the riches of other people's getting, and seek to shroud the cravings of selfish ambition, of honest and industrious fellows of the same origin and pretensions, of role and authority which they know to be equally false and ridiculous. If even those rights ever had any real existence—if those assuming to be the "Nation Canadienne" refuse to merge them in au equal, happy, and profitable union with their fellow-inhabitants-we must remind them that they were abolished with the British conquest-that they disappeared with their own joyous acceptance of and submission to laws and institutions a thousandfold more free, more wise, more humane, than any they enjoyed or groaned under, or ever could have enjoyed under the feudal despotism of old, or the regenerated despotism of new, France. Moreover, if their claims be founded, as they say, on original possession, and as aborigines, we may be permitted to recal to recollection that a vital flaw exists in their own right of tenure-in their own title-deeds-for what pretensions can they urge against the real aborigines-the people of real native originthe Iroquois, the Hurons, and the Mic-Macs, save that of conquest ? In these dreams and these pretensions, the "habitans," the mass of honest Canadians, will hesitate to join them when fully instructed about the designs and characters of their leaders. They are described by men well fitted to judge and appreciate their character, as a kind, simple and virtuous race. Mr. Gould, the eminent merchant we have before alluded to, who enjoyties of mixing with and knowing them, was delighted with them, "These humble but iowhen placed away beyond the reach of agitators," says be, in his tract on " Emigration." To separate them from these "Agitators," sess, but with authority. Hitherto they have beard of no governor or government but that of the clique which has studiously usurped all anthority, and stands between them and the raking power. · For this re-union Upper Canada has long

petitioned, burdened as it has been with customs and imposts for the support of the lower province, to remedy or equalize which the French majority of the House of Assembly of Quebec had even the insolence some years ago to refuse the appointment of referees. A three-fourths of the rank, intelligence, respectability, and wealth of Lower Canada, have in like manner urged it, and all have been apported by the whole mercantile interest of Great Britain, to whose capital both are so largely indebted for their amazing prosperity sad advancement, in the same demand upon the imperial Parliament. The policy and expediency of the measure were furthermore vindicated, we doubt not ably and successfully. by no less a person than John Arthur Roeback, Esq., now M. P. for Bath, in a pamphtemblished by him, somewhere about 1822. abec. This gentleman is now agent the British Parliamen; balthough endowed by them with a gear-an endowment which may coable bim to dispense with the annuity qualification of Clement's Inn-it is of course impossible that so splendid a bribe can provail upon him indisputable advantages, made by the parent are now placed, at the mercy of a provincial the midst of a hostile population led on and inflamed by agitators and revolutionists.

To conclude. Three commissioners are to be despatched to Lower Canada instead of of one-Lord Amherst-as intended. The Whigs have many mouths to feed, and we presume that, it is said, three French are Conciliation is the basis of the policy to be persoed, and the instructions prepared by the Earl of Aberdeen for Lord Amherst are to be the rule of action. Those instructions, we apprehend, must be of the most liberal character, since they have found favour with a colopial secretary so fastidious and so latitudinarian in his liberality as Lord Glonelg. But we can hardly think that Lord Aberdeen would been commenced with so unworthy a concescion to the passions of the Canadian Assemby as the diegrace of Lord Aylmer, for disgrace in truth it is. We are satisfied that, although he thight have carried conciliation to the furthest point consistent with honor, he would not have commenced with giving a triamph to those who have insulted and trampled spon the authority of the representative of the severeign. South are the facts connected with the Ca-

nadian question. They will enable any man to form his own judgment, for we have been them. -carried so far siready beyond our space, that we cannot pretend to follow out the comments they suggest.

