to break the skin. So was -- and many of the copy of address of the Mayor, alderses, and men. It acts precisely like a scald from boiling water, raising a blister and leaving a vile sore.— Several persons came from Quebec to meet us, an offer assistance en rouse, and our passage on the river and arrival at the city were extremely striking and exciting. Nothing had been talked of for a month but the 43d's march through the desert; and the 1st division, being of course the most adventurous, came in for all the honours of the reception. The two companies were thrown across tion. The two companies were thrown across river (one mile wide) in cances at one—the paddlers singing merrily—the quays and wharfs crowled with spectators, and as the officers' boat 'touched the ice on which we landed, all gave us a most terrific cheer—the police took charge of our baggage, and, my company in front (as it had been all the way.) we marched through a lane of soldiers, preceded by two cands, and on the 28th of Dec. the ragged, unshaven, smoke dried, toil-worn, frostbitten 43d entered triumphantly their Dec. the ragged, unshaven, sinoke dried, toilworn, frostbitten 43d entered triumphantly their barracks, an ancient Jesuit convent. A hundred false reports concerning our mishaps in the wilderness had reached Quebec, and the principal medical officer was not a little surprised, when, on his offering to send a sledge for my sick, I answered that I had none — 's company had five men frost-orten, some very oadly. I feel much satisfied at having so well borne a march of eighteen days, during which I was exposed from day-break till dark to all the rigour of a Canadian winter.—In looking back upon our march, we have to be thankful for unusual fine weather. Had the snow storm on the banks of Temisconata lasted ten hours more, it would have stopped the whole Regiment in the different miserable camps, where our provisions would soon have been exhausted. Our other division will be here in two or three days, followed by the 85th, and an express has just started for Halifax, to order the 34th. There are some trisings near Montreal, and instead of settling down here as confortably (with only a portmanteau) we could day we are under orders in a few days for here as comfortably (with only a portmanteau) we could do, we are under orders in a few days for seven more long and cold matches to Chamby, seven more long and cold marches to Chamby, near Lake Champlain, to be cantoned in different

Our last division just arrived. They met with smaller difficulties, for we made the road for them, and prepared the people for their reception. We shall be off for Chambly in two days. I am in high force for campaigning, and have eighty-six hardy fellows at my back.

We understand that a letter was received, by We understand that a letter was received, by the last mail, from a gentleman of the first commercial respectability in London, to his partners in this Province, in which he mentions that the Right Honorable Edward Ellice lately contertained the Earl of Durham at dinner and invited a number of gentlemen connected with the trade of Canada to meet him. The Earl was very frank and discoursed freely upon the affairs of the Province, and the policy he intends to pursue in the administration of Government and for the adjustment of our differences. The views entertained by the Noble Lord are said to have been very satisfactory to all present and to afford a pleasing antici-Noble Lord are said to have been very satisfac-tory to all present and to afford a pleasing antici-pation of what will be the conduct of His Excel-lency in the arduous mission he has undertaken.— [Quebec Mercury.]

Upper Canada.

From the Patriot. From the Notes of a Field Officer who acted as a Volunteer in the expedition under Colonel the Honourable John Mailand, to Point Pelee Island,

in Lake Erie.

Before the invaders mearly all of whom were American Citizens from the State of New York, in number about 500, and many of whom had been on Navy Island) took possession of Point Pelee, which contains about 12,000 acres, there were ten families residing on it. They had comfortable houses, farms, and buildings, and they wer industious, and possessed the necessaries of life in great abundance. They also had a steam saw mil.—They had been apprised of the intended invasion. abundance. They also had a steam saw mill.— They had been apprised of the intended invasion, and many of them moved with their goods and chattels to the main shore fa distance of eighteen miles across the icel before the invaders came. miles across the icel before the livraders came.— The brigands took possession of the Island on Monday the 26th ultimo, and the first act they did was to imprison and keep in close confinement the inhabitants. On the following day they captured three gentlemen named Wigle, Elliot, and Conklyn, who had gone there, each with a double horse sleigh to assist their friends to come away, and they imprisoned those unoffending persons and then seized and sold their sleighs and horses On the next day they fired about a dozen musket balls at Messrs, Wright and Jones, two officers of Captain Rudyerd's company, who had gallantly volunteered to ride over and recommente the Island. They retained possession and kept the inhabitatis in close confinement from Monday the 26th February, until Saturday the 3rd March, when they were touted and the inhabitants released by the troops and volunteers under the com-

