

would be considered colossal in any other country; an Obelisk 90 ft. by 19, stands alongside of another nearly as high, each of single blocks of granite and elaborately carved, another nearly as high, each of single blocks of granite and elaborately carved, around these are scattered fragments of columns, statues and blocks of stone, which have survived 3000 years and the attacks of different barbarous conquerors. We returned to our boat almost most stupefied with the recollections of the bay.

27th, Crossed to the Nile and visited the Tombs of the ancient Kings of Egypt, discovered by the indefatigable Belzoni. The road to these tombs lays along a stony valley, at the end of which we found the opening to Pharaoh's surrounded by a mountain of rubbish, with which it had been covered for so many ages. We entered the gate and sloping gallery cut in solid rock, for many hundred feet, 10 feet high and 10 wide, the sculpture and painting fresh as yesterday's date; this leads to a lofty chamber 35 feet by 27, in centre, of the mountain, and in the centre of his hall, Belzoni found the celebrated alabaster Coffin (now in London,) and which contained the ashes of Pharaoh. Around the Hall are painted his conquests of the Jews, who march in procession, and whose faces to this day resemble their descendants, I brought away a piece of the interior coating. Seventeen other Tombs of nearly equal splendour lie in this Valley.— We visited many and then went into the tomb of Sesostri, the Memmorian statues in the plain, and recrossed the Nile to our large boat, passing in our way the Mummy Pits. Thousands of human beings have already been dragged from their graves by Arabs and Franks, and we saw ten, male and female, standing against the wall of a Greek's house for sale!

3rd March we reached Cosin Ombo, near the Cataracts—here is another beautiful Temple, with half of its Portico standing, the remainder composed of vast sculptured stones fast disappearing in the Nile as its banks have been swept away by the inundations, some of the ceilings of azure blue as fine as when laid on. In the morning we landed at the mountain which closes the valley of the Nile to the narrow limit of half a mile, and from whose quarries have been drawn the masses of sand stone seen in all the monuments of Upper Egypt. They are as curious as the monuments themselves, and show the manner of separating the Stones from their bed by means of a row of wedges driven until it yielded to their powerful pressure.

4th, Found ourselves at daylight just below the Rapids, and after some difficult steering reached Essuan, (Syene,) at the bottom of the Cataracts at noon: here the river is again shut within rocks, and opposite lies the celebrated Islands of Elephantina, but very few of its remains are now left, and the river's ancient gauge or measure cut in the solid rock, one ancient Portal and a marble statue.—Here we took to our Donkeys, and rode three miles into Nubia, above the cataracts, the day was excessively sultry, and our road was a faint trace in deep sand; two hours of this unpleasant riding brought us to the rocky bed of the Nile, and embarking in a small boat rowed by two Nubian boys, we ascended to the celebrated Island of Philæ, which cuts the Nile so as to leave very narrow fordable channels on both sides of it, and on the Hybrian and Arabian sides rise abrupt mountains of dark and forbidding aspect. The Island contains some of the finest temples of ancient Egypt, indeed almost numerous enough to form a city of them, over these you see the Nile widening again into Arabia, and a narrow slip of cultivation shows a sad contrast to the rich valley of Upper Egypt. We had now reached as high as we intended to go and our boats head was turned towards Cairo, and on the 23d March we arrived at that famed city.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PORT NATAL.

We have received Cape of Good Hope Papers to the 7th April which bring the important intelligence of the complete success of the expedition against Dingaan, without the loss of a single individual. Dingaan's army, on the contrary, was almost entirely cut to pieces. The following is an extract:

(From a Cape of Good Hope Paper, April 6.)

On Wednesday last, at a late

hour in the afternoon, we received important communications from Port Natal, brought here by the *Mazepa*, which left that place on the 15th ult. The expedition against Dingaan left Port Natal on the 14th Jan., and returned 24th of February without the loss of a man, having previously destroyed the whole power of Dingaan, who has fled with about 100 men. Paula has proved faithful to the emigrants, his army having on the 30th January, without the assistance of the emigrant commando, attacked the Dingaan's army, consisting of three regiments; two of them were completely cut to pieces, and the third entirely dispersed, of which one half has since come over to Paula; and from the official journal it appears that 36,000 head of cattle have been recovered by the expedition from Dingaan. Paula has been constituted King of the Zulus by the emigrants, and has entered into a joint treaty of amity and friendship. The emigrants seem to be free from all fear of further incursions on the part of Dingaan, and consider themselves secure. On the 14th February the chief commandant confiscated the Kingdom of Dingaan on account of his having fled.

To Correspondents.

In consequence of the absence of our Editor we are obliged to defer the insertion of communications till next week.

THE LATE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN.—It is not a little singular that the moment Hatfield heard of the late attempt on the life of the Queen he expressed his great regret for it— notwithstanding he is himself confined for a similar attempt on the life of the late King, George the Third. Hatfield is now in his 70th year and in the enjoyment of excellent health, but he is very anxious to regain his liberty, having been now in confinement (in Newgate and Bethlem) forty years. He petitioned the late King, William the Fourth, on several occasions, and fully expected to receive a favorable answer from her Majesty, but after the late attack the unfortunate man has given up all hope. Hatfield was formerly in the 15th Light Dragoons, and served under the Duke of York; at the Battle of Lincelles he received seven or eight sabre wounds on the head, was left for several hours amongst the dead, and subsequently taken prisoner by the French. He is in the receipt of a pension for his service in the army, which is paid him every quarter, and with which he is allowed to purchase any little article which the hospital does not furnish.— He is said to be worth money.

