narchy, it is strange indeed, that you did not consider that neither religion, nor morality, nor a common regard to humanity permitted you to attempt to force this opinion of yours upon your fellow subjects by arming yourselves, and advancing in large bodies to assail their lives, and to destroy their property. It was open to you, if you were discontented with the Government that protected you, to sell your possessions here, and transfer yourselves to any other country whose laws and institutions you liked better than your own. *That* you could have done, without violating your oaths of allegiance, and without loading your consciences with crime. You might perhaps, have found, after making the experiment, that you had gained nothing by the change; but you would have incurred no guilt by the attempt.

You were not satisfied, however, with merely following your own choice; you must take the unjust and unreasonable step of depriving others if possible, of that constitution and those laws which are their birth right. You must surely have foreseen that you could not succeed in such an attempt, without committing a series of crimes at which your nature should have revolted. You might have been certain that a sense of duty would have led every well disposed person to resist you at his life—When you made your first step, you placed yourselves in a situation to commit the most desperate excesses, and you did commit them:—excesses at which I have no doubt, at one period of your lives, you would both of you have shuddered. It is for this reason, among others, that treason is justly regarded as the greatest of all crimes; for those who engage in rebellion can go but a little way without involving themselves in many offences of the very darkest dye; and the short history of your treason presents melancholy proofs of this.

Consider now, prisoners the miserable consequences that have followed your rebellion. I will not dwell upon a subject which ought to be, and which I dare say is, most distressing to you; I mean the ruin and discredit which you have brought upon your unhappy families: but think upon the many hundreds of other innocent persons upon whom this wicked attempt of yours has brought sufferings and shame, if not utter destruction. These all might have been now living in peace and happiness; but you know that at this moment their nearest relations—those upon whom they depended for comfort and support—are either scattered over a foreign land, as fugitives from justice, or are now suffering in prison with the dreadful prospect before them of being arraigned upon charges for which they must answer with their lives.

I hope you have endeavoured to retrace in your dreadful fall.—There is no doubt the chief cause has been your wilful forgetfulness of your duty to your Creator, and of the purposes for which life was bestowed upon you. Instead of being humbly thankful to a kind Providence, which had cast your lot in this free, and prosperous country; you have, I fear, too long and unreservedly indulged in a feeling of envy and hatred towards your rulers—which was sure to undermine every just and generous sentiment, and to lead in the end to the ruin of your happiness and peace.

It is one of the miserable consequences of the abuse of liberty, that a licentious press is permitted to poison the public mind with the most absurd and wicked misrepresentations, which the ill disposed, without inquiry, receive and act upon as truths. It is, to be sure, in the power of the laws to restrain this evil to a certain extent, or, at least, they may attempt to do so; but such is the perverseness of a great portion of mankind, that whenever it is endeavored to exert this power, the attempt is felt, and resented, as an infringment upon liberty. The viper unhappily is cherished in the bosom, till, as in your case, it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknowledged, when it is too late, that it would have been mercy not to have spared so long.

With respect to you, Samuel Lount,—you are known to have held that station in this Province, that you must have taken, and probably on more than one occasion, a deliberate oath to bear true allegiance to that Sovereign against whom you are convicted of having levied open war. I hope you have now some sense of the aggravated guilt of violating so solemn and express an obligation.—In a country in which you had been admitted to the honorable privilege of making laws to bind your fellow subjects, it was due from *you* to set an example of faithful obedience to public authority. Instead of combining with desperate and unprincipled men to overthrow the Government of your Sovereign, and to set the laws at defiance, you should have been found to resist such an attempt by every sacrifice of life or property. You are too intelligent not to have known your duty. The signal fidelity of thousands of the people of this Province of humbler station than your own, shews that there was no room for doubt as to the part which it became *you* to act as a man, as a subject, and as a Christian. That you have so fatally deviated from that course must now be the occasion of bitter remorse to yourself, as I have no doubt it is the occasion of sorrow to most, if not all, of those who were exposed to danger from the wicked rebellion in which, I fear I must say, you took a very prominent part.

With regard to you, Peter Matthews, it is not unknown to me that in one period of your life, you proved yourself willing to render useful service in defence of your country. You are certainly not ignorant of that duty of allegiance which binds a subject to his Sovreign; and it is to be deplored that you should so fatally have betrayed it. I fear that the part which is known to have been borne by you in the late miserable rebellion, was too conspicuous to allow it to be supposed that you were a reluctant, or unwilling agent. But I take it for granted that the evidence of those facts which, if you had not confessed your guilt, would have been laid before a Jury upon your trial, will be submitted to consideration in the proper quarter.