During that period they committed every species of excess. They killed the hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry on the Island,—they seized the corn which lay in store, and what they did not consume they sold and sent away; and (40 their eternal disgrace be it said) the citizens of Sandusky and disgrace be it said the edizens of Sandusky and the Peninsula opposite came with sleighs, and took away a portion of the plunder, and at one time 30 nogs. They also took away a large number of beeves and other hides. They seized and carried off and sold or bartered with those citizens the off and sold or bartered with those citizens the horses, sleights, harness, and young colts belonging to the Islanders; and the buccaniers robbed one one man alone of upwards of £1000 worth of property, and they actually paid to a tavern keeper at Sandusky a bill of upwards of \$\$0, which they had contracted for liquor and other things by giving him some horses worth treble the amount? They moreover carried off the reflectors and lamps of he Majesty's light-house on the Island.

And all this was done under the pretext of giving "Liberty and Freedom?" to the, "oppressed" Canadians.

ADDRESS OF THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON; ON PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON SAMUEL.

The Steamer Dolphin which has lain in the ice about three miles below Ganauoque, during the winter, was cut out, and brought down to Brockville on Saturday last, where she now lies under-going repairs.— She will not be in readiness to run before the middle of the present month.

The Sir Robert Peel has been thoroughly repaired, and her engines much improved, it is experted her speed will be greatly increased, she
will shortly resume her regular trips from this to
the Head of the Lake.[—Prescott S ntinel, April

COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF TOR To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, L. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Major General Communding Her. Majos 9. Force therein.

Nor can we torbear respectfully to convey to your Excellency the high gratification which we feel at the selection, at the present erisis, of an individual, as the Representative of Royalty in this Province, who, during a long period of, handrable service, has been equally distinguished by the approbation of our most gracious Sovereign, and the confidence and astern of that partial of the confidence and astern of that partial of the confidence and astern of the partial of the confidence and astern of the confidence. confidence and esteem of that portion of Her sub-jects whose interests have been committed to your

Excellency's care and protection.

In all Your Excellency's efforts to administer In all Your Excellency's efforts to administer the laws, to preserve unimpaired the valued institutions of our country, and to perpetuate the beneficial connexion happily existing between this colony and Great Britain, your Excellency may ever rely upon our most cordial and zealous support and co operation.—and that of the loyal linhabitants of the City of Toronto, whom we have the honor to the City of Toronto, whom we have the honor to

(Nigned) JOHN POWELL, Mayor Council Chamber, 29th March, 1838. REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
I thank you most unaffectedly for your congratu I thank you most unaffectedly for your congratu-lations on my assuming the government of this Province, and for the very flattering allusion you have made to my services in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

That my appointment in succession to so distin-guished an officer as Sir Francis Bond Head is ac-centable to you mill be more than the service of the

ceptable to you, will, I am sure, be gratifying to

Her Majesty.
Your voluntary pledge to affordme the cordial and zealous support and co-operation of the loyal inhabitants of Toronto, in administering the laws, inhabitants of Toronto, in administering the laws, and preserving unimpaired the valued Institutions of this part of the British Empire, is a tower of strength, in which I shall firmly rely in my sincere and anxious endeavours to maintain and uphold the Constitution of Upper Canada, as by law established, which you justly so highly prize.

There is not, I believe, recorded on the page of History are instance wherein the great body of the inhabitants of any country have more uncountried.

habits its of any country have more unequivocal-ty testified their devotion to the person of their Sovereign, and their attachment to the laws by Sovereign, and their attachment to the laws by which their religious and political rights and liberties are secured to them; and the conspicuous part which has been taken by the municipal authorities of the City of Toronto on this memorable occasion will, I am certain, be marked by some special act of Her Majesty's royal favor and distinction.

