David Russell Jack Bequest

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OURIER EXTRA.

SAINT JOHN:

WEDNESDAY MAY 9, 1849.

☞ A number of articles, prepared for our lar publication on Saturday last, having crowded out by a press of advertisements. now present them to our readers, with a ty of interesting intelligence since received Canada and other quarters.

mid all the gloomy forebodings which a fail- rade and a dissatisfied population give too occasion for, while having to record week week the departure of numbers who, being le to make a living at lumbering or potato ing, and unwilling to turn their hands to a employment, seek—we fear in vain—in the West, for a land where bread may be earned wise than "in the sweat of the brow;" it ls us much pleasure to notice the arrival, in rig *Magog* from Ayr, of Mr. Robert Gray, -class Scotch farmer, with his whole stock rough-bred Ayrshire cattle and farming im- ents. We trust that Mr. Gray will be able ke such a report of the capabilities of the nd climate of New-Brunswick as will induce of his class to follow him, as we are con- d that permanent prosperity cannot be other- ensured to this Province, than by the em- ent of capital, skill and industry in the de- ement of its Agricultural resources.—We l, on Saturday, from the *Ayr Advertiser* 22d March, a notice of an entertainment to Mr. Gray previous to his departure from nd.

Agricultural readers would also find in the paper some excellent suggestions on the cul- n of Carrots, and a statement of their value ding horses, &c.

r in amendment of the relating to the Navigation of the River and bor of Saint John.

Passed 14th April, 1849.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, ative Council and Assembly, that from and e passing of this Act, all and every of the ons of an Act made and passed in the year of the Reign of Her present Majesty d "An Act for more effectually securing the tion of the River and Harbor of Saint John City and County of Saint John," shall and ely made to extend to Saw Dust, as well as s, Edgings, Rinds, Bark or Chips, in the nner and as fully and effectually as if the w Dust had been included with the said Edgings, Rinds, Bark or Chips in the said Act at the time of the passing of the same. And be it enacted, that whenever any pro s may be commenced before any Justice of ce under this Act or the said recited Act, it d may be lawful for such Justice, by sum- o require the attendance of any witness or es that may by him be considered necessary evidence or to produce any document before such proceedings; and if any witness who summoned to give evidence or produce uments as aforesaid, shall not appear at the d place specified in such summons, or if the stice shall deem it to be necessary before any summons, it shall and may be lawful Justice to issue his warrant under his d seal, to any Constable of the City and of Saint John, requiring such Constable to e said witness before him at the time and rein specified, in order to compel the at of the said witness, to give evidence or the documents aforesaid, touching any f the provisions of this Act or the said Act.

bove Act was much required, in conse of the great injury that has been done Harbour by Saw Dust. A majority of mon Council of this City, however, at g of that body on Thursday last, resol etition His Excellency the Lieutenant- or, relative to the operation of the Act gard to Alderman Bond's Mill, which, ide-Mill, they conceive not to be as lia- injury as other Mill establishments, and difficult to be provided with a preven- nst the evil complained of; they there- y for such relief in the premises as His cy in his wisdom may deem meet. lieve His Excellency cannot interfere atter.

HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Mr. Craig having lately resigned the situa- Keeper and matron of this establishment, tisement for others was inserted in the ers, and sixty-eight written applications idered. On Monday last the Commis- elected Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid from e number.—The allowance for both is per annum, with suitable rooms, fuel -light.

ng of the Stockholders of the St. An- Quebec Railroad Company was held rews on Tuesday last, when Directors suing year were chosen, and a resolu- d fully concurring in a former resolution rectors for sending Capt. J. J. Robin- ndon as Agent of the Company. It is the Standard that the whole road to k is to be surveyed, bushed out, and en and marked during the summer, active operations will be commenced ely.

on. William Young, Crofton Uniacke, Hon. Jonathan McCully, and John nd Joseph Whidden, Esquires, have ointed Commissioners for revising and ing the Laws of Nova-Scotia.

g of Bishops.—The Bishops of the five orth American Diocese propose to meet , on Ascension Day, (17th of May his will be the first Episcopal Synod in ial Church, and must therefore be re- an occasion of great interest and im- —*Montreal Pilot.*

OMMUNICATION.

s. EDITORS,—The gloom which has ime so deeply depressed the spirits of tants in this City, as well as those of ce at large, occasioned by an almost ration of all kinds of business, and the e potato crop, although recently some- tened by the dazzling glimpse of the a Rail-Road being made from Saint Shediac, has now settled into deep and despair; and those of the most enterprising, business-like and work- who were particularly awaiting the re- Rail-Road Bill before the Legisla- many of whom would in the event of passed have taken stock in the com- considerable extent, have been driven any farther hopes of future success once flourishing Province, and con- have been compelled with what little could realize before exhausting the , for want of employment, to seek as would give sufficient scope to their anches and occupations and thereby ise their broken down spirits and and thus our Province is being drained y very properly be termed the blood, inew of the country. This, certainly, able state of things. The advantages ed from a Rail-Road connecting the at Shediac with the Harbour of St. in three or four hours' run, and thereby ur of the best Agricultural Counties ince in close correspondence and in- with us, which at present we have no ection with than if they did not belong unswick, besides securing a large por- trade of Prince Edward Island and a from Canada, all of which indepen- e great benefits to be derived by the ven to the agricultural, manufacturing ercial interests, and the rapidly in- owth of the population, would in fact neficial results far beyond the reach gination. This measure, being called re than two thirds of the population of the Province, and recommended overnment, was carried through the Assembly:—Should we then submit to d by a few in the Legislative Council r Province dwindle away in utter ruin ? No—we must awake to the cause, ublic meetings, and come forward l energetically and petition the Go- to force the measure by compelling vidual in the Legislature who holds is opposed to the Rail-Road, to resign n, and to fill it with another who will e measure, and then the growth of ce will not be retarded by a few pre- d narrow minded individuals who have e up by the country which it would r by their public conduct they would t down.