P. S. At the moment that we are writing. some proceedings in the House of Commons Canadian affairs have met our eye. Si Grey, the under colonial secretary, is reported to have said, that "more cheering

should be placed at the mercy and at the ca- accounts had just been received from Canada." price of a grasping, mercenary clique-the | This we do not doubt; the House of Assemdrones of the hive-who would reap where bly had met in its first session, and although they have not sown, who would wallow in still refusing, for the third year, to vote the ordinary supplies, as indeed it will continue to refuse so long as funds remain wherewith to idleness and poverty, by affecting the rights of | pay the expenses of the members and the salcaste, and inflaming the minds of their really | ary of Papineau, yet the tone of the debates is not altogether so-not factious-but treasonable as before. The expressed resolve of the Upper Canadians not tamely to stand by and see their follow countrymen of the lower province sacrificed-the firm attitude of the latter -the thousand constitutional associations in which they had embodied themselves for the protection of their rights, persons, and property, had, and could not fail to have some influence on the fears-for none could it have on the sense of justice-of the Assembly. The arrival of Messrs. Neilson and Walker, the deputies, in London, with petitions from the British population, appears to have created some sensation, and to have aroused a British feeling both in the colonial department and in the legislature. The number of those petitions may be guessed by the fact, that they weigh fifteen hundred weight. A debate in the House of Commons on the

15th of last month deserves attention. It arose

relative to the payment of £31,000 out of the military chest of Lower Canada, ordered by Mr. Spring Rice, when colonial secretary last ! year, in order to relieve the public functionaries and officers of that Province, reduced to duties he was to discharge. If we are rightly the greatest distress by the Assembly refusing the supplies. The conduct of Mr. Spring Rice on this occasion was what might be expected from a statesman. He detailed to the House the scandalous breach of confidence committed against him by Mr. Roebuck and the deputies of the French clique, Viger and ed, in his tour in Canada, ample opportuni- Morin. In an interview which these persons had with him last year, and to which, in order to evince the friendliness of his feeling, Mr. teresting mansions (their habitations) are the Rice admitted them without friend or witness abodes of peace and content-a more decent, on his own part present, under the stipulation respectable, and happy peasantry than the of strict reserve and confidence on all sides, the 'habitans' of Lower Canada does not exist, | right honorable gentleman entered into affairs. and discussed them as between mutual friends, abandoning, it rather seems, the discretion day prening. His Lordship was in his 54th certain it is, whether this fumor be true or not, never to be lost sight of in a Minister of State. | year. the Government must address them direct in He had a reward-as those may always reckon a language they can understand, with kind- upon who parley with Agitators, if not worse than Agitators-he had his reward, as Althorn and Littleton and Earl Grey have had. The whole details of the interview, from notes revised, and declared by Mr. Roebuck to be correct, were printed and published, with customary punica gallica fides, by the French people, immediately on their return to Canada. Mr. Roebuck, while disavowing any personal participation therein-while suggesting, nevertheless amidst the scarcely suppressed scorn of the House, a species of apolegetic justification, whilst apparently blaming, acknowledged that targe proportion of the inhabitants, including to him the clique had offered apology for this detestable breach of confidence-whilst the really aggrieved and abused party, Mr. Spring of French descent. The petitioners expressed Rice, had been passed by with a contemptuous neglect. The insult is, however, fairly speaking, more direct and unpardonable towards the member for Bath, than to the ex-secretary; for he was the intervening party, and the bail for the good behaviour of his friends. What steps of Assembly was exercised was not so benefihe had deemed it becoming to take, we can only surmise; but this we will say, that any gentleman valuing his honor and good name as a public man, would instantly, and by the first mail, cast his commission in the faces of the dishonoring clique who signed and sealed it. This is the path of honor; we shall see if Mr. Roebuck values his at something more the placeant addition to his rent-toll of £1200 | than £1200 per annum. As, it is said, every man has his price, we shall then know that of the member for Bath.

