Ruggiero Lettino, President of the Provisional Government."

It is said that the Hungarian troops have been ordered to quit Lombardy, as they had exhibited a disposition to fraternize with the people.

POLAND.—At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of the events of which France is the theatre. The Warsaw Courier of the 2d inst., states—"Count Mole is charged with the formation of a new Cabinet." March 3d—"The Chamber of Peers was occupied on the 22d and 23d of February, with different petitions." 4th and 5th of March—Not a word of France.

A fatal and melancholy accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock. A respectable young man, a carter, named John McDermott, the only support of his aged parents, and two sisters, was driving his horse and truck on the wharf, opposite the Custom House, and the water being above the wharf, he incautiously went too far out, and both man and horse, we are sorry to say, were drowned. The body was immediately recovered, and Dr. Badgley early on the spot, but all efforts to restore animation were ineffectual. A number of persons were looking on at the time, but no one endeavored to rescue the unfortunate man, with the exception of Mr. L. N. Travers, of the Custom-house, who, with the greatest courage, plunged into the water, and dived after him repeatedly, although his generous exertions were not crowned with success.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Quebec Mercury complains of an intention on the part of the authorities to make Quebec the depot for Emigrants during the ensuing season, instead of following the beneficial practice of last year, of sending forward direct from Grosse Isle, all whose destination was not Quebec, or who did not express a wish to rest there; and calls upon the City Council to take up the question, and earnestly recommend a public meeting, or at least a petition, to procure an alteration in the projected arrangements, and to return to the system of last year.—*Montreal Transcript.*

MEXICAN NEWS.—The opinion that there would be a peace was gaining ground with the army, and also among the Mexicans. There were 50 members of Congress at Queretaro at the last accounts, and fifteen at the city of Mexico, who would leave immediately for the seat of Government. Fifty one members constituted a quorum. The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:—

"I hear not a doubt expressed among the Mexicans in reference to the ratification of the treaty—I have heard several of the Puro party say they would vote for the ratification, and if possible put an end to the war."

Another report states that several States had pronounced in favour of Paredes, and against the Trist treaty. Paredes was at San Luis Potosi.

Commodore Perry was daily expected at Vera Cruz from Yucatan. On his arrival, he would, without delay, return to the United States.

It is said that General Scott has exhibited signs of serious indisposition and physical debility.—*Boston Jour.*

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Matamoras Flag of the 25th ult., contains the following item of news:

"From a gentleman from Monterey we learn that Gen. Wool has given notice of his intention to move with a part of his forces, about 2000 men, upon Zacatecas. The march, we are told, will commence about the 1st of next month, unless orders to the contrary are received from Washington before that time. Our informant also states that the order for Col. Butler to move upon Victoria, with the 3rd Dragoons, has been countermanded, and that officer instructed to hold himself in readiness for further orders."

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The New Orleans Delta says it is a clear and notorious fact that "there is a deep-laid and settled determination, on the part of many persons of influence and capacity, to complete the work which the United States, under Mr. Trist's treaty, leaves unfinished, to wit, the conquest and the occupation of the whole Mexican territory lying North of the line of Sierra Madre." This conquest will be made principally by the uneasy spirits in the army, who will be turned loose upon the community by the consummation of the treaty. The Delta predicts that "the Republic of Sierra Madre will be the legitimate offspring of the Trist treaty."

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The vote on the question submitted by the Legislature, in respect to the expediency of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal and medicinal purposes, seems to indicate that a majority of the people approve of such a law.—*Concord (N. H.) Freeman.*

SUICIDE.—A Mr. James Erwin, grandson of Henry Clay, shot himself at the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the morning of the 3d inst.—No cause is assigned for the rash act. He was perfectly dead when discovered.

Sir John Richardson and his party, who have been commissioned by the British Government to proceed to the Polar regions in search of Sir John Franklin, arrived at New York in the steamship Hibernia.

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE DEAD SEA, UNDER COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT LYNCH.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople, with journals, to the date of March 4th, by which we are enabled to give to our readers some account of the expedition to the Dead Sea, which has created so much talk in numerous circles. It appears that the expedition arrived in the Dardanelles on the latter end of February; and on Saturday, the 26th, Lieut. Lynch, accompanied by his officers, and the chief Interpreter of the expedition, proceeded to the Imperial Palace of Tihiragan, where he was presented to the Sultan. The Sultan received him with great kindness and attention, and asked a great many questions in relation to the objects of the expedition.

Lieutenant Lynch presented the Sultan with several valuable American works, two of them upon the North American Indians, with some fine engravings of the chiefs, and also several volumes of the "Natural History of New York," with numerous engravings. The Sultan received them most graciously, and examined them a long time with great interest and satisfaction. Our account further states that Lieutenant Lynch and those who accompanied him were highly delighted with their reception.