I need hardly tell you, prisoners that the painful duty which your conviction of the crime of treason imposes upon this Court, is marked out to them by law. We have no discretion to exercise. The awful sentence of death must follow your conviction. But although a power to pardon resides only in the Sovereign whose authority you endeavoured to subvert, if I could conscientiously encourage in you a hope that pardon would be extended, I should gladly do so—for it would render infinitely less painful the duty which the court has to discharge. I know no ground, however, on which I can venture to hold out such a hope; and I do therefore most earnestly exhort you to prepare yourselves for the execution of the sentence which is about to be pronounced. In the short time which may remain to you, I pray that you may be brought to a deep sense of the guilt of the crime of which you are convicted; and that you may be enabled to address yourselves in humble and earnest sincerity to the infinite mercy of that Saviour whose divine commands you have transgressed.

Sentence of death was then pronounced in the usual solemn and impressive form: to be put in execution on the 12th day of April. The unhappy men appeared to be deeply affected during the address; which was listened to with almost breathless attention by an immense concourse of people.

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 7.

Sir William Molesworth's motion came on in the House of Commons, and the debate took precisely that turn which we ventured to say it ought to take. After the mover had spoken at some length, and had been replied to by Lord Palmerston with much frigid facetiousness and slumbering petulance, Lord Sandon moved the following amendment:—

"Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'Majesty' to the end of the question, in order to add the words 'to express to Her Majesty our deep regret that the tranquility of her Majesty's provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should have been disturbed by the wicked and treasonable designs of a disaffected party in those provinces, by which many of the inhabitants have been seduced into open revolt against the authority of her Majesty.

"To assure her Majesty that we have observed with the utmost satisfaction the zeal and fidelity which have animated the loyal inhabitants of her Majesty's North American provinces, and that we cordially rejoice in the success which has attended the exertions of her Majesty's regular forces, combined with the voluntary services of her Majesty's faithful subjects:—to assure her Majesty of our continued determination to aid her Majesty in every effort which she may be called upon to make for the suppression of revolt and the complete restoration of tranquility, professing at the same time our desire to afford redress for every real grievance, and maturely to consider such permanent arrangements for the constitution and government of the province of Lower Canada, as may best secure the rights and liberties, and promote the interests, of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in that province:—

"Humbly to represent to her Majesty, that it appears to us, upon a consideration of the documents and correspondence relating to the North American provinces, which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this house, that the open defiance of her Majesty's lawful authority in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the necessity of suppressing rebellion by force of arms, and of suspending the constitutional government of Lower Canada, are, in a great degree, attributable to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's confidential servants, and to the ambiguous, dilatory, and irresolute course, which they have pursued in respect to the affairs of Canada, since their appointment to office."

Lord Sandon was followed by Mr. Labouchere, to whom succeeded Lord Stanley, in a speech which we do not dare to characterise; we are happy, however, to be able to borrow from the *Morning Herald* a tribute almost worthy—and that is high merit indeed—of the eloquence to which it is offered. In every word of our able contemporary's acknowledgement we most heartily concur:—

"Lord Stanley presented himself to the house, and delivered a speech which, to characterise as beyond all comparison the best which has been delivered in either house of parliament during the present session, is but to render feeble justice to its transcendant merits.

"It may be doubted, indeed, whether a more splendid oration was ever delivered within the walls of parliament. When we reflect on the profound intimacy with his subject which the noble lord displayed—on the logical order which his trains of reasoning assumed—on the exquisite felicity of the mode in which he treated the admissions, and assertions, and ironical assumptions of the ministerial speakers who preceded him—together with the graces of style and manner which characterised the whole—it becomes difficult to imagine anything in the nature of a speech, of which a large portion was, necessarily, extemporaneous, more perfect than Lord Stanley's speech of last night!

"His lordship begun by repelling the imputation on the conduct of the Conservative party, which was involved in Mr. Labouchere's phrase—that the veil of mystery was at length rent asunder." If any mystery attached to the conduct of any party in the house, the conduct of the Conservative party, as the noble lord showed, was, at all events, free from it.

"'But why,' exclaimed Lord Stanley, 'should ministers be so sensitive on the subject of an attack directed against that portion of their policy, on which, in an especial manner, they declare themselves willing to rest their claim to glory?' And, certainly, it might have seemed more natural, if the ministerialists, instead of talking about 'mystery,' and hinting at unnatural coalitions, had expressed their gratitude which must have swelled their bosoms, at finding public attention so closely rivetted to the especial 'glory' of the Whig system of government!