Mr. Roebuck must know, that other breach-

es of confidence and of privileges have been

to forego opinions solemuly recorded, if not charged against himself. The proceedings of disinterestedly obtained. He will therefore the Select Committee on Canadian affairs last cheerfully respond to the call we make upon year, of which, we believe, he was a member, him now to enforce them in the august body have invariably found their way, by every arof which he is a member-now is the accept- rival, into the press " Canadienne," although of whom the principal was his Noble Friend ed time to purge his consistency and evince the publication was forbidden, and the honor his patriotism. He may irresistibly demon- of every member usually considered to be pledgstrate the necessity to be as unquestionable as ed to the resolution of non-communication. the right for Parliamentary intervention; he Mr. Roebuck was accused of writing a certain can plead the sacrifices of ancient allies, and seditious letter, which was published also in of commercial relations of long standing and certain Canada papers: this it is fair to state, he disavowed in the House; it is probable that country in favor of her once poor and strug- he may disavow, in like manner, the transging colonies; he, and none better, from per- mission or publication of the proceedings in conal knowledge, can claim fulfilment of the Committee. But there are Jesuits in these stipulations of royal legislation and solemn days; he may not have written either letter or guarantees, by a harrowing description of the proceedings, or transmitted them ;-but, was imminent peril in which all of British born he cognizant of their being written or sent by ble Duke said he had the greatest satisfaction others? Did he furnish the materials for the legislature bent on their destruction, and in handicraftship of another? If so, the adroit mental reservation will be esteemed at its worth. The agency of Mr. Chapman, or any other equally respectable amanuensis on hire, will hardly stand him in stead, so long as the qui facit holds good in law and morals. We may further remark to Mr. Roebuck, that the abuse of Lord Dalhousie, late Governor-Generharely equal to one Englishman, so it takes al of Canada, in which he indulges, or remains three Whigs to do the work of one Tory. silent and acquiescent whilst others indulge in it, comes with a bad grace from him, or indicates a taste which he will meet with few to envy or imitate. There be those who assert that much injured nobleman and functionary bestowed, not without solicitation, a post of some £600 or £700 per annum in Canada on a near relative, one on whom Mr. Roebuck was partly dependent. But for this, it is said, the honorable member might still have been vegetating as a painter of landscapes in the wilds of Canada, instead of representing Bath in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. A more paternal administration than that of Lord | quarter ending on the 5th of July, show a de-Dalhousie has seldom been witnessed, and the zeal with which he labored for the improvement and prosperity of Lower Canada, at great personal cost and exertion, has rarely been surpassed. Proofs of this, as well as of the praiseworthy manner in which he was seconded by his amiable lady, are now lying before us; we wish we had either time or space to quote

> We understand that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has fixed the 1st September as the day on which it will be convenient for him to attend a Ball, which the citizens of Quebec are to give His Excellency and Lady Aylmer .- [Quebec Gazette.

home.-[ib.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Albion, August 8. By the Sheffield, from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 9th of July. The Queen's party have reinforced Bilboa with several thousand men.

Lord Morpeth has brought in the Irish Church Bill. The King has granted permission to Wm.

Penderkath, of Montreal, to take and use the surname of Christie.

Lord John Russell has declared in the House of Commons that the troops were not to blame in the affair at Wolverhampton, they having conducted themselves with great for-

The following cheering article is from the

London Standard : At the late meeting of the Council, at which Sir Charles Grey, one of the Canada Commissioners was sworn in, after that gentleman had taken the oaths, His Majesty took the constitutional and wise, though of late unusual course for the King, to address the Commissioner at some length upon the nature of the informed he pointed out to Sir Charles Grey how far his line of duty was marked out in life. his Gun, and then reminding the Commissioner that the Canadas had been won by British valour-had been bought with British blood -had been improved and enlarged at the expense of this country, warned him that these provincis must not be lost or given away. Remember, Sir." said His Majesty, in words which, we believe, we quote literally -" Remember, Sir, these provinces must not be lost, or given away. Whatever others may say to you, I tell you this-the Canadas must not be list, or given away."

Death of Lord Suffield .- We regret to announce that Lord Suffield, who met with an accident a few days since from the falling of his horse, in St. James's park, died on Mon-

The Royal Jar steamer, with Colonel Evans's troops of Board for the Queen of pain, has been obliged to put into Plymouth or repairs, her boiler having burst.

CANADA.

