ACADIA.

THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND .- TRIAL AND CONVIC-TION OF MITCHELL.

From the Liverpool Mail, May 27. A few minutes after ten o'clock on Friday morning, Baron Lelroy and Mr. Justice Moore took their seats on the bench, and Mr. Mitchell was placed at the bar. He was cordially saluted by several of his friends, and when his counsel, Mr. Holmes, took his seat, the learned gentleman was greeted with a hearty cheer from the occupants of the gal-

lery, among whom were several elegantly attired females. The court was througed in every part, and some of the most respectable and influential parties connected with the country and city endeavored, but ineffectually, to obtain admission. The jurous having answered to their

The Attorney General stated the case in a long and able speech, and addreed evidence to prove the delivery by the prisoner of the

sentiments charged as felony. Mr. Holmes addressed the court on heliali of Mitchell. He denounced the law under which Mitchell had been arraigned, and denied the power of the English parliament to deprive trishmen of free discussion. The court reinterference with his client's defence. Mr. Holmes then discussed the condition of Ireland-alleging that she was an enslaved country-that in '87, the Irish nation with nems in its hands, asserted its freedom, and that England for ever renounced the claim to make laws to bind Ireland. The history of the legislative union, the corruption which brought it about, and the right of Ireland to disobey, were then in rapid succession dis-

Baron Lefroy here again interrupted Mr. Holmes, stating that the court would not permit him to proclaim in its presence the doctrine that men might rise against the

cussed.

Mr. Holmes again insisted on his right, and added-I insist that what I affirm is good law, and you shall hear it from me. I contend not for the right of an individual to rise in arms, but the right of a people. Mr. Holmes then went into the constitutional question of the people's right to redress their grievances, and liberate themselves by force of arms, the court sitting patiently all the while, and Mr. He mes every now and then repeating the ebnoxious doctrine, and asking the court was it not law-was it not according to the conatitution? Statutably, according to the law made for his special punishment, his client might be guilty, but morally he was not guilty - he had performed the part of a good citizen. To him character was dearer than liberty, and he (Mr. H.) was there to defend his character, and demonstrate that no moral guilt was upon him-that England, and England alone, was guilty-of the enslavement of Ireland-guilty of her people's blood-the thrice guilty feause of this prosecution. I now stand, said the old man, on the verge of the grave. I plead not for my client alone, but for you and your children. He then appealed to the jury for a verdict in favor of freland and of liberty.

Mr. Henn replied for the crown, and In the course of his observations, said be was free to admit that there were cases which would, then there were eases of defence-when there was an aggression upon their liberties.
Judge Moore charged the jury, who retired at a quarter past four, and had not returned

ien the mail tell.

It was subsequently telegraphed from the Amphion frigate to the Princess steamer, after her departure from Doblin last night, that Mitchell had been found guilty. The report may be credited, as it had been sent to the government be London on the authority of the Admirally agent by electric telegraph. He has been transported for 14 years.

The country is in anything but a comfortable state. Bands of atmed men march about the streets with military precision; clubs consisting of from forty to one bundred persons are organised in almost every country, under the titles of various Irish patriots, such, for instance, as the Emmet, the Gratian, the Fitzgeraid, and the like. The Press is uncontrollable, the people are excited, the Lord Lieutenant is in had odor, and the Queen is prevented from visiting Ireland by the threats that are openly indulged in by some of the more violent repeal party. In addition to the government seizures, Mr. Duffy, of the Nation newspaper, and a Mr. Reilly, have been arrested, but without they are arraigned in a different manner to Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher, no Irish jury will convict them .-The English government have no sincenre with regard to Ireland, for every line of policy they adopt for the better management of that country, only appears to increase the discontent that rages throughout the land.

Some little rivalry exists in England, between the proprietors of the American steam-Company. We were rather amused to hear that a trial of speed was determined on between the vessels of each Company. The American did not believe they would was the United States, which left three days extremity of firing upon us. before her competitor; she was commanded by Captain Hackstaff, the other was the new steamer the Niogara, the mail boat, under the pilotage of Captain Ryrie; it is the general Impression that the American vessel will be the victor.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT NAPLES. On Saturday, the 13th, in the morning, at Naples, the deputies were assembled in the Selle de Monte Olivetto, in preparatory sestaken at the opening of parliament. This the King of Sardinia and Marshal Radetsky, oath was in these terms : " I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of 29th Jannthe concessions of 3rd April. Saturday and modified the chances of the war. Sunday passed in negotiations. In the evening, at eleven o'clock, it was announced that the King would not modify the form.

The deputies, to the number of 80, met, declared themselves in permanence, and sent a deputation to the King to treat as to a modification. The King refused. The National Guard went in great numbers to Monte Olivelto to persuade the deputies to persevere. About midnight another deputation was sent to the palace, when the King demanded time. A modification of the oath was then proposed in which a reservation of the rights conferred by the decree of the 3rd April, should be

The King pretended to accept this, but the chamber learned that the troops had, meanwhile, been ordered out, and force being thus resorted to, all conciliation became impossible. Soon after midnight the National Guard comone the generale was braten, and at two, the troops-infa.try, cavalry, and artilleryissed from their barracks and occupied the spaces around the palace, the castle, and the

The King, being informed of the construction of the harricades, ordered the soldiers to withdraw, and consented to the parliament with the army of Verona and a general enbeing opened without any eath; this formality was to have taken place with explanations on the subject of the statute.

The National Guard, however, refused in Jower the harricades, except on the condition declined, the troops were again ordered out, and the valls of Treviso, on the high roads from the palace and other places. Venice and Padua. Treviso is tolerably formanded the Elbo and Weser, merowated with armed forces, including a lifted, occupied by 14 from inhabitably for the palace and padua.