R. B——s.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a copy of an Address issued by the British League of Montreal on the 20th ult.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—It has been deemed by those who now address you, that the present is a fitting time to ascertain public opinion upon many important subjects, intimately connected with the social, commercial, and political welfare of the inhabitants of this Province.

These subjects are neither of transient interest nor of mere local importance. They relate to the existence of the colony itself; they concern the character of the nation to which we belong; and as they are viewed and acted upon by the men of the present day, will affect the happiness and fate of their posterity.

That commercial distress and general depression in every department of industry exist throughout the Province to an extent unparalelled in the previous existence of the Colony, is admitted by all men of unbiassed judgment and adequate opportunities of observation; by commercial men of the greatest experience, and political economists of every shade of opinion, who, while they all bear concurrent testimony to the truth of this statement, as a fact of which all alike must feel the mournful weight, differ, nevertheless, to some extent, from each other, as to the immediate causes from which this result has flowed, and the prospective measures most likely to afford relief.

It is neither necessary nor proper for us at this time, to pronounce an opinion upon causes, with respect to which many intelligent and experienced minds are in conflict with each other, or upon remedies requiring more general concurrence and authority, than of necessity belong to the limited sphere of duty now allotted to us. The discussion of these subjects will properly belong to the people of Canada. The duty of the association which now addresses you is of a preliminary nature merely. It is for us to point out the exigency of the time; for you to consider the causes from which that exigency has arisen, and to suggest the remedies best calculated to obtain relief. To anticipate public opinion upon matters of such deep and general interest, would be presumptious and unwarrantable; to invite it, we hold to be no less our duty than our right. Many thoughtful and honest minds have been latterly applied to the consideration of the state of this Province. They are the minds of men interested in its welfare, to the extent of all they possess in the world, or hope to transmit to their children; of men belonging to the most widely distributed race on the face of the globe, and speaking the prevailing language of this continent and of the empire; who desire the prosperity of Canada, and, with it, the prosperity of the nation of which it forms a part: children of a monarchy too magnanimous to proscribe—too great to be unjust; inhabitants of a province ceded to England at the termination of a long and glorious struggle, aspiring to a career of virtuous emulation with the other dependencies of the Crown, and determined to be unchecked by the narrow jealousy of a peculiar internal and exclusive nationality, which though entitled to perfect equality with the race of the empire, is deserving of no predominance as a distinct source of political power.

At a meeting of gentlemen, impressed with the importance of ascertaining public opinion upon the general interests of the Province, at this momentous crisis in its history, it has been considered necessary only to invite your attention to the general reasons of the present movement; to assume no right of suggesting remedial measures; to arrogate no power of binding you by our opinions; but leaving to yourselves the discussion of causes and the adoption of means of relief, to show merely the necessity of present action, and recommend what appears to us to be the best means of promoting regular inquiry, and obtaining ultimate redress.

Besides the commercial and industrial depression now weighing upon our community, evils of a social and political character exist among us to an extent unknown in any other portion of the British dominions.

Without descending to enumerate subjects which are confined to the narrow arena of party strife, it is sufficiently evident that our political system requires modification and improvement. The diversity of national origin, in itself so potent an impediment to progress—its bearing and influence upon the general interests of the colony, by the mere expedient of junction, apart from principle—the system of representation—the tenure of lands in the Lower Province—the composition of the Legislative Council, and many other topics of far too great importance to be approached without caution, or touched without dispassionate inquiry by the people at large—all point to the necessity of concentrating and asserting public opinion upon such matters. And if these, and other weighty topics, partaking as they do more or less of a local character merely, were insufficient to arouse the public mind, and awaken the public voice of Canada, there still remains one subject which is not limited in its influence to the local boundaries of the Province, which affects the honor of the British crown, and the character of the British nation, and which, at this very hour, bows down the heads of the desponding, and cheers the narrow hearts of the disaffected, by the possibility of impending punishment for the duty of allegiance.

It is evident, from the known character of our race, that patient submission to any ascendancy founded on feelings of nationality alone, and not actuated by any generous or progressive principle, never has been, and never will be, for any length of time, endured by Britons. It is equally apparent that whatever may be the energy or determination of the Anglo-Saxon race inhabiting this colony, it has hitherto been diluted and weakened by the absence of all systematic combination, and by the wasteful expenditure in unavailing individual efforts of time and talents, which, if concentrated and applied in a proper manner, would be fitted to attain the noblest ends.

The means, therefore, which we would respectfully suggest of subjecting the grievances of the people to regular discussion and ultimate redress, are simple, natural and obvious. They are the means by which, in other countries, all that is great, enduring, and admirable, has been obtained; before which, evils the most deep-rooted, and abuses the most powerful, have invariably yielded; and without whose agency it is, perhaps, not too much to assert, that no public object of dignity or importance can, in the present day, be reached.

These means, so vast in attainment, so powerful in agency, and yet so simple in contrivance, are expressible in a single word; and that word is—Organization.

Under the strongest conviction of the necessity of such a step, an Association has been formed in this city of a provisional and preliminary character, under the name of the

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Under the view which has been taken of its duties, by those already enrolled as members of this Association, we exhort the inhabitants of this Province, in its different localities, to the formation of societies for the purpose of promoting discussion of the great questions now agitating the Province.

We recommend the election of delegates by each society, to attend a convention, at such time and place as shall be, by a majority of such societies, determined on.

That societies numbering 100 members and upwards shall be entitled to elect one delegate; 300 and upwards, two delegates; 600 and upwards, three delegates; and 1,000 and upwards, four delegates.

