that hon, member does, and he also firmly believed that all the members of that house were agreed upon one point, namely, to put down in future all sedition and disaffection lowards the existing Government. There is nothing contained in the Speech of His Excellency which would justify any hon, member in supposing that His Excellency to the Excellency wishes to be understood that a better course of policy might not have been adopted, and everyone should feel grateful to His Excellency for the frank acknowledgement. He (the Attorney General) had entertained no doubt, for years, past, that the man who is the leader of the rebel party, and who, perhaps, has every thing to answer for, has been endeavoring to lead the country into a state of political warfare, that his desire was to subvert the Government of the country, by bloodshed or by any other means; but that any number of men of sane minds couldible brought to co-operate in the diabolical project, he (the Attorney General) had enver entertained the slightest apprehension. Because, as reasons to deter them, there was first the danger they would incur if unsuccessful, and accordily the absolute impossibility of attaining their object. He (the Attorney General) felt a pride in maintaining the doctrine he had ever held, that three-fourths of the imhabitants of Upper Canada are truly loyal—(hear, hear)—and thank God, they have stamped the truth of my assertion, and established for themselves an exalted and enviable character in the mind of every man who holds particitism and honorable feeling in respect. (Hear, hear.)—Had the hon, member for Leeds witnessed, as he, (the Attorney General) had done the slightest effect in milming your passions daily reach us; that an act of self-defence on or the seasons of the truth of my assertion, and established for themselves an exalted and envisible character in the witnessed, as he, (the Attorney General) had done, the tears of contrition flowing from the eyes of those poor deluded individuals, and the grief which wrung their hearts when they saw the misery and degradation which they had breught upon themselves and their fellow subjects, he good not have been able to restrain a feeling of atty-nay, sir, his heart would have been awakened to the deepest sympathy. Now as this insurrection has broken out in denance of all possible calculation, why should the government be reproached for taking that course of policy which they believed would redound most to the honor of the country? And I would ask the hon, member if he believes would redound most to the honor of the country's And I would ask the hon, member if he believed that smothering the rebellion by prem ture arress simprisonment, would so effectually have answered the desired end? In my opinion, from the course which has been adopted, another and equally important work has been accomplished. It has undeceived the deluded, and brought them fack to their allegiance, it has opened their eyes and made them heart with heavy on the top heart hefore, true in beart what they ought to have been before tru in beat what they ought to have been before, truly loyal. And this, in my opinion, is a very important point gained. I am not one of those, whatever many may say to the contrary, who would
desire to keep aloof from that policy which would
draw together all classes of a loyal population.—
When we have settled this great principle, and
not until then, let us dispute, if we may, about
minor particulars. My greatest desire is to see all
parties united, and when we have done this we
lived on a footing of harmony and mutual good
are secure, then let our enemies, from what ever parties united, and when we have done this we are secure, then let our enemies, from what ever quarter, assail us, though all the States of America were combined against us, we might hard defi-ance in their teeth.

The hon, member disapproves of an allusion to the conduct of our neighbours the Americans; the the conduct of our neighbours the Americans; the speech contains nothing of the kind, but only refers

aware that in the begining of last December an insurrection broke out in the Province of Upper Canada. The insurg nts who were acting in con-cert with the French party in Lower Canada, had nearly succeeded in surprising the defenceless city of Toronto, but on the alarm heen given were forof Toronto, but on the alarm hern given were for-eed to retreat; and in a few days both in the Home and London Districts, to which portion of the Pro-vince the rebellion was confined, the insurgents had either hastily dispersed or surrendered them-rendered themselves prisoners on the approach of the Loyal Militta. Their utmost number, inclu-ding all who appeared in arms against the Govern-ment in both Districts, never exceeded one thou-sand, while ten thousand men voluntarily renairsand, while ten thousand men voluntarily repaired to Toronto, directly the news of its being invested by a rebel force was spead through the country; and additional thousands were daily pouring in to the defence of our metropolis, until the Lieutenant Governor issued a Proclamation declaring that the insurrection had been qualled and that that the insurrection had been quelled, and that further assistance was unnecessary. In the Lon-don District a similar result followed close on the

parts has been misconstrued into a wanton, and hostile aggression,—that meetings have been held to assist the Patricts, (so the rebels who have

been guilty of nurder, arson and roberty, and have been guilty of nurder, arson and roberty, and have deliberately fired at women, have been ridiculously termed,)—that armed bodies of American ciuzens are being organised with the intention of nurching to the frontier, invading our province, and anexing it to the United States.

