a worse grare than when tecalled by bugle from my first entranced interview with Niagara; and well remember the feeling, as I turned away from the Falls, that it was impossible I should find them in the same form on a future visit. Yet in truth they are the very type of unchange! In their external thunder their is no interval of silence there is no rest in their ceaseless cadence. Cen-turies note no variation, no shadow of turning in

Niagara.
Following the not unusual circumstance of tourrottowing the not unusual circums ance of tour-ists, I ought perhaps now, having first declared Niagara to be utterly indescribable, to set to work vigorously and verbosely in its description; but, in good sooth, it is a subject that might well daunt in good sooth, it is a subject that might will daunt the most adventurous pen or the most daring pencil. I will, therefore, only devote a few lines as a record of first impressions; in doing which I should not be surprised if I fell unguardedly into the very solecism for which I have just been quizzing my pre-ursors. My preconceived notion of the Falls of Niagara (how often have I pictured them to myself I) proved, I need scarcely say, very wide of reality. The river is very much narrower, the cliffs higher and more wooded, and the landscape cliffs higher and more wooded, and the Jandscape more generally luxuriant, than I had expected. I was not prepared for the singularly abrupt turn of the stream ere it falls—a turn, which fortunately presents nearly the whole front of the two cata-racts to the spectator on the Canadian slore, nor for the half mile of boisterous rapids that wrinkle the face of the river above the falls. It is impos-sible that the notorious Caroline, steamer could the face of the river above the falls. It is impossible that the notorious Caroline steamer could have reached the great crescent in a state of integrity; these glorious rapids, which come onwards, leaping, roaring, and exciting; like an army of hoary grants, must have t in the little craft to shreds as she passed through them.

I imagined Goat Island, which divides the Great Horse shoe from the American fall, to be a more rock and on actual inspection was happy to

mere rock, and on actual inspection was happy to confess that I had wronged a beautifully-wooded

contess that I had wronged a beautifully-wooded isle of seventy-five acres in extent.

Then again the sound, the sound! Have I not had it hammered into my brain that the voice of Niagara is heard at once on lakes Erie and Ontario? The truth is, that the extend is conrio? The truth is, that the cataract is often scarce-ly audible at the distance of half a mile, the grea elevation of the overhanging banks and the woody surface of the surrounding country smothering its tones. But, as the aspect of the falls varies wonderfully with the season and weather in which they are viewed, so is their sound modulated by the state of the atmosphere. During the busy hours of day a sullen murmur is all that reaches the camp, but in the silence of night the floods lift up their voices in full concert, and the walls and windows of my collage. 300 years from the and windows of my cottage, 300 yards from the river, tremble almost as palpably as the deck of a steam-boat in motion. The silver spray, which, steam-boat in motion. The silver spray, which, so long as the sun is above the borizon, seems to pay some deference to it; power, rides triumphant on the damp air of evening, and distils a soft shower that sometimes assumes all the penetrating importance of a "Scotch mis." The surrounding regetation seems most grateful for this supplemental ride was required the property in the surrounding regetation seems most grateful for this supplemental ride was required to be supplemental ride was required. tal rain, wearing the joyous livery of summer long after the distant forests are putting on the more soher colours of autumn.

Sensitive travellers have bewailed the sacreli-

gious election of huge hotels on a spot that should be sacred to the sublime and beautiful; and I must admit, that in my previous dreams of Niagara, these places of public carousing rose up as night-mares of horror. The neighbouring country, however, is so full dress and its culture so manifestly ever, is so fall aress and its culture so manifestly confesses the presence of man, that these tall, columned, and terraced edifices are not so incongruous to the scene as might be imagined. I doubt even whether one of the dark, solemn, castellated ruins of the Rhine would better suit the character of of the Rhine would better suit the character of Niagara than the huge white clap-boarded, or, to use a term were intelligible to insularears, clinker-built Pavilion H tel which, perched on the highest pinnacle above the fills, looks, like Noah's ark left high and dry, on Mount Ararat.—The antiquity of either edifice is but a day in the eternity of Niagara.

the eternity of Niagara. In spite of what I have written above, I am not In spite of what I have written soove, I am not going to confess disappointment; but I believe I must admit that, on a first and distant view of the cataracts, I found more of the picturesque and less of the subtime than I had expected. But to be fully, almost too fully, impressed with the glories on the Table Rock; let the edge of the great crescent ripple over your foot; compare the stu-pendous volume of the falling floods with your almest invisible brother-reptiles on the opposit shore, and confess that you were never in so aw ful a presence! If ever in my life I felt inclined to smile bitterly on a fellow-mortal, it was when I marked a little creature in broadcloth studiously poising himself in a Napoleonic attitude on the gigantic pedestal I have just requested my reader to occupy. But what t ink you of a wedding on Table Rock? Such an event has occurred; and who shall deny that it is an appropriate altar to the living God?

As a proof of the gradual recession of the falls, a large portion of the above famous crag lies dis-severed amid the foam of the great cauldron; and severed amid the foam of the great cauldren; and the present superincumbent leaf of the table has a warning fissure, which, however, does not prevent spectators from making it their favourite, as it certainly presents the most favourable view of the cateracts. It is impossible to tree in gazing at th's miraculous scene, but the unaccountable attraction of the abyss is positively almost dangerous. What a temptation for the wretch who, miserable in this world, has no reliance on a future! It is singular enough that on the very horn ture! It is singular enough that on the very horn of the horse-shoe one may, or rather two may,

of the herse-shoe one may, or rather two may, converse without greatly raising the voice.

On the subject of first impressions of Niagara, I have only twice heard it honestly and openly confessed that they fell short of expectation—in both instances by ladies. At the table d'hote of the Pavilion I heard one feir malcontent declare that she was "horribly di appointed!" I looked at her enamoured husband sitting near her, and hardly knew whether to envy the good fortune or to admire the holdness of the man who had united him-

knew whether to envy the good fortune or to admire the boldness of the man who had united himself tra lady of such "great expectations."

