we are; yet we must admit that the notion of assimilating the Constitution of a Colony to that of an independent State, was radically wrong. It arose, with his projects of Parliamentary Reform, out of the youthful and untempered notions which Mr Pitt imbibed from his father, and from those with whom he was associated at the end of the American war. And he over-looked this simple distinction; the Constitution of England contemplates and provides a supreme and independent power, whereas it was not intended to give supreme power to a Colony; and however liberally the Colony might be governed, there must always be questions to be decided by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, without reference to the wishes, or even to the interests of the Colony. Such are questions of peace and war, of trade with the Mother Country, with our Colonies and with foreign States; and those questions of much rarer occurrence, but strictly within the purview of the Constitution, which regard the succession to the throne.

From 1782 to 1800, Great Britain and Ireland were in a relative position, in which collisions of this nature might have occurred; and though the difference which the French war might have occasioned, did not in fact exist, there was a case, not two years previous to 1791, in which the Irish and British Parliaments proceeded differently, in reference to a regency, upon the then temporary disability of George III. A little want of discretion, and a continued illness, might have made this a mortal quarrel, and have divided the Royal authority.

We mention these things here to show, that the statesmen of 1791, if they really did persuade themselves that they were extending to the Canadians the benefits of the English Constitution, were misled by names, mistaking circumstances; their intentions were benevolent, but their attempts were delusive.

The extent and effect of the delusion here referred to, are pointed out; and, in reference to the separation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it is stated that "almost all parties now concur in condemning this separation." But, adds the reviewer--

Several circumstances were overlooked. First, Lower Canada, though principally peopled by the French, was also occupied by English settlers, not inconsiderable in number; this indeed was admitted; but due allowance was not made for the tendency of the English settlers to increase rapidly; nor was it sufficiently considered, that this race was more enterprizing than the natives, more likely to acquire property and importance.

Secondly, the two Provinces being both situated on one great navigable river, that which was nearest to its mouth, or Lower Canada, had a great advantage over the other, which was thus, in some degree, dependent upon it. It was impossible to make a truly equal division of a country so circumstanced.

A parallel is drawn between the views of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, in relation to this last Constitution; and although many of the views of the latter are admitted to be correct, still they are stated to have been far more democratical than the views entertained by the former. The reviewer is justly astonished at the extraordinary fact, that no qualification was prescribed for the Members of the Assembly; and says, that it is difficult to account for this omission, unless in fact, there was so much of equality, that no line of distinction could be drawn between the electors and the eligible; and if it be now true that some even of the latter cannot write, it is probable that in 1791, there were still fewer who could be assigned to a superior class. As to the Legislative Council, it is said, that no wiser course could have been pursued than that which was taken, rendering those Councillors for life who were the best qualified men that circumstances might produce. The hereditary Chamber provided for by the Act, is approved of, so as gradually to relieve the Government from the invidious and difficult task of selection; and by raising up an independent Aristocracy, with its due weight in the Legislature, correcting, and finally overcoming the very evil--dependence upon Government--which Mr. Fox had deplored.

The following is a point of political history which we cannot avoid alluding to, in consequence of having on a late occasion, urged the Representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, without being aware of the very strong light in which the article before us places it:--

But it is not only among men bringing with them the ancient "customs of Paris," that such titles are acceptable. Some of the leaders of the American Revolution were discussing, soon after they had completed their triumph, the means by which Lord North might have averted it. The prevalent opinion was, that if England had given to the discontended Provinces a representation in the British House of Commons, and had conferred titles of honour upon some of the most eminent Americans, the separation might have been avoided. We know not for certain, whether English peerages were contemplated, or a new provincial nobility, but the fact, in either form, would help to justify the measure of 1791.

It is added in a note:--

We derive this anecdote from a very intelligent American gentleman, who was in England in 1837, and whom we met when employed in recording for the instruction of some of his younger countrymen, what had passed upon the occasion to which we refer. Should this note meet his eye, he will, perhaps with the courtesy which we know belongs to him, communicate to us an authentic account of the conversation which we have imperfectly narrated.

The reviewer next proceeds to discuss the suggestions of the Canada Committee of 1828, and which were carried into effect between that year and 1832. It was, therefore, he says, a very important point in the case, that the Assembly acknowledged that the recommendations of this Committee embraced all their grievances; and that England had therefore a right to say, that her account with Lower Canada, up to 1828, was even and quit." A just compliment is here paid to the minute recorded by the Earl of Aberdeen, upon quitting the Colonial Office, in regard to the manner in which these grievances were disposed of. This paper was appealed to by the present Ministers, and was always considered as no party document, but the manifesto of England herself. Of this paper a full account is given, as well as of the various Colonial Administrations from 1828 to the present time. The concessions of Lord Ripon are unequivocally condemned, and the honest and clear-sighted warnings of the Duke of Wellington justly extolled. Then comes the stoppage of the supplies. "But," says the reviewer, "here is a two-fold mistake, first, in deeming it possible that the Constitution of a Colony could be assimilated to that of the Parent State, and, secondly, in believing that the power of the purse, either exists, or is ever used in England, in the way and to the extent in which the Canadians now assert it."