House of Lords, July 6. The Earl of Ripon, on presenting a petition from Quebec, said he knew not why the petitioners had placed the petition in his hands except that they believed him, as in fact he was, to be deeply interested in the prosperity of the colony; and he, therefore, felt it to be his duty to lay it before their Lordships. The petition was signed by a considerable number of persons resiting at Quebec and the surrounding distret, the number being between 5,100 and 6,000; of these the greater portion was of English descent; but there were of this number from 600 to 700 who were their gratitude at the Constitution which had been given them by this country, as being the most conducive to good government, but in point of fact they complained of the working of it. They believed that the way in which the right of election for Members of the House cial as it might be; and they considered that the people had not their full voice in the election to which they were fully entitled. They also conceived that the House of Assembl had assumed functions which did not properly belong to it; and that the effect of this was to injure the interests of the people. They therefore requested the intervention of Parliament to prevent such evils from being continued. They also complained of the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and suggested the propriety of having some alteration in them. They wished a change to be effected in the House of Assembly, so as to ensure the confidence of the public at large, which it did not now possess. He would not now say that he agreed or disagreed with the petitioners; but he must say, that he did not think the present time the most favourable for discussion. He trusted that the Commissioners recently appointed to sail to that colony, on his left (the Earl of Gosford) would be enabled to accomplish the object in view; that they would allay a'l those heats and animosities which existed, and thus give the province the full enjoyment of prosperity, which by its position and advantages, it was entitled

The Duke of Richmond, on presenting a similar petition from Montreal, said that the petitioners complained that the Judges of Canada, held their places dependent upon the House of Assembly; they also complained of the great in onvenience experienced in the sale and transfer of property, by means of the inin laying this petition before Parliament.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Mr. O'Connell, on the 1st of July, announ-

ced his intention to bring in a bill for the relief of the Irish poor, if no other member should do so, but named no day, and the wording of his notice was such as to lead to the belief that he should not fulfil it during the present session.

On the 2d in the house of Lords, the marquis of Londonderry adverted to a decree said to have been issued by Don Carlos, announcing that foreigners engaging in the service of the queen of Spain, would not have the benefit of the convention arranged by lord Eliot; Lord Melbourne affirmed that the English levics would have the benefit of the convention, and expressed his belief that the decree was a

Lord Brougham introduced his promised bill on the subject of general education, on the Sd, when it was read a first time.

On the same day a petition was presented in the Commons, by Mr. H. L. Bulwer, from New South Wales-signed by six thousand persons, and praying for the adoption of a legislative assembly in that colony.

The official tables of the revenue for the ficiency, both upon the financial year and quarter, as compared with those of the preceding year-upon the former of £1,758,896upon the quarter of £646,407.

The marriage of Ada Augusta Byron with Lord King, was announced to take place on Londonderry.

The funeral of the late Charles Mathews, the comedian, took place on the 3d of July at volutionary usurping government, not being Plymouth. Persons of the first rank, from the farther able to fill up its ranks with fresh An election was going on at Oldham, to

supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of foreigners for that purpose. Mr. Cobbett. The candidates were Mr. John Cobbett, radical; Mr. Lees, conservative; and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, of the O'Connell fac-

nor-in-Chief, to whom they had letters. They mittee to divide the bill, separating that part on the 28th April last. have, as usual, been very kindly received in which goes to the appropriation of ecclesiasti-England, and have had personal interviews cal property to other than ecclesiastical purernment have received presents of value, with | fering clergy of Ireland. The former petition, | duties, be instantly shot. articles of use for themselves and their tribe. he said he should ever oppose, while the lat-The grand chief nearly lost his life in London | ter, properly modified, would receive his corby an attack of the small pox. They have dial support. The great battle upon this bill

of July. The last clauses of the corporations reform bill were agreed to in committee on the 5th, not prepared to move immediately for its recommitment. There are some clauses yet to be disposed of, having been postponed by consent, until they could be printed, with the proschedules was expected to occupy much time. possible. The Morning Herald says, the general impression is, that it will pass the house of lords without much alteration.