At this season of the year life at Niegara should be one continual picanic! Scenes worthy of Bocario, or of the "Reine de Navare," are with and on every side. Here charming and twiffedged and wood-fringed roads for equestranism; there long-vistas of luxuriant forest framing the golden care fields, natural laws suffed with umbrageous corn-fields; natural lawns tufted with umbra "bosquets;" endless areage of foliage, o'erarched by the wild vine's wanton festoons; or Hespereidean orchards, toppling to the ground with nature's munificence! What a pity that all these attributes should exist no nearer than 3000 miles from th! Fancy the "one-"oss shays," loaded with Smiths, Browns, Snookses, and Filkinses cold fowls and warm cits—on a Sunday! Even as it is, one encounters a small share of Cockney-ism here. Parties of Canadians from Toronto make Sabbath trips across Lake Ontario, spend the day at the City of the Falls, and return at mid-

night.
Finger-posts [] "to the Falls "—and placards "to the Museum"—"to Sterkey's Refreshment Rooms," &c., set the teeth of the romantic tourist on edge. Yet, after all, making due allowances for the incongruity of these things with the glories of Niagara, an ice-cream, or goblet of iced lemonate in the state of th

of Niagara, an ice-cream, or goblet of iced lemonade, is not amiss after a ramble under a temperature of 90 ° in search of the picturesque!

At the present genial season this beautiful spot is a favourite resort of lately-married pairs. I have counted several cooing couples, both Canadian and American, fulfilling the fleeting period of their honey-lunacy at the great staring "Pavilion:" Why the latter should prefer it to their own sylvan and appropriate shades of "Goat Island." I cannot guess—unless the proprietor of the isle, following the advice of Capt. Hall, has made his paths "wile enough for three to walk abreast." his paths "wile enough for three to walk abreast,

The notable project of erecting a large town here, under the imposing title of the "City of the Falls," has failed. A committee was formed, large sums of money subscribed, and, for aught I one old author's term for the Pal's.

through their foliage we caught the first glimpse of that wonder of the world, within musket-shot of which it was now our singular fortune to pitch our tents.

I never betook myself to regimental duties with a worse grace than when recalled by bugle from the west Indies; but the projectors falling out, the bubble burst,—and Niagara is not yet quite a Cheltenham. Living is very reasonable here—one may board and lodge at the Pavilion Hotel for one doilar, or four English shillings, and the course average of the course averag per diem, of course paying extra for wines: and pair of horses may be very well kept for one shi

ing and sixpence a day.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at the Soon after the arrival of the regiment at the Falls we were put on the qui vive by the arrival of Lord Durham, with his family and suite; and I suppose old Niagara never witnessed such a convocation of cocked hats as was presented when his Excellency was encountered here by Sir John Colborne, and Sir Geo. Arthur, with their respective staffs. The Governor-General adopted the setting system "with our neighbours over the "s othing system" with our neighbours over the water, and was most liberal in his entertainment

f those who visited this shore during his stay.

The most orthodox exploit expected of the vis for to Niagara is the "passage under the great sheet of the Horse-shoe Fall;" and, although I have travelled too far to think it necessary to thrust my head into the mouth of every lion that yawns by the way-side, yet this lion-both yawned so wide and roared so loud, that I considered it that the traveleth to seem the shallenge. due to my cloth to accept the challenge. Accordingly I am just come home with a splitting head-ache, bloodshot eyes, and sundry rheumatic fwinges, gained by the most awful conflict with wind and water that I ever engaged in. Putting myself into the hands of the negro guide. I was turnself into the hands of the negro guide. I was turned into a small ro-m, to exchange my own uniform for one resembling, I should im agine, that of Neptune's merman guards, namely, a suit of green oil-clo h armour, fitting me like a sentry-box. In the same character two Prussians, with teeth chattering, were pouring forth, as they dressed, a volume of guttural congratulations on their respective performances in nature's great shower-bathato.

Having completed my disguise I followed my. Atlantean guide; and, pursuing his footsteps down the cork-screw and courage-screwing stair, that leads down the face of the cliff, fancied myself Aladdin led by his gigantic Genius.

The prospect from the little path leading over the shattered crags of the foot of the Great Crescent—to whose tender mercies I was shortly to

cent-to whose tender mercies I was shortly commit myself—is glorious beyond conception and I felt the same desire to linger there as one has to admire the paintings in the antercom of a dentist; my Ethiopian Cicerons, however, drag-ged me forward through a shower of sulphur-smellged me forward through a shower of sulphur-smellings drippings from the rocks above, and in a moment I found myself blinded, buffetted, and breathless, in the midst of a hurly-burly of wind and water that defies description. "Look!" cried my guide, during a momentary lull; and for one instant I distinctly saw the grand vault of over-arching water shooting from the impending rock, and passing me in its descent at the full distance of thirty paces, Presto! came an alavanche of water which knocked my hat down to my chin, followed by a hurricane of wind and spray from beowed by a hurricane of wind and spray from be ow that blew it off, and left me gasping like lying tench! In the midst of my tribulation dying tench! dying tench! In the midst of my tribulation I remembered the superb-minded couple who added trifold awe to the awful ceremony of wedlock by having it performed on the "Table Rock;" and I thought that they could not find a fitter font for the baptism of their first-born than the spot where I then stood: the lady-mother would not have far

to look for a wet-nurse!