We have then the following particulars of the intended mission of Lord Amherst, which is valuable on account of the views of the late Ministry which it discloses:--

Lord Aberdeen succeeded Mr. Spring Rice in November, 1834. It was determined to send out Lord Amherst as Governor General, and it has been admitted by those who profess hostility to Tory Government, not only that Lord Aberdeen would have *acted*, instead of enquiring into well known facts, and deliberating upon that which required prompt decision, but that his proposed measures were more likely to produce a satisfactory result even to the Canadians, than those which his successors adopted.

The view which Lord Aberdeen took of the several questions, was not materially different from that which was entertained by his predecessors and successors: but he was prepared to make his concession to the Assembly more complete, and at the same more effectual; and if it failed, he was prepared to take definite and decisive measures.

Lord Amherst was instructed to offer to the Assembly the controul of the whole of the revenue, not excepting even the casual and hereditary revenue, which Lord Ripon had reserved.

But this offer was to be conditional upon the scale suggested by Lord Ripon, but with the addition, fully justified by the cession of the hereditary revenues of a stated sum for contingent expenses.

It would have been inconsistent with the object of Lord Amherst's conciliatory mission, to accompany this liberal offer with a threat of the consequences of a refusal; but Lord Amherst was made aware that a rejection would be immediately followed by the repeal of Lord Ripon's Act.

The demand of an Elective Council was to be peremptorily rejected. That demand was subsequent to the Committee of 1828, whose recommendations had already been carried into effect.

On the first of the two points, the concession was rather more liberal than that of the late Government; upon the second, it was not really less liberal, since that Government had equally made up its mind against the concession, though inclined perhaps to dress their refusal in a courtly periphrasis.

But the great object of the mission was to bring the pending questions speedily to a point. Two or three months were considered as the period during which they might continue in obeyance.

Next comes the Government of Lord Glenelg and the abortive mission of the Royal Commissioners, which is characterized in no very complimentary terms, but which we shall pass over, the subject being now entitled to but little consideration, as a means of future good. We may, however, state, that while the policy of Lord Gosford, in regard to the conspiracy, is condemned, the conduct of Sir John Colborne, in putting down the revolt, is highly praised. We make the following short extract:--

Thanks to the talents and energy of Sir John Colborne, and the loyalty of a great body of Canadians, the insurrection was soon put down. As to the legal proceedings against the conspirators, we are scantily informed.

Of the measures suggested by Lord Gosford, one only received the immediate approval of Her Majesty's Ministers. They lost no time in accepting his resignation. They adopted this suggestion, had reasons and all, and the Government devolved upon Sir John Colborne, the judicious, spirited, and modest Commander of the Forces. After a short deliberation, Ministers authorized Sir John to proclaim Martial Law, if he should find it advisable. This measure, however, had already been taken by Lord Gosford and his Council.

To this is appended the following interesting note:--

The following may interest those who are watching Sir John Colborne at this moment:--

"Colborne has my will and all my papers. As he spake these words, Major Colborne, his Military Secretary, entered the room. He addressed him with his wonted kindness, then turning to Anderson, said, "Remember you go to Willoughby Gordon; and tell him that it is my request, and that I expect he will give a Lieutenant Colonelcy to Major Colborne,—he has been long with me, and I know him to be most worthy of it."—*Last moments of Sir John Moore, in Moore's Life*, v. ii. 228.

With respect to the present state of things, the reviewer comes to the conclusion, that the suspension of the Constitution was necessary, as it might be said of the Assembly, that "they had abdicated the Government, and that the House was thereby vacant." But we must conclude; and we do so with the following extract, relative to the appointment of the present Governor General, upon which we shall make no comment:--

Of the appointment of the Earl of Durham, as Governor General, we say nothing. It has certainly been very well received by all parties in this country. It is not the way of the Tories to find fault with an appointment made by the Crown, without some evidence of its impropriety. The Radicals fancy that Lord Durham is their leader. The Whigs, if not a little afraid of him, certainly admire him most at a distance. And one cause of his popularity is, that he is not a devoted adherent of the present administration. Yet one thing a little startles us. While we give credit to Lord Durham for considerable talents, a high sense of honour, and many virtues, we own it is new to us to hear of his powers of conciliation. How comes it, if such be his qualities, that he is not in the case of the compact alliance with another Lord for a purpose which, abused as the term is, can scarcely be called *liberal*, it has been found rather difficult to act with him.