It was the intention of Lieutenant Lynch to set sail without further delay for the coast of Syria, in order to prosecute the purpose of the expedition.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN EARTHQUAKE IN OHIO.—We learn from the Zanesville Courier, that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt by the citizens of that place on the 6th inst. The Norwalk (Ohio) Herald also says:—"About eight o'clock last Thursday evening, there were two successive shocks of an earthquake, something like ten minutes time intervening, which shook the houses very sensibly in all parts of the town."

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives an account of an interlocutory debate in the House of Representatives, an extract from which is as follows:

"Mr. Palfrey, of Mass., moved the reconsideration of the vote upon the French congratulatory resolutions. His motive was a speech, of course, upon this Resolution, and upon kindred topics at home. He avowed the doctrine that despotisms might exist in the form or name of free institutions. He meant Slavery, and by this speech to say something in reply to the member from Va. (Mr. Bayly.) Mr. P. reminded that gentleman, that though Massachusetts was by no means a perfect commonwealth, she was not too old to learn, as he feared Virginia was."

Mr. Bayly wished to know whether Massachusetts allowed coloured men to sit in the Jury box.

Mr. Palfrey said he did not know, but there was nothing prohibiting it. The selectmen of Massachusetts could put such names among those selected if they wished. But the time had been he believed, when a colored man was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bayly. Did he take his seat?
Mr. Palfrey believed not. Perhaps the man was modest, and did not like to take his seat in a body where all were of a different color. Would the gentlemen like to have his seat in a legislative assembly composed entirely of black men? [Immense laughter.]

Mr. Palfrey went on to show what Massachusetts had done in this matter, and defended her liberal measures towards the colored population of the state. Many of these were worthy men, and some of them were wealthy and intelligent men.

Among these he had the pleasure of affixing the seal of Massachusetts, as Secretary of State to the certificate of one of the colored men claiming to be admitted to the bar. He assured the gentleman from Virginia, if he should come before this magistrate, that he would be treated with marked courtesy and kindness. He had a son attending a high school, which was open to free blacks and whites; and if his son would treat any one, not of his own color, with less respect than others, he should feel less affection for him than he now entertained.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn., wished to know if he [Mr. P.] would allow one of these black boys to be wedded to his daughter?

Mr. Palfrey said he should introduce no one to his family who was not agreeable to them, and the defence of a principle of liberty, did not suppose that he should be required to change the social relations of his own family. The gentleman might ask much more important and difficult questions than this.

Mr. Palfrey further spoke in defence of the meliorating laws of Massachusetts.

ROBBERIES AND INCENDIARISM.—It was reported in this city on Saturday, that several daring outrages were perpetrated during the past week at Horton, and its vicinity. As far as we could learn, it appears that the store of Mr. Harris—after being broken into and robbed—was burned to the ground. Messrs. Bishop, Johnston & Co's. store at Horton, was likewise robbed of a considerable amount, and an attempt made to set it on fire—a candle having been found in a show glass, surrounded by combustible materials; the attempt, however, was unsuccessful, owing, as was supposed to the light being extinguished by the closing of the lid. It is also said that a horse belonging to D. Morse, Esq., was stolen from Kentville.—*Halifax Herald.*

A PLEASANT VALEDICTION.—Before the Bishop of New Zealand departed, Sidney Smith, in taking leave, affected to impress upon his friend the dangers of his mission. "You will find," he said, "in preaching to cannibals, that their attention, instead of being occupied by the spirit, will be concentrated on the flesh; for I am told that they never breakfast without a cold missionary on the sideboard." In shaking hands with the new prelate as he was leaving the house, the reverend wit added "Good bye. We shall never meet again; but let us hope that you may thoroughly disagree with the savage who eats you."

Saint John Wholesale Prices Current

Corrected Weekly, by the Chamber of Commerce.