"'When Lord Stanley resumed his seat not one of the Ministers dared to rise. No. They seemed rivetted to the Treasury bench; and actually permitted Sir Charles Grey, one of the most fearful twadlers who ever obtruded himself on a public assembly, to talk against time (the period was an hour, and three quarters), until an adjournment became feasible.

"'A more flattering compliment has seldom been paid by antagonists, than was thus indirectly paid by the ministers, last night, to the tremendous power of Lord Stanley's speech. But, although Lord Stanley is silenced for the rest of this debate, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Francis Egerton, Sir William Follett, and Sir Robert Peel, yet remain. Well may the miserable Whigs tremble! Terminate the matter how it may, in other respects—they are certain of being crucified by the Conservatives, as never imbeciles were 'crucified by their antagonists before. We cannot wish them a happy deliverance!"

Sir Charles Grey followed Lord Stanley, at great length, and the debate was adjourned to this night. Sir R. Peel, Sir W. Follett, W. Gladstone, and probably others of the Conservative statesmen, of the highest talents are expected to speak.

Later from Europe.—The packet ship Sheridan has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to March 18. They contain intelligence of mercantile affairs of considerable interest. The price of Cotton at Liverpool had improved fully 1-4 per lb. since the 9th, although the import had been greater within the last preceding days, than was ever known within a like period. The amount of imports within that time was 155,000 bales.

The quarterly average of the returns of the Bank of England from Dec. 12 to March 12, were, circulation £18,600,000, being an increase of £394,000 over the average published the preceding month—deposites £11,535,000, increase £269,000—securities £22,792,000, increase £233,000—and bullion £10,015,000, increase £412,000. The bullion is about six millions above the amount which was in the coffers of the bank about a year ago, and it is still flowing from every part of the globe except the United States. Under these circumstances, no jealousy or apprehension will be felt at the diversion of the current of specie towards this country, which had begun to flow in this direction and was expected to continue. It was regarded as a fact likely to have a favourable, rather than an injurious influence on the trade of the country.

We copy the following from the New York papers.

A London paper mentions that a large Hebrew establishment had entered into a contract for the export of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 to America; operations of this kind being rendered necessary to bring a balance of trade between the two countries.

The Guards were to embark for Canada on the 26th. The new steam ship Columbus, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th from the Thames, and was to leave for New York early in April, on an experimental voyage, without passengers. She has no boilers, but steam generators in which water in small quantities is made to drop from an orifice on a heated plate, which rests upon a stratum of mercury about three inches and a half thick, which is heated up to a temperature of three or four hundred degrees by means of a fire underneath. The engines are 120 horse power.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Louis Vanicelli to be pro governor of Rome, in the place of Cardinal Ciacchi, promoted to the Holy College.

A letter from Vienna, of the 6th inst. states that the Emperor will not go to Toplitz, but will receive the Czar at his palace of Schoenbrun. The official print has made known that the Emperor will leave Vienna for Milan on the 7th of August, and that he will make his solemn entry into that city on the 31st.

In answer to a question, Lord John Russell said in the House of Commons, that the Earl of Durham would receive no salary as Governor of Canada, but that his expences would be paid.

One of the London papers says that the lovely Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews—son of the late Charles Matthews—have been engaged by Mr. Price for the Park Theatre, and will sail for New York in August.

Spain.—Accounts have arrived from Saragossa of the attack on that town by Cabenero. The Carlists came upon it before daylight on the morning of the 4th, in number between 3000 and 4000. The cavalry staid without, and it is thought Cabenero himself. But the infantry, penetrating by the gates of Carmen and Santa Engracia, advanced to the Coso and the market, proclaiming Charles V. at sound of trumpet, and promising an amnesty. The greater part of the National Guards were disarmed by the provident care of the government; and Abecio had with him, following the same Cabenero, all the regular troops. However, the citizens got what arms they could, and drove their enemies from the Coso. Four hundred took refuge in the church of St. Paul, two hundred in a house near Santa Inez. Both bodies surrendered, and the prisoners own that the best troops of Cabenero had perished. Great numbers were killed in the market and at the Portillo gate, striving to escape. There are upwards of 120 dead and 700 prisoners, of which 25 are officers. The loss of the Saragossians is slight; few were killed, except those who pursued the fugitives outside the walls and were charged by their cavalry. Esteller, second of the Christino officers in command, has been arrested to answer for allowing the surprise of the gates.