FURTHER EXTRACTS PER STEAMER | tional Guard; but being offered by the King of two frigates, five steamers, and two brigs | will be eager to accept the good offices which and the troops the privilege of pillage, they were sailing on Venice, to raise the blockade took the other side. Doors and gates of shops, and private houses were soon forced, and a recerts were seen from the tower of St. Marc general pillage and massacre commenced to on the 11th, and they will thus have arrived, cries of " Viva el Rey!" The signal of attack was given by three guns from the fort, then the red flag was raised.

Unheard of atrocities were perpetrated by he lazzamni and the troops. into the private houses, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, flinging the bodies of their victims from the windows. In one house were shot a father, believe the independence of Northein Italy nother, and four children. Other victims were dragged alive through the streets, to be tiers, who compelled them to cry "Viva el sal suffrage; the votes of the people on this tey." When they refused they were pricked question are being taken at the moment I in the face by the points of the bayourts.-Marquis Vassatori, in his own palace; the father went stark mad. The palaco was sacked. The emissaries of Del Carretto, and, according to some accounts, Del Carretto himelf, were employed in goading on the rabble

these acts of atrocity. Several persons nown to entertain liberal opinions, were tragged from their houses and shot. The massacre continued for eight hours -The hospitals were filled with wounded. In one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 dence of the Tuscan, Pontifical and Neapolikilled and wounded, of which 30 were officers. | tan States.

lovernment was proceeding to disarm the Vational Gunrd. The aspect of the city was deplerable .-

The correspondents of the French journals say that the French Admirul, Bandin, expressed the greatest indignation at the conduct of the King, and announced that treaties and the law of nations have been violated by the Neapolitan government, he would give one hour to stop the disorder, and guarantee the inviolability of persons and properties; that, otherwise, he would bring his fleet from the Castel Mare, and disembark 9,000 men to

defend the rights of humanity and nations. May 17.- At 11 o'clock officers of artiflery passed my house, sentinels were placed at every twenty yards through the city, and the whole available force bivonacked in the streets. It was spread abroad that the French were about to land some 1500 men for the protection of French property. By many I have been informed that a deputation of residents waited on the French admiral, in the course of the day, requesting his intervention. alleging that they had been plundered to a rolnous extent. The admiral replied that that he had demanded satisfaction and compresation, and that he had sent for a portion of his fleet to Castel Mare. A sharp correspondence, it is affirmed, ensued between the admiral and the government, and that a bombardment was threatened. It is a fact, however, not to be passed by, that this morning, two French vestels sailed over for Castel Mare, and remained till this afternoon. As far as it goes, this looks like a corroboration of one of the stories I send you. The soldiers are still in occupation of the railways. A strong force of artiflery lead been sent down in that direction, to be ready to every occurrence, should any of the provincials come up, of which there is a great talk. I don't expect them, however,-the King has struck too decisive a blow. Fresh troops came in this morning from Nozerd; and it is reported that the king has sent off to Lombardy for that portion of his troops-this wants conprobably, justify a people in resorting to force, firmation. Our shops are still closed, but they are beginning to repair the streets and glaze some of the windows. I saw Ilis Majesty this afternoon, accompanied by his two brothers and a general officer; they walked from the riage. His visit was to the sick, and he re-

> thority was most enthusiastic on the part of the military and the lazzaroni. This morning are gazetted the names of public functionaties who have tenounced back immediately. their salaries at present, in order, if possible. to relieve the public burthens. This may be regarded as a mark of adhesion to government. I have seen a list of killed and wounded, which, perhaps, approaches nearer o truth than any that has been as yet published. Saldiers, 400 killed (Swiss suffered principally, and particularly the officers, who were aimed at;) National Guard, 200 killed in fighting in the streets, sheltered, therefore, behind the windows; wounded on each side 200 : 500 prisoners. The plunder seems to have been considerable. La Carta, who was nominated to the Neapolitan embassy in England, had his house sacked of every thing therein, and his brother being placed on his knees, soldiers holding pistols at their heads, whilst others plandered; they were not, however implicated in the affair. There are many who think that the whole thing was orged on by the royalist party, to produce a reaction. On Saturday, a well informed man told me that there was something brewing to produce a counter-revolution. I see no sufficient grounds, however, as yet, to subscribe to this opinion. It is remarkable, certainly, that the troops looked on, whilst the barricades were being made; but then, said a soldier to me, we were so united with the National Guard to maintain the Constitution, that we did not believe they would proceed to the

viewed the soldiers in the Large. His au-

The actual fighting continued fifteen hours.

ITALY. MILAN, May 18, 1818.

Movement of the Austrian and Italian Forces -Interesting condition of things in Italy. Considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the critical situation of the hostile parties, you will be surprised to hear that little real change has taken place since the date of my last letter. The armies of are still in presence on the plains of the Adige and the Minein. The army of General Nu-The deputies were opposed to this good still manuseres in the Friend. No moveform, because it was not in consonance with ment has been effected, which has seriously

You will recollect that the Austrian forces now in the North of Italy, consist of two armies separated from each other by a long tract of country, one commanded by Marshal Radetsky, and the other by Gen. Nagent. At the present moment, the former reported to consist of somewhere about 40,000 men, is divided into four divisions, which are severally concentrated in and around the four forresses of Mantua, Leguano, Verous and Peshiera, which as you will see hy any map, form the angles of an extensive quadrilateral, situate south of the Lago di Gardi, and which is traversed by the rivers Adige and Mincio. The main holy, however, of this army is collected in Verona, the strongest of the fortresses, and in an entrenched camp immediately under its walls. The Sanlinian army and its auxiliaries, is necessarily disposed it a corresponding manner; the main body is in menced constructing barricades. Athalf-past face of the intreuched camp under Verona. A strong force, however, is around Perchiera, which must be reduced before any decisive hattle is ventured at Verona. According to the latest accounts, the hombardment of Peschiera had commenced, and its speedy surrender may be expected; that once accomplished, the force which invests it will unite

gagement may be expected. Meanwhile, the osh ir army under General Nugent, in the Friend, has been making slow but steady advance. At the date of my last it was on the Tagliamento and at Udine : since then, it has advanced through the counare aided by 8000 Roman volunteers. Sor-

established by the Austrian squadron. These Such is the situation of offairs in the theatre of war, at the time I write. The critical question now is, whether General Nugent can

form a junction with Marshal Redetsky befure a decisive engagement at Venice. The provisional government here have latey issued a proclamation, declaring that they can only be assured by the annexation o Loubardy to Piedmont, but not desiring to utchered, struck as they went along, and take the responsibility of such a measure, walted by the agents of the police and sol- they have determined to decide it by univer-