There is scarcely an item in the papers respecting this kingdom, worth noticing. The latest dates are of the 6th of July, under which | being nothing more than the report of the comdate a letter from Paris says, " No news affoat, mander of the vessel which had arrived at save the statement of the Phare, a Bayonne | Falmouth; he stated that another change of paper, that Don Carlos has ordered the arrest ministry had taken place, but that the city of the physician who attended Zumulacarre- was tranquil. The government is said to be guy, for having given him too much lauda- much embarrassed with financial difficulties,

The proces monstre still "dragged its slow length along," but was superseded in interest by the trial of a military man, charged with a series of most atrocious proceedings against the family of his superior officer, and particularly a daughter, whose affections he had at-

Recruiting for Spain was in progress, but not with great activity. On the Soth of June three hundred officers and two thousand men

had offered their services. fect of the Seine, informing all Frenchmen that they might volunteer and enrol themselves in the Foreign legion destined for Spain; and this was considered by the papers as deciding the question of French intervention. It is stated also that two commissioners, one Spanish to superintend the embarkation of the Foreign | sooner the better-yet as these things cannot legion. There was a rumor at Paris that a he brought about post-haste, it is hoped the species of acquiescence had been given by the northern powers to the interference of France; | real interests of her throne and kingdom. ed with difficulty.

It appears, however, that the notice of the prefect was disavowed the next day by Marshal Maison, which leaves the case very much in the same state as before.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

A letter has been received from a professional gentleman on board her Catholic Majesty's steam-frigate, La Reyna Gobernadora, off Bilboa, dated on the 25th of June, giving a detailed account of what had happened at Bilboa up to that period.

"Nine thousand of the troops of Valdez, reached the neighbourhood of Biboa on the evening of the 24th, the greater part of the

Carlist force having previously retreated. "The authorities of Bilhoa were on the point of giving up the place, when Commodore Henry, commanding the steam frigate (an officer well known in the service of Dom Pedro, having commanded the Donna Maria, of 32 guns, which took the Princess Real, of 60 guns, on the memorable 5th of July,) proceeded up the river as far as the draught of water would allow, within two miles of Bilbon. He landed 25 marines, under Captains Elsworth and Fitzpatrick, and Lieutenant M'1)uff, with all the Congreve rockets on board the ship, and two long eighteen-pounder bow guns, which were mounted upon the mest important points to be defended. The meral effect of this dash of the Commodore (so says the writer) was electrical upon the troops and inhabitants. They resolved to defend the town to the last extremity. As soon as the men were landed, the steam frigate sailed for St. Sebastian, took 1,000 of Pastor's men on board, and returned next day to Bilboa, launded the soldiers at Portugaletta, at the mouth of the river, to protect a small craft in now of the fri- against the government, had joined in the act | masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly gate, loaded with ammunition, but the pilot of submission-that the king had liberated all severe weather, finally arrested their progress, ran the frigate aground under the brow of a the political prisoners, stayed farther prosecuhill, almost perpendicular over the ship, in tion for political offences, and though the increase our knowledge of the line of coast, possession of the Carlists, from which they names of all his new ministers were not kept up a constant fire. At length the fri- known, it was believed prince Mayrocordato stated above, it is obvious that a new route gate's head was turned towards the sea. would be minister of the interior. Nothing Lieutenant Foster, with the troops, &c., con- can recommend the king more to his subjects tinued their way, and encountered heavy than the appointment of a native government. firing, and were obliged to retire, boats having been sunk across the river by the enemy. The town held out, firing smartly on the Carlists. been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry communicate, respecting his observations on The handful of British, the same men who Ellis to be His Majesty's Ambassador to bear were in the Donna Maria with Commodore the King's congratulations to the Shah of Per. drew northward, &c. The extreme cold ex-Henry, did immense execution. The rockets astonished all, one killing no fewer than 25 men. It was by a shot from one of those brave fellows, that Zumalacarreguy received his wound (now known to have proved mortal.) He immediately left the field.