SAINT JOHN, April 19.

	s. d.	s. d.
Anchors, cwt.....	30 6	@ 35
chain cables, cwt.....	25	@ 35
Bacon, fresh, lb.....	8	@ —
Barley, pot, cwt.....	20	@ 25
" pearl, " (scarce).....	33 9	@ — 6
Bread, pilot, bbl.....	20	@ 22
" fine.....	21 3	@ —
" navy.....	20	@ —
" St. John, cwt.....	20	@ —
" pilot, ".....	22 6	@ 25
Beef, mess, } in bond, bbl.....	60	@ 62 6
" prime, } ".....	50	@ — 0
" fresh, lb.....	2	@ —
Butter, firkin, lb.....	1	@ 11
" roll, ".....	1	@ —
Candles, London sperm, lb.....	2 6	@ —
" " wax, lb.....	2 6	@ 3
" " tallow lb.....	10 3	@ —
American sperm, lb.....	1 6	@ 1 9
" wax, lb.....	2 3	@ —
St. John moulds, lb.....	8 3	@ 9
" dipts, lb.....	7 3	@ — 8
Canvass, No. 1, Gourock, yd.....	18	@ 1 8 1/2
" each No. down, 3d less.....		
No. 1, Navy.....	1 5	@ 1 6
" each No. down, 3d less.....		
No. 1, Brown.....	1	@ 1 2
Cheese, American, lb.....	6	@ 8
" Nova Scotia.....	5	@ 6
Coal, Orrel, & chald.....	(none.)	
Scotch, out of Yard, scarce.....	22 6	@ —
Common English.....	25 0	@ —
Coffee, St. Domingo, lb.....	6	@ —
" Lagayra, and Java, lb.....	7	@ 10
" Mocha, lb.....	1 3	@ —
Cordage, tarred, cwt.....	55	@ 57 6
" white, Manila, cwt.....	62 6	@ 65
Cotton Warp, bundle, grey, } scarce.....	4 4 1/2	@ 4 6
" Indigo blue, }.....	7	@ 8
Copper, bar and bolt, lb.....	1 3	@ 1 3 1/2
Composition Nails, lb.....	1 2 1/2	@ 1 3
Dyewood, logwood, cwt.....	4 6	@ 5 6
Flour, Genesee, bbl.....	40 0	@ 41 3
" Philadelphia.....	37 6	@ —
" Mill, superfine.....	35 0	@ 36 3
" Rye.....	27 6	@ —
" Corn Meal.....	17 6	@ 18 9
" Oatmeal, cwt.....	22 6	@ 25
Fish, Herrings, pickled, bbl.....	13 9	@ 15
" Gasparaux, " bbl.....	16 3	@ 17 6
" Dry Cod, cwt.....	17 6	@ —
" Pollock, & qntl. scarce.....	12 6	@ —
" Shad, & bbl.....	30	@ 40
Fruit, Raisins, bloom, box.....	10	@ —
" Muscatel, box.....	12 6	@ —
" Oranges, box.....	25	@ —
Hay, ton.....	50	@ 70
Iron, common, cwt.....	13 6	@ —
" refined, cwt.....	16	@ 17
" nails, lb.....	3 3	@ 4
" spikes, cwt.....	23 9	@ 26 3
Indigo, lb.....	3 9	@ 6
Lumber, Lathwood, cord.....	12 6	@ 20
" boards, clear, gang sawed, #M120.....		@ —
" laths, # M.....	4	@ —
" merchantable ".....	80	@ —
" ship's refuse or W. In. g'ngsw'd.....	50	@ 52 6
" spruce flooring.....	45	@ —
" " scantling.....	30	@ —
" refuse, # M.....	25	@ —
" deals, M. ft. deal measure, all round, for bright.....	90	@ —
" " " for dark, 7s.....		@ —
" staves, ash, # 1200 pieces.....	50	@ —
" " hardwood.....	40	@ 60
Molasses, Clayed, gal.....	1 5	@ 1 6
" Muscovado.....	1 6	@ 1 10
Oils, Porpoise, gal.....		@ —
" Pale Seal, gal.....	3 3	@ —
" Linseed, raw, gal.....	3 3	@ —
" " boiled, gal.....	3 4	@ 3 6
" Refined Whale, gal.....	3 6	@ 3 9
" S. Elephant, gal.....	4	@ 4 6
" Lard, gal.....	4	@ 4 6
Pork, duty 6s 9d @ 7s & bbl.....		
" mess, in bond.....	90	@ —
" prime, in bond.....	62 6	@ 67
Rice, cwt.....	22 6	@ 25
Salt, in store, bush., by retail.....	1 2	@ 1 4
" fine in bags.....	5	@ 5 6
Soap, Liverpool, common, lb.....	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
" brown, lb.....	5	@ —
Sugar, bright, cwt. [duty paid].....	35	@ —
" loaf, lb.....	8	@ 8 1/2
Tar, bbl. Wilmington.....	15	@ 16 3
" coal, bbl.....	15	@ 17 6
" pitch.....	10	@ —
Timber, White Pine, cannot be sold at any price so it would be useless to quote it.....		
" Red Pine.....	7 6	@ 10
Feas, Congo, common, lb.....	1 4	@ 1 6
" " fine, lb.....	1 8	@ 2 3
" Fine Souchong, lb.....	3 6	@ 5