To which His Lordship was pleased to make the

seeds of which have been too long suffered to the dormant and uncultivated.

For this great object I have quitted my own Country. If I succeed, I shall consider no labor, and no sacrifices as too onerous;—and all I ask is, that you will assist me by the abandonment of all party and personal considerations, in effecting that which is for your general welfare and happiness.

His Excellency the Right Hon, the Earl of

oato on Monday morning.

During Lord Durham's stay at the Falls. vas

numbers of the inhabitants resorted thither, from differents parts of the Province. This fashionable

We have great pleasure in laying before our

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR TXCELLENCY:

following reply:

There was a numer current in Paris that the Duke of O leans was about setting out for the Northern frontier. Also that General Bernard was to he appointed commandant general in Africa, and

The Journal des Debats announces the death of the Duchess d'Abrantes—widow of Sunot—on the

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. The Commerce Belge announces that the cabinet of the Hague has may known to the Conference in London, that the King of Holland is ready to evacuate bots Little and Liefskenshock, which, ander the treaty of the conference in London. The King of Belgium continued protesting against the arrangements of the Conference. Much diplomatic activity existed between Paris, Repusals and London.

Brussels and London.

It was reported in the Paris journals that Prus sia was reported in the Taris journals that Prussia was preparing to enforce the surrender by Belgium of Vanloo and other strong places awarded to Holland; but these reports were not credited at Berlin. It was not doubted, however, that the combine I cabinets were disposed to enforce a final settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium.

d Belgium.
There had been several attempts at riot in Brus seis—all put down, however, by the nilitary.— They originated in political feelings.

HANOVER. The Hamburgh Correspondent affirms that the opposition in the second chamber is strong enough to ensure a vote in favor of the constitution of

board, two were thown overboard, and the others burned, and most of the passengers' effects are lost. The mail bag and the despatches of three contiers could not be saved. The only money on board was a barrel of gold, which it is hoped may

be recovered.

Captain Stahi, employed in saving the passengers, has lost his effects and his papers. Most of the passengers arrived at Travenunde without stoes and bare heeled. The vessel is burnt down to the water's edge. Every exertion is making to save as much as possible out of the hull. The vessel was insured in London. The origin of the fire is uncertain. Some this it was caused by the coals heing taken on board wet, and mixed with ice, others that it commenced in the machinery.—[Hamburg papers, Jine 1.]

SPAIN.

SPAIN. It seems that the peace-maker Muniagori has not by any means given up his plan of relieving the Basque provinces from the afflictions of the civil war. We find the annexed paragraphs in one

of the London papers.

A letter from Sare of the 28th, informs us that Munagori had had an interview at Passages, with Lord John Hay on the evening of the 26th, with Lord John Hay on the evening of and that his lordship had communicated to him a despatch from his government, authorizing him to afford the independent chief all the aid be might require for the success of his undertaking.

Muniagori had returned to Saie on the 27th, which he

and published a short proclamation, in which he announced that he had been promised the support of both France and England in ais attempt to restore peace to the four provinces, and to obtain for them the full enjoyment of their ancient privi-

leges.
The number of volunteers already entolled under his hanners, exceed 7000; and in the night of the 25th, the lieutenant colonel of the second battalion of Gaipuscoa came to Sare to offer him his

General Guerrue was disgraced, and was to be succeeded by Gen. Marolo.

A French custom-house officer had been shot by the Carlists; charged, the Carlist accounts say,

It was supposed that Don Carlos was siming to try his fortune in the Austerias. Espartero was preparing to march on Estella. The government had succeeded in making contracts for provisions

till September.
The forces of Espartero were estimated at 45000.
Those of Don Carlos at 18000.

PORTUGAL. The London papers affirm that the Porteguese government has refused its assent to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. AUSTRIA.

Ali Effendi, second secretary of the Turkish en.ba-ssy at Vienna, drowned himself in the Danube on the 27th of May. Cause unknown, but supposed to be a violent attack of home sickness.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Westminster, from London, arrived yesterday, we have London files to the evening of June 9th inclusive. They add little, however, to the intelligence brought by the Victorial

captain Roberts, of the Sirius, was presented to the Queen at her levee on the Sth.

Lord Brougham, on the same day, in the House of Lords, called attention to the proclamation of martial law in Canada, which he said was ilegal. He announced his intention to bring up the

The Catholic Church Gozette publishes under the head Posen, the following Cabinet order, addressed by the King of Prussia to a Counsellor E—of that city, and who belongs to the evangelical persuasion, but having martied a Catholic, had allowed his children to be brought up in the religion of their mother:

(Hear, and a laugh.)

Cossary to have an act of indemnity. Did the noble look for an act of indemnity. Did the noble look for an act of indemnity. Sir G. Sinclar remarked, that perhaps the home member would bring in a bill of indemnity himself. (Hear, and a laugh.)