Havingremained about 5 minutes at "Termination
Rock" (the ullima thule of human footseps, 153
feet from the mouth,) in vain hopes of another glimpse through the continual cloud of mist, I beat a willing retreat, delighted to "revocare gradum" from that "hell of waters." Had there een a dozen Eurydices at my heels, I should not have lost one of them-for I never once looked behind me! On my way out I inquired for the spot where an ambitious traveller, named Espassed, according to his own account, two med Egerton days in engraving his name on the rock b neath the sheet of water. It is already utterly oblitera-ted!—such is fame! His humble servant is perhed!—such is fame! His humble servant is perhaps now giving his name a better chance of immortality than all his own efforts have accomplished! As for me, I would rather drop into my grave, "unhonoured and unsung," that purchase distinction at such a price.

I can hardly understand how ladies can undergo the above ordeal—yet the names of many fair visitants to "Termination Rock" are recorded on the back.

books. My gigantic guide seems proud of his guardianship of so many pretty charges. He told me that yesterday he escorted a young Spanish lady "under the sheet," and that she was very nervous. I thought of Othello, as I looked in his sable face, and was not surprised at the maiden's

Having reached upper earth, and resumed ter restrial attire, I was gravely furnished with the customary certificate of my aquatic feat (or dip-loma, as I should rather term it, at a risk of rous loma, as I should rather term it, at a risk of rous ing Johnson's ghost) and requested to inscribe my name, "with appropriate remarks," in the books kept for that praisew rthy purpose. A large table is literally covered with a host of ledgers, scrapbooks, and alba (let me insist upon the classical as well as general propriety of this plural,) in turning over the pages of which I passed a very amusing half-hour. Such training after the sublime, and downfalls into the ridculous, I never encountered. The forthy and forced thanged of the would-be

The frothy and forced rhapsody of the would-be poet is instantly followed by a slashing attack o some bitter satirist; and the canting and ranting outpourings of the ultra-sanctimonious is immed ately assaulted by a still more disgusting ribaldr ately assaulted by a still more disgusting ribaldry of the ruffian scoffer. In one page some deeply-impre-sed versifier exhorts Niagara to "go-a-head," in a volley of lines, beginning "Roll on thou mighty flood!"—and in the next, "Mary-Anne Murphy came to see the falls, and I think it a very pretty place:" an unpretending entry from which I took my cue.

It is hard to determine whether the presence of a regular regiment on this frontier has prevented a recurrence of Yankee piracies; but if not active

recurrence of Yankee piracies; but if not active ly useful here, we flatter ourselves that we are a any rate somewhat ornamental. I do not know any rate somewhat ornamental. I do not know any panorama more striking than that obtained from the roof of the Pavilion Hotel—embracing on the right the splendid reach of the river as far as Grand Island; in front the two great cataracts divided by Goat Island; and on the left of the picture the snowy tents of our encampment spread in perfect symmetry on a verdant plain overhanging the turbulent torrent, whose windings gradually disappear in the distance behind wooded bendlands.

Although Niagara forms an agreeable summ quarter, we cannot boast of a variety or amount of amusement. The society is small, the dearth of books dreadful, and the sporting very moderate. One may, however, kill his two or three couple of woodcocks, enjoy beautiful rides in the neighbour-hood, or a bath in the river only 300 yards above the Falls!—and the Table Rock, to me at least, always presents a delightful mode of passing a va-cant hour. A winter sojourn here, however, does not hold very tempting prospects. Several large buildings are refitting as barracks for the soldiers and the officers are gradually providing themselves Several large

with lodgings or cottages. I cannot close this letter, Mr. Editor, withou engaging you to instil into our friends in England, that, as intelligence from home is the greatest boon to the absent, so there are now swifter modes of conveying it than through the medium of the old jog-trot regular post. None of my home correspondents, however, have hitherto discovered the means of firing a point-black shot at me, by the Great Western, except my tailor!

But you have had enough of my "froth from the Falls;" and if you have looked in vain among these sheets for any of the higher branches of information, accept the following apology—namely, that having within twelve months been introduced in a sort of headless military manner to the in a sort of headlong military manner to the five great British provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Branswick, Upper and Lower Can-ada, I cannot boast of more than a bowing ac-quaintance with these portions of the North Amer-

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, should the contents of my budget, such as they are, prove acceptable, I have in reserve other scraps, which, with encouragement, I might endeavour to render palatable.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer of Jan'y 7.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship United States, Capt. Hold-redge, from Liverpool, having sailed from that port on the 5th ult. and the packet ship Wellington, Capt. Chadwick, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 7th ultime, arrived on Saturday.—Yesterday froming, the British steam ship Royal William, Lieut. Swainson, R. N., also made her appearance, which depatted from Liverpool on the 15th ult. Our latest dates by these arrivals, are to that day from Liverpool, and to the preceding day from London.

day from London.
Our private correspondence from London will furnish the reader with the most material political and commercial intelligence from Great Britain. The Steam Ship Great Western, which arrived at Bristol on the 7th Dec., carried out information of the total suppression of the insurrection in Lower Canada, and of the dispersion and capture of the banditti which landed near Prescott. Lord Durham had about the same time reached Physical Propuls. which landed near Present. Durburning had about the same time reached Plymouth in the British frigate Inconstant. His reception appears to have been far from flattering. Sir John Colberns has been appointed to succeed him, with all the powers that were vested in the Earl of Durham, both as to their nature

nd extent. Marshal Lobau, who commanded the Nationa Guard in the Department of the Seine, having died, Marshal Gerard has been appointed to suc-ceed him, and Marshal Molitor, it is said, would in his place be appointed Chancellor of the Legion

of Honour.

The Hollando Belgic question is still in a state of uncertainty. There appears, however, little doubt that the decision of the London Conference has been favourable to the views of Holland. A diplomatist of eminence has been sent from Paris to London, with the view, it is said, of preventing the decision of the Conference being carried into

mediate execution.