The Venitian provinces, Incapable of maintaining their independence, separated from the other States of Northern Italy, would necessarily unite themselves also, and thus there could be one extensive kingdom extending from the Gulf of Genoa to the Adriatic, having Venice and Genoa as ports, and Turin Milan and Udine, as inland capitals. Such a state would form an impassable harrier against the encroachments of Northern powers, and would thus contribute to the indepen-

The small principalities of Modens, Parms, Ricaredza, &c., are uniting themselves respectively according to their respective tastes I seemed to be converted into one vast tomb. to the Roman, the Tuscan, or the Sardanian

No event of any general importance has occurred in the Roman States since my last

INTELLIGENCE FROM AUSTRIA. THE FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR PROM VIENNA. Our advices from Vienna are to the 21st uit.

About six o'clock on the evening of the 17th an open landau, containing the Emperor and Empress of Austria, drove out of Vicana by the Maria Hilgate, the Emperor acknowledging the salutations of the people, who supposed he was driving to Schonbrunn. One hour afterwards on empty travelling carriage, with the Imperial arms, took the same route, and at nine o'clock four other imperial carriages, each drawn by six horses, passed through the It was now evident that the imperial family had left Vienna. This event was made known to the astonished population on the following morning, by a proclamation placerded on the walls by the Pillersdorff Minstry, which remained in office at the earnest solicitations of the Emperor and of the university. The proclamation stated that the Ministry had only received a verbul announcement of this departure, which was kept a sec.et at the palace, and that the Emperor had gone to Inspruck for a change of air. It also announced that Count Hozos, the Commanderin-chief of the National Guard, and Count Wilezek, had posted after the Emperor, to persuade him to return.

The rush on the National Bank was so great to get cash for notes, that it was found necessary to shut the gates. Small numbers were admitted at a time, and their notes

changed. The news that the Emperor had quitted the rity produced the greatest excitement. The nliabitants are unanimously for the Emperor and the maintenance of the constitutional monarchy. Several ill-advised young men took advantage of the confusion which provailed to proclaim the republic, but the people were excessively exasperated, fell upon them, Guard had not interfered most energetically and resemed them. All are acting in encert for the speedy restoration of order, and a deputation has been sent to the Emperor, expressing the universal desire that he will come

Great military precuations bave been taken to preserve the peace of the capital. All the better classes of the population are in favor of the maintenance of constitutional monarchy. The Vienna Gazette is full of decrees signed hy the ministry, calling upon the people to maintain order. Martial law will be pro-

claimed in Vienna, and two miles round th city, at the first sign of an outbreak.

was hourly expected. SPAIN.

It will be observed that Lord Palmerston, in an ouncing Sir Henry Bulwer's return, stated that of course it did not interfere with the amicable relations existing between Great Britain and

The return of the Emperor to his capita

The Heraldo, of Madrid, has published lengthened reply of the Duke do Sotomayer to Sir Henry Bulwer's letters, omitted in the diplo matic correspondence laid before the English parliament, which contriverts most, if not all of the English ambassador's statements, and concludes hy amoring Sir Henry Bulwer that English in-terference on behalf of Queen Isabella, litherto considered to have been " generous and disintercated," would have been "energetically rejected could it have been supposed that " it would have been at any time alleged in support of a claim to exercise an undue influence in the internal affairs of Spain, because the loyal Spaniards nou'd have encreeded by their own unassisted effects in fixing the crown on the brow of their youthful queen and firmly cementing the institutions which have ensured their liberty and independence. If the oration of friendly nations had to be pur. chased at so high a price, your excellency could not hope to attract many alliances to England. Fortunately, we flatter ourselves with the parsuasion that the British nation, with a due sense of its own dignity, will also deem our scritments noble and clevated. I augist not to conclude without again declaring to your execulency that, out being able to recognize your competency to treat on the internal affairs of Spain, I shall not enter into any further argument with your excelsever, this correspondence may have been, it will liave laid down, beneatherth and forever, the principle that if the Spanish government is disposed strengthen its relations of asnity and purfect harmony with that of Great Britain as much as pussible, and to promote by all the nicaus at its nmmand, the reciprocal interests of the two countries, it will never lend itself to any act or any demand incompatible with its decorum, or the rights and respect which are due to it as an independent nation.

I have the honor, &c . " THE DOES DE SUTOMATOR.

" Madrid, April 15." The Heroldo, in an article on the correspond-

" At the same time how much do we regrehas we cannot reveal to the world all that we know -- all that the population of Madrid knows ! Great has been the disquet produced in a friendly nation at a recent diplomatic correspondence bitter and terrible are the accussions that have been launched against its authors; but this indignotion, this distrust, these accusations, would be thousand times more terrible if that nation knew what we know and conceal-that which entire Europe shall learn with leaner some day,"

Can this be intended to foreshadow the seriou charge subsequently made against Sir. II. Bul-M. Nicareo Escosura, brother of the former Einister of the interior, and M Ortiz, director of

the outbreak of the 20th of April, had been arrested. Mr. Natsmanca was believed to have escaped into Franco.