The selection by our Gracious and Policy in the selection by ou

religion of their mother:
"I have been informed that you caused your. of have been informed that you caused your son now serving in the regiment of ___, to be reared in the Catholic faith, notwithstanding that you profess the evangelical crased. Although your conduct may be justified in law, I cannot, never-theless, refrain from observing to you that it denotes on your part a great indifference for your religion, for which reason I have thought proper to make known to you my disapprobation.

FREDERICK WILLIAM. Berlin, Jan. 15, 1838.

The accounts of the piogress of the plague is arious parts of Turkey are somewhat alarming. Lady Arthur and family have arrived in the

London, June 9, 12 o'clock. Consols have been heavy this morning, and the rescut price for the opening is 95% sellers. Extended the bills are 68 to 70 premium; and Bank ck 2041 to 205.

The share market is neglected, and little has een done in any of the railway, and nothing in he asphaltum shares. Great western have fluctuated from 28 to 25 prem.

Two o'clock. Consols are 95 to 1 for the opening.

PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords .- FRIDAY, June 8.

MARTIAL LAW IN CANADA. Lord Brougant said, there was a subject on which he wished to ask his noble fixed at the head of the Colonial Department for some information, and it related to the affairs of Canada. He wished to understand whether his noble friend had received information of martial law having been proclaimed there? Of that fact, however, he believed there was no doubt; but what he wished to leave was nuder what authority such martial to leave was nuder what authority such martial. ed to know was, under what authority such mar-tial law had been proclaimed? In the case of invasion or rebellion the proclamation of martial law might be justified; but the question was very different as to Canada, because by the statutes of 14 George III. and 31 George III. the constitution 14 George III. and 31 George III. the constitution of Canada was fixed, and it was then expressly stated that the criminal law of Canada should be the same as that of England. Now, in England it was an illegal act to proclaim martial law during a time of peace, and he would pledge what-

to ensure a vote in favor of the constitution of 1833.

HAMBERO, June 1.—The Ni-holas 1, steambox Captain Stahl, bound from Petersburg to Travemunde, with 182 passengers and a crew of 33 men, was destroyed by fire in the night of the 31st of May, between 11 and 12 o'clock, off Gross Klutz, about five English miles from the road of Travemundd. The ladies and children had retired to rest, and the gentlemen were still at supper or at cards when the alarm of fire was given—The captain, with greatpresance of mind, steered toward the coast, and roa the vessel aground about 190 paces from shore. about 100 paces from shors.

The confusion was of course very great, but all the passengers and crew were saved, except five persons, viz: three passengers and two of the return made to it was, that he could not procure the body, as it was in the possession of Colonel board, two were thrown overboard, and the others Wetherall, and the account given by him was, that he had been directed by his superior officer to keep the person in custody. If such an answer had been given in this country, the person giving it would have been subject to a penalty of £500. He renewed his question, therefore, as to the au-thority under which martial law had been pro-

thority under which martial law had been pro-claimed? Lerd GLENELG said, it was true that martial law had been proclaimed in Canada by the Governor, but it had been done with the advice of the legal

authorities there.

Lord Brougham observed, that that was no authority at all. He had asked by what legal authority it had been done. In this country, Mr. Cresswell, Sir W. Follett, or Sir J. Campbell might give an opinion on the subject, but still that was no legal authority.

Lord Gosford said, that had he known this question would have been asked, he would have

tion would have been asked, he would have come down to the bouse more prepared to answer it. He could, however, at once state, that martial law had been proclaimed in Can da by him, with the advice of all the legal authorities of the place, It was not done hastily, and was at last resorted to th considerable reluctance; but the legal advisers of the Government had given their most unqualified opinion as to the legality of doing it.— Under that advice he (Lord Gosford,) as Governor, with the sanction of the Executive Council, issued a proclamation of martial law in one particular

district of Lower Canada.

Lord Brougham. - Then it was not general?

Lord Gosrone.-No; it was confined to the
district of Montreal.

Lord Brougham said, that if he had known that Lord Brougham said, that if he had known that it had occurred during the time the noble lord whe had just spoken was governor, he would have first asked the question privately. He had been informed that martial law had been proclaimed in one district certainly, and he believed in two; but he now understood that it was confined to Montreal. He was satisfied to call the attention of the Government to the sphiert, though he had Don Carlos left Estella, with his ministers, on the 29th of May. Just before his departure, he caused the Bishop of Leon, the auditor-general, and the fiscal, to be arrested. The auditor-general, Senor Barricarti, it is said, was shot two hours afterward, and it was reported that the same fate awaited the bishop and the fiscal.