But allowing Lord Durham to be a fit man for Governor General, we object to another mission of inquiry. With the exception perhaps of the question of uniting the two Provinces, there is nothing to inquire about; there is no point upon which Ministers or Parliament can want further materials. Excepting that being composed of one man, it may not be quite so controversial, this commission is liable to all the objections made to that of 1835. And it is, as well as that, liable to the objection which we have made to the Committee of 1828.

From the circumstances under which Lord Durham is sent, and especially from the communication to Parliament, publication and sale of his instructions, he must make a public report. Ministers have cast away their right to require from him a secret and confidential opinion; all that he says must be laid before Parliament, and sold to the inhabitants of both hemispheres at two pence per sheet. Are Ministers prepared to do no more and no less than he recommends? If not, how weakly and how fully is this new embarrassment created, which will arise from their rejecting the counsel of their chosen delegate!

British News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 26.

RIOTS IN KENT.

At the conclusion of the debate on Sir Edward Knatchbull's motion a committee was appointed.

SPANISH LEGION.

Captain Mathew rose, pursuant to notice, to move that an humble address be presented to her majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct her minister at the court of Spain to take such measures as will be requisite to insure the immediate settlement of the just claims of the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the late British Auxiliary Legion, acting in the service of her catholic majesty, under the authority of licenses issued by order in council by the British government. In bringing forward a measure like the present, he felt that he was proceeding in the strict performance of a duty, and that he was, therefore, in some degree, entitled to a hearing from the house; but, feeling the great difficulty of doing justice to such a question, he could not abstain from entreating the indulgence of the house. Being himself a soldier, he thought it was not unbecoming in him to bring forward a motion the object of which was to procure justice for the injured soldier. After contrasting the circumstances under which British soldiers fought in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington and under General Evans, he proceeded to call the attention of the house to the fact, that no above 5,100 men returned to this country out of 14,000, such had been their sufferings through various deprivations, through fever, and the sword. It was most important the house should know that the officers of the Spanish Legion had no pay from the 30th of June, 1836, to the present time. So deep was the distress into which they were plunged, that many of them were now compelled to perform the most menial offices, in order to procure their daily bread; and he regretted to say that the only thing which her majesty's government had done towards rewarding, or even consoling, those unfortunate men was the mere act of conferring an honorary distinction upon their leader, the gallant general opposite, who certainly well deserved the favour. This almost total disregard of them by the government of their native country formed one amongst the many just grounds of complaint which they might urge, for he contended that the government had virtually sent them out to Spain. He would ask the noble lord what national advantages and interest had been promoted by the interference of this country with Spain? (Hear.) In his opinion, the government would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty if they did not enforce the claims of the officers of the British Legion, and of the men also, many of whom were to be seen in a starving condition in the streets of London and Glasgow, and other large towns in these realms. The sight of the British uniform in rags must be indeed distressing at any time, but he should deeply regret that at this moment, when a national rejoicing was about to take place, it should be said, by the passengers through our streets, "Is this the way British soldiers are rewarded by their country?" (Hear.) He thought those who had engaged the services of those men, and had caused them to shed their blood for the purpose of advancing their own political views, ought not to desert them in the time of their distress, and leave them to parish after they had made them serve their turn. (Hear.)

Lord Dungannon seconded the motion.

Captain Boldero said, in the course of his speech, that he had been told that the hon. and gallant general (Evans) had come home crowned with glory, and decorated with honours received in Spain; but had he been the hon. and gallant officer he would have hurled those honours at the feet of the Spanish minister instead of receiving them with satisfaction, while the just demands of his brave soldiers remained unpaid. (Hear, hear.)

Sir De Lacy Evans did not complain of the observations which had been made by the hon. and gallant gentleman who had addressed the house on the opposite side, but, on the contrary, he felt gratified at the way in which this motion had been brought forward. There were, however, a few points on which he wished to offer some observations. In the first place, it had been stated that the legion was composed of 14,000 men, but that statement was not correct, for the Legion was never so numerous. When it went out it was but 8000 strong, although an addition to that number was afterwards sent out. He begged also to repeat what he had before stated, and which he contended was the fact, that the losses, although great, were not greater than those of other armies placed in similar circumstances. As to the demand which had been made on him to second the motion of the honorable and gallant officer opposite, he should state the feelings which had actuated him. Immediately on his arrival from Spain it appeared to him that this was made a party question, and a committee of officers of the Legion had assisted those who were his political opponents. The question was mixed up with his claims to the representation of Westminster, and such conduct incined him to think that the course pursued was not the one most likely to afford a prospect of a settlement of the claims of the Legion. He had also personal reasons for not putting himself forward in reference to those claims, for the whole Legion had been treated as mercenaries, and being himself the largest claimant, he thought if he had brought forward the subject he would only have injured the cause of both officers and men. He conceived that what had been stated was not quite fair as regarded the Spanish government, which, although blameable in not making greater exertions to pay its debts, was yet so embarrassed that some allowance was to be made for the delay which had taken place. He considered that the manner in which this subject had been agitated had injured the claims of the Legion, as it had influenced in some degree, perhaps, the Spanish government to believe that the claims of both officers and men would have been settled by the English government. He would cordially support the motion of the hon. and gallant officer, but he could not consent to any motion which went to coerce the Spanish government. The amount of the claims of the Legion was about £220,000, and he felt convinced that it would be paid as soon as possible. The motion, however, might stimulate the Spanish government to greater exertions, and he should therefore support it, and he trusted that it would not be resisted by the government.