Your Address is the more particularly gratifying to me at this moment, as by a full knowledge of, and confidence in its power, the Executive Government is more at liberty, where justice does not absolutely forbid it, to unfur the hanner of mercy. Harshness and severity are distinguishing marks of weakness and apprehension.

weakness and apprehension.

The country is strong enough to be magnanimus; and as the inhabitants of Upper Canada have the reputation of being a religious people, it will now be open to them, both collectively and indinow be open to them, both collectively and indi-vidually, to give proof of their christian professions by forgiving without any vexatious upbraidings the extreme injuries they have received.

"The quality of mercy is not strained "It droppeth as the gentle dew from Heaven "Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;

"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes; "Tis mightiest in the mightiest." If the great victory which has been achieve now wisely used with moderation and wel be now wisely used with moderation and well-timed conciliation, the late seeming frown of Pro-vidence upon this noble Province may issue in a very great blessing; for, I do not despair of seeing many persons now come forward, openly and a-vowedly, as loyal supporters of the Constitution, who, although hitherto advocates for some partial changes in the institutions of the country, never-theless would be desirous to make the most public declaration of their detestation of traitors, and murderers, and incendiaries, and thus you may be-

people.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Mayor, of assuring yourself, the Aldermen, and Commonalty of Toronto, that I shall at all times be most ready and most desirous to co-operate with you in every measure that has a tendency to advance the

ome a more united and therefore a more happy

ADDRESS OF THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON; ON PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON SAMUEL LOUNT AND PETER MATTHEWS.

On Thursday, 29th March instant, SAMUEL LOUNT and PETER MATHEWS, who on the preceding Monday had pleaded GUILTY to the Indictment preferred against them for High Transon, were again placed at the BAR, when the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved for Judgment against them. Silence having been proclaimed, His Honon, the CHIEF JUSTICE, pronounced the awful sentence of CHIEF JUSTICE, pronounced the awful sentence of the Law, preceded by the following impressive Address :

on your mines, within the last the about a work of the folly and the wickedness of your conduct.—
There is probably little that I could say on that head, which has not already been suggested to each of you by your own conscience,—a most faithful monitor, when it can make itself head.

therem.

May PT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

May PT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

May pt PLEASE Your Excellency:

It may, therefore, not be necessary (and I hope the property of the city of Toronto, in Common Cauncil assembled, most humbly heg leave to present to Your Excellency our hearthy congratulations on your safe artival in this City, to assume the important dates of administering the government of this Province.

While we contemplate with feelings of unleigned by a number of distincted and ungrateful inhabit ands of this Province, and subsequently by a much greater number of citizens of the United States, to overthrow the univalled Constitution and laws under which we have the hoppiness to live, we feel indescribable pleasure in the reflection that those attempts have been promptly and successfully repelled by the loyal and devuted subjects of this portion of Her Majesty's empire, who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inable and the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inable at the portion of Her Majesty's empire, who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inable at the portion of Her Majesty's empire, who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inable at the portion of Her Majesty's empire, who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inable and the providence of th

the blessing of Divine Providence, have been inabled to preserve uncontaminated the character for
loyalty and attachment to the Crown of Great
Britain, by which the great mass of the people of
Upper Canada have ever been so proudly distinguished.

Nor can we forbear respectfully to convey to
your Excellency the high gratification which we
feel at the selection, at the present criss, of an individual as the Representative of Revalty in this

request, is requestly form among the most cheesenovement is frequently found among the most cheesehonest labourer, whose industry raises him above poverty, is frequently found among the most cheekful and contented members of the community; and here, as in all countries, where he is peaceful and well disposed, he is respectable and respected. But it the lot of the mere industrious labourer should seem a hard lot, you were, both of you, raised above that condition. A long residence in this Province had given you the opportunity of acquiring property, and had enabled you to find a suitable field for your exertion.