Don Carlos arrived at Tolosa on the 31st, and on the next day reviewed his troops. Generals arrived at Tolosa on the 31st, and the mattal arrived for martial law for the proclamation.—

Lord Gosroan said, that his impression was that the writ was issued after the proclamation.—

He was satisfied to call the attention of the Government to the subject, though he had on he had asked (laughter,) but he wished to know from the moble lord (Gosford) whether Colonel Wetherall had got the writ before the proclamation.—

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Lord Gosforn said, that his impression was that the writ was issued after the proclamation. that the writ was issued after the proclamation.—
He would repeat, that martial law had been confined to one district, for the other parts of Canada worship the M

House of Commons,-Friday June 8.

MARTIAL LAW IN CANADA. Mr. LEADER said, before the order of the day was read he wished to ask the noble lord a ques-tion, which, hough it related to Canada, was of the deepest interest to the British Colonies generthe deepest interest to the British Colonies gener-ally. The question he had to put had reference to the fact that the Earl of Gosford, as governor of Canada, had established martial law there without Canada, had established martial law there without the authority of any act of Parliament. Now, the laws of Lower Canada were the offspring of the act 14 George III. and its constitution originated in the 21 George III., and by those statutes no power was given to the governor to establish, in any colony, having a legislature of its own, martial law without the consent of that local legislature. The question he wished, therefore, to put to the Attorney General, if he was in his place, or to any other law officer of the Crewn, was, whether or not the declaration of martial law by the Earl of Gosford in Canada was a legal act?

Lord J. Russell. said, there could be no doubt

Lord J. Russell said, there could be no doubt Lord J. ROSELL said, there could be no doubt that if a civil war or retellion took place in any province, and when persons were in arms, the declaration of martial law against all persons resisting the Queen's authority was justifiable, (hear, hear,) and therefore the declaration of the fact

rartial law in Canada, which he said was the subject again at a future day.

Chief Baron Joy, of the Irish bench, is dead.—

Chief Baron Joy, of the Irish bench, is dead.—

At a Privy Coancil held on the 8th of Jane by her Majesty, the Earl of Gosford was again sworn as a member of the Council, having been a member during the reign of William IV. So it seems ber during the reign of William IV. So it seems ber during the reign of William IV. So it seems ber during the reign of William IV. So it seems ber during the reign of William IV. So it seems that his Lordship is not in disgrace at home.

Green peas were abund ant in the London markets, June 9th—at \$2 the quart. Asparagus \$1,25 the bundle. New potatoes 37 cents the pound. Stravberies 25 cents the counce.

There was a formidable tithe affray near Waterford in Ireland, on the 1st of June, between a large by y of peasantry and 30 policemen backed by the case, fully justified the Earl of Gosford in declaring martial law, but he apprehended it was necessary, when the Governor of any colony took appn, himself the responsibility of acting contrary to the countrymen succeeded in carrying off the cattle text had been seized for tithe.

The Catholic Church Gozette 'vublishes under The Catholic Church Bozette order, ad—the should apply to Parliament for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord at the head of the Home Department mean to ask for an act of indemnity. Did the noble lord hat pure to the police men backed by the case of in

who had said that the Attorney General should be that now animates the people of this Province, we do not hesitate to assure Your Excellency, not on-ity as respects ourselves, but on behalf of our fel-low-subjects in every part of Upper Canada, a cor-

who had said that the Attorney General should be in his place to answer the matter of Law. His (Mr. Leader's) opinion was, that if a bill of indemity was not asked for in this case, the boasted Habeas Corpus act was of no use whatever.

The Speaker interposed, and observed that it was not open to the hon, member now to argue the question.

Sir. G. Grey said, that he had not understood that the hon, member meant to put a question as to the probable decision of a Court of Law upon the point. The question had been asked him, and he stated to the hon, member that as a bill of indemity has been passed by the Provincial Legislature, he (Sir G. Grey) thought it was sufficient, but that he would communicate with the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request the attendance of the Attorney General upon it. He had not promised that he would request

Upper Canada.

From the Toronto Colonist, of July 19. VISIT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM TO TORONTO.

Never, we will venture to say, in Upper Cana da was there exhibited so gratifying a display of the loyal popular feeling, as that which took place yesterday afternoon by the inhabitants of this city and its neighborhood, on the occasion of the visit paid to Toronto by the Right Hon, the Earl of

Durham.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held in the City Hall on Saturday, made arrangements for the procession, which were followed up under the direction and superintendence of Major Gurnett, of the City Guards, who was appointed Marshal for the day. Notices were posted through the City of the arrangements made, and the time and place at which the inhabitants should meet.

Two cyclock P. M. being the hour appointed. and place at which the inhabitants should meet.