"On the 19th of June the greatest part of the Carlists withdrew to meet Valdez, who was expected. This decided check has been given entirely through the exertions of the brave marines from the Commodore's ship, but with too melancholy a sacriffice, the loss of Captain Fitzpatrick, a brave Iristhman, of good family. He was directing Captain Elsworth's attention to some of the enemy florming, when he was shot through the heart, and died without a groan. Every attention to the wounded has been paid by Mr. Idlington, surgeon of his Britannic Majesty's brig Ringdowe. Captain Elsworth's gallantry was conspicuous, and the Governor of the town has applied to him to remain as his Aide-de-Camp.

"An official report of the loss, signed by the surgeon of the Ringdove, is addled to the let-"Killed, June 18. Captain Fitzpatrick .-June 17. Patrick Ormond, private. Wound-

PARIS-TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

" Bayonine, July 4.

and the Minister of the Interior. "The army of the Queen, 20,000 strong, entered Bilboa on the 1st, at 2 p. m. No af- ship crossed the Grand Bank of Newfoundland fair took place. Don Carlos, on the 30th, es- on the night of the 22d June, and on the 30th, tablished his head quarters at Onate. This being then out from Sandy Hook thirteen days

of the Interior.

"The Commissionary of the Bourse." The following is the decree said to have been issued by Don Carlos, referred to by Lord

ROYAL DECREE. Spanish victims, has ordered its agents in France, England, and Brussels, to recruit "I order and decree as follows -

"Article 1. All strangers, without distinction. The latter retired from the contest after against my legitimate rights, ar who shall tion of rank or grade, who shall take up arms a short trial, and it was expected that Mr. serve, by any means whatsocrer, the rebel

here on Tuesday, and waited on the Gover- substance, to move an instruction to the com- thority by my commander-in-chief, at Asarta,

"Article 2. All strangers above noticed, who shall fall into our hands, shall, after time with His Majesty, and from him and his gov- poses, from that which goes to relieve the suf- being given them to perform their religious

"Article 3. At the conclusion of the war, all such strangers who shall have taken arms against my just cause, shall be excluded from left town for Upper Canada, on their way | was expected to take place on the 17th or 21st | the country, and never more permitted to enter it. They shall not be suffered to establish effect. themselves as merchants, possess estates or property whatsoever, under pain of being but Lord John Russell gave notice that he was | treated as acting in opposition to the laws of the country.

"I do farther order that this my royal decree be published in all my dominion, and you will take the necessary steps that foreigners posed amendments. The discussion of the may be made acquainted with it as soon as

"Royal palace, Durango, June 20, 1835.

"I. THE KING. "To his Excellency Charles Cruz Mayor."

The latest advices from Lisbon are of the 24th of June, but they are extremely vague, and a crisis was anticipated on the 1st of July, heavy half-yearly payments being then to be made. The following extract from a letter dated Lisbon, June 20, contains all we find of interest or importance.

The Queen's marriage with a French prince has been for some time in abevance, but is tempted to gain, but not succeeding had still supported by a powerful aristocratic sought to destroy, first her honor and then her | French party, determined to carry it coute qui coute, and to overcome all obstacles. The queen herself is said to have adopted it from caprice, rather than from inclination, or any personal preference, and as she is self-willed in such matters, and artfully worked upon, it An official notice was published by the pre- may be yet carried, especially as the empress, who alone could influence her majesty, preserves the most perfect neutrality, that she may not appear to bias the young queen from selfish motives in favor of her brother. friends of England, as well as of Portugal, deplore this state of things, and hope her majesand the other French, had set out for Algiers, ty will soon lend an ear to better counsel-the queen will, before long, become sensible of the

Marshal Saldanha gives satisfaction in his that the funds had improved, thus indicating office, though there is no want of fault finders. to endure great privations and sufferings, a confidence that the proceedings of the gov - The army reposes great confidence in him, and the second of tood, and the second ernment as regards Spain Would not be attend- says he has done more for it than any of his of the weather. On the 25th of April, being predecessors. In the other departments there is still some friction