Steam Engines.—The Governor of Milan has issued a notice, dated the 18th January, stating that an imperial decision of the 25th November, 1837, has fixed for the present the duty upon the importation of steam engines necessary for the government rail roads at one per cent. This duty will be afterwards increased one per cent. every following year, until it reaches five per cent. This decision, however, is not to prejudice the arrangement that every machine unknown in the kingdom, and imported for the first time, is to be exempt from all duty. This decision entered into execution on the 1st Jan., 1838, and the duty is paid exclusively at the principal custom house.

Percussion Muskets in the French Army.—The minister of War has ordered a sum of 150,000f. to be appropriated for changing the flint locks of between 9,000 to 10,000 army muskets into percussion locks; and for making experiments with them, to compare the durability and other advantages of the one system with those of the other.

The earthquake which has recently gone through some of the south eastern states of Europe, appears to have nearly ruined Bucharest: upwards of 390 houses have been thrown to the ground, and the number of deaths acknowledged by the government amounts to 90, although it is said that the real returns are withheld, in order to conceal the extent of the calamity. The shocks lasted from Tuesday, Jan. 23, to Friday, the 26th. Two out of every five of the churches, public buildings, and the mansions of the nobility are so shaken, that they are expected to fall from day to day.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the Military and Civil Estimates for the year. The enormous expense of maintaining the African colony excites much dissatisfaction.—The Minister of War asks for an effective army of 48,000 men, with 11,372 horses; being an excess beyond the calculation in the budget of last year of 25,000 men and 6000 horses. The additional cost of the increased force would be 670,000f.

From Cadiz and Gibralter.—Capt. Paine, of ship Hull, at this port on Saturday, from Cadiz, March 14, reports that very severe gales were experienced at Cadiz and Gibraltar, Feb. 14 and 25th, in which a great number of vessels went ashore. Among the rest, the French ship of the line Le Suffren, was a total loss.

Capt. Paine also states that three fourths of all the salt at Cadiz was destroyed by gales of wind and incessant rain, which continued from Jan. 1 to March 1. He was pointed to places where piles of 500 lasts of salt had been washed away and not a bushel left—The price had risen 75 cents per last in consequence.

We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for Cadiz papers by this arrival to March 11. They contain later movements of troops than are mentioned in the latest English papers, but they do not appear to be of much importance. The steamboat Tagus from Lisbon on the 5th, brought accounts of a serious disturbance in that capital. The nature of it is thus stated. The ministry had removed from the army a great number of officers who passed for Chartists or Moderados, and proposed to the Queen the appointment to the vacant places of men who were noted for the exaggeration of their political principles. The Queen refused her consent to these appointments, and her Councellors gave in their resignation. The National Guard not approving the views of the Queen, assembled, and manifested a disposition to march upon the palace, and to dictate by force the appointments of the crown. But a military chief, whose name is not given, with his troops, opposed the movement of the militia, and they desisted from it. At the request of the Cortes the former ministry resumed the direction of affairs.

Boston Weekly Messenger.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—In a late number of the Chronicle I observed a communication signed a "British Colonist," in which the writer comments upon the appointment of a certain Yankee to the office of a Magistrate for the County of Charlotte; but altho' the writer be a Colonist, it is very evident he cannot be a descendant of the Colonists of 1783, or he could not have treated the subject so calmly. What would that heroic band who braved all the privations, the perils and the sufferings unavoidably attending the first settlement of a Country where all was wilderness, who relinquished their happy homes and fertile lands sooner than renounce their allegiance to their King, & with their wives and children sought a home in the wilds of New-Brunswick, then only the dwelling place of the Red men of the Forest; I say what would that band of true and loyal subjects have felt, or with what indignation would they have repelled the assertion, had they been told? or further, what agony would have wrung their hearts could they have looked into the page of futurity and beheld it recorded, that in the short space of a half a century their Sons should become so degenerated in the land where they fondly hoped their descendants would ever (profiting by their noble example) fear their God and honor their King, that none could be found qualified or trustworthy to discharge the common municipal offices of the Country? But that a British officer, the representative of their Sovereign should be obliged to select as a conservator of the Peace, an alien, the descendant of their oppressors, the offspring of those who had despoiled them of every thing but an approving conscience—and that alien, without education, without talents, without wealth, in short without any of the usual requisites expected of those who are appointed to places of trust, unless it be, a degree of cunning and plausibility which was found very useful in canvassing at the late Election!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

MORE YANKEE FAVORITISM.

