

according to their present scale of representation, if every Member from Upper Canada should consent to a permanent provision for the Civil Lists, it would still not be carried, and with expressing any opinion upon the question as it now stands in Lower Canada, I do not by any means think it safe to anticipate that the Members from Upper Canada, would generally support the provision in the terms in which it was required to be made. As to any inconvenience that may be felt from the entire preponderance of a French Canadian interest in the Legislature of Lower Canada, I do not see that the certainty of their being counteracted by an Union, is either near enough or clear enough to make it advisable on that ground. It would be long before the influence of the Members from Upper Canada would be an overruling influence, and I think it doubtful whether, when it did become so, they would be disposed to exert it in changing the internal municipal policy of the other Provinces, contrary to the wishes of nine tenths of its inhabitants, and which, whether wise or not, was endeared to them by long use, and had been so far respected by the British Nation that they had been hitherto left to change, or retain it, as they might prefer.

That an Union of the Provinces might add to their strength, by producing a more perfect community of interest and feeling, by subjecting their Militia to a uniform system of discipline, and by placing their means of defence against a foreign enemy more conveniently and effectually at the disposal of the Government.—That it might in time by the gradual operation of the natural consequences of such an union, make the whole Colony more completely British in their system of Laws, in their education, in their feeling, and in the general temper of all their public acts—that it would produce an uniform regulation of trade throughout the territory and insure the interest of every part being made subservient to the welfare of the whole, and that it would necessarily put an end to all future difficulties about duties and drawbacks, by sharing among all the enjoyment of that in which they have all an interest, are general advantages, which though some of them are rather indefinite as to the extent, and uncertain as to the period in which they might be felt, might, I think, be rationally expected.

On the other hand, I am doubtful of the prudence of disturbing the present system of things in the prospect of these indefinite and distant advantages, and at the hazard of the inconveniences which have suggested themselves to me, and which I will shortly state.

At present things are proceeding pleasantly and prosperously in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada they are not, but I do not think an Union would remove in the least the difficulties existing there and it might have the bad effect of involving the one Province in the troubles of the other.

To be continued.

FRENCH PAPERS.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Paris, May 2.—The advanced Guard of the second corps entered Saragossa on the 25th ult. The citadel of Jaca is in the possession of the King's army. The Revolutionary Chief has been arrested, and his troops have surrendered.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN SPAIN.
(From the *Moniteur* of Thursday, May 1, Official Part.)

"Vittoria, April 25.—The van of the first corps of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Vallin, composed of the brigades of cavalry of Vallin, of Laroche, Jaquelin, and of a battery of horse artillery entered Burgos on the 22d. The head-quarters of the first division of infantry, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Count d'Au-tichamp, were fixed there the same day. The Marshal Duke of Reggio, arrived there on the 21st inst. with the rest of the division, and His Excellency immediately pushed his advanced guard on the three roads of St. Ander, Palencia, and Aranda. It would be difficult to give an idea of the enthusiasm and joy with which our troops have been received at Burgos. The cries of "vive le Roi," "Vive la Religion," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive l'Alliance de la France et de l'Espagne," did not cease a moment while the corps were filing off, and the crowd was every where so great, that the troops could with difficulty advance.

(Extract of a private letter from Burgos Dated April 30)

"Some days since the Municipality of Burgos had dispatched a courier to the Duke of Reggio, to inform him that the French Troops were impatiently expected at that ancient capitol of Castile, and that provisions and forage in abundance were collecting in the magazine, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; the first corps marched for Burgos, which it entered on the 22d, and was received with unanimous acclamations by the population, who came to meet our troops."

ROYAL SPANISH ARMY OF CATALONIA.

The Provincial Junta of Spain and the Indies has addressed to me, under date of the 9th inst. the following dispatch:—

Excellent Sir,—The Provincial Junta of Spain and the Indies, composed of his Excellency Don Francis de Eguia, President; his Excellency Baron d'Eroles, and Messrs. Don Antonia Gomez, Calderon, and Don Jean Baptiste d'Erra, after having been lawfully instituted and invested with the necessary authority, has just been solemnly recognized at the head quarters in the town of Oyarzun, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, in the name of His most Christian Majesty.

"In its sitting this day, the Junta, among other matters which it discussed, has ordered that your Excellency, as well as the army under your orders, and all the authorities and towns of this Province, and of those to which your jurisdiction may in the future extend, shall recognise the said Junta in the accustomed form, and with the requisite solemnity; the subaltern authorities are to send you a certificate of the execution of this order, that you may forward it to the Junta.