That at such convention a General Association shall be formed, and called by such name as may then be determined upon.

That such General Association shall consist of the societies then formed, and those which may be formed thereafter.

That the societies, so united, shall be divided into central and assistant societies, in correspondence with it at the various places where they may be formed.

That it shall be the duty of such convention, by a majority of its members, to decide upon and publish a declaration of their opinions upon the commercial and political questions of the day; and it shall be the duty of such societies, both central and assistant, to aid in carrying out the views of the convention, by all practicable and lawful means.

Upon this general basis, allowing, of course, for modification of detail, it is hoped that something like unity of action may be attained by the inhabitants of this Province, upon matters affecting not only their most material and immediate interests, but also the interests and the honor of the great nation to which we are connected.

To maintain that connection inviolate has ever been, and still is, the ardent wish of every member of the League. We devoutly hope that no measure of injustice may ever be inflicted; no power may ever be abused to the extent of provoking reflecting men to the contemplation of an alliance with a foreign power: and if there be, as some have said, a time when all colonies must, in the course of human events, throw off their dependence on the Parent State, and if in our generation that time should be destined to arrive, we predict that, if true to ourselves, it will not come until no British hands remain able to hoist the flag of England on the rock of Quebec, and no British voices survive, able to shout, "God save the Queen."

G. MOFFATT, *President.*
W. GORDON MACK, *Cor. Secretary.*
JOHN HELSLER ISAACSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

The address having been read, the Rev. Mr. Moffat moved that it be re-read, paragraph by paragraph, so as to afford every member an opportunity of making his comments upon it. Mr. Mack, accordingly, was requested to do so; but a warm, bitter, and sharp discussion succeeded upon many points. Mr. Kinnear, editor and principal proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, in a speech of great effect, moved that the last paragraph, from the words "to maintain," &c., be left out. He said it was all "bunkum," and the idea of the members of a league composed of gentlemen, who had met together for the purpose of taking into solemn consideration the best method for alleviating the present distress of the country, making use of such terms as were there enumerated, was preposterous. We would be laughed at from one end of Canada to another. He was not an annexationist, but he did not think the league ought to attempt to bind the people; that, no matter what happened, the connection with England would be maintained.—Mr. Hay, an influential merchant, backed Mr. K., that the last paragraph ought to be left out; it was contrary to what was every-day discussion in our streets.—Mr. Gordon also spoke in favour of its being expunged.—Mr. Johnston was astonished to hear it called "bunkum;" it was necessary to arouse the back-woodsmen of Canada.—In the mean time, such a clamour was raised upon the question being put, whether the amendment should be carried, that the President decided it was lost.—The next meeting of the League is expected to be a very bitter one.—*N. Y. paper.*

We are happy to inform our readers, on unquestionable authority, that all the Bills passed this Session, including those passed yesterday, are saved.

We have reason to believe that the attrocious deed was planned some time before, and that some who wish to be considered honorable men were aware of it. The ringleaders are known. We understand that several are arrested.

The friends of peace, law, and order, in the Upper Province, must be on the alert, to repress promptly any attempt at rebellious disturbance. —*Montreal Register, April* 26.

[*From the Montreal Gazette Extra.*]

Pursuant to a requisition published in our issue of this morning, and which was also placarded throughout the city, a large assemblage of the merchants and others respectable citizens of Montreal, collected on the Champ-de-Mars this afternoon, at about two o'clock.

The Honorable George Moffat, on the motion of Thomas Molson, Esq., was called upon to preside.

The Honorable gentleman thanked the assembled multitude, for the great honor they had conferred in calling upon him to preside, and entreated them to preserve order, he trusted that there would be no further disturbance in the city; the destruction of public and private property which had taken place, he was certain was regretted by all.

Mr. Murray, of the Insurance Office, as a Scotchman, was ashamed of the Governor General. He was not worthy of his country. The gentlemen of the Thistle Club had that day expelled him from being its Patron. This announcement was hailed with loud laughter. We understood Mr. Murray to say that the St. Andrew's Society proposed to follow the same course tomorrow, and to return him the paltry £10 he had given them for charity. This was to be done in Debentures, the discount of which they proposed to pay in order that His Excellency should not suffer loss.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted:—

Moved by Thomas Molson, Esq., seconded by James Scott, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting views with extreme regret and pain the present state of excitement of the public mind, and the recent destruction of public and private property in the city, and pledges itself to maintain public order by all means in its power.

Moved by Thos. Wilson, Esq., seconded by Thos. Kay, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the assent of the Governor General to the Bill for the payment of rebellion losses, in the opinion of this meeting, caused, although it cannot justify, the recent uncontrolable outbreak of popular feeling.

Moved by Robert Abraham, Esq., seconded by Henry Chapman, Esq., and

Resolved,—That while we have to complain of His Excellency's having allowed his advisers, with the weight of his sanction, and the influence of his government, to introduce the Bill in question; we have in addition to complain that he has violated a fundamental law of our Provincial constitution, by disobeying the Royal instruction to reserve all Bills of unusual character.

Moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by James Gordon, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the Governor General having been addressed in a constitutional manner by the British inhabitants of the Province, to withhold his assent from the said Bill, and their prayers, so expressed, having been treated with indifference by him, it is our duty to petition the Queen to disallow the said Bill, and recall the Governor.

Moved by David Kennear, Esq., seconded by H. L. Routh, Esq., and

Resolved,—That the following Petition to her most Gracious Majesty be adopted by this meeting.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"The Humble Petition of the Undersigned, Your Majesty's loving subjects, resident in the Province of Canada, SHEWETH:

"That Your Majesty's representative in this Province, the Right Honorable the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, by giving the Royal assent to the Bill for compensating Rebels for losses inflicted by Your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects, acting under orders of Your Majesty, hath seriously impaired Your Majesty's Royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquillity of the Province.