Sir,—A Correspondent of yours from Charlotte County, in your last number but one, drew the public attention to the appointment of Mr. Albee, a Yankee, who was naturalized only four months ago, to the responsible office of Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace: and another correspondent from Westmoreland, in your last has mentioned a similar appointment in that County of Messrs. Foster and Prince, two more Yankees. The undeniable conclusion which they draw from these appointments was,—that they were a gross and unpardonable insult upon the natives of the Province, and the sons of the several British lies who have settled in it.—It is easy to discover under what influence, these appointments have been made. Sir John Harvey cannot be held answerable for them,—for he cannot be supposed competent to ascertain by intuition, the native country or personal qualifications of every person named to him for an appointment. The blame rests immediately with the Committee of Assembly comprising the actual Executive Council who advised them; and remotely with the Assembly itself, who first set the example of Yankee Favoritism.

For instance: on the very day on which they resolved to put £10,000 at the command of the Governor, and their own Committee in the Executive Council, to repell YANKEE SYMPATHY, they gave a notable instance of their *own sympathy for Yankees, and Yankee favoritism.* In this instance, a variety of grave considerations are involved, which well deserve attention, but I shall here confine myself to the simple one of YANKEE FAVORITISM.

Journals p. 224 "On motion of Mr. Partelow, "Whereas the Bridge across the Musquash River, "on the Great Road leading from St. John to St. "Andrews, is in a dangerous and dilapidated state, "and a new one is therefore absolutely required to "be built with the least possible delay: And "whereas in the erection of any new Bridge across "said River, it would much *commode* the great "lumbering establishments in the vicinity, and "particularly the Lancaster Mill Company, if a "sufficient Draw were made in the same, to allow "vessels, boats, and scows to pass through when "required, in order that free access may be had to "such establishments: therefore *Resolved*, that the "Supervisor to be appointed on the said Road the "present year, be authorised to erect such Bridge, "out of such monies voted for the improvement of "the said Road the present Session, as he will have "to expend, provided the said Lancaster Mill company should contribute a reasonable sum towards "such expenditure, and bind themselves to defray "any expences which may accrue by reason of "such Draw being in the said Bridge, and provided also, that no greater amount be expended by "the said supervisor than three hundred pounds "out of the monies so granted"

I shall not, here, dwell upon the gross violation, in this as in many other instances, of the Constitutional compact between the several branches of the Legislature,—a compact which after having been acted upon for many years, has now received the solemn sanction of the Home Government—by which the Legislative Council are to have a distinct consideration of every appropriation of public money: nor on the dangerous tendency of altering the terms of a resolution of appropriation, after it has passed the Council, and been inserted in the appropriation act; nor shall I stop to enquire whether in this instance the Assembly has been acting upon the established plan of proceeding, in these American provinces,—rewarding every one who has insulted the late Governor, and who signed the address for removing Sir Archibald Campbell, and the Executive Council:—I shall confine myself to the single consideration of Yankee fovoritism.

Notwithstanding the allegation in the preamble of Mr. Partelow's motion, it is not "the Bridge across the Musquash River," which is referred to, but one of the Bridges, for there are THREE very near together. The Bridge in question is not "in a dangerous and dilapidated state," but in a better condition than the next to it. It is not "absolutely required that a new one should be built with the least possible delay"—with trifling repair it will last ten years longer at least. It is not true, that there are "great lumbering establishments in the vicinity to be *commoded* by a "Draw." Every body who knows any thing of lumbering establishments, must know that there cannot be more than one Saw Mill on a stream to be commoded by a Draw; and every body who knows any thing of Musquash knows, that that one is the Lancaster Mill Company, to whom belong Ivanhoe and Inglewood Manor of which Mr. Perley is Steward; which Company is composed wholly of Yankees. So that in furtherance of this system of Yankee Favoritism, a Bridge which, with little repair, will last ten years longer at least, is to be pulled down, and another lower down the stream is to be built, with a sufficient draw to allow vessels to pass through, whenever required, to commode a parcel of Yankees. And the grant of £2,000 to the St. Andrews Road which has already been sweated down to £750, that the mover of the Resolution, Mr. Partelow, as Chamberlain of the City, may get 5 pr cent Commission on the residue, making an addition of £62 10s. to his £150 and £50, and £66 13s. 4d, and £25, his pickings out of this year's appropriation; the totle of the whole being *three hundred and sixty four pounds three shillings and four pence*, is to be still further reduced to £450, for a road of sixty seven miles in length:—and all to *commode* a parcel of Yankees, who are to be still further *commoded* with the means of *incommoding* the public, whenever they want to *commode* themselves by opening the *sufficient Draw.* This is favoritism with a vengeance!