You were not the tenants of rigorous and exacting landlords; you were not ourthened with taxes for the State, further than the payment perhaps of a few shillings in the year, to support the common expenses of the District in which you lived; you held that middle station of life than which none is

expenses of the District in which is neld that middle station of life than which is neld that middle station of life than which none is happier; you were your own masters. Regularity and industry would always have ensured you a competency. Higher rank and greater wealth might have enabled you to live with less actual labour of your hands; but it is not certain that they would have engraved your anisonness. labour of your hands; but it is not certain that they would have encreased your enjoyment. On the contrary, they often bring with them care and anxiety, while they attract jealousy and envy; and whoever will look with candour upon human and whoever will look with candour upon human. life, will find that those who possess these supposed advantages, are not by any means the most con

when men are raised, as you were, above the danger of want, and above the evils of poverty and dependence, their happiness is for the most part in their own power. It depends upon the disposition of the mind and heart, upon their being grateful and contented, upon their "doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with their God." Without these dispositions no condition of life can give happiness. With them, millions are contented and happy, who have far less to be thankful for than had fallen to your lot. You lived in a country where every man who obeys the thankful for than had failed by our fol. You have din a country where every man who obeys the laws is secure in the protection of life, liberty, and property; under a form of government, which has been the admiration of the world for ages. No man could deprive you, by force or fraud, of the smallest portion of the fruit of your labour, but you could appeal to a Jury of your country for redress, smallest portion of the fruit of your labour, but you could appeal to a Jury of your country for redress, with the certainty that you would have the same measure of justice dealt out to you, as if you were the highest and wealthiest persons in the Province. You have, yourselves, I dare say, exercised as Jurors the privilege of dispensing justice to others, and you must well know that in this Province, no man is 50 nich, or so powerful, that he can injure his neighbour with impunity, and no man so poor or so humble that he could not appeal with confidence to the protection of the law. In short, you or so numble that he could not appeal with confidence to the protection of the law. In short, you were living in the enjoyment of as full a security against injury of every kind as any people in the world; and with very many advantages beyond what are possessed by the inhabitants of most other countries.

Consider now, since you were in these circum stance, how many thousands of persons have come to this Province almost penniless, and, without the help of relations or friends, have raised themselves among strangers by their honest industry to indep ndence and comfort, and are now contented white the content of the conten

you seem to have allowed discontent and hatred to take the place of thankfulness; and while your fellow subjects in other parts of this Province, and in your own immediate neighbourhood, were following in peace, and as 'hey supposed in security, their several employments, you were wickedly combining to overturn the government; you were collecting and preparing murderous weapons, in order to take the lives of those who had never in the control of the collecting and preparing murderous weapons, in order to take the lives of those who had never in the collection of the collecting and preparing murderous weapons, in jured you and whose only crime in your eyes must have been that they were faithful to their Sovehave been that they were faithful to their Sovereign; you were conspiring to bear down the laws by violence, and to introduce confusion and bloodshed were nothing should have been found but contentment and peace. You have pleaded guilty to the charge against you; and this has made it unnecessary to produce in Court the evidence of the acts which you are accused of having committed: but though your individual conduct has on this account not been heard from the mouths of wilesses. No one here can be supnosed to be

the large of the Lake,—Proceed Sy mins, appearance with the period the Lake,—Proceed Sy mins, appearance with the bearance provision of the period of the Lake,—Proceed Sy mins, appearance with the bearance provision of our law, the bearance provision of the provision of

on your minds, within the last three months, you common regard to humanity, permitted you to attempt to force this opinion of yours upon your fel-low subjects, by arming yourselves, and advan-cing it large bodies to assail their lives, and to cing ir large bodies to assail their lives, and to destroy their property. It was open to you, if you were disconted with the Government that protected you, to sell your possessions here, and transfer yourselves to any other country whose laws and institutions you liked better than your own. That you could have done, without injuring others, without violating your oaths of allegiance, and without loading your consciences with crime.—You might, perhaps, have found, after making the

unjust and unreasonable step of depriving others, if possible, of that constitution and those laws which are their birth-right. You must surely have foreseen that you could not succeed in such an at tempt, without committing a series of crimes at which your nature should have revolted. You might have been certain that a sense of duty would have led every well-disposed person to resist you at the peril of his life. When you made your first step, you placed yourselves in a situation to commit the most desperate excesses, and you did commit them;—excesses at which I have no doubt, at one period of your lives, you would both of you at the peril of his life. When you made your first step, you placed yourselves in a situation to commit the most desperate excesses, and you did commit them;—excesses at which I have no doubt, at one period of your lives, you would both of you have shuddered. It is for this reason among others, that treason is justly regarded as the greatest of all crimes; for those who engage in rebellion

of all crimes; for those who engage in rebellion can go but a little way without involving themselves in many oftences of the very darkest dye; and the shortest history of your treason presents melancholy proofs of this.