"That Your Petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to Your Majesty's Royal authority, and the insult to themselves; an outrage and an insult they believe unexampled in the history of nations, which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obeisance which are reciprocal with government and protection.

"And they humbly pray that Your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE from the government of this Province, which he can no longer administer with safety to the state or honor to Your Majesty, and that Your Majesty will also disallow the said Bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man who in the time of trial stood forth to defend Your Majesty's Crown and dignity.

"And Your Petitioners will ever pray."

After a vote of thanks had been presented to the Hon. George Moffatt, the hon. gentleman again urged on the meeting the necessity of preserving peace and order. He said the government of Lord Elgin had been strongly condemned at home.

Three deafening cheers were several times given for our beloved Queen; and the multitude then quietly dispersed.

The Montreal City Council, have met, and voted an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, expressive of their regret and indignation at the conduct of the rioters, and have authorised the Mayor to adopt, in concurrence with the government, all necessary means for the restoration of order.

At a special general meeting of the Montreal Thistle Curling Club, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved:—

That the members of the Thistle Curling Club consider that their feelings as Scotchmen have been outraged by the conduct of the Governor-General of this Province, that they have no sympathy with his actions, and regret that he should hail from Scotland and be a descendant of one of her oldest families—also that they consider they would be disgraced in the opinion of true Curlers were they to allow his name to remain any longer as their Patron.

It was further unanimously resolved that the name of the Earl of Elgin be expunged from the records of the Montreal Thistle Curling Club, and that the Secretary be instructed to intimate the same

MONTREAL, 27th April—7 P. M.

The House of Assembly met yesterday in the Hall of the Bonsecours Market. There was a full muster of the members at present in town.

Mr. Baldwin moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain which Bills pending in the House had been destroyed by the late fire, and to consider what course it might be proper to take with respect to such Bills.—Mr. Viger seconded the motion.

A strong debate ensued and the motion was eventually carried. The principal Speakers were Sir A. Macnab, Messrs. Merritt, Hincks, Papineau, Wilson, Sherwood (Toronto), Blake, Baldwin and Gugy.

Sir A. MacNab then gave notice of a motion to make the loss sustained by the fire the first charge on the sum voted to be paid out of the Rebellion Losses.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, nothing was done than appointing a Committee of five members to enquire into the various stages of several Bills destroyed at the late fire.

MONTREAL, 28th April—7¼ P. M.

Our city, during yesterday, was in a most excited state, groups of people were assembled at every corner earnestly discussing the state of affairs and the various rumors of the day. Early in the evening it was reported that three persons had been shot near the Bonsecours Market, by a body of armed special constables. The report proved true; one of the parties was wounded in the thigh, and the other slightly grazed by a bullet. On the news spreading, the greatest excitement prevailed. Large numbers assembled at the Hay Market, and having armed themselves with axe handles and other weapons, proceeded to the Government House where they were addressed by Col. Gugy, who advised them to return peaceably to their homes. The multitude then turned back and quietly dispersed in the Place d'Armes.

Messrs. Ferres, Mack, Heward, Montgomery and Perry were liberated from prison on bail at one o'clock this afternoon. They proceeded through the city to the Place d'Armes, followed by a large concourse of people. On their arrival at the Square, they addressed the assemblage, thanking them for their good will, and expressed their sentiments on the stand they had taken; they exhorted all to peace, order and tranquillity, recommending them strongly to do all in their power to allay the excitement and permit things to return to their usual course. They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur heartily in the advice.

The Hon. George Moffat then addressed a few words to them, urging peace and order, and informed them that the French Canadians had been disarmed, and that the safety of the city had been confided to the military. He said that all knew the gallant feelings of the soldiery and that every thing would now go right. He also said that no more meetings must be held, and that order would resume its sway. The people then dispersed quietly.

A warm debate took place in the Assembly this morning, on motion of Mr. Boulton of Norfolk, to the effect that the house should address His Excellency, expressing its desire to maintain peace, and support the Government in any measures to obtain that end.

The discussion arose on clauses of the motion to the effect that the country was in a state of profound tranquillity.

Honorable gentlemen on the opposition benches warmly argued that this was false, and charged the government with not having used proper precautions.

Col. Gugy read two letters from the prisoners. He commented in a very indignant manner on the irregular and illegal course the Attorney and Solicitor General for Lower Canada had advised Mr. Ermatinger to take. He said the whole of the disturbances and destruction of property that had since occurred was attributable to it.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the Government had neither interest nor intention to interfere with the regular administration of Justice. He said the delay might have occurred in consequence of the excited state of the City, and the committing Magistrate being occupied.

Mr. Badgley followed in the same strain as Col. Gugy. He stated that Mr. Ermatinger informed him that he (Mr. E.) had been desired by Mr. Lafontaine not to go on with the examination.

Mr. Baldwin said it was not then the time for explanation, but that it could be given in proper time.

Mr. Hincks had heard the examinations were going on, and probably by that time finished.

Col. Gu[illegible] mediately cease in that case, and that they might disarm their constables immediately.

Mr. Hincks replied that they had been disarmed long ago.

In discussing the question of how the late riots originated, Mr. Merritt said that all Canada ought to come out and testify an abhorrence and detestation of the act of burning the Parliament buildings and destroying the Records of the Colonies. Sir Allan McNab, (who did more than any other man to rouse the tories to such a pitch of excitement as would produce trouble, and that, too, because his own measures were to be carried into effect by Reformers) complained that the troops were not called out! Mr. Hincks, Inspector General, said he went to Col. Ermatinger, (of the Police) when he saw the violent language of Ferris's (a discharged Exciseman) extra Gazette, "told him there was danger, and suggested that the military should be called out to prevent disturbance." Ermatinger, (a Tory, like most of the Sheriffs, Peace Clerks, Judges, &c.) thought there would be no trouble, and that General Gore would laugh at him were he to ask for military aid. Mr. Papineau hinted at taking the Seat of Government to Quebec, and also at an early prorogation.