Two o'clock, P. M. heing the hour appointed for meeting at the City Hall, the shops and public offices were simultaneously closed, and the inhabitants resorted in vast crowds to the place of meet-

The precession moved from the City Hall to the Queen's Wharf, where His Lordship was to lan

in the order arranged as follows-High Bailiff, Mayor and Corporation City Constables. Fire and Hock and Ladder Companies, with Banners.
The National Societies, with their Banners in the

St. Andrew's Society, preceded by a piper.
St. Patrick's Society.
St. George's Society.
Inhabitants four deep.

Datham and suite, arrived at the Niagara frontier on Friday last, and took up their quarters in the Cifton House, which had been previously engaged for the noble visitors. On Friday His Excellency Sir George Arthur crossed over to the Falls, to visit the Earl of Durham, and returned to Tornato on Monday morning. The procession proceeded along King Street, and formed a train extending nearly the whole distance from the City Hall to the Government House. As the column approached the wharf, the steamboat Cobourg was seen at a distance, and the House. As the column approached the wharf, the steamboat Cobourg was seen at a distance, and the Marshal directed a halt on the green above the Queen's wharf, which was instantly obeyed.— Here the different bodies forming the procession remained for some time, and when the boat approached the entrance of the bay, the Marshal gave the order to march to the wharf. The wharf was very soon lined on each side by the parties composing the procession, in the order detailed above, and shortly thereafter they were joined by a party of Indians from the Credit, headed by Jones, to whom the Marshal allotted a position in rear of the Fire Companies. On the wharf there were two triumphal arches erected, and another over the entrance to the Parliament buildings, where it was intimated by His Excellency Sir George Arthur that the Earl of Durham should recive the address of the inhabitants. Four o'clock was the hour ramed to present the Address, and about that time His Excellency Sir George Arthur, walked down to the wharf to receive His Lordship, and was heartily cheered as he passed thro' the procession, but the boat did not arrive at the wharf until 20 minutes to five. We observed that before entering the bay, the boat proceeded some distance out of the ordinary channel to the mouth of the Humber Bay,—His lordship feeling indisposed, having requested the Captain to delay landing for a little time. At 5 o'clock His Lordship of the Humber Bay,—His foreship feeting Indis-posed, having requested the Captain to delay land-ing for a little time. At 5 o'clock His Lordship landed, under a salute from the Garrison. He proceeded to the Parliament Buildings, and was heartly cheered by the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, the Indians, the several Societies, and the inhabitants, as he passed through their columns. His Lordship most courteously acknowledged these salutions, and as he passed through the Indians, a smile was perceptible on His Lordship's countenance when he was greeted by their wild strains of congratulation.

wild strains of congratulation.

On His Lordship's arrival at the Parliament House, a second salute was fired. The procession followed his Lordship to the Parliament Buildings, where he stood uncovered, surrounded by his suit, under a triumphal arch of oak branches. His ned to one district, for the other parts of Canada were perfectly tranquil.

Lord Brougham was delighted to hear such an acrount of the great tranquillity of Canada, and was deeply grieved that it had been found necessality on account of a local disturbance to suspend the constitution, and to appoint a dictator. (Hear, hear.) delivered an excellent and suitable reply, which we hope to be able to subjoin to this address. His Lordship delivered his reply so distinctly and au-dibly, that it was heard by the vast multitude as-sembled in the court in front of the Parliament House, and was repeatedly cheered during its delivery.

House, and was repeatedly thereted damag and delivery.

After reading the written r ply, His Lordship delivered a neat and animated, extemporaneous speech, thanking the inhabitants for the very flattering reception they had given him, and assuring them that the confidence which they had thus reposed in him, would be used to their benefit. His Lordship stated that it was not his intention for one moment to assume the government of this for one moment to assume the government of this Province, as he had no desire to disturb the mea-

ation.

To day His Lordship will receive addresses, and we understand that he will take his departure for Kingston this evening.

The tollowing is the Address of the inhabitant of the city:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Contineat of North America, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sir G. Sinclair remarked, that perhaps the hon. member would bring in a bill of indemnity himself. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Lord J. Russell. said, that at present it did not appear to the Government that there was any necessity for an act of indemnity; if there existed any such necessity, the Government would certainly ask forift. As to the question, whether or not the proclamation of the Earl of Gosford could be sustained in a Court of Law, he hoped the honmember would not require the Home Secretary to answer it, and declare what was the law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Leader said, that he had given notice of his intention, to put the question to the Honorable Baranet, the Under Secretary for the Colonies,

The Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1838 There are two extremes in the conduct of politi-

has passed in a very short time. The one is when political controversies rage uncontrolled with great violence and bitterness; and the other when all controversy is stifled, and every differing expression of opinion is suppressed. The first extreme produces a deep personal hostility bordering or war, and the other spreads around an unnatural stupor bordering on death. These states of political existence may be agreeable to the men of extremes, who live and riot on the spoils of war, or gorge themselves on a putrifying body; but to the public in general they are both offensive and destructive. It matters not that in both cases the ostensible motive and plea is the public good; for a host of facts declare but too plainly, that, in each case, the public weal is sacrificed to the selfish I thank you most sincerely for this kind and flattering expression of your sentiments.