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

I hope you have endeavoured to retrace in your minds the causes by your dreadful fall. There is no doubt the chief cause has been your wifful for

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

lt is one of the miserable consequences of the abuse of liberty, that a licentious press is permitted to poison the public mind with the most absurd and wicked misrepresentations, which the ill-disposed, without enquiry, receive and act upon as truths. It is, to be sure, in the power of the laws to restrain this evil to a certain extent, or, at least, they was attempted to be a contracted by the progression. may attempt to do so; but such is the perversents of a great portion of mankind, that whenever it is endeavoured to exert this power, the attempt is felt, and resented, as an infringement upon liberty. The viper unhappily is cherished in the both the processor it is the deadly sting.

som, till, as in your case, it gives the deadly sting; and then it is acknowledged, when it is too late, that it would have been mercy not to have spared

With respect to you, Samuel Lount,—you are known to have held that station in this Province, that you must have taken, and probably on more than one occasion, a deliberate oath to bear true allegiance to that Sovereign against whom you are convicted of having levied open war. I hope are convicted of having levied open war. I hope you have now some sense of the aggravated guilt of violating so solemn and express an obligation.—
In a country in which you had been admitted to the honorable privilege of making laws to bind your fellow subjects, it was due from you to set an example of faithful obedience to public authority.

Instead of combining with descarate and unwrited. Instead of combining with desperate and unprinci-pled men to overthrow the Government of your lovereign, and to set the laws at defiance, you should have been found to resist such an attemp by every sacrifice of life or properly. You are too intelligent not to have known your duty. The signal fidelity of thousands of the people of this Province of humbler station than your own, shews

selves among strangers by their honest industry to indep ndence and comfort, and are now contented subjects of our Queen, and living in cheerful obediet ce to the same laws which you have been enceavouring to overturn. Consider also, on the other hand, how many thousands there are, I might almost say millions, of the subjects of the same Crowa who, while they have no privilege or advantage which you did not enjoy, but are subject to brithens from which you are rece, are labouring in dangerous and sickly occupations, in dark and unwholesome mines, or amidst the storms of the ocean, upon rugged coasts, and in the dreary cold of winter, gleaning in contentment a scanty subsistence, by far greater exertion than was necessary to place you, in this favoured ccuntry, in a state of ease and comfort, and perhaps of affluence.

If, in that spirit of love to God, and to our neighbour, which the Christian religion enjoins, you had reflected upon the condition in which Providence thad placed you, and had compared your lot with that of the inany millions of your fellow creas, the you would have been convinced that where there was one person who had more to be thankful for than yourselves, there were thousands who would have envised your condition, and who would were engaged has brought disgrace and misers of the young the place of the young the young which I can venture to hold out such a hope; and I do therefore most earnestly exhort you to prepare yourselves for the execution of the sentence which is about to be pronounced. In the short time which may remain to you, I pray that you may be brought to a deep sense of the guilt of the crime of which yed are convicted; and that you may be enabled to address yourselves in humble and earnest sincerity to the infinite mercy of that Saviour whose divine commands you have trans-

Duncan McPhedrain,-Robert Laing, Charles ity on Lord Melbourne's reply, saying that the Duncan McPhedrain,—Robert Lang, Charles Chapin, Malcolm Brown, Adam Winegarden, matter was notorious—had been mentioned a large in the papers,—and that it was more spoken of in London than any other subject in or out of bert Elliott, William Winegarden, and Henry Parliament. He said that ignorance was criss-nal.

Winegarden.
Robert Allway, Esq. has been liberated on bail, in order to take his trial at the next A ssizes for the District of London. He is personally bound in £1000. and two sureties in £500 each. Dr. H. Smith and Daniel Lewis, Esq. became his

The trials here possess very little interest.

Mr. Sheriff Macdonald has been supposed to attend the Court now sitting at Toronto, as a witness for the Crown, in the cases of Parker and Charles Durand, against both of whom bills for High Treason have been found.