DENMARK.

the Nacra Especialist accused of participation in

The Dance, confiding in the intervention Sweden, refuse to surrender the Isle of Alsen, and claim again the northern part of Schleswig.-

lord Palmerston is tendering.

The intelligence from Hamburgh is to Tuesday exeming, the 21rd oft. We find that in Swe les the greatest activity prevails in preparation for mate, and will be read with great interest at war. It is supposed that Bennark will lay an at the present juncture. For them we are in- Country - a consummation which your metechment on the claims of German metaliants, as retaliation for Gen. Wrangel's proceedings

Jutland. From Berlin, we learn that the Russian got rament had addressed the Prosens cubout, believing itself inimical to the pretomings set of by the latter for Germany, and threatens defensive spacedings. Prussis has replied to this note in tune favorable to prace.

HUNGARY. Serious disturbances have taken place at Posts. The troops fired upon the people. Barra Lederer, the commander-in-chief, has fled to Vicuna. The Hungarian constitution on the 12th. Our correst bethe Colonies, to be laid before Her Majes- he doubted, that unless the mest decisive pendent, writing at 10 o'clock at night, on the 11th I and the Lords and Commons of the United measures are taken to render the St. Lawnet says: "There is now no means of stopping the resulutionary torient; the people have insisted up on the return of the Hungarian triespe from the oreign provinces. The radicals are stirring - whits enclosures, before the Governor Gevery where nubs of prople surround the revoluinners speakers. A grand popular meeting is to he held to morrow. It is now ten at night-the whole town is alive. The mean shace brightnumbers of people crowd about the streets.-Speciles are making in the open air-the ter pa have been cornigard to the citidel and the bar-Guard. Tranquility will not be disturbed tosend in his resignation. Paul Nyari has taken by the civil authority. They not only did so yes will be further exemplified in the measures lerday, but runind upon the unarmed people, and which his Excellency believes are under concharged them mercileasly without the slightest rideration in England. warning or summons to retire. The Italian sol. His Excellency commands me to say, that rinm for Canadian business; and, as a consediers alone stood motionless, notwithstanding the leeting very strongly that he has not used quence, that the traffic of the St. Lawrence

gaining strength, and it is even positively insert, able result of which would be to dissolve the ad that they are in full possession of Somlin, the lies which connect the latter with the Mogreat commercial central point between Victima ther country. assembly at Frankfort.

TROUBLES AT MENTZ.

FRANCPORT, May 22, 1848. the co-existence of two separate military estab

Go'clock - The accounts from Mentz at this very vague -Sis much seems certain -thouha Concur. dirarming of the burgers goes on withoutney great opposition. The gates of the town are closed, and nobidy is allowed to enter the two. because an inroad of the neighboring pearant in likely to take place. The neutual animous of the Prussians and the citizens is almost incredie. The city of Ments is the only town in Germay where a strong republican faction prevails.

DUCHY OF POSEN. The Poles hold out in this unfortunate pice and ere maintaining a gallant struggle senset the Germans. The Polish landowners have mi gaged their estates to the full value for theperpure of prolonging the contest. Emanuel Avgo arrived at Patadam on the 19th, charged, t. is said, to negotiate on the part of France response

The German Diet has invited all the State of

THE PROBABLE STOPPAGE OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

From the London Times, May 26. We are happy to find that the suggestion re ently urged by us upon public attention for the smediate termination of the lamentable jetilition between Denmark and the German confer ation had already been anticipated by the Milio disposition of the enbinet of Berlin. Order 1,400 part of Jutland which he had occupied; what course the threatened contribution of war, amonting to no less than £100,000, which that Geral hed thought himself justified in levying uphathe a lu stantidedni gnibnilionu bus scor Daniels province, will be at once relinquishen no if any money has been ou'l cled by military hom it must be returned. It is hoped that this file it the right direction will at once be followed to the conclusion of an arminisce, the terms of would provide for the immediate constitute of the Duchy of Schleawig and its islands by the troops of both the briligerents, and for the fitte. presence of hostile armies; and a lair prospil of seace would be offered to the north of Pape. upon conditions by which the rights of Dellark and of the German portion of the duchies 19th he reconciled. We sincerely hope that no resh inc dent will arise to augment the difficulty this parific arrangement; and that the German will at once return to the position it accupied fort this deplorable expedition. The Pression Formment will thus have given to the world a superble pledge of its sincere desire for the maintainee of a high spirited and enterprising people, in the please ; and the assurance contained in 19.02cellent speach delivered by the King of wain will not be advanced by separation." upon the opening of the National Assettif at Berlin will be promptly fulfilled.

MUNIFICRAT BEQUEST TO THE MIDDEFEX Hospital.-A meeting of the governo, and friends of this institution was held vestilay n the board-room of the hospital. His race the Duke of Northumberland, K. G., preded, The chairman announced that it we last pleasing duty to relate, that since the meeting, the secretary had received dotter from the executors of Lady Murray, W. Sir James Murray, informing them her ship bad bequeathed to the committee ! time being of Middlesex Hospital, the am of £10,000, for the purpose of buildin and endowing a new ward in the hospital, he called "Murray Ward." It was the fore agreed that a vote of thanks should be vert to the executors of the late Lady Murray. The secretary then announced that a legger of £500 had been received from the trustice. the late Mr. Marlow. After some poline business had been gone through, the incline passed a vote of thanks to the chairms, and

The operations recently carried on "goinst the city of St. John of Nicaragna, in Capare around the castle. A high-year of the water, and successful the command distinct the strate of the castle. A high-year of the water, and committee the castle of the water, and committee the castle of the water, and committee the water and the downward voyage of the castle of th

TREE TRADE.