Here is another instance of *favoritism*, in the Stage Coach Companies. I would ask, if our relations with the Yankees, are such as to require that £10,000 should be placed at the command of the Governor and Council "to meet any emergency" arising out of *Yankee sympathy*, whether Yankees ought to be intrusted with the carrying of the Queens Mails? And whether it is not an unusual interference with the business of the Post Office, for the Assembly to make conditions about the conveyance of Mails, and a deviation from the established practice, of giving the conveyance of them to the lowest bidder? But what would not be done for a *British Subject*, is granted to Yankees, who have set up a Stage Coach concern. If Yankees chose to run Stage Coaches in the Province, let them do it and welcome; if they do so their object will be, not to *commode* us, but to benefit themselves: but why are they to have grants of public money to induce them to come? A Stage Coach between St. John and Dorchester has been established by natives of the Province, and if Yankees are not hired by the Assembly to come and take the bread out of their mouths, other natives will establish other Coaches; and give encouragement to the breeders of horses, and carriage builders, and harness makers of the country, by procuring these articles in the Province, and not in the States. But this American company are to be hired to come here, with a grant of £65 7s. 6d being a return of duty on their imported horses and carriages: and another of £150 provided they carry three mails per week, in addition to £200 the amount of their contract with the Post Office, making the totle of the whole £415 7s. 6d. This is an admirable instance of Yankee Favoritism.

Now for another. When the Nerepis road was opened, it was thought necessary in order to keep it always open especially during the winter, that a Mail should be sent that way to Fredericton, once a week, winter and summer. Very good! A year or two ago two enterprising persons Messrs. Austin & Wilson started a Stage, to go to Fredericton three times a week, during the winter; and have since carried it on without any assistance from the public treasury. This last winter Messrs. Hewitt & Winters started another to go on alternate days without any assistance. To oppose these parties the Mail carriers, Mr. Bradley on the Nerepis, and Mr. Corrigan on the ice, joined together, and not thinking it enough to get the price for carrying the Mails which is more than the others got with permission to leave the Nerepis Road, cast about for some means of getting something more. As the most likely scheme, they attached themselves to the Yankees, and Mr. Stockwell's name, in addition to Mr. Bradley's being a tenant of the Speaker's, procured for them a grant of £50, over and above the Contract price with the Post Office, for carrying the mail. Here then in order to *commode* the Yankees, that they may *incommode* the public by deserting the Nerepis Road, and incommode the Tavern Keepers on it by turning the travelling and mails another way, another grant of public money is made. So much for Yankee Favoritism!!

As I should like very much to be made a Magistrate, or get a grant of public money, I cannot but regret that I am

NO YANKEE.

Nerepis Road, April 23.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 27, 1838.

The steamer *Sirius*, on her voyage of experiment to New-York was spoken on Friday last, by Her Majesty's ship CORNWALLIS, in Lat. 41 24, Long. 64 36,—thus far she appeared to be doing well and in all probability would reach New-York on her 18th or 19th day from Cork. The steamer furnished London dates to the 30th March and those of Cork to the 3d of April:—extracts from which have been furnished us by the Halifax Journal of the 23d inst.

From the Halifax Journal of Monday last.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Capt. Sir *Richard Grant*, for London papers to the 30th of March and Cork to the 3d of April, obtained from the steam ship *Sirius*, from Liverpool for New York which he boarded on Friday last in lat. 41 24, long. 64 36, out 16 days, all well. All the news of interest will be found in the following summary?

The Coronation of her Majesty, it is said, will take place on the 21st of June.

The question of anticipating the proposed termination of the Negro apprenticeship system, engaged both houses of Parliament. The term proposed is the 1st of August next.

Measures for the arrangement of the Irish Tithe question, was shortly to be submitted to Parliament by Lord John Russell, the leading features of the plan is their commutation into a rent charge, at the rate of seven-tenths of the amount, and at the expiration of the existing interests, the rent charge to be purchased by the State.

Sir G. Gray, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said there would be no objection to submit a statement of the expences of Lord Gosford's mission in Canada.

Spain.—The Spanish campaign is about to open seriously. A carlist expedition of eight battallions have succeeded in getting out of the west of Biscay, and proceeded towards Palencia. Don Buerens has followed with a superior force. The Queen's forces are said to be very efficient.

The ship Elvira, from Liverpool for Calcutta, with a cargo valued at about £80,000, has been totally lost near the former place.

Great Western Steamer.—The first trial of this gigantic vessel was made in London river on the 24th March, with complete success. The sight excited the most lively interests, and the crowd of spectators was immense. Her registered measurement is 1640 tons, length 234 feet on deck, breadth 58 feet, with machinery of 450 horse power; her speed was from 11 to 12 knots.—She was expected to leave Bristol for New York about the 7th April.