Such is our greener relative resistion. What Such is our present relative position. What was it two short months ago? Every day was gradually obliterating the traces of that rancorous gradually obliterating the traces of that rancorous animosity which so long poisoned the intercourse of the British and Americans. The scans inflicted by the late was were healed over, and brotherly feeling had supplanted suspicion and dislike.—
We travelled through your country and beheld your growing prosperity with satisfaction; you visited us and we felt gratified at being the objects of your kind eniosity. No inconsiderable commerce was carried on between us,—our knowledge of English literature was almost entirely derived

will.

The late and passing events to which we have already alluded in brief, threaten to interrupt the continuance of this happy understanding. William Lyon McKenzie, an unprincipled adventurer, who has long harrassed our Province with turbulence and sedition, and retarded the cause of real reference that the transportation of hundres and reach lence and sedition, and retarded the cause of real reform by the propagation of lawless and revolutional, a felon who is amenable to our laws, a fagitive from justice, and who themselves may justly be denominated land pirates; outlaws of all inctions, liable to be hanged upon the nearest tree by any person who can apprehend them. They are no others than robbers and murderers, and if it be right for me to strike down the miscreint who should approach me with the intention of taking my life with the same justice might I destroy those wretches, on the same principle of divine and human law; and I hope it will be acted upon. I would not be the Altorney General to prosecute the person who would heroically avenge his own and his country's cause on this occasion. (Hear, hear.)

> chious! We cherish the British Constitu-tion; the love we bear to it in spite of the geo-eraphical and moral tendencies of a contrary na-ture by which we are environed, attaches to that form of government under which we were horn, and under which we are determined to live. If the Colonial sway of Britain be harsh and tran-nical why do your fellowed izens come under its If the Colonial sway of Britain be harsh and trannicel, why do your fellow-ci izeus come under its
> shel er?—and not only that, why do they magnanimously offer to risk their lives and properties in
> defence of its supremacy? Peruse the following
> documents, emanating from native Americans who
> have set I d in the two Canadas, weigh well their
> spontaneous declaration of attachment to the paternal Government that protects them in the enjoyment of the fullest liberty, and then will you
> not say that all American citizens who aid and abet
> William Lyon McKenzie are not only violators of
> the laws of nations, but bereft of character, principle, and common sense? ple, and common sense?

No. 1
Declaration of the American Residents of Montrea'. [This declaration was pullished in the Herald ne ime ago.]

Resolutions odopted by the American Residents of St. Catharine's Upper Canada.

Resolved, That the Leaders of the Revolutionary party have endeavoured to excite the sympathy, and secure the support, of the Inhabitants of the United States, to their desperate enterprise, by comparing the situation of this Province to that

most mild and paternal.

2d. Resolved, That this Meeting, composed of British subjects of American birth, or origin, and other Americans, impelled by the obligations of their allegiance, and a desire to preserve the harmo y happily subsisting with the neighbouring States, feel themselves called upon to prevent, to the utmost of their power, the practice of a gross and wicked imposition upon the citizens of that country, to the prejudice of this; and they accordingly now express, deliberately and solemnly.

Main shore. And all this was done prior to the attack upon the Caroline, and was patiently horne by the Canadian authorities, trusting to the honour of the American Government to redress these wrongs and to prevent their recurrence.

We have made these hurried observations to show to our readers, that, should the present commotions unfortunately terminate in a national war, they are justly entitled to expect that God will crown the British arms with success; as every dingly now express, deliberately and solemnly.

our councils, our influence, and our physi-strength, to aid in enforcing obedience to the l and restoring peace and good order under Hir Ma-jesty's Government, throughout the land.

Moved by Lyman Parsons, and seconded by Dr.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meting be published in the St. Catharine's Journal, and in handbills.