"The Junta also informs your Excellency, that the title which must be given to the Junta, in a body is "Most Serene Highness" and to each of the Members in particular that which he had before.

"God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCIS DE EGUIA, President.

Oyarzun, April 9.

To his Excellency Baron d'Eroles, Captain.—

General of the Royal Army of Catalonia.

"I transmit the present for your information, and that you may conform to it, and have it punctually executed.

"God preserve you a great many years.

To Baron d'Eroles."

(From the *Journal de Paris* of Thursday)

Paris, April 30.—The masquerade representing the interment of commerce, at Lyons, certain journals attempted to represent as a very serious affair, has not been considered in that light by the tribunal of that city, which has acquitted the 14 young men who were brought before it.

A letter from Bayonne of the 26th of April, says—"A report is circulated here, that M. de Martignac is gone to Seville on a mission; it is even added, that three of the most distinguished Members of the Cortes had repaired to the head-quarters of the Duke of Angouleme. We know not what we think of these reports.

M. CHATEAUBRIAND'S SPEECH.

The *Moniteur* has given at great length the Speech made by this Minister in the Chamber of Peers.—Speaking in reply to Count Mole and Baron Borante, he was drawn into explanations on the great question respecting Spain. He began as follows:—

"I am called upon, Gentlemen, to reply to questions, which it has been thought fit to address to me. I am accused of silence. I am about to state my reasons, and perhaps they may appear to you of some value. A noble Count has expressed a wish that we should have in imitation of England, deposited on the table the official documents relative to the affairs of Spain. We have no need to appeal to that example. Publicity belongs to the nature of Constitutional governments; but a just medium must be observed, and above all, times, places, and nations ought never to be confounded. If the British Government be not in some respects as circumspect as ours must be, that difference arises from the difference of political situation. In England the Royal Prerogative has no cause to fear making the most ample concessions, be-

cause it is defended by Institutions which time has consecrated. Have you a rich Clergy, the holders of extensive estates? Have you a House of Peers which possess the greatest part of the lands of the kingdom, and of which the Elective Chamber is but a sort of branch or offset? Do the rights of promogeniture entail the Norman feudal laws, perpetuate fortunes which may be called immortal in your families? In England the aristocratic spirit prevade every thing—all is privilege, association, and corporation. The ancient usages, like the ancient laws and ancient documents, are preserved with a sort of religious veneration. The democratic spirit is nothing; a few tumultuous meetings which assemble from time to time, in virtue of certain rights of countries, constitute the whole of what is granted to democracy. The people, as in ancient Rome, are clients of the high aristocracy, and the support and not the rivals of the nobility. It may be easily conceived, Gentlemen, that, in such a state of things, England has nothing to fear from the democratic spirit; we can conceive, also, how Peers of the three Kingdoms—how men who would have every thing to lose by a revolution, publicly profess doctrines which would seem calculated to destroy their social existence. It is because they in reality run no risk. The members of the English opposition safely preach democracy in the aristocracy; nothing is so agreeable as to receive the honours of popularity, preserving all the whole titles, privileges, and several millions of income. Are we in such a condition, Gentlemen? Do we present such guarantees to the Crown? Where is the aristocracy in a country where you cannot find 12,000 who pay 1,000 francs of taxes? Where is the aristocracy in a state, in which the equality of succession annihilates large properties? in which the spirit of equality had allowed no social distinction to subsist, and hardly suffers this day the natural superiority? Let us not deceive ourselves. In France there is no monarchy but in the Crown; it is it, which, from its antiquity and force of custom, serves us as a barrier against the waves of democracy. What a difference of position! In France it is the Crown which shelters the aristocracy; in England it is the aristocracy which serves as a rampart to the Crown. This single fact interdicts all comparison between the two countries. If, then, we do not defend the Royal Prerogative; if the Government, yielding to all the claims which may be made upon it, should produce all the documents which the Opposition think fit to call for, your rising institutions would speedily be overturned, and the revolution would re-appear among their ruins."