Another eruption had taken place in the Thames Tunnell, the water had been pumped out, and the works were to be again in progress in a few days.

The Market for Colonial produce was dull. Sugars sold slowly.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Colonel *M'Nab*, as a reward for his distinguished services in Upper Canada.

Capt. Dundas, R. N. has been appointed Clerk of the Ordnance.

The battalion of the Guards (1600 strong) intended for Canada, under Gen. Sir J. M'Donald, had been inspected in Hyde Park.

Deaths, Lieut. General Sir Edward Barnes, and W. Miller, R. E.

London, March 25.

Portugal.—The Tagus, steamer, arrived on Sunday afternoon at Falmouth, with mails from Spain and Portugal, and brings important intelligence from Lisbon, which city was made again a scene of bloodshed and confusion, on the 15th inst. in an attempt of the democratic party, to overturn the Queen's power and subvert the present government. An action took place and ended in the complete defeat of the Rebels, from 60 to 70 were killed, and order was again restored. Several secret societies were known to be most extensive, whose object was to overturn the present government of the country.

The Ministers of the five Powers, parties to the conference on the subject of the Dutch and Belgian question, held a meeting at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday last, and we understand they are to reassemble in a few days.—*Observer.*

London, March 30.

Consols for account 93¼. This is settling day at the Foreign Market, and Brokers are chiefly occupied in the adjustment of the accounts. Money continues very abundant. The Bank of England, it is said, intends this week, shipping about £1,000,000 for the United States. At Liverpool, as well as London, about £1,000,000 in Specie has already been entered for exportation this week. It is expected this unlimited exportation of the precious metals will shortly compel the Bank to check its issue of paper! The remittances are made through the House of Barring & Co.

On Wednesday last, the tradespeople of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, residing at Kensington, received from Messrs. Parkinson the Duchess, solicitors, checks on the banking house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. in discharge from their respective claims. It is said that altogether nearly £1,000,000 changed hands on that day.

The Right Hon. the *Earl of Dalhousie*, G. C. B. died on Wednesday last, at his seat, Dalhousie Castle. His Lordship was in his 66th year; he is succeeded by his son Lord Ramsay, M. P., for East Lothian, by whose elevation to the Peerage a vacancy has occured in the representation of that country.

A very severe gale was experienced at Liverpool on the 21st March. Considerable damage was done on shore, and it was feared the accounts from sea would be very disastrous.

From the Southern Reporter, Cork, April 3.

Departure of the Sirius Steam Ship for New York—of this magnificent vessel which is now at passage, and will take her departure for New York to-morrow morning. We extract the following account of a trial between her and the Great Western on Wednesday last from the London times of Saturday.

The experiment of a steam voyage from England to America has commenced.—Wednesday afternoon the St. George Steam Packet Company's powerful steam ship Sirius Lieut. Roberts, R. N. Commander. Sailed from off East lane Stairs for New York, proceeding in the first instance for Cork, from whence she will start for her final destination on Monday next. The Sirius is a vessel of 700 tons, with engines 320 horse power; and has been fitted up in a most splendid manner.

It is expected that she will complete the voyage in 15 days and so confident are her owners of this, that they have already announced her setting out from New York for the return voyage on the 1st of May. She carries out from London 22 passengers, but this number will be considerably augmented at Cork. She does not take out any goods, being intended for passengers only; on going down the river, the Sirius came up with the Great Western, with a respectable pleasure party on board, and a trial of speed was the consequence, when the Sirius had got abreast of Gravesend, she was upwards of a mile ahead of her rival. The Sirius made the distance from Greenwich to Gravesend against a strong tide in one hour and 56 minutes. The bank of the river were thronged with spectators, and both ships had their colours hoisted. Soon after the departure of the Sirius, the American line of packet ship Quebec, Captain Herbert for New York, came down the river in tow of a steam packet, she carries out no fewer than 171 emigrants, viz: cabin 17, between decks 32 and steerage 122; the latter were chiefly agricultural labourers, with their families. Some parties were bold enough to lay wagers that the Quebec, will arrive before the *Sirius* at New York.

WAR OFFICE, March 24.

26th Foot.—Major General Sir J. Colborne G. C. B. from the 94th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. deceased.

31st Foot.—Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Halket, K. C. B. from the 71st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Barnes, G. C. B. deceased.

71st Foot.—Major-General Sir S. F. Wittingham, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut. General Sir C. Halkett, appointed to the command of the 31st Foot; C. C. H. Grant, Gent. to be Assistant, Surgeon.

94th Foot—Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir J. Colborne, appointed to the command of the 26th Foot.