Mr. Wilson, member for London, on the Thames, an honest, consistent Tory, who had voted against the Rebellion Losses Payment Bill, said—

"That Her Majesty's dignity should be insulted in the person of her Representative; that the Legislative Assembly in the peaceful prosecution of its labours should be outraged so grossly; that the Houses of Parliament should be wilfully set fire to, its records destroyed, its noble and unique libraries both consumed, *amid the savage and exulting shouts of a mob, not of the lowest orders;* were circumstances well calculated to excite the saddest apprehensions and the most painful feelings. He considered loyalty to the Sovereign as inseparable from respect for the laws. While as a mere measure, apart from a constitutional question, he deeply regretted the passing of the Bill, he was glad that, as the test and exercise of a constitutional right, amid threats both whispered and avowed, it did receive the Royal assent. It would not have been wise in the Representative to have withheld his assent from this Bill, if there had been no other reason than to show that the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign were not to be influenced by coercion, and that everything like fear was alien alike to the Crown, and to everything British. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As a public calamity and a public disgrace, he deplored the occurrence. Their credit would suffer; their right to self-government would be questioned; their ability to exercise it would be doubted; and in the midst of civilization, and the boast of civilization and refinement, they should be held up to the world as barbarian, as even more ruthless than barbarian. He deplored the occurrence as an irretrievable loss to the Province, and a lasting stain upon its history. Those who had immediately excited the mob were responsible, and more serious loss had been inflicted by the proceedings of the night of the 25th than by the passage of twenty such bills."

Mr. Sherwood, (Tory) like Mr. Papineau and his friend Lateriere, seemed inclined toward a prorogation.

Mr. Badgley, (Tory) "felt degraded when he thought there was an inhabitant of this city so lost and barbarous as to perpetrate such an act." He wanted no prorogation at such a moment.

Col. Gugy excused the well dressed mob. Speaking of the Government, he said that "when they goaded men to phrenzy by acts of the most atrocious and iniquitous nature, they must expect them to show their sense of the injustice done to them."

Mr. H. J. Boulton excused the rioters on account of the deception practised in the way of passing the bill. He had heard, in a bar-room, from one who had heard it from one of the Staff of the Governor General, that he came down to assent to the bill in this way because he was *afraid* to meet the storm of public indignation. (Loud cries of "Order.")

On Saturday the House met, and after a long debate voted an address to the Governor on Mr. Boulton's motion. It runs as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation, the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this City, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquillity, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement, we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure Your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the People of Canada to the Person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State.

We further beg leave to express to Your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the constitutional Government of Your Excellency, while assisted by the councils of your former, as well as your present advisers, without reference to the policy of either.

While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the city is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure Your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which Your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of that object."

During the afternoon of Saturday, and Sunday, Montreal was comparatively quiet, notwithstanding the great show of military in the streets, and the clusters of quasi-rioters at the corners.

On Monday, His Excellency proceeded to the House to reply to the addresss, and on his return, a still more disgraceful scene than that of Wednesday occurred. Not only was he pelted with eggs, and his postilions, horses and escort covered with filth, but he was assailed with such violence with sticks and stones, that his carriage was broken, Colonel Bruce seriously hurt and Lord Elgin himself struck in the face by a missile—and this was not the most ignominious part of the business.

For a long distance through the most populous streets of Montreal, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen in Canada, was absolutely chased by the mob: dragoons spurring, covered with foam and mire, and postilions whipping for their lives on one side, and on the other, within a stone's throw, Scotchmen running at the top of their speed, and stopping here and there to hurl a brickbat, and an imprecation; carters driving *ventre a terre*, the bottom of their caleche filled with stones, men on horseback urging on the crowd by frantic gestures; every cross street which intersected the path, pouring out new rioters: the whole one confused shout of anger, triumph and exultatation. At length, the unfortunate victim finds a shelter: he creeps into Monklands by a back door: and for the present he has escaped his ruthless enemies. What a picture!—*Quebec Gazette.*

(*From the Montreal Courier, May* 1.)

It was generally understood during the evening of Sunday, and the morning of yesterday, that the Governor General was to come into town at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive the address of the House of Assembly. Shortly before that hour large crowds began to collect in the Hay-market, along Great St. James-street, in the Place d'Armes, and Notre Dame-street, as far as the old Government House. We should say there certainly could not have been less than 5000 persons in the street. The Queen's Light Dragoons were sent out to Monklands in the morning, to form an escort for the Governor, and bodies of troops were stationed at various parts of the town, particularly at the Bonsecours Market and at old Government House.

The crowd continued in patient expectation until about half past two o'clock, when the Governor General's carriage, preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry, appeared at the end of Great St. James-street, and was driven at a rapid pace toward the Place d'Armes. As it passed, the crowd collected threw a number of eggs, and, we believe, some stones also, at the carriage, the people groaning most fearfully. After the Governor got into the house, some troops were drawn up across the street, at either end of it, which prevented the access of the people. We understand that showers of stones were rained upon the members of the House of Assembly on their way from the Bonsecours Market to the Government House, notwithstanding that they were guarded by an escort of soldiers. After it was over, the Governor took his departure for Monklands, but not by the [illegible] was driven on in the direction of Sherbrooke-street, when the cr[illegible]er took the cortege, and we regret to [illegible] pelted His Excellency's carriage, a[illegible] told, injured it much.