The views of the Russian Emperor are still the grand subject of discussion. Large levies of men have been, some accounts say, ordered to be made in the southern provinces of that empire and magnitude and the material of war were n the southern provisions and the maleriel of war were also in process of formation. This would seem to indicate hostile intentions on Turkey rather than on the British possessions in India. Be this as it may, the English Government in that hemisphere are availing themselves of the opportunity, to augment their armies there and to march them to the points they say are threatened. We think it nost obable it will end in some new acquisition by England of territory from the native powers.

In the Peninsula, there is still nothing decisive

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

London, November 30th, 1838. We continue without arrivals from the United States, and so tempestuous has been the weather here for the last seven days, that even the letters and files of newspapers have not been able to be landed from the packet of the 1st. The Eal of Durham has, bowever, arrived at Plymouth, and is expected in London in the course of the present

The money market continues inactive, bu American securities are in general very firm it value, and some of the stocks have manifested me tendency to a further advance. The Corn Markets of England continue steadily

The Corn Markets of England continue steadify to advance, the rise having been 6s. per quarter within the last seven days. The duty was resterday declared to be 10s. 8d. per quarter; and from the state of the averages there is now scarcey a doubt that the duty will be as low as 2s. 8d.

ly a doubt that the duty will be as low as 28.30. before the 15th of the coming month.

Another important advance of ‡ per lb. has taken place in Cotton, and the speculators are confident of a much more extensive rise. In addition to the limited stock of Cotton which already is on to the limited stock of Cotton which already is on band in Europe, it is reasoned that the extreme prices of grain which prevail, and which will continue to prevail for several seasons, will caussiss extensive a portion of the land and labour of the Linion to he devoted to the growth of Wheat and Indian Corn, that the ensuing crops of cotton will be deficient in a corresponding degree. will be deficient in a corresponding degree.— With these views, the advance of 1 per lb. has ocof the ports of the continent of Europe, by the iee, and consequently the closing of the export trade in yarn, for the ensuing winter months.

The article of potatoes has risen 20 per cent. in price within the last ten days. In addition to the

price within the last ten days. In addition to the pressure upon this crop, which is the only substitute for bread in seasons of scarcity, the large orders which have been received, or which are very confidently expected, for exportation to New-York, are having a strong influence upon the value of this

branch of our home supplies of food.

The agitation of the Corn Laws is now the grand subject of discussion in the political world. At Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other important manufacturing places, meetings have been or are about to be held, for the purpose of seuding forward the strongest petitions in favor of a total removal of the restrictions on the trade in Corn. Many of the restrictions on the trade in Corn. Many the landholders are themselves also become convinced of the necessity of some important change in the present system of Corn Laws, particularly a very wealthy and powerful gen-tleman of Somersetshire, Sir Thomas Leth-bridge, has published an address to the landholders and farmers of that county, which will undoubtedly be of very considerable weight. Such indeed is the state of the mass of the laboring population, that either the removal of these inhuman fetters upon the trade and subsistence of the people, or the most tumultuary and revolution-ary movements, must inevitably be witnessed in England before any long period of time.

London, Dec. 14, 1838.

By the Royal William steamer, which departs from Liverpool to morrow, I send you the important political and mercantile intelligence which has transpired in this country within

the last ten days.

It may be interesting to your readers, to commence with an account of the arrival and reception of the Earl of Durbam, by the Court, and the nation at large. His lordship, then, landed at Plymouth, after being exposed to all the late tempestuous weather, which has pre-vailed in the Ailantic, and around all the coasts of these islands; simultaneously with his ar-rival in England, came the intelligence of the renewed rebellion in the Canadas, and all the unfortunate events which had subsequently

If there had previously been the slightest doubt If there had previously been the slightest donot as to the nature of his reception, by the Government, the arrival of the intelligence of the outbreak in Canada, came to decide the question, most imperatively, against a Governor who had abandoned his post without permission, and to whose rashness and incompetency, his enemies could so fairly attribute the renewal of the difficulties in the Canadas—and conceived. competency, his enemies could so fairly attribute the renewal of the difficulies in the Canadas—and consequently, his fate, as I have several times predicted, has been, to be received in England with the utmost contempt by the government, though with some demonstrations of attention and respect by the public at large. Upon his landing from the Inconstant frigate, no salute was fired, in consequence of orders to that effect from the Admiralty, and this lately puffed up and grandloquent Governor of the Canadas, has been refused admission to the Queen, and to increase the expressions of resentment and contempt, his Countess has received directions to resign, and has resigned, or rather been dismissed from her office as Lady in waiting to the Queen. His Lordship is now awaiting the meeting of Parliament, for an opportunity of justifying his conduct, in all its bearings on the recent and present condition of Canadian affairs, but to all present apprearances, he is involved in the most hopeless disgrace with the Court, and will make no further figure in any post of importance in public life.

The intelligence of the renewed rebellion The intelligence of the renewed rebellion in the Canadas, and its subsequent suppression, has made a profound impression in this country, and further accounts are very anxiously expected by the Liverpool steam ship, which will probably arrive in three days from the present time. The English public are very generally in apprehension that the next arrival will bring intelligence of numerous executions of your critizens, who were captured at Prescott, and who too probably will fall victims to

the first burst of the revenge of the British au-thorities and population of the Canadas.

The most important mercantile intelligence from this country, is the opening of the ports, for the free admission of foreign corn. This occurred yesterday—when the duty was de-clared to be one shilling per quarter—at which rate it will continue, until the importations may be sufficiently large to bring down the prices, and consequently to raise the duties

Foreign holders of Wheat or Flour, must there rotein found their calculations on information res-becting the expected supplies which may be orthogming, in consequence of the present open-

ing of the ports.