The pretended conspiracy against the Emperor's life, said in the French papers to have been discovered at Cronstadt, is flatly and all but officially contradicted. It is decreed as an emanation from that officing of reports of plots -Paris-which is not at all unlikely. Russia is not a quarter from which we might expect to hear of unsuccessful conspiracies .- As in Turkey, either the plot succeeds, and the person, or the dynasty of the reigning prince, is at a blow removed, or all traces of the audacity of the treason are washed out in the blood of the conspirators. Such are the advantages and inconveniences of despotism.

Russia to Poland are covered with detach- tion-greatly impeded by ice, and having litments of troops of all descriptions, on their the but mounds of sand along its banks. It way to the camp at Kalisch. But such judi- falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as cious measures have been adopted by the we can learn, that coincides very near to the government for their lodgings and subsistence place assigned to it by Capt. Back and the on the march, that no complaints are made of any inconvenience arising from it.

GREECE.

It is affirmed in the Paris papers that all party of intrepid travellers had to encounter the Greeks, even the Palicari, and all those every obstacle to which polar navigation is liwho had nourished a spirit of vengeance able, and we are led to believe that immense

Foreign Office, June 30 .- The King has sia on the accession of his Persian Majesty to perienced, we learn, was 70 o below zero. the Throne.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John M'Neill, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy of Congratulation to the Court of Persia.

Foreign Office, July 3 .- The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John George Earl of Durham to be his Majes. ty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russiaus. The King has also been graciously pleased

to appoint Captain Sir Edmund Lyon, R. N. K. C. H., to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Greece. The King has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon Henry Edward Fox, late Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Turin, to be Secretary to his Majes-

ty's Embassy at the Court of Vienna. The King has also been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alex. Malet, Bart, late First Attaché to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Lisbon, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Turin.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of July 9. Remarkable Quick Passage.- The packet ship Columbus, Captain Cubb, left New York on the morning of June 16th. At nine hours "General Harispe to the Minister at War and twenty minutes, P. M. the pilot, Mr. John Henderson, left the ship, being then eastward of Sandy hook, distant one mile. The intelligence is transmitted by the commander and eight hours, sounded on the symph Bank, off Ireland, in 85 fathoms water. July 1st, "By order of His Excellency the Minister at 5 A. M. saw Cape Clear. Passage to Cape Clear, fourteen days, including thirty-six hours at noon, off Point Lynas; but, owing to light winds, she did not enter the Mersey till Satur-

PIRACY.-The Independant, of Brussels, contains a notice to the owners of the English ship Rochester, charging the captain, William Copper, with having been guilty of piracy on the person of Mr. Van Halen, of that city, who was a passenger on board his vessel, which left London for Constantinople on the 30th of April last. Mr. Van Halen was, it appears, thrown down by the captain's orders, by four The three chiefs of the Huron Tribe of Ab- tice of the course he intended to pursue in considered as included in the convention for Nice. Mr. Van Halen had on board four

origines, who had been in London, prrived relation to the Irish church bill. It was, in the exchange of prisoners,' signed by my au- chests of fire arms, and a box containing free in sovereigns, and £40 in silver, to gain possession of which this outrageous act was committed. He remained for several hours on the beach at Nice in this desolate condition. heavy shower of rain falling all the time, when he was accidentally discovered by two men who came early in the morning for a load of sand. On being released he proceeded to the residence of the Belgian Consul in that city where he made a deposition to the foregoing