He following Correspondence, and adjoin W Memorial are highly interesting docudated to the Montreol Herabl :-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 29th May, 1848. in .- I have the honor to acknowledge the sipt of your letter of this day, enclosing gradually been attracting Canadian Commerce Vinetials from the Board of Trade of Mon- | - the favorable position of that city as a shipbut to Hermost Gracious Majesty the Queen at the two Houses of the Imperial Patlia- and rates of insurance which there prevail and respectively, on the subject of the Navifor St. Lawrence, which, on the part of and should the bill now before Congress be U Board of Frade, you request may be traus- come law, which provides for the repeal of toted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State

higdom. Immediately on the receipt of your comunication, I had the honor to lay the same, real, and I am commanded to inform you ut the Memorials of the Board shall be thin the forwarded to Her Majesty's Coloal Secretary.

I am further commanded to state, for the from the United States, consequent on the al Secretary.

formation of the Board of Trade, that the change in the commercial policy of England, tacks-every post is occupied by the National shjeet of these Memorials has for some time ragged the attention of His Excellency, and night, but to merow must be a denisive day. It list His Excellency has communicated the runsored that Paul Nyari, the leaders of the lews of this Covernment to Her Majesty's it has been his practice heretofore to resort; radicule has been directed to form a ministry, clonial Secretary. The opinious expressed this effect being accelerated and increased by Count Butthynia, the Prime Minister, arrived an intrease the expediency of the judicious legislation of the American bour ago from Victoria, whither he had remarked to bour ago from Vicono, whither he had repaired to brelieving this country from any restrictions sposed upon its commerce, are strengthened upon himself to raise on the spot 30,000 men. I sposed upon its commerce, are strengthened an informed that thirty persons were wounded in the representations of the Board of Trade. dangerously in perioday's affray -four have alrea- and His Excellency entertains strong hopes dy died. According to the leve of the country, tat the liberal and generous policy of the the troops cannot interfere till they are called out inperial Government towards this Colony,

orders of their officers. Public thanks were voted piere words of term or compliment, in attrito them in to day's meeting. General do Lederer ting liberality and generosity to the policy fled during the night, and is on his way to Vienna of the empire towards this Province, he obbut the Austrian government will be forced to give terves with regret an expression in the Me-The Hungarian Colonel, Maurice Boyneburg, has provisionally taken the Command in chief of the ed him to forward, to the effect that should the The secondate from Hungary, or rather from treat highway for the commerce of Canada, the Sclavonian or so-called " inilitary frontiers of a commercial union of the most intimate charthat kingdom, continue to be of the most alarm- beter will be produced between the United ing kind. Every day the insurgent Serviane are States of America and this Colony, the inevit-

and Constantinople. On the northern side, too, That this expression should be used at of Hungary, the Sclavonians continue their de-lime when the only remaining protection expredations, and it is now all but certain that the isting in England, is afforded to Canadian so much dreaded pan-Sclavonic movement has trade, and after so many demonstrations of ommenced in cornert-a movement which, in the disinterested desire on the part of the Imall probability, will not be discouraged by recent perial Government to make the connection of exents in Vienna and the abrust departure of Canada with the Province beneficial to the Canada with the Province benefits the Canada with the Province benefits the Canada with the Province benefits the the Canada with the Province benefits the Province benefits the Canada with the Province benefits the Canada with the Province benefits the Province be the Emperor from that capital. The Hungarians Canada with the Empire beneficial to the Cothe Emperor from that capital. The Hungarians long, is a ground of surprise and disappoint-had resolved to send ambassadors to the untional long, is a ground of surprise and disappoint-assembly at Frankfort. of the Board were correct, there could have

been no necessity for making it a prominent argument with a Government only desirous to benefit the Province by the connection which This evening a courier has brought the news is apparently threatened, and if it be not corof a bloody conflict which has taken place be. tween some nowly-registered soldiers of the Pine, rect, to assert that the allegiance and attachsian garrison at Ments and the Civin Goard of mentsof Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subthe town. It seems to have originated in a long jects of Canada, depend upon the successful continued antipathy, brought to an issue by the competition of one route of commerce with heated brains of some of the military. Several another, it is peculiarly unfortunate that in persons were killed and many wounded on both forwarding to the Imperial Covernment mesides. General Huser, the commander of the morials recommending measures in which his fortress - a liberal and very popular man - has po Excellency takes, at least, as lively an intercontained in the memorials, in which he can not believe that the people of Canada, could the present intimate trading relations springunder any violameters as he induced to incorp be twist the two countries are so filled

> I have the bonor to be, Your most obedient servant, R. B. SULLIVAN,

To FREDERICK A. WILLSON, Esq. Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Montreal, 8th June, 1918. SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, which

was yesterday laid before the Council of the Board of Trade ; and I am directed to convey, through you, the thanks of the Council for the promptitude with which His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to the confederation separate from each otle-by transmit to Her Majesty, and the Houses of different tariffs to send delegates to Frankshite the Imperial Parliament, its Memorials on the discuss the groundwork of a common syste of subject of the Navigation laws, and the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence. I am further instructed to say, that while i

would be a cause of sincere regret to the

Council that any objectionable expression should emanate from them, they consider it to be their bounden duty, as it is their undoubted right, respectfully but unequivocally, to declare to the Queen, Lords, and Commons of England, the baneful consequence which, in their opinion, must ensue from the abandonment of the Protective policy of the Mother Country towards the Colonics, unless promptwithdraw the German troops at once from hat ly followed up by remedial measures to comquences which, as pointedly stated in the Memorial, the Council would deeply deplore. It is true that a small remnant of protection still exists in England, not as you say in favor of Canada only, but also of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the West Indice, and other dependencies of the Empire. The Council, however, cannot recognise in this any valid reason for withholding the free expression of their opinion on the subject. The expression of that opinio was prompted by an earnest desire to avert a dreaded calamity; and they would take leave tion of captured ships and property. The other most respectfully to remark, that it is in no spacuation of Holstein would of course folly on small degree gratifying to them to find that the fulfilment of these other condition the the view they have in regard to the influence of commercial interests on political feeling, does not seem to have been at variance with that entertained by His Excellency the Governor General, as embodied in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, referring to the contemplated changes in these laws, and cited in the recent discussion of the question in the House of Commons, wherein his Excellency was pleased to say that " one of the most efficacious expedients for securing the allegiance