THE EXPOSITION.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday contains the valiant Mr. Van Rensselaer's promised history of his connexion with the criminal but most absure attempts upon Lanada, by his agency in which he has justly entitled himself to the contempt and loudest censure of every honest American. It occupies only six columns; nevertheless we shall reproduce it, not reach the convenient of the contempt of merely because it will entertain our readers, but in justice to "the cause," as he and his fellows call it, to our country, and to the other parties concerned. If it does not prove them all to be a set of the most hare-brained idiots that ever trod shoe-leather, we have no notion of the force of evidence.— By Mr. Van Rensselaer's own showing, the scheme was villainous from the outset, and not only vil-lainous but hopeless, to the eye of any one but a predetermined blockhead. It was conceived in fatuity and carried on in fraud. By his own showfatuity and carried on in fraud. By his own showing, Mr. Van Rensselaer convicts himself of leaguing with a set of worthless vagabonds and scoundrels, for the consummation of a project, our detestation of which is almost swallowed up in the perception of its noticulous stupidity; he convicts
himself of association with a gang of unprincipled
scoundrels, knowing their character, yet fraternizing with them in a project stap which as a citizing with them in an undertaken which, as a citi-zen of the United States, owing respect and obedi-ence to the laws of his country, he should have condemned and done every thing in his power to defeat—even if he had chosen to disregard the ob-ligations of morality and the laws of the Almighty. It is melancholy to think that creatures so utterly destitute of common sense—of every thing that constitutes the character of a man—as this Mr. Van Rensselaer and his accomplices, have been able to create so much disturbance and mis-chief; that such worthless excrescences on the body of society could stir up such disquiet. ing at them as depicted by themselves, and especially by the individual whose mendacious and silly effusion is the subject of this article, it is humiliating to reflect on the position they have so long occupied before the country and the world. Utterly contemplible as they are in point of ability and standing, it rouses one's indignation to think on what they have had the wicked folly to at-tempt, and the power to accomplish. That such a vagahond as Mackenzie and such a brainless adventurer as Van Rensselaer, should kick up such a turmoil.—[N. Y. Com. Advertisen.]

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY .- This republic, two NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.—This republic, two years ago prosperous and powerful, with thirty millions of surplus treasure, is now paralyzed and prostrate, with a national debt rapidly accumulating! The surplus is gone; ten millions of Treasury notes have been issued, and the Government now asks for authority to issue ten millions more! Such profusion and squander is unparalleled. No other nation has travelled the "road to ruin?" with such race-horse velocity: We are sinking into debt and dishonor without the slightest necessity or cause, other than the profligacy and corruption of our rules.—[Albany Journal.]

Foreign.

From the Commercial Advertises

LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Europe, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool, we have our London papers to the 28th of February, and Liverpool to the 1st of March, both inclusive.

These papers contain nothing of moment relating to the Canadian affairs. The subject seems

ting to the Canadian affairs. to have lost its interest. The latest advices from New York were of the 1st of February, including persion of the insurgents at the island of

A subject of much more interest appears to have been the defeat of ministers on a motion to remand Mr. O'Connell, for saying at a public di that certain members of election con been guilty of perjury.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. On the 23d of February, Lord Melbourne presented, in the House of Lords, a petition for the yote by ballot. His lordship said that the existence of a strong feeling in favor of the ballot could not be denied, and that if one half, or one third, or even one tenth of what was asserted respecting the influence employed to coerce votes were true, the existence of such a feeling could not be wondered at. He added, however, that he could not give his assent to the prayer of the peti-tion. No argument in favor of it, he contended, could be drawn from the successful working of the

Lord Brougham denied and ridiculed this posi-

The Dube of Wellington gave his voice against the ballot, but assigned no better reason for it than that England had always been distinguished for the publicity which was given to sentiments and

opiniers on political subjects.

In the House of Commons Lord Maidstone rose to ask Mr. O'Connell whether he had actually uttered certain remarks ascribed to him, in the report of a speech he made at a political dinner on the 21st, and in which he was said to have characteristics.