O. PHELPS, Chairman.

L. PARSONS, Secretary. In making this appeal to your sound judgment and honourable feelings as American Citizens, re do not of course by any means recognise yor as wested with a right to interfere with our intenal effairs. It is as lovers of peace, and from an axiety to prevent the effusion of blood, that we now address you. Armed bodies of American Citizens address you. Armed boiles of American Citizins are rapidly repairing to your frontier, and we naurally in return assume an attitude of defiance. In this state of things, however, unfortunate may be the occurrence, it is not unlikely that a collision may take place, and hostilities virtually commence. We, therefore, call upon you to discredit the inflammatory statements that may reach your eas, relative to the destruction of the Piratical Steanboat Caroline. Even in a time of war (1814) your which and the Advancy General propers are the control to exceed the Advancy General propers and the person who would heroically areage his own and his country is cause on his occasion. (Hear, hear) are control of the beautiful propers and the person who would heroically areage his own and his country is cause on his occasion. (Hear, hear) are control of the beautiful propers and the same of the history has a similar to the horizontal propers of the history has a similar sound and claying their clines with the name of the same when he disapproved of your republic management of the United States and some them. Lafture that it is the general propers of which he was been offered and the support of the control of the United States and some propers which deligate incidence of the transfer and the support of which he was been directed to the support of which he was been offered and the support of which he has a power of the best and the support of which he was been directed to the support of which he has a power of the business about free go revenues, it is absorbly manuscaling. I do not mean to say that the Government of the United States are not been to interfere, they are considered to the support of which he has been propered by the propers of the support of which he was been directed to the support of which he has a support of which he has a power of the support of which he has a power of the was a time when he disapproved of your republic of the United States are not been to interfere, the was a time when he disapproved of your republic of the United States are not been to interfere, the united States are not been to interfere, they are not support of which he has a power of the support of which he has a power of the United States are not been to interfere the propers of which he has a power of the United States are not support of which he has a power of the United States are not support of which he has a power of the United States are not support of which he has a power of the United States are not support of w relative to the destruction of the Piratical Stean-boat Caroline. Even in a time of war (1814) your eloquent countrymen, the far famed Dr. Channing, spoke of Britain as "an illustrious nation, which for ages has detended and nurtured the interests of religion, science and humanity; a nation to which grateful Europe is now offering acknowledgements for the protection which she has extended over the compressed, and for the vigour with which she has desperado plunge the world into carnage—for if England and America draw the sword, what power of Europe shall stand passive by? Shall the er of Europe shall stand passive by? Shall the worst and fiercest passions of national animosity be again unchained, and the fair visage of this young world be marred by the gore and gashes of a cruel and unnatural war? Come what may, we have done cur duly. We have addressed you as friends, and it will be a dire and ruthless necessity that forces us to regard as enemies, those whom one

God, one origin, one language, one common love of freedom, ought to link with us in the bands of brotherhood and peace. Toronto, Upper Canada. 10th January, 1838.

[The Fditor of every Newspaper in the United States, and in British North America, friendly to the cause of peace, is requested to give this Address an insertion.]

From the Christian Guardian.

that the insurrection had been quelled, each that further assistance was unnecessary. In the London District a similar result fellowed close on the revolutionary outbreak in thet quarter. The persons who thus rose up in resistance to the constituted authorities were, with a few exceptions, either worthless characters, or blind dupes to their leader, William Lyon NicKenzie. They were reduced to submission, not by the Queen's Troops, (for there was not a British Soldier in the Province) but by the undiciplined inhabitants of the country, who rose in one mass to confound their treasonable designs. The question do you wen't to change your form of Government and become a Republic? was fairly put to the people. The people unawed by military force, and exercising unfettered will, decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority.

Defeated in his first attempt McKenzie succeeded in reaching the territory of the United States. The citizens of Buffalo received him with open arms, exympatized with him as if he had been a Tell, a Wallace, a Washington, or a Regoin and fur nished him with the means of waging war against the British Government in Upper Canada. Since then, it must be notorious to you all, he has taken pousession on Navy Island which lies in the Niagas as River, shout two miles above the Falls, and shad as a Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and as Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and carried off several and safe Buffalo and Batavia and c

2. It is roid of impartiality. It conceals much lev

which are equally held by us as unalienable. We hold not to the divine right of kings, or that of passive obedience and non-resistance, but on the other hand, would not besitate a moment between the government, or a resort to arms in defence of liberty.

We have hitherto lived peaceably and quiet under this government. It has protected us in all our civil and religious privileges. It has in no case oppressed us; and notwithstanding we may have differed in some respects in our political views, and desired that some reforms in the administration of government should take place; at still we have never for a moment harboured the idea of a resort to arms, to effect these reforms.