On the first page our readers will find a tabular statement of the number of signatures to the Petition against the Union of the Provinces. The total number of signatures for the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers amounts to THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND and TWENTY-EIGHT, twenty-four two hundred and fifty-three, of whom are Proprietors.

Penny Postage.—At the Bromsgrove assembly, Mr. Barnaby, M. P. for Worcester, said that the Ministers were obliged to yield the Penny Postage from the fact of twenty-five Members of Parliament having declared they would withdraw their support if it were not accorded to them.—*Hereford Journal*.

DUBLIN, JUNE 6.—Mr. O'Connell arrived this morning at his house in Merrion-square. He was at the Corn Exchange at four o'clock to muster a Meeting to be held there on Monday next. It was remarked by several persons that he had not one, even of the

Dublin mob, in his train, although in former times he used to have a line of followers as long as his tail in a certain assembly. His bodily appearance seems as robust as ever, but his face is unusually pale, and his eye languid; he speaks quite despondingly upon Lord Stanley's Bill, and says, if it pass into a law, nothing can keep the Tories from coming in, and remaining in, and that if they were once in, they are in for ever, unless Ireland should put them out. It is whispered that he has had the usual disclosure of not concealing his sentiments, and of the mysterious conduct of an illustrious President at a late Meeting in London, and that personage ought to have adjourned the Meeting if it refused to hear him, Mr. O'Connell.—*Morning Paper*.

In the House of Commons 18th June, on moving the third reading of the Bill for the Union of the Canadas, Lord John Russell proposed to omit the clauses which purported to give to each of certain districts of the colony a power of local taxation analogous to that possessed by municipal corporations. Sir Robert Peel, although he did not approve of all the details of the Bill, would vote for its passing.—He coincided in opinion with Sir George Arthur, that there never was "a more auspicious moment for carrying the Union into effect."

Sir THOMAS COCHRANE feared that this bill would be the virtual declaration of the independence of Canada.

The bill then passed.

On the 30th June, in the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Canada Government Bill.

The Duke of Wellington warmly opposed the measure, which he considered quite unfit for the purposes contemplated, and as tending to the separation of the North American Colonies from Great Britain.—He would oppose it at every stage.

Lord Brougham also protested against the measure, but would endeavour to amend it in committee.

Bill read second time.

The earnest discussion of the Canada Government Bill in the House of Lords last night, when the second reading was carried, presented a strong contrast to the lazy indifference of the Commons on the same question. The Duke of Wellington's vehement denunciation of the bill must have startled Ministers like a sudden storm when all around seemed calm. The Duke, however, suffered the measure to proceed; and there appeared to be a general conviction on the Opposition benches, that it must pass.—*Colonial Gazette*, 1st July.

On Tuesday the 23d June, the Duke of Wellington moved, according to notice given, for papers relative to the administration of the patronage of the Crown in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

Lord Melbourne said, the production of the despatch from the Governor of Nova Scotia would be inconvenient, as the facts relating to patronage were mixed up with other matters which ought not to be made public.

The Duke of Wellington altered his motion so as to obviate Lord Melbourne's objection; and it was then carried.

LORD CARDIGAN AND THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

Report have been generally circulated of the want of discipline in this regiment. A Correspondent of a morning paper gives the following account of the circumstances, the accuracy of which we have no means of ascertaining:—

"The *Kent Herald* thus explains the recent 'affair' in this regiment. It states that two of the officers in the regiment having quarrelled, and a challenge following, the matter was reported to the Earl of Cardigan, who placed the offending party in confinement for a short time. The friends of the Earl say that he could not have acted otherwise."

"In respect to the 'recent affair' explained by the *Kent Herald*, and

in which 'the friends of the Earl say that he could not have acted differently,' the correct version of the story is not given. Thus it was:

"An officer of the 11th Hussars, at the mess-table, had a *black bottle*, containing either hock or champagne before him. This bottle attracted Lord Cardigan's attention, and he with 'the most perfect civility, and in the most conciliating manner,' forwarded to the officer a message, through Captain J. intimating 'that he (Lord Cardigan) desired the mess of the 11th Hussars might not be turned into a tap-room.' The reply Captain J. received was such as the message deserved, viz., that if he (Captain J.) brought any impertinent message from Lord Cardigan, he (Captain J.) would be held personally responsible.' The answer was communicated to Lord Cardigan, and the officer placed in arrest.

"On the affair coming to the knowledge of Lord Hill, he wrote an extremely kind letter, recommending the offensive expression should be withdrawn, and thus prevent the matter coming officially before him. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation was instantly complied with.

"Lord Cardigan, however, refused to release the officer from confinement, a confinement caused altogether by his own uncalled for and inadmissible message, unless certain stipulation of his own were agreed to. These were very properly refused, and the officer was not released from confinement until the Horse Guards interfered, the term of eight days having expired without his Lordship sending in charges.

The Governor of Upper Canada has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for discovering the Vandal who blew up the Monument erected in honor of General Brock.

On Friday there was laid upon the table of the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill, "to make certain provisions and regulations in respect to the exercise, within England and Ireland, of their office by the bishops and clergy canonically ordained of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland; and also to extend such provisions and regulations to the bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The following are the outlines of the Bill: Preamble, "Whereas an Act was passed, 32 George III., cap 63, 'for granting relief to persons of the Episcopal communion in Scotland;' and whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Act, and to enable the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the priests of such Church canonically ordained, under certain limitations and restrictions, to perform Divine service, to preach, and to administer the sacraments in churches or chapels within England or Ireland where the Liturgy of the Church of England as by law established is used: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," &c. Clause 1, provides that bishops of England or Ireland may permit clergy of the protestant episcopal Church of Scotland to officiate in their dioceses under certain restrictions. Clause 2, enacts that certain let-