Lord Palmerston moved as an amendment, an address to her majesty, praying that she would direct her minister at the court of Madrid to continue to use his best endeavours to obtain an early settlement of the claims of the Legion.

Sir R. Peel, said he would rather advise his hon. and gallant friend to acquiesce in the alteration proposed by the noble lord, for it was probable that the unanimous opinion of the House of Commons, expressed on this subject, would give some little prospect of a final settlement of the claims of the Legion. The only difficulty he felt in making that suggestion arose from the introduction of the word "continue," as proposed by the noble lord, for by the introduction of that word it might appear that the house was satisfied with the exertions which had been made to obtain a settlement, although they had no evidence that anything whatever had been done. Still notwithstanding that objection, as it was desirable that the opinion of the house should be unanimous, he thought it would be better to accede to the proposed alterations in the wording of the motion. He would assure the Hon. and gallant officer opposite that he was much mistaken when he supposed that those on his (Sir R. Peel's) side of the house had acted from party views in reference to this question.

He had always fully estimated the difficulties which the gallant officer had to encounter, but he had ever contended that the responsibility of failure rested, not with the gallant officer, not with the Legion, but with her majesty's government, who had originated and encouraged the expedition. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord spoke of the inability of the Spanish government to settle the claims of the officers and men of the Legion, but neither officers nor men could have been able to judge of the prospects of Spain, and they had been deceived by the prospects which were held out by the noble lord, for they were now told that the Spanish coffers were empty. For the disappointment resulting from such a state of things the government alone was responsible, and not the gallant officer. (Hear, hear.) He felt strongly the claims of the Legion; but there were other claims upon the Spanish government which called equally loud for a settlement, and he could not consent to give the claims of the Legion precedence before those claims to which he alluded. There were the claims of British merchants, recognized by Spain, and which she was bound by treaty to pay, but which had never yet been settled. Those claims demanded the utmost exertions of the government to obtain their settlement, although he admitted that the government was bound to forward the settlement of both. He did hope the past would be a warning to this country to prevent her from again embarking in the disputes of other nations. He had foreseen that the Legion must fail of accomplishing the object in view, but he never had expected that the termination of the expedition would have been what they had seen; and he would say that the government was mainly responsible for the disappointment which had ensued. The noble lord had denied that the government was in any degree responsible for the proceedings of Colonel Wylde, but he held in his hand an agreement accepted by the Spanish government and signed by Colonel Wylde, and what, he would ask, was to be inferred from that document but that the British government had sanctioned his proceedings? He trusted that the motion which had been made would be unanimously agreed to, and that it would have the effect of obtaining for the officers and men of the Legion a settlement of their claims upon the Spanish government.

After a few words from Mr. T. D'Eyncourt,

Sir R. Peel stated, that in giving his assent to this motion, as to the propriety of urging these claims upon the Spanish government, he begged to be understood as in no degree implying an opinion that under any possible combination of circumstances they could be preferred against the British government.

The original motion was then withdrawn, and the amendment put and carried unanimously.

The international copyright bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

SPANISH PRISONERS IN PORTUGAL.

Sir R. Peel renewed the inquiry that has been so often made respecting the Spaniards now imprisoned in Portugal, near Lisbon. They had accompanied Don Carlos, and were secured in Portugal until they could be securely removed, an arrangement guaranteed by Great Britain. It now appeared that the Spanish government made objection to the removal of such persons. He therefore, wished to ask, whether our government had received any further information from Mr. Villiers, at Madrid, regarding those persons? and, secondly, whether the noble lord considered them prisoners of war, or entitled to their release on the first convenient opportunity?

Lord Palmerston answered that he had never viewed them, from the first, other than as prisoners waiting to be exchanged, their security being guaranteed by the British government. They were followers of Don Carlos, and had surrendered to Don Miguel. He considered with the Spanish government that they were not entitled to their liberation, except upon exchange. At the same time, he begged to state that there were negotiations going on between the Spanish and Portuguese governments on the subject.