> Your most obedient humble servant, FREDERICK A. WILSON To the Hon. R. B. SCILIVAN,) Se. &c. &c. Provincial Secretary. TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJEST

THE QUEEN. The Memorial of the Montreal Board Trade humilly showith :-That the British Navigation Laws, and the Laws affecting the Navigation of the St. Law- now bring loaded for Toledo, from whence rence, are, under the system of Free Trade they will go by canal to Cincinnati. We adopted by the Imperial Government, felt to understand that there will be a saving of two be peculiarly burdensome, and detrimental to mouths' time, besides a very large amount in

the interests of this Colony. That during the continuance of the former fish by this route. Our readers will remem-Colonial system, when the products of Canada bee, that a few days ago, we mentioned were largely protected in the markets of this trade in salt fish, as one that must in-Great Britain, the privileges conceded by the evitably find its way through our borders .-Navigation Laws to the shipping interests, At the time we wrote the transaction above were not made a subject of complaint by the tem as detrimental to the general interests of the | The concurrence in the views of the gentle-Empire, and to have resolved on a commercial men in Montreal who had determined on that

BRITISH WHIG mortalists that a commercial union of the most intimate character will be produced between the United States and this Colony, the inevi-

table result of which would be to dissolve the

ties which connect her with the Mother

appear from the following considerations,-

For a considerable time past New York has

ping port, and the comparatively low freight

the duties on Canadian produce, it can hardly

able of the two, the great bulk of the exports

of Canada will find its way via Oswego and

Buffalo to New York, for shipment to Great

Britain. On the other hand, the removal of

the Canadian Differential Duties, or in other

words, the equalization of Duties on Goods,

has had the effect of driving the Canadian

Merchant to New York for his purchase of

to attract and secure so rich a prize as the

memorialists have no hesitation in expressi

it as their decided conviction, that unless the

protective system he again resorted to, or some

other remedial measure be devised. New

That amongst the most prominent of these

repeal of those sections of the British Naviga-

tion Act which apply to the British Posses

That a salutary competition would be there

reigner in the ports of the United States.

of this petition are as follows:

of the British ship owner.

n the River St. Lawrence.

nada and the Mother Country.

FREDERICK A. WILLSON, Seu'y.

Montreal, 26th May, 1849.

will ever pray.

(Signed,)

Wherefore, your memorialists humbly pray

that your Majesty will be graciously pleased

to take the subject into your Majesty's serious

consideration, and to grant such relief in the

premises as to your wisdom may seem meet.

steamers, whose construction is peculiarly,

and we believe exclusively Canadian, reach-

ed this city on Saturday, from Toledo. She

is loaded with a cargo equivalent in bulk and weight to 2500 barrels of flour, or 250 tons,

and with that cargo on board, passed many of

the old steam traders on the lakes; travelling

at the rate of ten miles an hour. Her cargo

consists of Indian corn, corn meal, pork, tal-

low, and lard, in great part for the account of the enterprising house of Young, Holmes, &

forthwith re-loaded for a return voyage to

Chicago, with salt, fish, oil, and pig iron.-

The intention of her owners, Messis. Hooker

an Holton, is, that she shell proceed from thence direct to Halifax. The trade which

we may expect with the latter port, may be bed understool from the following facts,

which came to our knowledge on Saturday.

A merchant of Cincinnati, struck with the

distribution of the large supplies of salt fish

required for the basin of the upper Mississippi,

wrote to a house in Halitax with the view of

referred to a firm in this city for the best infor-

mation, and having visited Montreal in par-

described had not taken place, though

facilities of the St. Lawrence route for

We understand that she is to be

And your memorialists, as in duty bond,

PETER M'GILL

Board of Trace.

President of the Montreal

States.

and growing importance.

That on these and other grounds, your

Commerce of Canada.

norialists would deeply deplote.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17. That this supposition is not based on vague and unsubstantial grounds, will abnorantly THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The good people of Montreal have commenced the agitation of this important question. The Board of Trude have memorialized the Home Government, through the Governor General; and at a public meeting held on Tuesday last, a petition from the people of that city to the Imperial Parliament was unanimously agreed to. The first of these documents we have made room for ; the proceedings of the meeting lie over until

One expression in the Memorial from the Board of Trade seems to have excited the attention of the present Administration; that sentence which threatens annexation to the United States, in case the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence be not ceded, as prayed for. Our readers can peruso the correspondence and judge for themselves. To say the least, commodities, instead of to Montreal, whither it appears singular, that the present Ministry, composed of Radicals, Rebels, and Traitors, as the Conservatives term them, should eavil at a free expression of opinion from the loyal merchants of Montreal. But the fact is, thore men who are over boasting of their loyalty, are always the first to threaten the Home Government with a disseverance of the tic which connects Canada with the mother country. It was so in 1935, and it is so in 1849. York must inevitably become the great empo-