Resolutions odopted by the American Residents of the prints of the many inclined to the states, before they attempted or offered any violence to her. 5.—That some of the manicipal government for the manicipal government of the manicipal gove

As to the right of Her Britannic Majesty's forces to destroy the Caroline, that point will be settled by the proper authorities; but however that ques-tion may be decided, it will be vain for the Amerparty have endeavoured to excite the sympathy, and secure the support, of the Inhabitants of the United States, to their desperate enterprise, by comparing the situation of this Province to that under which the older colonies sought a separation from the British Empire; and have pretended to draw a parallel, which this meeting is enabled to declare fal acious, as well from a knowledge of the political circumstances of the two countries, derived, in the one case, from the page of history, and in the other, from a conviction that the British Government entertains towards us, feelings the most mild and paternal.

2d. Resolved, That this Meeting, composed of British subjects of American by the obligations of the Americans, impelled by the obligations of the Americans, impelled by the obligations of the Americans, impelled by the obligations of the American Government to redess these wrongs.

and wicked imposition upon the citizens of that country, to the prejudice of this; and they accordingly now express, deliberately and solemnly, their conviction, founded on long observation and experience, that no just cause exists for Rebellion in this Province, and that the attempted Revolution is to be ascribed solely to the false representations and treasonable designs of a few ambitious and upprincipled Leaders.

motions unfortunately terminate in a national war, they are justly entitled to expect that God will crown the British arms with success; as every British subject who may be called to engage in it may conscientiously say that his opponents are the aggressors. May a kind Providence avert so dreadful a calamity! But, should it be permitted to come, every loyal heart will crave the blessing of God upon the fleets of Britain as they spread for a few ambitious and upprincipled Leaders.

This morning the Gladiator, Capt. Britton, arrived from London—sailed on the 13th; and the last and latest is the George Washington, Capt. Holdrege, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 25th of November and divertices the secretary time. of November—one day after her regular time.— By Capt. H. the editors of the Commercial Adver-tiser have their regular files of London papers to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th, both inclu-

ve.
The commercial intelligence by this arrival is of the most cheering nature. Cotton rose in the ten days previous to the 25th November, nearly

ten days previous to the 25th November, nearly one penny per pound, and the advance was maintained at the latest dates. Ashes and tar had likewise improved—turpentine was dull.

A letter from a ship master, dated Liverpool, 24th November, states that freights were good, and every thing looked in a flourishing condition.

The George Washington has brought out a special messenger, with despatches for His Excellency the British Minister at Washington.

The George Washington experienced very

cy the British Minister at Washington.

The George Washington experienced very heavy weather fron 7th to 25th December, when in lat. 41 20, lon. 57; the wind shifted suddenly from W. N. W. to North, and soon increased to a violent hurricane which lasted for about eight hours, and blew the most of the sails from the

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty, the Queen, proceeded in state to-day, to open the first Parliament of her reign.—
The forenoon was fine, and drew together considerable crowds to view the procession along the line of road leading from the palace to the royal entrance to the House of Lords. Her Majesty was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and on her arrival at the House, having robed, &c., and the House of Commons having been summoned in the customary manner to the bar of the House of Lords, Her Majesty read the following Speech from the Throne: om the Throne :-

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business, at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Par-

It is with great sa'isfaction that I have received It is with great sa's faction that I have received from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of amity, and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain.

of Spain. I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my crown with the queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the treaty of qua-

duple aliance.

I have directed a treaty of commerce, which I have concluded with the united republic of Peru and Bolivia, to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers.

I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.

I recommend to your serious consideration the sate of the province of Lower Canada.

Gealtemen of the House of Commons,

The demise of the crown renders it necessary that it was a subject deserving the best consideration of Parliament, and one that must always possible by my immediate predecessor, and I have commanded that ruch papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be propared and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the government, should be kept within due limits I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dimity of the crown.

The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

The setimates for the services of next year are in course of the word and that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

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The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

The external peace and domestic tranquility which at present happily prevail are very favorable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last Parliaed by the necessary dissolution of the last Parlia

The result of the enquiries which have been nade into the condition of the poor in Ireland has een already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

The municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation.

The laws which govern the collection of the tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is among the first duties of a sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this Parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the Sovereignty of this kingdom, renders it a more imperative duty that under Divine Providence I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

The House then adjourned until the evening. At the evening meeting the address in answer to the speech was moved by the Duke of Sussex, and seconded by Lord Portman.