[The Montreal Herald af the 1st inst. after speaking of the riotous reception of the Governor on Monday, and his entrance into the Parliament House, thus describes his egress, and his departure from the city:]

"Instead of returning through Notre Dame-street to the Place d'Armes, the carriage proceeded in the other direction, and was travelling at the most rapid pace towards Sherbrooke-street. Some of the persons who had been standing about Gosford-street, were of course aware of what was going on, and these followed the carriage as speedily as possible. Others took cabs, caleches, everything that would run—it was a chase. At length his Lordship was overtaken at Mr. Molson's corner, between Sherbrooke-street and the Main-street of the St. Lawrence Suburbs. At this point a furious attack was made with stones on the carriage; the back of it was completely smashed in; and its course, which appeared at first to be directed by way of Sherbrooke street, was changed to the road which goes round the back of the Mountain. In this sad manner did his Lordship depart yesterday, from the Capital of her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America.

In addition to the foregoing particulars, we learn that the Governor General, in coming to town, was pelted from the end of Great St. James-street, and that on entering the Government House, he carried in his hand a large stone taken from the bottom of the carriage; and that Colonel Bruce received a contusion in the back part of the head by stones thrown into the carriage."

[These outrages were committed upon the Governor on his coming to receive an address expressive of confidence in him and his government, which had been voted him in the Assembly on Saturday. This address was presented on Monday. In his brief reply, which is very mild and temperate, the Governor says:]

"My confidence in the good sense, moderation, and loyalty of the body of the people, is, however, in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

"It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice and impartiality which I have followed, in the discharge of the functions of my high office meets your approval. That course is prescribed to me by my duty to my Sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover, in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees, the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

"No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the City, and I sincerely trust that by the exertions of the Legislature and Executive authorities, and the co-operation of all the friends of order, this object may be accomplished."

The following is His Excellency's reply to the address agreed upon at St. Roch's meeting, in Quebec:

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with very sincere gratitude your loyal address. I deplore with you the excesses which have occurred in the city of Montreal, and I grieve to think that any section of persons in this free and intelligent community should act as though they deemed it justifiable to make their views, however unexceptionable they may believe them to be, prevail by violence. I trust that the great body of the inhabitants of the Province will discontinue all such attempts, and lend their support, as the citizens of Quebec have done, to the cause of peace and order.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Government House, Montreal,
1st May, 1849.

Several French addresses have been sent in to the Governor, expressive of confidence in him and his ministry.

The *Herald* contradicts the statement in the *Montreal Gazette*, that Mr. Young has been appointed chief magistrate of the city; and states that he has not been appointed to any office whatever by the government.

QUEBEC, May 4.—In the Montreal papers of this morning we find nothing new. The *Herald* says "the serio-comic farce of legislation under the protection of the military continues to go on, in the Bonsecour Market Hall, while Mr. Holmes urges the removal of the Parliament to Quebec, and Mr. Boulton to Toronto."

Legislative Assembly, May 2.

Mr. Attorney General Baldwin presented the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the Bills before the House at the time the Houses of Parliament were burned. The Report recommended the House to proceed with the various measures stated therein, and the report and titles of the schedules annexed thereto were ordered to be printed.

Legislative Assembly, Bonsecours Hall, May 3d.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was voted to His Excellency representing that this House having cause to believe that a great variety of public documents, records and papers relating to the Civil and Military Government of Canada, &c. have been partially destroyed by the late fire, it is the humble opinion of this House that the same ought to be, without loss of time, rescued from the ruin and annihilation which would thus appear to await them, and assuring His Excellency that any expense which may be incurred in the employment of a person duly competent to examine and appreciate and to collect for safe keeping and preserving the documents aforesaid, will cheerfully be made good by this House, when thereunto required.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 5, 6 P. M.

The House was not in session to-day. On Monday Parliament will sit in the new building called Freemason's Hall, but it is reported that the Seat of Government will be every alternate four years at Quebec and Toronto.

A young man employed in the Custom House was arrested on a charge of creating a disturbance. The agitation in the Eastern Townships continues. All quiet here. Some of the late prisoners start on a tour to the Eastern Townships for the purpose of creating agitation.

The following extract of a letter from Merrickville, U. C., dated Saturday night, 29th of April, gives an account of the burning in effigy of the Governor General; to which the inhabitants had been called by placards posted up in different parts of the town.

"About 7 o'clock the people began to assemble in front of Merrick's Corner, and at the appointed hour an immense gallows, about 45 feet in height, was placed upon a hurdle, in front of the post office, with two large tar barrels at the foot, and his Lordship, dressed in the Windsor uniform, wearing a cocked hat, a star on his breast and the rebel-rewarding bill in his hand, was fixed by a chain to the gallows. All the authorities of the town and about twelve or fifteen magistrates of the district were present. Three cheers were first given for the Queen, and the crowd moved off in procession to the public square. Here the gallows was soon erected and his lordship left dangling in the air by the chain fixed from his neck to the triangle. The fire was shortly after applied to the barrels, and the effigy soon caught the flames, and burned remarkably well. After the fire ended, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for the virtuous minority in Parliament, that voted against the rebel bill. There was not an angry word spoken; all passed off in peace."

A mass meeting had been held at Kingston, in the city Hall—the mayor in the chair,—at which a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin and disallow the Rebellion Losses Bill was adopted. Two thousand persons are stated to have been present.

Hand bills have been printed in New-York calling for a general mass meeting, to consider what is now the duty of American citizens as regards Canada.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

The new tariff goes into operation in Canada immediately. Lord Elgin has assented to the amended Customs Act, as also to an Act allowing American produce to come into Canada free of duty whenever an Act (like Grinnell's Bill) shall pass Congress. None of the Reform measures proposed by Ministers when Parliament opened have as yet become laws.