You have well understood the feeling which animates Her Most Gracious Majesty: 'Her anxious desire is to insure the happiness and prosperity of all Her Subjects, and late events must have interests of a few leaders of parties. In the first case the public mind requires repose, in the second, action. In the first case it is goaded to unnatural ious desire is to insure the happiness and prosperity of all Her Subjects, and late events must have unanswerably proved to you that for no portion of them has more solicitude been evinced, or protection afforded than towards the inhabitants of Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

They are some of the most precious ornaments to the Crown of Great Britain; their eternal connection with that Crown should be the object of every British Statesman who values the safety and prosperity of the Empire.

All my measures shall be directed to that end—and I am firmly convinced, that if I obtain your co-operation, and that of the other intelligent and influential communities which compose the North American Colonies, I shall succeed in obtaining for you all, Political Institutions which shall contribute to the permanent security of persons and property—to the possession of all just rights and liberties,—and to the in-alculable advancement of that Agricultural and Commercial prosperity, the seeds of which have been too long suffered to lie dormant and uncultivated. strife, in the second it is coerced into unnatural silence and passiveness. In the first case the volcano is active, and pours its burning lava on all the works and ways of men; in the second case the same destructive materials may be in full commotion below the surface, gathering concentrated trength for another eruption, though the actual ntburst be temporarily subdued. To preserve the blic mind in a healthy and vigorous state, full pe must be given for the exercise of intelligence and action on every matter that affects the general interests, while care must at the same time be

How much political controversy exceeded all noderation before the late rebellion is well known, and the natural, if not necessary, consequence was, that political opposition degenerated into bitter personal hostility in many cases. Differing paries became not only rivals but enemies, and were so far from even co-operating in plans for the public benefit, that every scheme suggested by one was surely rejected by the other, and the bitter animosities of personal enmity mingled in every contest. This state of warfare is doubly injurious in a small community like ours. Under any circumstances, and among any people, it is a great evil to have the state divided into two hostile ies, totally alienated from each other both in thought and action, but the evil is much greater in a country like this, in which our un livided strength would be but weakness compared to others. The numbers of the inhabitants resorted thither, from differents parts of the Province. This fashionable place of resort, presents at present a more lively and interesting appearance, than it was ever known to do before. The 43d Regiment, and a portion of the 24th, are encamped there, and the Dregoon Guards are encamped at Niagara,—the noble Earl having chosen during his stay on the trontier, the services of Major McGrath's volunteer troop of Lancers, as his guard of honour.

On Sunday evening, His Lordship and suite crossed the river to the American side, to view the Falls—the party visited Goat Island, and as they passed along, they attracted the notice of the citizens of Manchester, whose attention would no doubt be drawn to the appearance of so many visitors on their territory, in military and naval uniform. We understand that His Lordship gave a grand Ball on Tuesday last at the Clifton House.

Addresses were prepared by the inhabitants of Niagara, and presented to Lord Durham, congratulating him on his arrival in this Province.—[Ib.] fewer our number, the greater necessity exists for manimity, or as near an approach to it as is possi ble; but instead of this we have two small parties arrayed against each other, denouncing each other as fools and knaves, and doing their utmost to bring their antagonists into contempt. If a stranger saw and heard and believed both parties, he would place them both very low in the intellectual and moral scale, and be apt to suppose that

they should both give place to wiser and better men. If he knew so much of human nature as to be aware that much of this mutual abuse was designed merely for effect among the ignorant and unthinking, he would not esteem the actors one whit the more on that account, but would at once decide that no good cause would resort to such metheds of warfare, or rest on such frail pillars of support. The only effect of such unscrupulous abuse as was common till lately, is to degrade the parties and the positions they would establish.