The opinions are widely different among the corn factors, at Mark Lane—for some persons represent the quantity expected, to be 500,000 quarters—while others are of the opinion, that 1.500,000 quarters may be expected before the of the ensuing month; but, under any cir-cumstances, it is probable that the importa-tions will not be sufficiently extensive to bring own the duty materially, for some weeks o even months, from the present time. The year, is estimated, very generally, to be repre-sented at 5,000,000 of quarters of Wheat; and consequently, the utmost anticipated supply which now comes forward, will not sufficiently which now comes forward, will not sufficiently make up so large a deficiency, that prices can be expected to be materially reduced, until the prospects of the crop of the ensuing year can be ascertained in the months of May or June.

The London money market has been abundantly

ed with capital for the last ten days, as the Bank of England has been recently extending their accommodations to the bill brokers and merchants, ng their and there is every appearance of a sufficiency of money until the payment of the dividends on the Three per Cents and Three and a half per Cents,

rectors of the Bank of England to contract their isrectors of the Bank of England to contract their issues and accommodations at the branches in Lancashire, in order to oppose what they considered to be "speculation" in cotton, but as the late advances in price have been now fully proved to be founded upon the deficiency of the supplies, there is no power in the Directors of the Bank of Eng-

tally anti-commercial system of that party, is look-ed upon with the highest satisfaction in this part of the world.

of the world.

Your observations on the Mexican blockade, in
in the New-York Courier and Enquirer of the
13th ult. have been extensively copied into the English newspapers, and are considered by the mercantile community to have been most luminously and admirably expressed.—The law of nations gives these oppressive and most arrogant Frenchmen no rights of any kind, so the as those by which they are so shamefully attempting to ruin the Mexican revenue and trade: and should the Liverpool steam-ship carry accounts of the failure and destruction of their fleet before Vera Cruz, this would be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the great body of the merchants and independent

The meeting of Parliament is postnoned to the 5th of February, although the disturbed state of the Canadas, and the political difficulties which are impending from the high rates of provisions, and

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 7.

LORD DURHAM. Lord Durham landed at Flymouth on the 30th November; and on the next day addresses were presented to him from the inhabitants of that place and Stonehouse, in the town hall. It is observable that Sir Wm. Molesworth—one of the ablest and most influential reformers—stood with Lord Durham and his party on the platform, when the address was delivered. His Lordship was warmly cheered by about 1500 persons present in the hall.

The address declared their approbation of his government in Canada. In his answer Lord Durham declared his purpose to make in Parliament "a representation of facts wholly unknown in England, and disclosures of which Parliament and people have no conception;" and that he ould then "fearlessly demand from the Legislature that justice which neither they nor the peo ple would ever deny to a public servant who had faithfully and honestly discharged the duties asigned to him".

carrying out his views.

Addresses were also delivered at Totnes, Exeter. Ashburton and Honiton-all in his Lordship's

way to London. Sir Wm. Molesworth has published an address to his constituents of Leeds, warmly eulogising Lord Durham, pledging himself to support that nobleman's plans, and urging h s constituents also to support them and him with zeal, ability and

The London Spectator—the able and powerful organ of the rational reformers—although for some time part lukewarm if not positively hostile to Lord Durham, comes out openly as his advocate and friend. It considers him pledged by his speeches at Plymouth and elsewhere, as the advocate of triennial Parliaments, universal suffrage and the ballot, and hails him therefore as the lead-

of the reformers.

Mr. Stevenson had an interview with Lord Duram on the 10th of December
The Countess of Durham has resigned her place of lady in waiting to the Queen, and the resigna-tion has been accepted. This event is variously commenced upon by the papers. It seems to be conceded, however, that it is the result of marks of disfavor shown to Lord Durham. A meeting of the Westminster Reform Associa-tion was held on the 12th of December to decide

tion was held on the 12th of December, to decide whether an address should or should not be pre-sented to Lord Durham. The question was debated with great animation, and finally carried in the affirmative. The address was then read and agreed to by a large majority. It makes no allusion to the affairs of Canada, being in fact nothing more or less than an invitation to Lord Durham, to take the lead in measures of reform.

The merchants of Liverpool have presented a memorial to Lords Melbourne and Palmerston, pray-ing them to exert the influence of the British Cab-inet to effect a termination of the war in Spain. The meeting in London to promote the raisin of the Wesleyan centenary fund, produced morthan £10,000.

than £10,000.

The reduced state of the navy is exciting some uneasuress in England. Difficulty has been found in filling up the complements of the ships already in commission, and it is conceded that under the

Mr. Justice Park is dead. Mr. Tallourd is spo-ken of, among others, as his successor to the bench. The London Times states that a claim for com-pensation has been made upon the government of Texas, for the capture and detention of a British vessel, the Eliza Russell, by a Texan cruiser in the Gulf of Mexico; that the claim had been aumitted and satisfaction promised, but that the Texan government declares its inability to make payment, for want of funds. The damages claimed hear, in this assembly, any man conduct to recommend the conduct of

Parliament is farther adjourned to the 5th of (Great Cheering.)

February.
The London Morning Chronicle announces that of the two millions of protested bills against the United States, sent out for collection by the Bank of England, all has been paid except £400. The fact is the best answer to the abusive tirades of the London Times against the integrity of our mer- that so far from joining them in their

There was a tremendous gale off the British and Irish coasts in the latter part of November, by which many vessels were wrecked, and numbers of lives against them, and in such a man

From the London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 14.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.
The state of the country is now become In the state of the country is now become most alarming. The recommendations of the men of violence are producing their natural effects. At Ashton-under-Lyne a factory, in which nearly 400 people were employed, has been totally destroyed by fire, and the circumstances leave no room for doubting that the conflagration is the

work of incendiaries.