From the Montreal Gazette. ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

Captain Back, accompanied by William Malley, one of the volunteers from the Royal Artillery, who left this city with him in 1833. returned to Lachine on Thursday last, in ercellent health and spirits. Dr. King and the rest of the expedition were left at Fort Reliance, all well-they are to leave for England by way of Hudson's Bay. We are glad to say. that no mortality or accident occurred to any of the persons actually accompanying the exnedition, although one of the volunteer Artillerymen, Williamson, who was somewhat advanced in years, and who was unable longer to bear the fatigues and hards ins of the journev, unfortunately died when on his way back to a Hudson's Bay station. He was accompanied by two Canadians, who were well acquainted with the country, but having separated himself from them, he must have wandered out of the true path, and perished. Captain Back despatched men in all directions to search for him, and it was only a considerable distance of time afterwards, that his body was found. Carron and Ross, the remaining Artillerymen, return with Dr. King to England via Hudson's Bay. They, with Malley, but particularly the latter, were of

essential service to the expedition. aptain Back speaks in terms of the warmest praise, of the numerous attentions and valnable assistance that he received during ha journey, from Governor Simpson and the different gentlemen of the Hon. Hudson Bay Com-

As our citizens have always taken a lively interest in this expedition, we think it right to lay before them again the instructions which Capt. Back received from Government, shortly before leaving England, ias detailed by the Arctic Land Committee, in the prospectus published : y us in April, 1883.) and then so far as we are able, from the information we have been able to produce, afford them a brief sketch of what was actually accomplished. During the first winter, the expedition had

exactly one year after he had left Lachine. and during a very heavy snow storm, the despatch communicating Capt. Ross'safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily fulfilled by other agents. Capt. Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructionsthe examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross' Pillar. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could only take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the Thlew-ee-chodezeth, or Great Fish River. Capt. Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river June 21 .- Hopes are entertained that the runs to the northward, and if we understand intended meeting of the three great sovereigns the purport of scanty information which has will have a favorable influence on the fate of reached us, it has its source on a height of several prisoners implicated in the Polish re- land, about 150 to 260 miles from Fort Relivolution of 1830. In particular it is hoped that | ance, the winter establishment of the expediprince M. Radzivill, who, with General Kru- tion at the eastern extremity of Great Slave kowiecki, was sentenced to banishment (both | Lake. Capt. Back is the first European who of them now live at the places assigned them has visited Great Fish River, and examined in the interior of Russia,) will be permitted to lits course to the Polar Seis. Its very existreturn to his native country. The roads lead- ence was doubted by many geographers. it ing from the western and southern parts of is said to be large, but dangerous of naviga-Arctic Committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to.

Farther than this, we only know that the

How far the labours of the expedition will we are unable to say; but from what has been has been opened to the Polar sea, and that the large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up. Captain Back will, we believe, have much interesting information to the Aurora, the changes on the needle as he

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance. which place Captain Back left on 20th March. 1835, and travelled on snow-shoes to Fort Chipewyan. From this station he departed on 28th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 6th instant.

Thus has terminated an expedition, undertaken from the most generous and lofty motives of which our nature is susceptible, pursued with the utmost ardour and zeal, and conducted in safety through dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with the most consummate wisdom.

Captain Back arrived in Montreal this morning, and will leave for New York in a day or two, in order to embark in the packet ship of

the 26th instant, for Liverpool. The preceding notice has been hurriedly thrown together, and it is not improbable some mistakes may have crept into it, which, with every attention on our part, it is scarcely possible to avoid, when writing on Such a subject,

From the Mortreal Cazette, August 11. We beg to draw the particular attention of our readers to the address of the Constitu-TIONAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC, to His Excellency ine Governor-in-Chief, on the occasion of his approaching departure from the Province, which will be found below, together with his Lordship's reply thereto. The spirit of the latter is full of manly and generous confidence, that notwithstanding the present untoward aspect of our affairs, "all things will work together for our good," and that we may reasonably indulge the hope, that the period is not distant when we may enjoy its possession. On Saturday at two o'clock, the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Associaof calm and light wind. At six o'clock on of the members of that body, and of the members of the MECHANICS' CONSTITUTIONAL Union, waited upon His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, at the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following Address to His Lordship, on his approaching departure from this Province, which was read by H. Leme-

surer, Esq., the Vice Chairman of the Associa-To the Right Honorable Matthew Lord Aylmer, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. We, the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, deputed at