In the course of his speech the royal duke adverted to the affairs of Ireland, and expressed his confident hope that the measures proposed by government for the conclusion of the questions connected with that part of the kingdom, would receive the support of the Duke of Wellington—alluding to the declaration by that illustrious personage, of his sincere wish to have them settled. The duke of Wellington in reply said:

My lords, I have great satisfaction in rising up-

The duke of Wellington in reply said:
My lords, I have great satisfaction in rising up

tions and treasonable designs of a few ambitious and uprincipled Leaders.

Resolved, That with the opinions and feeliegs above expressed, we will promptly and fearlessly stand forward in defence of our adopted country, in the hour of need; and we now declare turselves in readiness, by every exertion in our pover—by in readiness, by every exertion in our pover—by in readiness, by every exertion in our pover—by in readiness, and our physical standard of their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomany will prove moved by the illustrious prince opposite, in answer to the speech delivered by her highest from the Islands, in defence of their Queen, their country, and their sacred rights.

My lords, I have great satisfaction in using upon the fleets of Britain as they spread their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomany will prove to the speech delivered by her highest from the Islands, in defence of their Queen, their country, and their sacred rights.

My lords, I have great satisfaction in using upon the fleets of Britain as they spread their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomany will prove to the speech delivered by her highest from the Islands, in defence of their Queen, their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomany will prove to the speech delivered by her highest from the discussion to give my assent to the address moved by the illustrious prince opposite, in answer to the speech delivered by her highest from the Islands, in defence of their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the Canadian yeomany will prove the total candidate of their canvas to the favouring gale, to afford us that succour which the canadian yeomany will prove the provent of the canadian yeomany will prove the provent of the canadian yeomany will prove the provent of the canadian yeomany will prove the provent yeomany will prove the provent yeomany it unnecessary to address one word to your lord-

it unnecessary to address one word to your lordships upon the subject, if it had not been for the
purpose of expressing my respect to her Majesty
and likewise for the illustrious duke who has moved the address on this occasion. (Hear.)

I shall certainly follow the example of his royal
highness, and of the noble lord who has seconded
the address, in making no observations either upon
the speech or the address, which can in any
manner occasion any irritation of feeling or difference
of opinion on the part of any noble lord on either
side of the nouse. (Hear, hear,)

with more judgment and discretion than the illustrious prince and the noble lord who last addressed you have displayed on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I hope that during every moment of the remainder of my life I shall witness the prosperity of her Majesty's reign, and her individual happiness. (Loud cleering.) I can say no more, my lords, to express my feelings toward that illustrious individual. (Cheers.)

My lords, I likewise recollect the expressions to which the illustrious prince has adverted, and which, fell from me at the termination of the last session of Parliament. My lords, I have not by

which, fell from me at the terms.

session of Parliament. My lords, I have not by any means changed my intentions upon those subjects; and I will only upon this occasion add, that those subjects have been adverted to in the speech the illustrious prince, and also in the address moved by the illustrious prince, and seconded by the noble baron, in such a manner as to facilitate the intention of which I spoke last session. (Cheers.)—

tion of which I spoke last session. jects; and I will only upon this occasion add, that those subjects have been adverted to in the speech from the throne, and also in the address moved by tion of which I spoke last session. (Cheers.)

I will not trouble your lordships farther, except to express my anxious hope that this address will be allowed to pass unanimously.

The address was then agreed to, and was ordered to be received with the specific process.

to be presented with the usual forms.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Lord
John Russell gave notice that on the 13th of December he should introduce bills for the maintenance of the poor in Ireland, and for the better
regulation of municipal corporations in that part of

the kingdom.

A.r. Grote gave his usual notice of a bill to take votes by ballot—to be introduced on the 15th of February.

Mr. D. W. Harvey gave notice that he should move on the 23d for a return of all sinecures, with a view to their discontinuance.

Mr. Leader gave notice that he should take the earliest opportunity to bring before the House the state of affairs in Lower Canada.

The address in answer to the speech was then moved by Lord Leveson. It was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech, and was seconded by Mr. Gibson Craic.

The Speaker then read the address, which had

The SPEAKER then read the address, which had

The SPEAKER then read the address, which had been moved and seconded, and was preceeding to put the question, when Mr Harvey and Mr. Walkey rose together, and presented themselver to his notice. They stood for some-lime, amid conflicting cries of "Harvey, Harvey!" "Wakley, Wakley!" until at length the former gentleman gave way.