Lord Melbourne replied, and in the course his remarks used an expression which Lord Lyndhis remarks used an impeachment of his honor, as of which he demanded an explanation. After pause, Lord Melbourne not speaking, Lord Lyndhurst rose to leave the House, but was entrated to the committee of the lord Resource of the lord R

hurst rose to leave the House, out was entreated to remain, by Lord Brougham.

Lord Lyndhurst insisted on knowing whether the Lord Melbourne intended to question his honor.

Lord Melbourne then disclaimed any such is the control of tention-and Lord Lyndhurst declared satisfied.

The return moved for was then ordered. In the House of Commons the same subject was brought up. Lord John Russell said that he believed the story to be without foundation, but that inquiry should be made.

Lord Maidstone then brought forward the substantial by madicine when the substantial was a second to the substantial was second to th ject of his motion respecting Mr. O'Connell.

That member rose and made a long speech, he

terating his charge against the tory committee, and reasserting his belief that it was true—and then, declaring that he should leave the decision to the house, he withdrew. then, deciaring that he should leave the decision to the house, he withdrew.

Lord Maidstone then moved two resolutions; 1st, that the charge was a false and scandulous inputation on the members of the House, and 2d that in making it Mr. O'Connell was guilty of a breach

privilege.
A long debate ensued, the result of which was

the adoption of both resolutions—the latter by a vote of 293 to 85.

Lord Maidstone then moved that Mr. O'Connell be reprimanded, pending the debate on which

The test question in this affair was on a motion by Lord Howick to proceed to the order of the day, offered after Lord Maidstone's two resultions. On this motion the voke was ayes 24, noes 263. Majority against ministers, 9.

On the next day the motion to reprimal was carried by a majority of 20. carried by a majority of 20; and Mr. O'Connell was ordered to attend and be reprimanded on the

On the 27th, in the House of Lords, the case of the children came up again. Lord Melboume said that the facts had been investigated, and found to differ considerably from the original statement. The confinement was not solitary in the full sense of the word, as the children attended school twice a week, and went to the Chapel or Sundays.

A select committee was appointed to inquite in-

to the matter.

Extract of a letter from the agent of one of the

London packet lines, being dated
London, Feb. 22, 1838.

We fear this packet will be the last full ship fer some time—as the last accounts, detailing the fail-ure of two banks in Boston, have completely stagnated business. Engagements previously made are endeavoured to be evaded, and very few fresh ones are offered. London, Feb. 26.—The packet ship Mediator,

Captain Champlin, which left New York on the 1st inst., arrived off Scilly on the 16th, and passed Portsmouth yesterday for London. The intili-gence brought by her from Canada is very sain-factory.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 1st. - Some enquiry for wheat for export, and flour in bond which wheat in bond have been purchased for Hailas, NS, at 4s 6d a 5s for red Baltic, and 5s 3d fee Dantzig. Ashes - Montreal Pots et 29 a 296, and Pearls 33s a 33s6.

93d HICHLANDERS.

An inspection of the 93d Regiment of Highlades took place at the South Barracks on Saurday merning last, at eleven o'clock, under their galant Colonel M'Gregor, in full tartan column—The day was one of the most thelightly distributed winter days; and notwithstanding the early but at which the parade was formed, numerous spectators were attracted by a sight which has become uncommon in Halifax since the departure of on uncommon in Halifax since the departure of o troops for Canada. The regiment made a finespectate of a troops for Canada. The regiment made a finespectate, and their splendid band played a number of Scotch airs, which enlivened the scene greatly.—[Halifax Times, March 20.

The Wevald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1838

In our last number we intimated our intention of reviewing some of the circumstances connected with the late rebellion, in order that the sute of affairs in this Province may be correctly under-

stood, and the requisite measures be adopted. It is but little creditable to the conservatife press, that not the slightest premonition of the me bellion appeared in their papers. If the govern ment slept, so did the press : if the former was it ficient in statesmanship, the latter was equally wanting either in in elligence, or in the independ ent spirit which is necessary to communicate wpalateable truths. No man who derived his knowedge of the state of the Province solely from the conservative press, would ever have imaginel, previous to the late outbreak, that such an erest was at hand. This total absence of all requisite nformation on the subject could not arise from gnorance of the facts, for they were daly proclaimed by the radical press: but it must have arison either from an incapacity to judge aright of the nature and tendency of those facts, or from a want of courage to avow what was extremely probable, if not certain. We take considerable blame to ourselves for having allowed all the prparations for rebellion to proceed without sounding an alarm. We knew that urgent private repre sentations were made to the Executive, and " thought that those representations would be sufcient; but we might have known better, and ought not to have rested in them at all events. Having proved the inadequacy of private state ments in this important instance, we shall at trust to them again, but shall make the press will it ought to be, a true expounder of the condition