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Resolutions had been moved in both Houses of Parliament concerning the conduct of Ministers in the course pursued by them with regard to France and Spain.—These resolutions were negated by large and decided majorities. In the House of Commons the motion was made by Mr. J. Macdonald, and supported by a long speech. The answer on the part of the Ministry, was by Mr. Stuart Wortley, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed himself in very plain and decisive language with regard to the conduct of France. "For himself," Mr. Wortley said, "he felt as strong and warmly as the Hon. Gentleman could do, that the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns struck at all the principles on which the British Constitution was founded, and attempted to shut the door to the admission into any state of any thing like rational liberty. Further, he would say, that as to the conduct of France, it seemed to him to be perfectly incomprehensible. In his opinion, the French Government had manifested a degree of folly greater than had ever been exhibited by any other Government upon earth. He had himself very little doubt; that that folly would meet with its reward; and that the project of France would ultimately fail."

Some of the French Papers state that the Duke of Angouleme offered the Governor of San Sebastian a bribe of 100,000 francs to surrender the fortress, which he accepted, and when the French troops advanced, fired upon them, and killed about 800.—The money received was sent to the Cortes.

MAY 5.

We mentioned, on Saturday, that the Duke de Angouleme had found some un-

expected difficulties in his march upon Madrid:—The nature of these difficulties will be best understood by the following fact, which we communicate upon authority, viz:—that 30,000 additional troops are ordered to march to the Pyrenees, from the northern parts of France. We believe the last army, strongly urged the importance of an immediate reinforcement. In fact the necessity of masking, or reducing the strong fortresses of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras, and the impossibility of doing either with the force actually employed, explain sufficiently the grounds of this new levy. This is the cause, and not on account of negotiations being commenced, that there has been a pause in the advance of the French army.

An Address was, on the 1st instant, voted to his Majesty, by a majority of 352 to 20, approving of the conduct of Government in its endeavours to prevent the War between France and Spain, and its determination to maintain a strict neutrality, if possible, during the contest.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

The following is a copy of His Majesty's answer, presented at the Bar of the House by Mr. Secretary Canning on Friday, acknowledging the Address of the Commons relative to the negotiations on the subject of Spain:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

"I receive with satisfaction the expression of your gratitude for my earnest endeavours to preserve the Peace of Europe, and the assurance of your ready and affectionate support in any measures which I might find it necessary to adopt for maintaining the honour of MY CROWN, and the interest of MY PEOPLE."

CABINET and UPHOLSTERER WAREHOUSE, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

The Subscriber, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has on hand a very handsome assortment of

Elegant and Fashionable Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

SOFAS, plain and carved; Bedsteads do. Chests of Draw, ecliptic, round, and straight fronts; Dining, Breakfast, Supper, Card and Loo Tables, Carved and plain;

Secretary's and Book Cases; Portable Desks; Spirit Cases, with Bottles; Ladies Work and Writing Tables; Mahogany, Windsor, and Fancy Chairs; Bason Stands, &c.

Hair and Moss Mattresses, different sizes. He has also received per the Cruikston Castle, from Greenock,

A handsome assortment of PIER GLASSES, with Gilt Frames, of different sizes; Do. Do. with Mahogany Frames; Toilet Do. with Boxes and Drawers, of different Sizes; Swing do.

Mouldings for Picture Frames; Large Glass for do; Brass Stair rods with Eyes; Brass Chains for Doors; Elegant Curtain Pins; Ornament for ends and centre of Window Poles; Cabinet Mountings of all descriptions; Bed Tick; Hair Cloth; Baked Hair, &c.

— LIKEWISE —

Per Royalist from Liverpool -- 28 Pieces MOREEN, embossed and watered, of the most fashionable colours, with handsome Fringe and Trimming; for do.

The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Mahogany in Logs, Plank and Boards. N. B. CARVING and TURNING done on moderate Terms.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John 24th May 1823.

ALL persons indebted to the Concern of HENRY GAULT, & Co. of the Subscriber, are hereby informed, that all Notes of Hand or Book Accounts, remaining unpaid on the 1st September next, will then be sued for, without discrimination.

GEO. WOODS.

Fredericton, 29th May, 1823. N.B.—Country Produce, Timber, Deals or Boards, will be received in payment, to accommodate.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he will be ready to commence Carding at his Machines, the first of June next: where every attention will be paid to give satisfaction to Customers.

R. C. ROGERS.

N.B.—Wool will be received by Hiram Esty, as formerly, at Mr. Thomas Pickard's, in Fredericton, and at the Mill. Fredericton, 10th May, 1823.