Mr. Wakley then made a long rambling speech, about matters and things in general, some passages of which excited universal laughter, and concluded by offering three distinct amendments:—

ges of which excited universal laughter, and con-cluded by offering three distinct amendments:— onc, expressive of a hope that there would speedi-ly be an extension of the elective franchise; anoth-er, praying that her Mejesty would be graciously pleased to direct a measure to be introduced into parliament during the present session, for protect-ing voters by the use of the ballot; and the third, for a sepect of the septennial act. (Laughter.)— Without measures of this description, he was sat-isfied that the people would derive no advantage from the assembling of parliament, and under this feeling he should press his amendments to a divifeeling he should press his amendments to a divi-

These amendments were seconded by Sir Wm.
Molesworth, who declared that the reform bill was
a total failure, and instead of removing, had only nggravated the evils of which the people complain-

Mr. Hume supported the amendments, as did also Mr. Grote. Mr. Hume alluded briefly to the affairs of Lower Canada, and called upon ministers affairs of Lower Canada, and called upon ministers to state what course they intended to pursue with regard to that colony, alleging that the effect of the resolutions passed at a former s. ssion had been to raise the standard of rebellion.

Lord John Russell replied, vindicating the conduct of the government. He declined giving any information at present, as to the course that would be pursued in regard to Canada, saying that no member could disent from the manner in which

The amendments were then rejected, the vaceing, for the amendments 20, against them 50

THE CIVIL LIST. On the 23d the chancellor of the exchequanced the reference of the civil list to a select co mittee, prefacing his motion with some inten-ting statements respecting the incomes and exp ditures of former sovereigns. He stated also the Queen inherits no personal property we ever, her father having left nothing, and all property of the late sovereign going to his child. He proposed considerable reductions; as for stance: in the privy purse from £110,000 to 28 000 -- in salaries about £10,000, &c.

The following is from the London Country the 22nd. "One of the leading firms whi the 22nd. "One of the leading firms who failed some time since in New York, has not we resumed active operations, but has taken up a the bills, a large amount, with their name up them, in this country. The last was paid by

the bills, a large amount, with their name up to them, in this country. The last was paid by mittances received on Friday last.

The Queen had a grand dinner party on the enening of the 22d, at which all the foreign ministen were present, with their ladies.

Mrs. Southey, wife of the distinguished predicted at Keswick, about the 15th of November.

The London papers of the 23d contain the new treaty of peace and commerce between Great Bitain and the Peru-Bolivian confederation. One of the articles stipulates on the part of the confederation, that it will co-operate with Great Bitain for the suppression of the slave trade.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Sept. 20, mentions the death of the Governor, Sir B. D'Urban. He was ridden over by a horse, and had bis skull fractured, causing his death in a few hours. had his skull fractured, causing his death in a few

Lower Canada. - We gave yesterday a sketch of an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the 21st of November. On the 1st of December the affairs of Lower Canada were again brough

Mr. LEADER wished to know from the noble lord (Russell) whether, within the last six months there had been any increase of troops in Canadi—if Lord Gosford had applied for any such increase and the causes of such application on the part his lordship. He wished also to ask whether the had been any increase in the amount of deser in the British troops stationed in Lower Cana and last y he wished to know when the noble

and last y ne wished to know when the noble lod meant to bring forward his conciliatory measure with respect to Lower Canada?

Lord J. Russell said he was afraid the replies he had to make would not be altogether satisfactory to the hon. member. With respect to the first question—whether the troops had recently be increased in Lower Canada; he believed the

the address, in making no observations that the speech or the address, which can in any manner occasion any irritation of feeling or difference of opinion on the part of any noble lord on either side of the nouse. (Hear, hear, hear.)