before they left home or knew of feat, and therefore that intenti afterthought trumped up to save being involved in his ruin. An obliged to him for representing unprincipled knaves, ready to p any thing to avoid danger.

On the contrary, Sir Francis the support which the reformers eous tribute rendered both ly, and to the government and m administered. In his despatch dated December 19th, giving a rebellion, he says: " I then, as a al, called upon the militia of Upi fend me, and the result has been namely, that the people of Uppe me when I called them; that the feated Mr. Mackenzie's adheren and his rebel ringleaders from in his speech at the opening of t Parliament he says: "I called Upper Canada to defend their he also says, that "reformers as tionalists" obeyed the summon Francis was not given to him ;

ed, nor yet to his government

but was given because these refe

Dr. Rolph and Mr. Bidwell wer

government. If Dr. Rolph's m amp on Wednesday the 6th duced no other benefit, it at least that it spread throughout the wh impression that he was in favor ment and against Mackenzie. Mr. Bidwell had been previously dertake the same mission, sprepression with respect to him. So and Saturday (that is, until the cided, for it was decided at ! Thursday,) the government had of Dr. Rolph and Mr. Bidwell's your with the reformers, and it of these names that brought the ronto in arms for the governmen they had no confidence. That overrated his influence out of hi circle. The reformers through had but little confidence in his ; less in his talents or fitness for th dertaken; and when they hear and Mr. Bidwell were opposed latter was in fact throughout,) took the side of the government the supposed opinions and action they had implicit confidence. I either to Sir Francis Head or his led the reformers to support then zie, but rather a desiberate prefes apposed to be taken by Rolph that taken by the rebels. But fe those two names, Sir Francis mig long enough before any refor an swered him. We do not mea all would have joined the rebels how the facts really stood; but many of them would have done would have remained neutral. gave a curious specimen of his s supposed that the reformers went my regard either to his person we well remember the impressi duced in this Town and vicinity reached here that Rolph and Bid side of government. That at question in all men's minds, and duct of the reformers in this sect

and add many of them to the op Having set right this matter, it been a pretty general mistake, utive in relation to the rebellion. The first cardinal error, which cause of most of what followed, valuing the actual strength of th cal party.

the same time. Before, the rea was known, the contest had been

gomery's. To estimate corre

strength of the two parties, ther

from the government side nearly

After the elections in 1836, Ni seems to have considered that th completely broken and powerless them and their measures with se Yet but little reflection will suffice had no sufficient reason for his party had only the year before eljority of the Legislature; and eve of '36, though the radicals had led of their former friends by reason. spement of the party's views, th mt one-third of the members. an return one-third of the memb never to be despised by the rul is evidence of numerical streng ad been done and had happened ould have been sufficient to place vernor on his guard against the en who, though weakened, wer And in viewing them as likely to aspect in which, under all the ley ought to have been view ere deficient in military talent hey were far from being despica ustomed to the use of fire arm rave, and tolerably well organ equainted with the country, had quick and secret intelligence iends in Lower Canada and the en observers of every thing the their own advantage. Of this d a specimen in Kingston. Fort Henry was talked off, a a radical that the idea was mad s provisioned for six months. er, but they have not wood ene week! This simple remark sho

We shall resume the subject ne Several of the American papers letter from general Van Renssel the proceedings of the pirates and, and giving his opinion of mest Mackenzie. In another of en the strictures of the Comme n the precious pair, but the letter le evidence of the gross deception ept up and increased the exciten mericans. The rebels and pirate each other, and to all their fries eir foes and the world in gener n his trial admitted that several pa toclamation and despatch "were the trial is, they were infam

ey had examined the facts, and ere to turn them to advantage, ntial as food in winter.