Sir R. Peel observed, that in Lord Howard de Walden's opinion, according to the correspondence produced, the Spanish government had no claim whatever in the affair: that the prisoners were entirely under the auspices of the British government.

Lord Palmerston replied, that the treaty was for their protection only; and that he considered they had no claim to liberation except on exchange.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Sir R. Peel said it would be in the recollection of the house that he had put a question to the noble lord, whether it was the intention of the government to make any proposition with regard to church accomodation in Scotland, and the noble Lord's expression was, that it was the intention of the government to make a proposition on the subject, but he did not think he should be able to propose any vote before Easter. He (Sir R. Peel) was most desirous of bringing forward this subject, viz., the report of the commissioners of ecclesiastical inquiry in Scotland, so far as it related to religious destitution in Edinburgh and Glasgow; and he had had reason to hope the noble lord would have offered him that opportunity of bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice. If the noble lord still perserved in bringing forward that motion, he (Sir R. Peel) should avail himself of that opportunity to draw the attention of the house to the state of religious destitution in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He, therefore, begged to ask the noble lord whether it was his intention in the course of the present session of parliament to take the sense of the house on the measure relating to the church in Scotland.

Lord John Russell acknowledged that he had stated what the right hon. gentlemen had mentioned, but he had now to state in answer to the question of the right hon. gentlemen, that from various circumstances, some connected with the business of the house, and some connected with what had occurred in Scotland, it was not the intention of the government to make any proposition to the house this session. At the same time, he begged to state that with regard to any measure the government might introduce hereafter, it would be a measure confined to the strict outline of what he had stated to the house on a former occasion.

Sir R. Peel was quite sure the house would feel that when the noble lord had stated he feared he should not be able to propose any vote before Easter that he had a right to assume the noble lord did intend to propose a vote before the termination of the session. That would, therefore, account for his not asking the noble lord previously to Easter for any more detailed information, as he had a fair right to presume it was the noble lord's intention to propose a vote subsequently. It became, therefore, necessary for him (Sir R. Peel) to decide what course he should take; and on the whole, considering the advanced period of the session and considering that the noble lord had stated it was not his intention to call the attention of parliament to this most important subject this session, he had come to the conclusion, but with very great reluctance, that on the whole he was best consulting the interests of the question by not bringing it forward for discussion this session. At the same time I think it necessary that I should announce on this occasion, that in the course of next session—independently of any course which the noble lord may think fit to pursue—I shall call the attention of the house to the subject of this petition (Hear.)

Lord John Russell—Of course I cannot now make an objection to the course which the right hon. gentleman might choose to pursue in the next session, but I hope the house will allow me to offer an explanation as to my saying that I could not bring forward any measure on the subject before Easter; and beg to call the attention of the house to this circumstance, that there are but two days of the week on which I can bring forward a measure of this kind. Now, Sir, three or four months of the session have been occupied on those days with two bills, the plurality of benefices bill and the Irish poor law bill. Under these circumstances I could not have brought the measure in since Easter. (Hear.)

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY.—There was a fair attendance of merchants in the hall as well as a good business doing in the warehouses. Prices, however, were not better than of late, but manufacturers displayed great firmness in their demands: fancy goods in most demand. Yarns are still without the least variation in value.

LEEDS, TUESDAY.—There continues to be a very good demand for all kind of goods, and it is a long time since we saw such a paucity of stock in the halls as we witnessed on Tuesday. Things cannot thus continue without the manufacturers establishing a decided advance on their goods. The merchants are understood not to be doing a large business for the home trade, but for the States a few are shipping extensively.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—There was considerable business doing to-day for the autumn trade, which is rather early in the season, but we did not hear anything of higher rates. Several lots, and rather expensive ones, of the new clip have arrived in this market, and, from the prices asked, little hope is entertained of any reduction in goods; the contrary would seem almost to be certain.

WAKEFIELD WOOL MARKET.—There continues a good demand for long wools, and rather an improved demand for short kinds. Late prices are fully kept up.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, TUESDAY.—There was more than an average quantity of business transacted to-day in most kinds of goods, but as the manufacturers generally were resolved on having improved rates, it in some degree checked the disposition to purchase to a large extent, an inclination to do which was pretty observable in the early part of the day. In Wool and Oil little passing, and no variation in value.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—The steady but slow advance on wools necessarily imparts much firmness in the piece market, even in the absence of a brisk demand, which may be said to have been the case to-day, though perhaps partly caused by the changing of our market day to Wednesday, owing to the coronation. Six quarter merinos are 1s. 6d. and 2s. piece dearer, owing chiefly to certain qualities being nearly cleared out of the market. But generally the merchants are indisposed to pay higher rates. *Yarns.*—The demand for yarns is steady, add a fair amount of business was done to-day at a shade higher rates. *Wool.*—The condition of this market is steady, and we cannot quote any deviation from late prices. There was not a fair average business, we think, done to-day, but this fact may be attributed to the market being held not on the usual day. Wool is higher in the country than in the manufacturing towns. At the German wool fairs prices were considerably higher than last season. But as colonial wool is arriving in large quantities, it is hoped this will check all attempts to a serious advance.