readers the following Address and Reply. They are both unaffected and ingenuous, and would be weakened by comment.—[Christian Guardian.] Well, after the rebellion there was a change. The advocates of reform were silenced, or only To His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H., Licutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c. uttered a feedle voice in three or four places .-The previous war of words was hushed, and public We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers of Upper Canada in Conference assembled, beg leave to present Your Excellency our unfeigned congratulations on your appointment to the Government of this Colony. measures were proposed and carried without opposition. There was not only no enemy, but no fits of an extended commerce to a math great rival to interfere and check the smooth and onward course of affairs. The struggles of faction if every obstruction to the embarkation of were felt no more, nor did one " animated No " brush the stapmant surface of the late political strongly recommended a loan from the Home From our limited acquaintance with Your Exarena. Some persons regarded this state of things ernment to complete every necessary work of po cellency's previous history, as well as from the genius of our excellent and venerated Constitution, we are authorised to regard your designation at so with complacency, and spoke as if there were no lic improvement, including the Welland, the Imomentous a crisis to your present important sphere, as equally an expression of the unlimited confidence reposed in you by our Gracious Sovereign that you will support the majesty of the Throne, and of Her Majesty's deep anxiety to promote, in every possible way, the happiness and prosperity of this valuable portion of the British Empire. political parties, but the Province enjoyed perfect deau, and the St. Lawrence Canals. tranquillity. How shallow and ridiculous was trusted that the people would ful such an estimate! Had they looked deeper than with him in endeavouring to restore tra

Nothing further, we are persuaded, will be found necessary to the attainment of these most desirable ends than the wise & benign application to the institutions of this country of those great constitutional principles by which you have expressed your determination to be guided. And the magnanimous spirit which Your Excellency has exemplified in the commencement of your rule, is well adapted to encourage the most cheering anticipations in the minds of all who have at heart the permanent tranquillity, and the general religious and educational interests of this noble Province.

To us it is a matter of gratulation and thankful-Nothing further, we are persuaded, will be their thoughts and feelings were not less powerful lifical party could have so suddenly changed their principles and nature, and, from resolute assertors of liberty have become the unresisting puppets of arbitrary power. Yet so it is. Superficial think-

within proper bounds.

ers survey the calm surface of society, and never

reflect how deep and strong the current is running

below. They seem to be totally unaware that

men's opinions and sentiments must have vent in

the subject to run into extremes, and a licentious

Province, as he had no desire to disturb the measures of his friend on the right (Sir George Arthur) whose administration, he felt assured, would be beneficial to the Province.

His Lordship having proceeded to the Government-House, a third salute was fired, and the procession moved to the City Hall, where the Mayor again read the reply to the address, from the window, and after three cheers being given for the Mayor and Corporation, His worship thanked the Societies, Companies, and Inhabitants, for having assembled as they did, and the whole body returned to their homes.

We believe, when we state that the number of persons assembled on this occasion, (exclusive of the military in attendance) amounted to 12,000 we are rather under than above a correct computation.

The device of the province of the permanent tranquants of this noble preligious and educational interests of this noble province.

To us it is a matter of gratulation and thankfulness, that our Societies were second to no christian denomination in the Province in a display of a spirit of loyalty during the late insurrection; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that our under the maxim, "The powers that be are ordained of God," to inculcate the salutary monition, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers."

While our earnest intercessions ascend to Almighty God for Your Excellency's personal and domestic felicity, we shall not cease to implore upon your administration the selectest influences of the Providence and Spirit of Him "by whom kings rule and princes decree justice."

ings rule and princes decree justice."

Signed by order and in behalf of the Conference
of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

W. M. HARVAED, President. EGERTON RYERSON, Secretary. Kingston, June 22nd, 1838.

itants. At the Hotel, the deputation waited His Excellency with the following Address, which was read by John S. Cartwright Esq.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John Geor to His Excellency the Right Honoravie John George
Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c.
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hororaig
Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Maje.
ty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Goner
nor General, Vice Admiral and Captan Gener
of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c. cal affairs, through both of which Upper Canada MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal So we, Her Majesty's dutted an loyal Sol-jects, the inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its vicinity, beg leave to congratulate Your Ex-cellency on your safe arrival in Canada, and seexpress our gratification at the early visit with which you have honored this Province.

We have uniformly acknowledged the great an manifold blessings conferred on this Co Her Majesty and Her Royal Predecessors, annot but regard as an additional proof of Her M sty's anxiety for our Welfare, the selecthe present eventful period, as Gov. General British North America, a Nobleman alike dis nished for his extensive knowledge and

f character.

As Inhabitants of Upper Canada, we at all time are naturally anxious respecting all measures fecting our interests, which may be entertable the Imperial Government; but we are not the second secon particular.y so to the result of those now un consideration; and it is therefore with great si faction that we rely with confidence on nobility of mind which has ever distinguis

nobility of mind which has ever distinguisted for Excellency, for the maintenance of our Consultation, our connection with the Parent State, and our interests as Britons.

We cherish hopes that the course of You Lacellency's Administration will be such as longer to the peace and tranquillity to these Provinces that the integrity of the Empire will be preserved that the integrity of the Empire will be preserved. that the integrity of the Funire will be preserved that the integrity of the Funire will be preserved to assure Your Excellency to nothing shell be wanting on our part to aid you the arduous duty to which it has pleased Her Ma aken to preserve that ex-reise within rational esty to call you.
We beg to express to Your Excellency our

fidence in your desire and manifest anxiety to us mote our welfare, and the determination alread declared by Your Excellency to discountenant any course of policy calculated to weaken the in which attach these Colonies to the British Es

To this Address, His Excellency replied, in substance, that as he had not previously seen the Address, and was obliged to leave in a shorttime he must give a brief, verbal reply.