That the commercial ties between Canada and the United States are daily becoming greater, and will eventually expand into political bonds of union, there can be no doubt; remedial measures, would appear to your that is to say, it no relaxation of the present memorialists to be the throwing open the St. navigation laws take place. The effectual Lawrence to the flags of all nations, and the way to prevent this political calamity, is to grant the prayer of the Montreal Memorialists. We do not, therefore quarrel with the words by insured on the waters-sea-going freights which have given offence to the Government; would be reduced to the level of such freights at New York, making allowance for the difference of cost of the voyage. The expense of

the citizens of the United States would be induced to make the St. Lawrence the nutlet for their produce, thereby conferring on Canada the benefit of a transit trade of great their own condition. That in the present position of affairs The question for the people of Kingston to this Colony, the repeal of the Navigation consider is, whether or not they should take Laws, so far as they affect Canada, could part in the present agitation of this question, scarcely prove injurious to the British shipand by a Petition to the Imperial Legislature, owner; for if the result of these laws be to strengthen the bands of Her Majesty's Minisconcentrate the import and export trade of Canada in New York, (and that this will be

the tesult, your memorialists do not entertain ters in their endeavors to obtain a tepcal of these odious laws. That the measure will the slightest doubt,) it is obvious that the question simply amounts to this :- Will the British ship-owner allow the Foreigner to compele with him on the St. Lawrence, or will he compel himself to compete with the Fo- not have ventured its introduction; but the House of Peers may not prove so accommo-That in the opinion of your memorialists, dating. In the late instance of the Jewish the objection which has been urged against Disabilities Bill, their Lordships bave shown the repeal of the laws in question, on political that they possess a will of their own; and grounds, is not entitled to greater weight .some under a threat of bombarding the town in justice to the Canadian subjects of Her Mashould be succeed, a bog-cherished wish of the jesty, to express his distent from a proposition of licers would be fulfilled, who have never thought contained in the memorials, in which he canneighbors, as that identity of interests which they may think proper not to grant it, on the it is necessary that it should extend to the is not worth having. The people of England entertain strong-projudices in these of theeby promotice, and tacking, on the configure, will contribute so much to maintain the loyalty ancient laws; and without some strong effort and attachment of the people to the Parent State, as the preservation of their old Chanmuch a matter of course as some folks imanels of Commerce and direct intercourse with gine. It therefore behooves the inhabitants her market by the waters of the St Lawof Kingston to he up and stirring, it they dememorialists more particularly rest the prayer sire to see the almost described river which That the grounds, therefore, on which your flows past their wharves, ever again crowded with vessels hearing towards the ocean the letly-That as Canada now enjoys but a

remnant of protection in England, she should the riches of the far West. be released from any restrictions for the benefit A public meeting should be the natural mouth-piece of the inhabitants of a city like 2ndly-That without the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence and a repeal of the Naone own; but it unfortunately happens, that vigation Laws, in so far as the British Colono one in Kingston attends public meetings .nies are concerned, there is reason to appre-Consequently it is a folly to call one. The hend that New York will become the great emporism of the trade of Canada, and that Mayor and Corporation are the legitimate representatives of the inhabitants. They hest thus a unity of interests, Commercial and Political, will be created with the United know the wants and wishes of their constituents. Let them therefore act on their behalf. 3:dly-That in such an event, the repeal of these laws cannot materially injure the Bri- If the repeal of the Navigation Laws be desideratum, let the City Council say to offitish thip-owner, the question simply being, whether competition for the trade shall take cially; and their dictum, will be received in place in the harbours of the United States or Downing Street, as an expression of opinion, strong, as if it had the signatures of every Lastly-That the repeal of these laws will have the tendency to perpetuate, and not to male inhabitant for ten miles round. In the destroy, the relations that exist between Cahands of the Corporation we leave the

THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

matter.

Scarcely had we published the arrival of one British Steamer, ere we have to announce the advent of another. The America, a recent addition to the Cunard Line, has made the quickest passage to the American continent yet on record. She arrived at Boston in ten days and eight hours, having touched at Halifax on the way. Such a passage is unpreendented; it is almost beyond belief. The distance exceeds 3000 miles, and this fast vessel must have steamed it at the rate of 300 miles a day to have come over the vast expanse of ocean. This passage puts out the pipe of the New York braggerts. They'll bave to wait another dozen years ere they manufacture anything in the shape of a steamboat to outrun the America. Meanwhile, they can comfort themselves that America

has only been beaten by herself! The news brought by this steamer is cheering. Things are evidently improving at home. Breadstulls are advancing a trifle, with a still upward tendency. In politics not much change. Mitchell has been deservedly sentenced to 14 years' transportation. He richly deserves his fate. But for him and his violent co-freres, the Repeal of the Union, so long and so ardently desired by the great mass of the Irish people, might have been in a fair establishing a trade by that route. He was way of being granted. His treason, and the treason of the Young Irelanders, have retarded suance of his design, he has already ordered five hundred barrels of mackerel, which are that measure a dozen years or more. What Bugland might give to the prayers and wishes of a whole people will never be conceded to turbulence and insurrection. In Insing O'Connell, and gaining Smith O'Brien and Mitchell, freight and charges on the transmission of the it is hard to say which is the greatest calamity. THE LAUNCH AT PORTSHOUTH .- On

Wednesday last, the launch of Mesers. Platt's new steamer, the Comet, took place according Colonists, but now that the Imperial Govern- had been determined by parties in town to to notice. The day was propilious, and the ment seem to regard the former Colonial sys- make an experiment in that line of commerce. attendance was good. About 4 o'clock, all things being roady, the last support was policy whereby a very small measure of pro- experiment, with the ideas entertained on the knocked away, and the heautiful and grace-Her tection is left to this Colony, justice would subject by a merchant of Cincinnati, affords a ful vossel glided slowly towards her destined seem to require that the restrictions imposed striking corroboration of the justness of our element; but ore she had well senched it, which line the walls of the Royal Academy, We shall await the downward voyage of owing to the shallowness of the water, and

CORRECTION .- In making mention of the United States War Propeller, Jefferson, we state I her Commander to be Lieut. Fulton. That gentleman is her first Lieutenant; her Commander is Capt. Howard.

WANT OF RAIN.-The late continued cold weather, together with the long draught, will have a fearful effect on the crops in this vicinity. The meadows are scarcely six inches high, and nearly all the Spring crops are remarkably backward, considering the advanced period of the year. A heavy rain may yet repair all the mischief.