FRANCE.

The French government is using considerable persuasion to induce speculators to emigrate to French Africa. Marshal Vallee, the governor, has published an address, in which he enlarges upon the advantages which the occasion offers for the reward of enterprise, and assures the adventurers of perfect protection and safety.

SPAIN.

Colonel Wylde, who arrived at Madrid on the 18th ult., is said to have recommended Donna Christiani to encourage the efforts of Managorri, as, in his opinion, they were likely to have a good effect in the Basque provinces.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 25.—A dreadful accident occurred on the 22d in the coal mines in the vicinity of Deraing by an explosion of fire-damp. Ninety-nine workman had gone down into the mine when the explosion took place; fifty-six have been taken out dead, and seven are more or less severely wounded. Their Majesties have sent 1,000 francs for the relatives of the workmen who lost their lives.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon represent that city as in a state of apparent quiet. No further disturbances had occurred, and the six battalions of National Guards, that the government had resolved on disbanding, had quietly surrended their arms.—The Miguelite chief, Remachedo, had been less heard of since the display of a little more energy on the part of the government. The salaries of the public *employers* continued unpaid. A singular instance of this is related with respect to the custom-house officers of St. Ubes, who are actually said to have gone about soliciting alms for the support of their families. It is scarcely to be supposed that smugglers would find it difficult, under such circumstances, to deal on easy terms with the guardians of the revenue.—The King and Queen were gone to spend a couple of months at Cintra, intending to return to Lisbon previously to her Majesty's confinement, which is looked for in September.

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The King and the Royal Family have been surprised in the most agreeable manner by the arrival of the Emperor of Russia the day before yesterday, together with his son, who has been long expected. At 10 o'clock the telegraph announced the arrival of the Russian steamboats, which reached the port at eight in the evening. The Grand Duke was received with all honours on his landing by several officers of state, who accompanied him to the apartments in the palace prepared for him. Meantime the Emperor, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, went on shore in a Russian boat, which, to the great surprise of the Swedish officers, hastened to precede the other vessels. The Emperor, pointing to the other boats, said to the persons who were waiting at the stairs, "There is the Grand Duke," and then went directly to the King's apartments, where he announced himself. It may be conceived what surprise and joy this flattering and unexpected visit caused.—The personal meeting of the two sovereigns was really affecting, from the pure personal respect which the powerful sovereign of the great adjoining empire showed to the grey hairs of our King, who conducted the Emperor and his son, accompanied by our Crown Prince, to see the Queen and afterwards the Crown Princess. The Emperor afterwards visited the Crown Prince, and then supped with the Queen. The great nobility, knights of the order of the Seraphim, the councillors of state of Sweden and Norway, and their ladies, were invited, as well as the chief officers of the household, and the suite of the Emperor: of the foreign ministers only Count Potocke, the Russian ambassador, was present. The Emperor declined any separate apartments, saying that he would pass the night in those of his son, and ordered his iron bedstead from on board the steam-boat. A countless multitude surrounded the palace. The two younger Grand Dukes, Nicholas and Michael, landed yesterday, and were presented to the royal family. This afternoon the King, with the Emperor and the Grand Duke Alexander, went to Ladugaerd-gaerde, where they were received by the Crown Prince at the head of the troops, whose fine appearance and precision in all their evolutions were highly commended by the Emperor. The dinner was at the Crown Prince's. This evening the Queen will give a grand ball, after which the Emperor, to the regret of everybody, will leave us in the night. The Crown Prince will accompany him as far as Sandham. The Grand Duke Alexander will stay some days longer. As far as we know, this is the first visit that a foreign reigning Sovereign has paid to the Swedish capital since Christian III. of Denmark visited Gustavus I.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE YANKEE JOB!!