QUEBEC.—The ship Albion, M'Arthur, 28th March from Glasgow, and the Montreal, McMaster, 23d March from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec, on the 28th ult.—being the first arrivals from sea this season.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

We notice that some of the papers in this country are gravely speculating upon the disturbances in Montreal, as a movement preliminary to an attempt to unite the destinies of Canada with the United States. This is an erroneous view of the state of things in Canada. The burning of the Parliament House in Montreal was the act of a lawless mob, professing the most unbounded loyalty to the Queen, and [illegible] of the Canadas. We doubt whether the thought of annexation to the United States entered into the minds of even one of the rabble which was engaged in the riot. Certain it is, there is no organized opposition in Canada to the mother country, nor is there any party professedly in favor of annexation to the United States.—*Boston Journal.*

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea entertained by certain persons in this quarter, who ought to know better, that the agitation now going on in the Canadas is directed against the mother country. The quarrel is, in every respect, a local one, and both contending parties endeavor who to be the loudest in professing loyalty to the sovereign, even while engaged in riot, and ready to eat one another's throats. England, in truth, has nothing to say in the matter, and what course she can prudently pursue in respect to her refractory progeny, who are only quarrelling among themselves, we are rather more curious than anxious to learn. One thing, however, is certain: nobody in Canada dreams of annexation to the United States, save the *ultra* politicians of the British, or Riot party, and this result these Hotspurs would bring about, not for any love of "the universal Yankee nation," (which they in their hearts most sincerely hate,) but in the hope of sinking for ever the political identity of the still worse hated French Canadians in the sea of Anglo-Americanism, a union which our confederacy would bring upon them.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

The British Mail of 21st April.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Extracts from Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's Circular, dated LIVERPOOL, April 20th, 1849.

Since our last circular, dated 26th January seventeen vessels, 8145 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America, viz. eight vessels from St John, one from Quebec, one from St. Andrews, one from Magaguadavic, and six from other ports; in the like time last year, twenty-two vessels, 13,262 tons, arrived.

The importations in the above period, this year, have been—from Quebec, 197 logs Pine, 10 do Oak, 13 do. Elm, 60 pieces Deals: from St. John, 1652 logs Pine, 476 do. Hardwood, 58,987 pieces Deals; from other ports, 1962 logs Pine, 777 do. Hardwood, 56,757 pieces Deals, &c. and 47 pieces Sleepers—Total, 3811 logs Pine, 10 do. Oak, 13 do. Elm, 1253 do. Hardwood, 115,714 pieces Deals, &c. 47 do. Sleepers. Totals during the same time, last year, 4622 logs Pine, 1891 do. Hardwood, 179,689 pieces Deals, &c. and 6092 do. Sleepers.

Pine Timber.—Since our circular of 23d ult six cargoes of Quebec Pine have been sold; one imported in 1845, at 13½d. per foot; two in '47, at 14¼ and 14¾d. per foot, the latter of large average; two imported in 1848, at 15d. for 67 feet average, and 15½d. for 80 feet average, all by private treaty; and on the 18th inst. by auction, 715 logs, in lots, at from 13¼d. to 13¾d. per foot, and averaging 13 9-16d. per foot. Of St. John Pine, by private treaty, about half a cargo of 19 inch average girth, at 18½d. per foot; a parcel of Miramichi, at 14½d. per foot; one small cargo of Restigouch of good quality, at 14½d. per foot, all from the yards; and from the quay, a cargo of ordinary quality Dalhousie, at 13¾d. per foot.

Red Pine.—A parcel of Quebec was sold at 17¼d. per foot, and other ports at 10d. to 12d per foot, from the yard, with cargo.

Quebec Oak.—The stock extremely light, and sales confined to retail; parcels of fresh quality would realize 2s. per foot.

Elm and Ash.—The former has been sold at 18d. per foot; the stock is much reduced; and the latter by auction, a few logs at 14¾d. from the yards.

Hardwood.—Two small parcels have been sold with cargo at 13¾d. and 14¼d. per foot respectively; there is no fresh Birch in the market, and the stock of old is very inferior, and limited in quantity. Fresh arrivals will meet ready sale at fair prices.

Quebec Deals.—A parcel of second and third quality Pine was sold at £9 per standard, and a like parcel at £8 17s. 6d. per standard, and by auction, two parcels of ordinary at £7 per standard.

New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Pine and Spruce Planks.—One cargo of St. Stephen's Spruce Deals, of long lengths, good specification and quality, sold at £8 2s. 6d. per standard; one of St John, inferior quality, short lengths, one third 3x7 battens, twelve months old, at £7 10s. per standard; one of Miramichi—the Pine at £7 5s. and Spruce at £7 10s., from the yards, and from the quay, by auction, a small cargo of St. John Deals, &c. at £8 5s. per standard, with Spruce Boards at 1 3-16d. per foot of one inch; and 3679 Richibucto Pine Deals at £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per standard, from the yard.

Lathwood.—Sales confined to retail. Good fresh Lathwood would meet ready sale at £3 to £3 15s. per fathom, according to quality.

Railway Sleepers are but little inquired for, and sales are only made at reduced rates.—6500 of 9, 10 by 5, coupled with 3500 of 9, 9 by 5 and 9, 9 by 4½ all round, of Red Pine, were sold at 2s. 9d. each; 9, 10 by 5 only are wanted in this market; other sizes will not pay more than freight and charges.

Staves.—Quebec standard have been sold at £55 to £63 per M.; W. O. Puncheon are in good demand, and worth £20 to £22 per M.; United States W. O. Hhd. Staves, from New Orleans, have been sold at £17 per M.; the stock of Staves of all kinds is extremely light, and chiefly in two hands.

Spruce Spars.—The market is overstocked with Baltic, which have been sold lately at 9½d. to 12d. per foot; the stock of Spruce is such that no inducement whatever can be held out for fresh imports for many months to come.