To Crvy Sunson ness .- Owing to the

changing of one of the Carriers of the Brilish

Whig, many of our City subscribers did not

receive their papers on Wednesday last. The

ame thing may possibly occur again to-day.

Those who are so neglected, would confer a

favor by calling at, or sending to the Office,

in order that the evil may be remedied.

THE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT. t is with great pleasure that we learn from sources on which we place considerable reliance, that an arrangement has been come to between the representatives of the three Colonial Governments-our own and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia-for putting the Post Office Department on a better footing. If our information be correct, a uniform rate will be established throughout the three Colo-nies; and that rate will be three-pence-With this, and the system of entire intercolunial free trade, already sanctioned by the Provincial Legislatures, we may look for an enormous increase in our basiness connections with the sister colonies .- Montreal Herald.

Collecton of Cu-tons .- A very angry eling was created in this part of the country by the reported removal, or rather exchange, contemplated by the Inspector General, the Collectors at the ports of Dickenson's Landing, Maitland and Millord. It was well that the two former centlemen, known (Messes, Bullock and Jones,) would prefer resigning their offices, to removing from their present residences; and this circumstance gave rise to the feeling, so generally prevalent, that the expedient of exchanging Ports had been resolved upon, in order to force the inbut with the ungracious made of expressing cumbents to a resignation of their offices ! It them. It displays the cloven loot too plainly. appears, however, that the feeling was so inland navigation would be chespened, and It shows that the Conservatives of Montreal strong against the measure, that the Reform have nothing but hip loyalty at their hearts, protested against it, and warned the govern-and that they would gladly join the Yankees ment of the effects it would produce, if carried to-morrow, if by so doing, they could better out. The remonstrance has been successful so far as this District is concerned; but we understand that Mr. Bullock has resigned, and that Mr. Verner, (the present collector at Milford,) succeeds him as Collector at Dickenson's Landing .- Statesman.

> in three weeks or a month the British and North American Electric Telegraph Company will have their line in full operation between Quebre and Metis. In a scarcely much longer time the Nova Scotians will have carry in the House of Commons, there can be their share of the line up as far as the Newno doubt, otherwise Mr. Labouchere would brunswick boundary. Application has been made to the bome government for a grant of £5000 to carry the line through that province, and the grant being strongly urged upon the imperial authorities, by Ilis Excellency the Governor General, the whole will be in complete operation by autumn next. The terminus of this, by far the most important line of principle that what is not worth asking for seal of government. We hear that a meeting shortly he held, to give an opportunity to all to increase there seed and correspond this design, originally entertained, but abandoned bebe made, the repeal thereof will not be so cause the Montrealers, after negotiating with several of the Committee for a coalition, buil: a line, afterwards refused to the Quebec people, all share in its management. Tho new line will be in connection with the one from Halifax-the stockholders of the one being the stocklinders of the other-it cannot therefore fail to pay; and if we have not yet much dealing with the Lower Provinces, tha telegraph will make them at least deal frequently with us. We hope our capitalists will be up and stirring—hero fugit— a month soon passes away.—Quebec Chronicle.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT-THREE PER-SONS RURNED TO DEATH .- We regret to learn that the mill belonging to Eleazer Duchesnay, Esq., at Sainte-Marie, Neuvelle-Beance, and kept by Mr. Bisson, was destroyed by fire about ten o'clock on the night of Monday last, and that Mrs. Bisson, her child, and a man employed as an assistant by Mr. Bisson, perished in the flames. Mr. Bisson himself was alcent at the time. When he arrived with the neighbors, with whom he was spending the evening, it was too late. Mrs. Bisson was found partly burned, with her hand upon the latch of the door. What renders the accident still more deplorable is, that she was far advanced in pregnancy; so that instead of three, it may be said that four persone were burned to death. It is supposed that the assistant miller having fallen asleep, the grain ran out and the fire was occasioned by the friction of the mill stones .- Quebec Gazzille.

From the (Quebec) Freeman's Journal. The number of Emigrants which bave artived from various ports of Great Britain and treland to this port, up to the 1st instant, is 6560, including 155 cabin passengers. The few that have landed in Quehec appear healthy and respectable, and well provided with baggage and money. An elderly man from Ireland, dressed very plain, with knee breeches, and indigent looking, landed here with his family, with the intention of settling in Canada East; but after having token a survey of the land for a few miles around, determined to proceed to Canada West, and left Quebec eight or trn days ago, with 1700 sorereigns in his porket, and a large quantity of baggage. Another family arrived here since from the north of I cland, and are now in Quebee, where they probably will not remain, are known to be possessed of at least 400 to 500 overeigns, with plenty of buggage, including beautiful eight-day clock. It is certain that nost of the emigrants of this year, are profided with money, and in proportion as they are a loss to the country they leave, they are a gain and a desirable acquisition to the country they adopt. Very little sickness has as yet appeared amongst them compared with last year; the last accounts we received from Grosse Isle, about a fortnight ago, was of about 200 sick. We have thought it strange, that since no regular or authentic accounts, of the number and state of the sick at the Quatenof the editors of newspapers in Quebec, that we have any knowledge of ; but very recently, the Montreal Pilot, the official organ of the present Liberal, or Radical Ministry, the actual " Responsibles" of our Provincial Govinforming us that a the Executive Government have forbidden the trensmission of any news or statements from the labout, except to Head Quarters," whence we suppose, Quebes and Gaspe will be favored with the state and number of the sick and dying at Grosse late, "through the necessarily circuitous route of the Montreal Pilot;" because, we suppose again, the Executive Government bare so official organ in Quebec.

- INDUSTRY OF BALTISH ARTISTS .- Amil the " press of a tunulions crowd," as an aid chronicles writes, we strave on Monday best in get some idea of the 1,474 works of art and show what our artists have been at during