MR. EDITOR,—The Freeholders of the County of St. John can hardly yet have forgotten the pledge given to them, by the Hon. Mr. Executive Councillor, Speaker, Colonel, Captain Simonds, on the hustings at the last election. He told them, that he had heard, that some people objected to him, as a Representative, on the ground of his recent appointment to the Executive Council: that such persons were quite mistaken in their views, for his being in the Council would be beneficial, instead of injurious, because the people would then be informed of every thing which took place in that body, the proceedings in the Privy Council having heretofore, been kept *as secret as possible.* It became matter for general discussion, how this reporting, could be made consistent with the Councillor's oath of secresy. Oh! said a person, who seemed to know the gentleman in question better than most people, he will find a way to reconcile his pledge with his oath:—when he can report anything which can have the effect of bringing odium or throwing dirt on the late administration, or its supporters, the *pledge* will be redeemed; but in every thing which relates to his own Dictatorship, the *oath of secresy* will be strictly kept. This has been exactly verified, and so much anxiety does the Executive Speaker feel, as to his own measures being kept secret, that on one occasion, in Council, he asked how much of the business, then under discussion, was to be made public,—and when his friend the auditor who in the whole course of his political life, *never once allowed a state secret to leak out*, gave it as his opinion that all of it should be kept secret, the Dictator fully concurred with him. The consequence is, the people know *no more* about what takes place in Council, than they did before the beneficial change was effected, and Mr. Speaker Simonds made Executive Councillor.

How snugly and secretly every thing has been managed with respect to the *practical and scientific survey* of the River St. John! With profound secresy as far as the Legislative Council was concerned, the vote passed the Assembly! With profound secresy, a Civil Engineer was recommended to the Governor, to be *commoded* with the £250! With profound secresy, the matter was carried through the Executive Council, by the Governor observing, that a person had been recommended to him for the survey, and that he would make further inquiries about him! With profound secresy, the Governor was advised to consult Mr. Fisher, who moved the resolution in the Assembly! With profound secresy, Mr. Fisher consulted Mr. Perley. And with profound secresy, Mr. Perley sent for his friend,—and that friend was a Yankee. Not a whisper was breathed till the Yankee had been engaged. Then the business was suffered to leak out; and found its way to the Nerepis Road, and thence to the Chronicle. It is impossible not to admire the profound secresy, and adroit management throughout the whole business.

But although it was part of the plan, that as soon as the Yankee was engaged, the thing should get wind, that no embarrassment might be occasioned, by applications for the employment from other quarters,—it turned out differently to what was expected. The people became indignant at seeing all the checks provided by the Constitution laid prostrate: the Assembly expending large sums of the public money, ordering a survey of the River to *commode* one Yankee, and a draw-bridge to *commode* either a Yankee Company, or a member of Assembly and his partners, nobody knows which; and all without the concurrence of the Legislative Council; and the Governor, under the pernicious influence of his *new priviles*, transforming to a member of Assembly, the nomination of the person, by whom a public service is to be performed. They were led to think too, that there were plenty of people in the country, belonging to it, and living and spending their money in it, who might have been *commoded* with the £250, just as well as an alien or a Yankee. As this indignation was pretty loudly expressed, it became necessary to do something. What?

With profound secresy, the Yankee came! with profound secresy he went to Head Quarters!—With such profound secresy, was the business managed, that no notice was taken of him or it, in the Royal Gazette: but an official paragraph came out in the Fredericton Sentinel of the 28th ult. (the paper which would, from this, appear to be at once the demi-official organ of the Executive Government, as it is the mouth piece of the Radicals, who are now demanding organic changes in the Legislative Council, with the expulsion of the Chief Justice from it) stating, that an English gentleman of science was associated by His Excellency, with the Civil Engineer who had been recommended to him! But with such profound secresy was the announcement made, that nobody knew, who the English gentleman was, nor what was his name, or his qualifications; nor whether he and the Yankee were to work together, or as the survey is to be scientific and practical, whether the work was to be divided and the Englishman as being a man of science to take the scientific part, and the Yankee, the practical! All this was kept a profound secret—so deep a secret, that the *appointment and association was not suffered to find its way in the Royal Gazette.*

This is all very pretty for a *no secresy* Dictatorship, especially as the people were given to understand, that one of the *blessings of responsible government*, secured by the Civil List act, was, that they were to be informed of every thing, which took place in the Executive Department of the Government! Notwithstanding the profound secresy affected, it got wind, by some means or other, that the Yankee was last week set to work: and to work he set. But behold, about ten miles above Fredericton, on Tuesday 31st ult. three days after the announcement in the Sentinel, the Yankee while at work, had the misfortune to meet with a little Yankee sympathy.—A number of persons, who doubtless thought themselves, quite as competent as the Yankee, and quite as much in need of being commoded with £250, as a body from Boston, civilly accosted him in true Yankee style: they bid him be off about his business, as fast as he could scrabble, or they would duck him, and break his instruments about his noddle. So the Yankee being brought by this, into a *kinder stagnation*, put his finger in his mouth, and returned to Head Quarters for further instructions.

It is impossible that any one can wish well to so wicked an expenditure of public money; or not feel indignant at the appointment of a Yankee, especially when we are told that an "Englishman of science" might have been employed, and has actually been associated in the business. But there may be some difference of opinion, as to the eligibility of the mode resorted to, for putting a stop to it. However, the people have had secured to them the *blessings of responsible government* and we must not I suppose, be too nice in enquiring how the responsibility is to be brought to bear. As the old adage goes, "We must not look the gift-horse in the mouth"!!