He was highly gratified with the expressions loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign containe in the address, and also with the expressions respect and confidence towards himself as He Representative. In Her Majesty's behalf he m turned thanks to the Inhabitants of Kingston, and be trusted that they would accept his acknowled mer ts for their kind allusions to himself. An inasmuch as an earnest desire to remove eve cause of disaffection was an adjunct of true loval ty, he trusted that the Inhabitants of Kingston and of the Province in general would lay aside a party prejudices, and assist him in accomplish the great purpose of his mission, and averting t possibility of a separation between these Coloni an I the Mother Country, the union of which must be perpetual.

His object in visiting Upper Canada was two fold: 1st, to stop the incursions of the brigade who had invaded the frontier; and 2nd, to a certain by personal inspection what improve were wanted to promote the prosperity of the Cal ony. In reference to the first, he had made sed arrangements of the strong force at his commin that he apprehended no further outrage on t peaceable inhabitants; and as sufficient warm had been given to the aggressors, a summary en cution of deserved punishment would follow en ry fresh atte.npt to disturb our peace.

In respect to the second object, His Exceller regretted that he had not been able to visit to Province to the extent that he desired, but he had been up as far as Lake Erie, and was fully to vinced that Upper Canada might enjoy the Lenwere removed. Under this impression, he is and confidence to the country, in order that a parties were as much in being as they ever vere.

They would have found that men both thought and wealth and enterprise from home may be enterprise. wealth and enterprise from home may be end felt on all that had passsed or was passing, and their thoughts and feelings were not less powerful able basis. He did not despair of seeing Up because they were denied utterance. They would Canada as much celebrated for its prowealth and population, as it was for loyalty, sacrifices so nobly made to preserve the con ion with the British Empire, and the ample? ources with which it is fivoured.

At His Lordship's request, the gentlemen per at were introduced. After they had relied dejutation from the County of Hastings was a ttee, and presented the following Address fm the Inhabitants of that County. To His Excellency the Right Honorable John Georg

Earl of Durham, Viscount Lamblan, &c. & Knight Grand Cross of the most Hands Military Order of the Bath, one of He May ty's most Honorable Privy Council, and Garanor General, Vice Admiral, and Capas General of all May Majestia's Provinces in and citizen of all Her Majesty's Provinces in, a to the Continent of North America. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, Her Majesty's Loyal subjects of the

some direction, and it is the statesman's object to County of Hastings in the Midland Instinct, by leave to congratulate Your Excallency on yes safe arrival in this Province, and trust that during the congratuation of the congrat turn them into a right channel, and keep them your short stay amongst us. Your Excellence, become fully convinced that the Province is sentially British, and that the Majority of its habiteness do not a sentially British, and that the Majority of its It may be asked if political controversy, verbal and written, can be kept within the bounds of moderation. Is there not a natural tendency in habitants do not require any further ingredients.
Democracy to be mixed up with their Governments to render them happy and prosperus.
We need hardly declare to Your Excellency of the control of the con ness in many minds which leads them to overleap

Kingston, Jume 22nd, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN,—It is highly gratifying for me to receive from your respectable and influential Body, an Address so full of assurance of support as the one now presented me.

I have had occasion to witness, in other Countries, the very great public benefits which resulted from the Ministry of the followers of the Venerable Founder of your Religious Body; and, on my arrival in this Province, I was quite prepared to thing. Surely the contending parties have been as the founder of your Religious Body; and, on my arrival in this Province, I was quite prepared to thing a surely the contending parties have a formed them happing and prospectus. We need hardly declare to Your Excellency and all the Institutions of the British Legard to the scenes of the late repellion, had a were now entered on a better state of things. Surely the contending parties have a contending the scene and the base and the parties and the parties and the base and the parties and the parties and the base and the parties and the parties

ming the Reins of Government, in which lace the utmost confidence.