Mr. Jowett, the owner of the mill, has, it, seems, rendered himself obnoxious to the chartists and physical-force men of the neighborhood by his antipathy to torch-light meetings, and by his having caused the committal to prison, a few weeks since, of a boy employed in a portion of his mill, rented by Messis. Higginbottom, for amusing himself at meal-times with strewing about lu-In the payment of the coming which will commence on the 5th of the coming month, when large additional supplies of capital will again come forward for investment, on the Stock Exchange. The prices of the better classes of American securities, have been firm for the last three days, particularly shares of the Bank of the Linited States, have been readily and very extended the committance of a boy employed in a portion of his mill, rented by Messis. Higginbottom, for amusing himself at meal-times with strewing about lucifier matches among materials of a very inflammable nature. The boy's cause was espoused before the magistrates by the Rev. J. R. Stephens and other chartists, who urged that he was too The cotton markets of Liverpool and London, continue to be well sustained, and there is no doubt that the present or higher prices will prevail, until the prospects of the ensuing crop can be ascertained. There is a rumour of an intention of the directors of the Bank of England to contract their issued. We are now arrived at a crisis which calls for

prompt and vigorous action. In England, thank God, the good sense of the people will not allow them to remain with their arms folded while the incendiary is applying a torch to their houses.

In the Manchester Guardian of Wednesday las In the Manchester Guardian of Wednesday last there is a most instructive article on the subject of what is going on in Lancashire. "On turning," one, that any such intention is entertained at this time by the Bank.

The extraordinary defeat of Mr. Van Buren at the recent elections, has been a subject of extensive observation here. That this has its foundation in the disapproval of his monetary policy, is considered here to be certain, and accordingly the overthrow of the impracticable, dangerous and totally anti-commercial system of that party, is look-

en years in the cause of the people—three in Parliament, three out of Parliament, and one at the press; but he did not intend to spend another six years, or even one year, before he obtained for the people, their just rights—universal suffrage, annual Parliament, &c. &c. The black slaves had be the natural result of the conduct of Minister towards him, they will hold office by a very market of the conduct of obtained their emancipation on the 1st of August, 1838; and he appointed September 29th, 1839, for the manumission of the white slaves. If the Whigs did not concede their liberty on the 29th, the people should take it by force on the 30th.— They would have the Michaelmas goose on the 29th, and on the 30th the r opponents should have the gander. He had preached peace all his life, but at the same time he was prepared for war .-One of those torches (pointing at one near at hand) of these Provinces in particular, do not suffer fine gauge so intelligible that no one could misunder stand. Those who were not within hearing of his voice would comprehend the meaning of that silent monitor."

We went the gauge at interests, and the wellow was worth a thought on the conflict of parties at home. There is so not of personal and party rage concentrating and stuggling for vent, that an explosion seems in evitable and it will be difficult to prevent its effects for

monitor."
There is no mistaking the allusion. But the Rev. Mr. Stephens spoke still more intelligibly at this meeting. He told his hearers that "they would be justified in taking those torches and burn-

day received an address of congratulation from the Mayor and inhabitants of Devonport. His Lordship had not yet reached London.

"I have been denounced as a devil by the Birmingham political council, because I have recommended the people to arm—by law—under law—French and for law, according to the principle of the constitution, I have given that advice—I give that advice again—I repeat it to-night. You know that I never flinch—you know that I never shrink; and I am not come here to shrink or to flinch before you to-night. It is my opinion-my deliber treaty with the French, Santa Anna enter d'us ate and decided opinion—that there is no chance for you—no hope for you—no freedom tor you, unti, in all things, you keep the law; and you cannot, in all things, keep the law; and you they were engaged in spiking the cannon of the law is kept by others, unless you have weapons of the law is kept by others, unless you have weapons of officers and men. The French we offence or defence, safe and secure in your individual and in your collective possession.

I say that the new poor-law is no

law at all-no law of God-no law of man-no Mexicans. law of Christian England—no law of Christian Englishmen. I say, that whatever he be—be he what he may—great or small, high or low—in red or blue—no man has any right to attempt to carry the law into execution. If he attempt it morally the law into execution. If he attempt it morally be must be morally resisted. If he attempt it have told you from time to time, and what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you is right, just, and good; and know you that we may ever be ready to fight it out, and fight it out we will; for you shall have peace and proval of Lord Durham's conduct throughout, and realling upon all reformers to unite and assist him face of the earth."

face of the earth."

It is observed by the Manchester Guardian, that bloodshed received the slightest check from the chairman, or elicited a single word of remonstrance from those who were associated with Stephens in

Stephens delivered lectures in his meeting room; Charles Town, in which he made use of very strong language. He said there was a devil ma-gistrate who sat in Brook's office, before whom a gistrate who sat in Brook's office, before whom a poor boy was brought for lighting a match in a cot-ton factory; in one hour's time he was sent to prison for 28 days, not being allowed a sight of his parents. It was a question with him, if that devil magistrate's house would not ere long be too hot for him. He said the men of Todmorden had begun at the wrong end in destroying property in-stead of taking the constables' lives who came to serve the order upon the overseers. That, if the magistrates of this borough gave orders to the con-stables to serve any order relative to the poor law being introduced into this parish, they, the consta-bles should be set aside. That he had read a few days before of an incendiary having destroyed six stacks of corn: after having read the account he thanked God for that, as it might be extended to Lancashire, into the halls, ay, and into the cotton factories also, and not to six, but six hundred

Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Precursor Society on Tuesday, denounced the physical-force men of England, in a speech of fervid eloquence.

men of England, in a speech of fervid eloquence. They had sent an emissary to the meeting, who made, it seems, an artful speech, but Mr. O'Connell soon unmasked him:—

"How," he exclaimed, "can this gentleman tell me that Stephens has no authority with the Radicals, when I see him elected as delegate for six and thirty towns through the north of England, and when I behold him and his assistants commanding what they like from the Radical meetings? and when I behold him and his assistants commanding what they like from the Radical meetings?