NO YANKEE.

Nerepis Road, August 4, 1838.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

MR. EDITOR,—I trust for the honor of our City, that should His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, ever hold another *Levee* in St. John, that some competent persons, will undertake to make the proper and necessary arrangements for such a public ceremony. At the Levee, which was held yesterday, no arrangement whatever was made, and the whole scene appeared any thing but respectful, no gentleman knew which way to proceed whether to the right or to the left, and all was confusion, from beginning to end.

A Friend to Order.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, AUGUST 10, 1838.

The English Mail for July, arrived here early yesterday morning by express from Halifax, bringing Falmouth papers to the 7th, which contain no important political information. The papers are chiefly filled with detailed accounts of the ceremonies of the Queen's Coronation, and of the manner in which the day was celebrated in the principal cities and towns throughout the British Isles.

It has been currently reported, since the arrival of the Mail, that the Earl of Munster, was to succeed Sir Colin Campbell as Governor of Nova Scotia, and that Sir Colin Campbell was to proceed to Canada as Commander of the Forces, in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Colborne.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lady Harvey, Family and Suite, arrived in town from Fredericton on Tuesday.—His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honor of the 11th Regiment, and all the officers of the Garrison, Heads of Departments, &c. the Band of the 11th playing the National Anthem. A salute was fired by the Royal Artillery on his Excellency's arrival.

His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., the Lieutenant Governor, held a Levee at the City Court House, yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M. which was well attended. The Corporation of this City, ever anxious to receive Her Majesty's Representative with due respect, presented an Address before the Levee commenced, which was read by His Honor the Recorder at the head of the Common Council, and to which His Excellency was pleased to reply in terms most favourable towards this flourishing Commercial city, and to express his wish and determination to become personally acquainted with us and our interests, by making some time here, so soon as a proper residence can be obtained. We have been furnished with a copy of the Address and Reply which follows:

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H., and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in Chief, in and over the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of St. John, beg leave to offer your Excellency a most respectful and hearty welcome on this your first visit to our City, since your assumption of the administration of the Government.

Warmly attached to the Queen and the Blessed Constitution of our Mother Country, it gives us the highest satisfaction at all times to receive the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, but at none more than the present when that Representative is with so much success exerting both his talents and energies, in promoting the best interests of this young and flourishing Colony.

In thanking Your Excellency for the favour now bestowed upon us by this visit, we cannot omit to renew our expression of continued firm and steady adherence to the loyalty of our Forefathers, and to assure Your Excellency, that should circumstances require it, the citizens of St. John will not be found backward in affording that assistance to Her Majesty's Representative, in supporting the principles of the British Constitution, which is due to a Sovereign from loyal and devoted Subjects, and renders the connexion between this Province and the Mother Country inviolable.

His Excellency's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I am gratefully sensible of the hearty welcome with which you have honored this the first visit which it has been in my power to pay to the City of St. John.

My conviction of the unshaken loyalty of the universal People of this noble Province has been so often publickly declared, and I have on so many occasions claimed for them the merit due to that sentiment, and to the most ardent attachment to British connexion, that it only remains for me to tender you my thanks for the present exhibition of those feelings towards me, as the Representative of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to add my warmest acknowledgments for your flattering appreciation of my endeavours to discharge the important duties confided to me.

From the first moment of my connexion with this Province, one of the objects which I have had steadily in view, has been the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the leading interests of a City so rapidly increasing in wealth, Population and extent, and possessing in an eminent degree, capabilities and advantages which only require to be more fully developed to place St. John in the first ranks of the Commercial Cities of this continent. In order fully to effect this object, I am aware that my residence amongst you should not only be extended to a period beyond what is practicable, without inconvenience to the general interests of the Province, under the circumstances in which I am at *present* placed, but also that my visits should be periodically or occasionally repeated. This arrangement so much desired by myself, the kindness of my reception amongst you has satisfied me would not be unacceptable to the people of St. John. It only remains therefore for me to observe that it shall be my endeavour to effect it at as early a period as may be possible.

I again thank you for your address and beg to add that, intimately connected as you necessarily are, as a Municipal body, with the peace, good order and prosperity of this City, I tender you my hearty co-operation in every measure calculated to promote those objects of common interest to us, whenever my intervention can be made useful or available.

J. HARVEY, *Lt. Governor.*

St. John, August 9th, 1838.

On Wednesday evening last, the Officers of the gallant 11th regiment, gave a splendid ball and entertainment at the barracks; His Excellency the Governor, Lady Harvey and family honoured the company with their presence.

This day at 3 o'clock, His Excellency reviewed the Troops on the barrack square, several military evolutions were performed in a masterly style, which