Pitch Pine.—A parcel lately landed ex "Catherine" from Savannah, of good selection and quality, was sold by auction at an average of 2s. 1½d. per foot, with Planks at 4d. per foot of two inches. A parcel of Charleston, ex "Triton," was sold from the quay at 20½d. per foot. This article is in good demand, and the stock light.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 16.—*Colonial Reform.*—Mr. F. Scott moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British Treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the colonial legislatures. The hon. gentleman enlarged upon the extent of our Colonial Empire; the number of our dependencies being between forty and fifty, and their aggregate area more than fifty times [illegible] of Great Britain. [illegible] to review at great length our whole colonial system of government, and condemned the economical system which we had pursued. Instead of fostering the colonies into great markets for England; we had in many instances so warred with their commercial prosperity as to impair their resources, and render them a burden instead of a support to this country. The financial administration of the colonies, he said, was characterised, in the case of most of them, by great extravagance, which not only weighed upon their own resources, but bore with unnecessary severity upon the treasury of the imperial country. In short, our colonies were, financially, politically, and socially, on an unsound footing. To put them in a better position, it was necessary that their expenditures should be reduced and the powers of the local legislatures enlarged. Whilst Lord Grey was in opposition, his perceptions in reference to the mischievous tendencies of our colonial system were clear enough, but since he had succeded to office a film seemed to have overspread his eyes and obscured his vision. Much good might be done for the colonies, the mother country, and the emigrants themselves, by a judiciously-conducted system of emigration. Emigration, as at present carried on, was of the most faulty description. There was, in fact, more expatriation than emigration from this country. Foreign countries, particularly the United States, benefited more from this state of things than did either England or her colonies. His next topic was the convict system, which, unless judiciously conducted, would work the greatest mischief to our penal colonies. The whole state of the colonies required revision; and it was because he thought that investigation should precede revision, that he now moved for the appointment of a select committee.

Mr. Hawes regretted that the house (which was very thin) manifested so much indifference to colonial questions, although, in the present instance, he thought that the honourable gentleman himself was, to some extent, responsible for the apathy evinced, considering the impracticable nature of the proposition which he had submitted. It was his intention to meet the proposition with a direct negative, regarding it as "practically impossible" for any committee to discharge the onerous and varied functions which the motion would devolve upon it. In some of our colonies, such as Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, responsible institutions prevailed. Wherever this was the case, the control of the local government [illegible] In others [illegible] and expenditure [illegible] although they were not altog[illegible] on the principle of responsib[illegible] these colonies, also, local taxa[illegible] were under local control. Th[illegible] other class of colonies, in which it was bo[illegible] and necessary that the Crown should retain a certain degree of control; and, lastly, there were others, on a peculiar footing, partaking largely of the character of military stations. Of our forty-three colonies, twenty-seven had representative institutions, some of them being in a higher state of perfection than others. The twenty-seven included some, such as the Australian Colonies and the Cape, in reference to which he hoped to be able, during the session, to introduce measures which would put them upon a footing equivalent to that of those in which representative institutions were already in actual operation. Sixteen colonies now remained without such institutions, but as soon as any of them should shew themselves fit to receive them, representative institutions would not be withheld from them. From all this it was obvious that our whole colonial system reflected the highest credit upon the country. There was not another instance, in the history of the world, in which a mother country had bestowed liberal institutions to the same extent, or of so enlightened a character, as had been conceded by England to her colonies. In his opinion, it was impossible for a committee to inquire either into the financial or the political state of the colonies. His next object was to show that they were wrong who alleged that the colonies were a great source of patronage for the aristocracy. Some of the most able governors were not connected with the aristocracy, whilst others were; and he had no hesitation in saying that, amongst the latter, Lord Torrington had proved himself an able governor in Ceylon (laughter, oh, oh, and hear, hear).

Mr. Gladstone agreed with Mr. Hawes, that no good could arise from the appointment of the proposed committee. Such a committee, if granted, would, instead of doing good, only enable the Government to evade the discussion of colonial questions. He strongly protested against what lay concealed under the principle, so often enunciated, that the colonies should have responsible government conceded to them as soon as they were fit for it; if this meant, and he suspected it to do so, that there should be a large number of people in the colonies before free institutions were bestowed upon them. Now, he was for giving free institutions to the colonies at the earliest practical period. He admitted that where there were different races in a colony, and the dominant race was far inferior in number to the others, the conferring of representative institutions, must be somewhat postponed. But where there was no such difference of race, he saw no reason why infant colonies should not now be entrusted with the government of themselves, as was the case with the early American colonies. But this did not seem to be the principle which actuated Mr. Hawes or his chief. It seemed to be the opinion of both, that a colony should have eighty or a hundred thousand people in it, before free institutions were extended to it. An apt illustration of the principle which guided the action of the Colonial department was to be found in the case of Vancouver's Island. That island constituted the finest field that had ever offered itself to a colonial minister for founding a truly free colony. But a noble opportunity had been wantonly and miserably sacrificed, and he trusted that the subject of the grant of Vancouver's Island would soon occupy the attention of the house.

Mr. Mangles thought that the strongest condemnation of our colonial system was to be found in the fact that whilst it had been administered by the most able and honest of men, it had been found wanting.

Mr. Hume expressed a hope that the motion would be pressed, anticipating much good from the appointment of a committee. Mr. Anstey supported the motion, denouncing the Colonial-office as a public nuisance. Sir W. Molesworth thought that an inquiry should take place; but was not so sure that a committee of the house was the fittest tribunal before which to conduct it. In his opinion, a commission should be appointed for the purpose. The house divided, and the numbers were:—For the motion, 34; against it, 81.—Majority against it, 47. The motion was then thrown out.

THE MINT COMMISSION.—The report of the Mint Commission recommends a thorough reform and revision of that ill managed establish-