No, Mr. Chairman, it is a monstrous delusion, and ought not to have been practised upon this meeting. Why, it makes the speaker look like an enemy come among us in sheep's clothing. He has spoken of the virtues and good citizenship of Oastler, the man who talks of arms at these Radical meeting.

Rumrill. The guas were drawn off by the file of the state of the militia Colon guing were placed in the care of the militia Colon guing were placed in the care of the militia Colon guing were placed in the care of the militia Colon guing were grant of the militia Colon guing were placed in the care of the militia Colon guing were grant of the militia Colon guing were grant of the most office, nissing, grouns, the sample file of the waving of patriot flags." At length the many many places of the mob offered terms, and said if the militia colon guing the many places of the mob offered terms, and said if the many come among us in sheep's clothing. He has spoken of the waving of patriot flags." At length the waving of patriot fl

present state of feeling the barbarous expedient of the press-gang cannot be resorted to. The mercantile marine is well and abundantly supplied, but the naval service is said to be unpopular.

Mr. Justice Park is dead. Mr. Talfourd is spotentially and the proposed barbar as his enesses to the banch. The proposed barbar as his enesses to the banch. room, for Stephens, the man of ble who says that the manufactories of E. Why, I actually felt my blood boil

> Go back, sir, and tell them from me that Irish duct, if they carry on their destructives as to violate the law, or disturb the against them, and in such a manner there will be no necessity for the epau tain, or the plumed officer, or the veteran for the Irish people will rise as one man to the constitution, and shall find me ready ling to become their leader. (Tremendouring.) And, sure, there is no Irish man that join us heart and hand to suppress these men; and if there was one to be found. men ; and if there was one to be found brand the word coward on his forehead matize him as unworthy of the land the matize him as inworthy of the land that g birth. I am and have been the advocate of tranquillity, and order. There is no man has a greater horror or aversion to the she blood; but I again repeat that, should the by their maluractices, be so foolbardy as to pair throne of our beloved Queen in danger, I a raise a legion, and lead it myself to the field

battle." (Great cheering.)

This is speaking to the purpose. If the government of the purpose of ment do their duty, which we are persuaded the will do, this mischief will soon be if it be not properly met, it may All good men and friends of orde the Government, persuaded that "beareth not the sword in vain."

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1839.

By the arrival of the Royal William Steam shir at New York, we have, through the New York papers, news from England to the 15th of Decen per. It will be seen that Lord Durham's recent by the British Ministry was very unfriendly. this his Lordship would be prepared, as he wool expect it as a matter of course. But in this Ministry have not acted wisely; for the only e fect of their avowed hostility will be to place Lor Durham at the head of the movement party, again stable tenure. And the discontent among working classes by reason of the high pic provisions will aid the movement, and still for embarrass Ministers. The meeting of the Im rial Parliament is postponed to the 5th of Februa and a stirring session may be expected. It be well if the general interests, and the well and it will be difficult to prevent its effects from extending farther than the sphere of those who we immediately concerned as actors in the contes procrastination very unsatisfactory to the public at large.

Owing to the weather, Lord Durham, family and suite, were not able to land from the Inconstant frigate, till about 11 o'clock on the morning of Dec.

His Lordship was loudly cheered, and the next day received an address of congratulation from the Mayor and inhabitants of Devonport. His Lordship was not like the series of the description of the description of the disposed to assuage the turbulence of part disposed to assuage the turbulence of part disposed to assuage the turbulence of part and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The Russell a meeting was held, at which it was contended that meetings by torch light were as lawful as any other meetings, and at this meeting the Rev. Mr. Stephens thus expressed himself:—

"I have been denounced as a devil by the Birmingham political contended in taking those torches and burning down the human bastiles,"

It remains to be seen whether or not any pring down the human bastiles,"

It remains to be seen whether or not any pring disposed to assuage the turbulence of part and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The Russell a meeting was held, at which it was contended that meetings by torch light were as lawful increase the mischief, but we fear only few, who will overlook party and self for the given and inhabitants of Devonport. His Lordship was held, at which it was contended that meetings by torch light were as lawful as any other meetings, and at this meeting the many men who will gladly widen the breather meetings by torch light were as lawful and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The many men who will gladly widen the breather meetings by torch light were as lawful and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The many men who will gladly widen the breather meetings by torch light were as lawful and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The many men who will gladly widen the breather meetings by torch light were as lawful and heal the wounds it has inflicted. The many men who will gladly widen the breather meetings by tor It remains to be seen whether or not any person and heal the wounds it has inflicted. There a many men who will gladly widen the breach as increase the mischief, but we fear only few, if any

The Town of Vera Cruz has been taken by the French, after a bombardment. The Mexican G eral Arisida was taken prisoner by the French, General Santa Anna was so badly wounded he had to have his leg amputated. It appears as the Mexican Government would not ratif treaty with the French, Santa Anna enter d Ve batteries in the Town, and slaughtered a lan number of officers and men. The French we thus compelled to retreat to their ships, from while they bombarded the Town, and dislodged

A rogue who has so many aliases that we hat ly know how to designate him, but whose tra name is supposed to be James Burns, from the Newcastle District, was arrested and com to Kingston Gael last Thursday, after a torton chase of several hours. On the 24th of December last, he purchased at the Commercial Bank in the Town, two drafts on New York for £100 each He altered the ones into nines, making £1800 is stead of £200. He then started with them to the States, and got one of the drafts cashed at the Sacketts Harbour Bank, and the other at the Comdrafts came back with the forgery detected, the United States Marshall, Mr. J. W. Tanne the proceedings.