My lords, I sincerely congratulate your lordships that upon this first occasion upon which her Majesty has addressed the parliament called by herself, it is in the power of this house to return an answer to her Majesty which shall be unanimons. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible that any noble lords could have addressed themselves to your lordships with more judgment and discretion than the illustrious prince and the noble lord who last addressed themselves to your lordships with more judgment and discretion than the illustrious prince and the noble lord who last addressed themselves to your lordships with more judgment and discretion than the illustrious prince and the noble lord who last addressed themselves to your lordships with more judgment and discretion than the illustrious prince and the noble lord who last addressed themselves to your lordships with more judgment and discretion that any accounts to that effect had reached this country, although he knew that attempts had been taken, by seditions practice. With respect to the last question of soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's troops in Lower Canada, he was not aware that any accounts to that effect had reached this country, although he knew that attempts had been taken, by seditions practice. With respect to the last question are to promote desertion of soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's troops in Lower Canada, he was not aware that any accounts to that effect had reached this country, although he knew that attempts and pairs to promote desertion of soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's troops in Lower Canada, he was not aware that any accountry, although he knew that attempts and pairs to promote desertion among ther Majesty's troops in Lower Canada, he was not aware that any accounts to that effect had reached this country, Canada in the meanwhile. But, whatever they might think themselves bound in justice to do Her Majosty's government felt deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the Crown of this country. (Lond cheers.)

We learn from a Fortsmouth paper that the 658 regiment of British troops had been ordered from the West Indies to Canada; and that the 93d regiment which was ordered for service at Grajter, is now ordered to Halifax, in consequent of the disturbed state of Lower Canada.

We also learn from the same source, that in co sequence of some piracies committed by the Malays, in the neighborhood of Penang, the British ship of war Zebra, had been sent by the Indian authorities to punish them, and that one of the principal Malay proas with sixty of her crew had been taken or killed.

On the 30th of November, in the House of Com-

was to succeed him as the governor general of the British Provinces of Canada.

It would be amusing, if it were not so mortify-It would be amusing, if it were not so motifying to the feelings of every good citizen, to be of the tremendous hubbub into the patriotic induction of the temendous hubbub into the patriotic induction that the same of the Canadian Militia had landed on Grand Island—contrasting as we must, the effervessence at this report, with the very honorula and honest part they have taken in the invasion of the British territory, by the Navy Island maraders, The whole population was up in a moment—a meeting was called and held instanter—the sheriff was required to summon the military a meeting was called and held instancer—the sheriff was required to summon the military strength-of the county, which by the way cannot be great, as the militia have sent all their arms and ammunition to Navy Island, and every body was in a flame of patriotic enthusiasm to march against the bold invader. And two of the deputy marched into appropriated to prevent violations of marshals, just appointed to prevent violations of neutrality on our side, were among the forenest in the bustle! A happy selection of deputies Mr. Garrow has made.

The fact of the matter is, that a few Tuscarors

from our own shore, had gone to their usual fishing ground near the north end of Grand Island, where the current is less rapid than at any other place in the river! This was the dreadful invasion that threw the patriotic citizens of Buffalo into such a

These worthy gentlemen have been quite successful in acting out the ancient fable of the honest lawyer, as set forth in the American spelling book; they find an immense difference between the ox goring the bull and the bull goring the ox.—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

GRAIN—There has been more inq and prices generally are fully suppor instances a trifling advance has Good Baltic red Wheat is taken in States at 4s 4d a 4s 7d per 70 pound

N. Y. Mark
tem, remarking at the same time
little more than nominal, the ma
very inactive. In Southern no
has occurred. Western Canal 8.
New York and Troy 88 50 a 88 7
65; Rye Flour dull at \$6 25.
Gaaix.—In domestic Wheat no
done; foreign is arriving more fu
land, and appears to meet with bub
percel of 3500 bushels prime Ros
sold on terms not made public; alse
good Dantzic Rye at \$1, on time.
and for good Southern 85 cents is a
est offering price. N. Y. MARK est offering price.

On Thursday morning the Que Marine Artillery, under the comme Harper, R. N., were paraded in the Barrack Square, and inspected by Bonnycastle, commanding the Milit when he was pleased to address the following flattering manner: following flattering manner:

Capt. Harper, Officers, Non-Com. cers and Privates of the Queen's Vo. Artillery, I heve, on behalf of his E cers and rivates the content of his I Artillery, I have, on behalf of his I Lieutenant Governor, to express thanks for the zeal and assiduity thave performed your arduous dutifunction of the Corps, and feel high pleased at the orderly demeanor an ance of the respective companies and regularity I shall not fail in re Excellency.