The 11th Regiment disembarked at 2 o'clock this day from H. M. S. Cornwallis, and detachments for the 15th, 34th, 66th, and 85th Regiments for Canada embarked this afternoon on board H. M. S. [illegible], which vessel sailed at 6 o'clock for Quebec.

Two regiments are to be stationed in New Brunswick—the 11th and 65th—and three at Halifax—the 23d & 71st, with the regiment at present in garison.

The Cornwallis has conveyed, to Halifax and St. John, from the West Indies and Bermuda, between the 8th of December and 22d April, 1564 troops besides the women and children; during which time she has also, since the 27th January, been at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Havana, and back to Bermuda.

A company of theatrical performers, late of the Bowery Theatre, arrived here on Friday last from New York. This company is the most efficient that has ever visited Halifax.

At Bermuda, 8th inst., H. M. ship Minden, from Gibraltar.

H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*, we understand, sails for Bermuda on Wednesday next.—*Journal.*

£90,000, has been voted in Parliament to be expended in Nova-Scotia and the Mauritius.

A Major, two veterinary Surgeons, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and four privates of the 7th Hussars, and 15th Light Dragoons, arrived at New York, March 30, on their way to Canada.

GRAND CONCERT.—Our readers will observe by an advertisement in our columns, that Mr. MAZZOCCHI, Band Master of the gallant 85th Regt., intends giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on the largest scale ever before exhibited in this City. Upwards of sixty performers are engaged for the occasion, and we trust that the lovers of Music, will present a full house for the encouragement of so delightful an undertaking.

Those unhappy culprits Lount and Matthews, who were arrested in the late rebellion in Upper Canada, and subsequently brought to trial, underwent the final execution of the Law on the 11th inst.—On our first page will be found the impressive and solemn charge made to them by Chief Justice Robinson on pronouncing the sentence of death.

City Robberies.—Several persons have been apprehended during the last week as concerned in the numerous midnight depredations which have been carried on for some months past in our city. The two principals, appear to be John Smith and David Bailey, natives of England with whom it is evident that a numerous gang were connected both in receiving and disposing of the stolen property, and we regret to add that residents and natives of this city seem deeply implicated. The examinations are not yet completed, but we believe that sufficient proof has been obtained in identifying much of the property stolen, that will eventually cause several of the delinquents to be fully committed for trial.

Launch, *Sideways.*—A new Steamboat, called the *Royal Victoria*, owned by a Company in Demerara, was this forenoon launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland. She was launched *sideways* from the stocks, and went off in excellent style. She is 150 feet keel, 22 feet 8 1-2 inches breadth of beam, and coppered. The Royal Victoria, we learn, is built of first rate materials, a fine model, and finished throughout in Mr. Thomson's usual superior manner.—*Observer.*

On Friday, a deputation from the members of *Saint Stephen's Church*, presented the Rev. William Andrew, with a Purse containing £30, as a mark of attachment to him as their Minister, and of their respect for his faithful maintenance of the truth, and his assiduous discharge of his pastoral duties. The Deputation expressed themselves both on their own behalf of the Congregation in the most affectionate terms towards their Pastor, to which he made a very suitable and feeling reply.—*Communicated.*—[*Courier.*

It is understood that the banks of New York will resume in May, at the date which has been named by them. We understand it was stated in the course of the discussion, by delegates from this State, that if the banks of other States were ready for resumption, those of Massachusetts are at this moment. The resolve adopted, leaves it, as we anticipated would be done, to the banks of the several States, to resume at such time as their own condition, and their relations with other States shall render expedient. New York is becoming every day better prepared for the resumption, by the arrival of specie, and by the measures of the State government for strengthening the banks, by the loan of its credit, and affording a most satisfactory remittance to Europe. No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the New York banks to resume, and to make the resumption complete and effectual. *Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Specie by Wholesale.—We learn, says the New-York Journal of Commerce, that arrangements have been made by the bank of England, in connexion with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. and Mr. James G. King, of this city, to send out to the address of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, one million sterling in specie. Two hundred thousand pounds have arrived by the Sheridan and Columbus, and the residue will be here by the packets, in succession £100,000 by each.

The Toronto Patriot announces the death of Captain Thomas George Armstrong, formerly of the 66th regiment, aged 28, at West-Oxford, Upper Canada. His death resulted from the bite of a dog.

The Toronto Guardian states that Theller founded his defence chiefly on the assertion that he was an American citizen, which was overruled on the ground that he was born a British subject, and could not divest himself of his allegiance.

The same paper says that the case of Sutherland remained undecided on the 11th; and intimates doubt of the rumours put forth about his extraordinary disclosures.