On the 26th and 27th of last month, Mr. J. R. Oswego, at whose house the rogue had stope the stope had stope the stope had stope had stope the stope had stope was started off to Kingston in pursuit of him. Fi tunately, he arrived in time to arrest the scam before he had left for the west, for which he just preparing. On being taken before a magi trate he admitted having been to Oswego at the time specified, and, with considerable also admitted having stopped at the Eagle Tare in that place, (Mr. Tanner's house). He was a ed to sign his name, which he did, and on the paring the writing with the James While and Ju Brown of the altered drafts, it was found to age and thus identify the rogue. He was co and search instituted for an accomplice that he supposed to have had.

Two brass guns and carriages, taken from States' arsenal, were discovered at Osweg 100 t night of the 30th ult., having been concealed the in all probability, since the Prescott patriot exp dition. The collector placed a guard over the and on the morning of the 1st instant, underto with his officers to remove the guns to the are nal. A large mob assembled to prevent the moval of the gune, and the detachment of Una States troops at that place were called out to as the collector, when "the troops were cro upon, and the officers insulted with threats of lence, hissing, groans, the squirting of water, the waving of patriot flags." At length the Rumrill. The guas were drawn off by the

and were often fired during the day, the conquest over order and law. On vening a detachment of troops arrived etts Harbour, but the mob had intelligen and removed the guns so that they had heard off on the 9th. The Oswego He which we have derived these particular these patriot assemblages and the new these patriot assentioned and the he of the last session of Congress:

"Certainly this law nor any other depart to have hitherto obstructed the pater said to have fitted out and loaded the pater said to have fitted out and loaded the

are said to have fitted out and loaded to Charlotte with arms and munitions for expedition, in the most public and busing this village, without the least inter-vitue of any law." His Excellency Sir George Arthu ides de Camp arrived at Hamilton o he 5th instant, and shortly after depart istburgh, on an inspection tour to the ontier, and to guard against the inn

gands in that direction.

By a private account from Brockvil nt a most diabolical attempt was ma poison the militia force on duty at st Thursday morning Mr. Body, aker at Brockville, discovered that h f water, with which he was going to ough, presented a singular appearance tate of fermentation. Struck with or a medical gentleman, who on exater found that it had been poisoned that every man who might have part bread must have died. Mr. Body st far as he was aware, no man had go place where the cask stood, except some time ago came from the S ates, rested by the authorities, when he ga formation respecting the plans of the He said that he had been a " Hunte convinced of the evil of their proc would make amends by informing of and joining in the defence of this co then joined the Queen's Bordere herefore arrested on suspicion of has the water, and committed to gaol to

For about ten days previous to last ad mild weather with some heavy swept away most of the snow, and ice. But on Saturday the weather a old, and there has been a slight fall Capt. Farquharson's Troop of Dra re from Whitby on Saturday afters

The Provincial Parliament is prore 23d of February, and is not then c spatch of business. The total sum subscribed in En elebration of the Methodist centena

the 12th Decr., to £67,000. Yesterday evening, the Kingst ouncil chose J. S. Cartwright, Esq. the Town for the ensuing three mor

Town rendered him ineligible by the Our readers will observe in our colvertisement of the "TRIFLING EFFE BRITISH TAR," &c. It is a small recent invasions at Prescott and the Sam Spritsail. Sam, in much of a ristle style, vents his honest in ast the pirates who invaded our ered our people, and " brutally mu f our officers whom they had slain ives an equally honest meed of praallant officers, soldiers, sailors and cut up" the invaders "so nobly,"

he death of our officers and people or

For the Upper Canada Heral Mr. Editor, You cannot imagine how ommon with your multitudinous reading the sensible remarks of "An O eading the sensible remarks of "An On your last journal; and I can asso hat the "Camden Dragoons" owe it debt of gratitude, for his manly def niling incongruities.

"An Old Dragoon" admits that he missioned to perform the duty of arreflerefore, he must know all that wone on that occasion; and I dare say im the words of others, that they so Day's bed whilst she lay sick, and the rifle therein; though this latter ass rays ned whilst sne lay sick, and the infle therein; though this latter assieve, was added in jest, to give the cunge of the heroic, and display thourage of the "Camden Dragoons." Perhaps, since "An Old Dragoon" rery thing, he can inform us who napped his pistol in the face of a per without any provocation, and had the ten from Lim, and who then drew his lad the mortification of losing that also t was that ordered his dinner at a ce louse, & said that it must be ready "dbouse, & said that it must be ready "doo, and who had his company leave equence; and, who finding his co link away himself, bitting his lips wis own impertinence! And most pr An Old Dragoon "is in the humour who it was that ordered (or perhapilit requested,) one of Her Majesty tas to turn his ox-sleigh, loaded with the road, that one of the "Camder ght pass on his Lorse!

the road, that one of the "Camden sght pass on his lorse! The Camden Dragoons were not mmitting any acts of indecency; p seems to fit them, they may weal tintend to call in question their co quart to defend the village of Camde I wish, through any ill feeling to I wish, through any ill feeling, to repute the Camden Dragoons. Me was, as acrof superrogation and them committed, not only by Drag lers, who seem to have taken plea ansactions, and were apparently, a ners, who seem to have taken plean neactions, and were, apparently, all punity to commit them, I saw no of aging the perpetrators to a sense of s., than the method I adopted. The Camden Dragoons I know, and I set; and I am, as well as all who a et; and I am, as well as all who as with him, quite satisfied, that he w t which I have mentioned. I find twhich I have mentioned. I find ures I made have had the desired te than this I do not covet. I think my country im making the exposit the characters I mentioned were as to the Government and the coury, their rashness, and their incivil and recollect, that they are paid for people, and not far insulting and er them. Two Dragoons in Lore dismissed in disgrace a short it ulting a quiet family; and the Croms should be very cantious lest the ir Rations also. I write, not from lings, but solely for the cause of

waship of Kingston, Jan'y 10, 18 ROOMS TO LET, a pleasant and retired part of the Enquire at this Office.

Kingston, January

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