The Lieut. Colonel having retiper marched the Companies to Block Houses.—[Chronicle and Gallery Lieuten and Gallery Lieuten and Gallery Lieuten and Lieuten

MR. BIDWELL. The New York Commercial A

6th instant says:
Mr. Bidwell has arrived in this Mr. Bidwell has arrived in this forms us that he was treated with and courtesy at Albany, and readithe bar by the Supreme Court, ex. This is a compliment which, we helbeen extended to any foreigner by Court, excepting in the cases of the Adiz Emmett and William Sampse conversations with Mr. B., our preventing in the property of his setting innocence in regard to onversations with Mr. D., our pre-of his entire innocence in regard to outhreak are abundantly confirmed toward circumstances occurred, he incured Sir Francis Head to reques

inch ed Sir Francis Head to request the Province.

One of the circumstances was the banner at the Montgomery tavernters of the rebels—inscribed with name. This, however, was an olused when Mr. B. was formerly the Provincial Parliament. The in obtained possession of this old banner hands of the Governor, it of conhis suspicions. The case was full Sir Francis—but he was inexorable atton to send-Mr. B. from the Pathink it not unlikely that he may continue the province of the control o think it not unlikely that he may co of this city—and we certainly hope

A. J. W. G. VAN EGMONT, who General of Mackenzie's band just be attacked at Montgomery's, and who arrested, and fully committed for I died in the Hospital on Thursday lainess of a few day's continuance.—[] Mr. Thompson, who was Astro Commissioners for ascertaining the setween Canada and the United Sta

ed us with some details respecting principally extracted from the jou kept when on the trigonometrical su real Gaze te.] Navy Island is situated in the 1 11 miles above Chippeva River, 1 the Rapids, and 23 miles above the ca. It is a low island, well wooded of a rade soni interest.

of a rude semi-circle, the diameter of greatest length, 2030 yards, lies ne the Canada shore—its greatest breaufrom the Canada shore, its lower en yards, the middle of the island, in two feed of the party of the canada shore, its lower en yards, the middle of the island, in two feed was the canada shore, and the canada shore and the canada shore are the same canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore are the canada shore are the canada shore and the canada shore are the canad yards, the middle of the island, in two 630 yards, the upper end 750 yards, of the channel between Navy and G to 700 yards, and its least distance from States shore, 1780 yards. It contacts, is nearly level, and has no ground: its woods are its principal of Canada shore rises about ten feet a of the river.—is year, when Canada shore rises about ten feet al of the river,—is very even—without of course wholly exposed to the car Island, until works are thrown uptween Navy Island and the Canada even close to the beach, with a smorent, of about three miles an hour, towed up to some distance above Nathis channel is crossed in perfect safe an allowance for the drift of the curr

From the Patriot. JOHN BULL IS THINKING OF HIS

Extract of a Letter from T. .?. St.

Mr. Manahan of this C.

"The accounts from Halifax
Post are that a large body of troops,
men, with a Major General, will are
in the course of next month."

Letter dated 2d January, 1838.

Another Letter states. "These Another Letter states—"That I line with 10,000 troops are expected fax station, before the 1st of April."

From the Com. Advertiser The Schloser Affair.—The led published yesterday, giving the Bri Canadian, account of this affair, state which, if true, not only make a very inction in the nature of the occurre sent a very important question for the of our government, under the laws of letter says that the steamboat had he lired by, Mac Kenzie, and was sailfag. If this was the case, she had her neutral but also American charace on board of her had no claim to the our government. It is true that our tory was violated by the attack—that no hostife act had been committed for such as firing at boats from the Cau't is only for the violation of our neut are entitled to redress.

We have no claim to make, either struction. From the Com. Advertiser

are entitled to redress.

We have no claim to make, eith struction of property, or the killing board. The Caroline was an enemy; ying an enemy? flag—the flag of of gerents; therefore there is no claim; protection of our flag. The owner of the captain, and the crew, had rem citizenship of the Unite! States, it themselves and their vessel under a gerent to Great Britain—and the othe board had forfeited their right to the the United States, for so long a time mained on board the belligerent flag.

We these for the western the states of the belligerent flag.

mained on board the belligerent vesse
the belligerent flag.
We therefore can demand redress
violation of neutrality; it is for Mr.
soidwant a chairman of the Provisiona
of the State of Upper Canada,? to den
the killing of his subjects, or fellow
whatever he may choose to call them.
This, at least, is our understanding. This, at least, is our understanding.
This, at least, is our understanding.
This, at least, is our understanding.
This, at least, is our understanding.
If we are wrong, we will knowledge it. If we are right, what sponsibility rests on the heads of M Van Renseelaer, and of those who have a their mad and criminal attempt!