May the difficulties demanding Your Exce

May the difficulties demanding Your Exce yes extraordinary powers early expire, and our Excellency soon be able to restore to sister Province a Constitution so amended will make it British in fact as well as not We have received no full report of the reis Address, but we understand that on two his Address, out we address and that on two lis Excellency expressed marked disappr the opinion that the majority of the per lot require any "further ingredients of dem be mixed up with this government" to r em happy, and the allusion to Sir F. Head e first point, His Lordship intimated that the ment would adopt such measures as the ent welfare of the country required. nd point, he stated that it was the duty of esty's Representative to employ the force ed unto him to maintain the public nst all enemies, internal or external, and d been done, there would have been no oc the militia from their homes and en He warmly eulogised them for ol call in the manner they had, but there re been no occasion for it if the authority d to the Lieutenant Governor had been exe

right. The 83d Regiment lined the street as before list formed a guard of honour on the w is Lordship was repeatedly cheered as he is Lordship was repeateury eneered as he is a large concourse of people, and depo-te Cobourg for Prescott on his way to Qui hief Justice Robinson accompanied Lord om Toronto. We understand that Lord Durbam int

rn to this Prevince in a short time, con he Rideau Canal, and probably staying son To Correspondents. The letter of " In

ne too late for our last number, and we p hat the object in view has since then been d, as we heard the mountain pipes pla ir appropriate direction on Sunday.

LATEST NEWS. From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

GREAT BRITAIN, JUNE 15. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. lay, June 11 .- In the House of I royal assent was given to the poor-laws ment bill and some others. A conversal place between Lords Brougham, Welling place between Lords Brougham, Welling bourne and others, on the Canterbury is course of which Lord Brougham said the named Poulger had been liberated as America. So it appears that England ent with sending us her criminals and nakes our country the asylum of her country the sylum.

Tuesday .- The Lord Chancellor .m Thessay.—The loft to abolish impinit rea ing of the bill to abolish impined debt. The bill is so amended as not a bill away with imprisonment on final ut very considerably enlarges the relainst property, and provides that such just be exhausted before the person can just be exhausted before the person can just be exhausted before the person can just be such as the present process is abolish. prisonment on mesne process is aboutly. Lord Breugham took various ethe bill, but it was finally read a third

assed.

Wednesday.— The House aid not sit.

Thursday.—Lord Brougham presente
on from 45,000 Baptists, against the pi
f death for murder. The Irish pooras postponed until Tuesday the 19th as postponed until Tuesday the 19th ebate ensued on certain petitions about law system, but it produc do no rest. House of Commons, Monday, June ebate on the municipal corporations bind was continued, Lord John Russell 13 recommittal. Mr. O'Connell move one the recommittal for a week, pledgi bring forward good reasons against the fibl. The motion was negative ill was again taken up into committage was on the qualification, Sir Rentending for £10, and Lord John Russir Robert Peel's motion for the £10 qual previously been rejected in commitchated his perfect confidence in the is party to defeat the appropriation printing the state of the property of the proposed in the sparty to defeat the appropriation printing the state of the property of t estated his perfect confidence in the is party to defeat the appropriation print upposes of education.) Lord John Rust the House that he should not yield on action. A number of members rose at the House made such an uproar with the question that they could not be he question was then taken, and Lord Il's motion was carried, 286 to 266. Tuesday.—The Woodstock election Tuesday.—The Woodstock election outed that the Marquis of Blandford of yelected. The Whig candidate was Lord John Churchill.

MI. Warburton brought up a question gge, on a p tition from Carmarthen, s

ge, on a p tition from Carmarthen, so billegal interference at the last electi-eward of Lord Cawdor. It appeared at the case was one of no moment arburton's motion for a committee w Mr. Hume gave notice, that at an e Mr. Frume gave houter, that at an ould bring forward a motion for a ca quiry into the state and fluctuations oncy, &c. Mr. Spring Rice said he wiling, and so was the Bank of Eng Wednesday.—No business of gene

Thursday .- Mr. Wyse moved for an c crown, praying the appointment of mmissioners of education in England ew of providing for the wise and effin of sums granted or to be granted ement of education, and for the im abment of schools for the education &c. In the course of his remark while in other countries the bene-on were extended to one in six, proportion was only one to fourteen

rld, not having some organized system al education.

There was a long discussion on the e course of which Lord John Russ uld not support the motion, not bei at the plan proposed would be most did the motion was rejected, 74 to 70. The bill to abolish imprisonment for e House of Lords, was read a first tir The arrival of John Van Buren, Estesident, is announced in the Londone 15.

The London Times—or rather its cint—has come out in full support of out of the United States, in what the pondent is pleased to call the arrog dent was of the banks against the sent! and calls upon the whole civilities ides with it, and encourage it the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has to meet the wise and honest course it has the wise and honest course it was allowance of blunder atty shown up by the Chronicle and en by the Morning Herald. We want to be wise and has exhibited the wise and has exhibited the wise and has predecessors, who, beld under their hydra-headed rule as millions of acres, thought that the bullion of the whole. The London Times-or rather its cit

millions of acres, thought that the the bullion of the whole world, hin the verge of their numerous alt of three manufactures. sult of three mercantile convulsions of national desired them of their error; but ass of men in this world to whom the The London Herald says that the

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