

tent, that he prepares himself previous to his speaking in the house. His confidence in his powers of improvisation has never, on any occasion, turned out to be misplaced. His utterance is always prompt and easy. No one ever yet saw him at a loss, either for an idea, or for suitable language wherewith to express it. In the stores of a correct and copious diction, he is in affluent circumstances. His style is always excellent. Occasionally, perhaps, it were better, in so far as regards effect, if it were not so smooth; the polish sometimes impairs the vigour. In the artifices of rhetoric he deals little, or rather not at all. There is nothing forced, either on his ideas or language. His sentiments seem, as it were, of their own accord, to suggest themselves to him, rather than to be searched for, or called into existence by close or profound meditation. It is the same with his language. The polish of which I have spoken, is not the polish of the midnight lamp; it is not the fruit of elaboration; with him it is as much a habit to speak in correct and polished language, as it is to argue logically. He never has recourse to the clap-traps of the mere orator. Never was man more thoroughly impressed with the truth and utility of his principles, than is Lord Durham with the truth and utility of those which he holds. This conviction presses on his mind with an overpowering force. You see the most perfect sincerity in every thing pertaining to his manner. The tones of his voice, his gesture, his very looks, all proclaim it. Thus, with a constitutional aversion to any thing having the resemblance of trick or clap-trap, causes him to address himself principally, if not exclusively, to his audience. Every one who has perused his speeches with ordinary attention, must have been struck with the vein of close and powerful argument which pervades them from beginning to end.

His Lordship's elocution is good; occasionally, for the reason I have mentioned, it is not sufficiently impassioned. His voice is soft and pleasant; it is clear in its tones, and has very little flexibility. He is always audible. His delivery has what may be called a slight rapidity. His manner is graceful; the little gesture he uses is natural, and the tranquil campaign of his face is seldom troubled by any thing in the shape of undue warmth or excitement. This is perhaps the more remarkable, as he is well known to be of an irritable temperament. To see his unassuming calm manner, nothing would convince you that he possessed sufficient nerve or decision of character to utter half a dozen sentences in the hearing of a public assembly. How great, then, must be your surprise, when you observe from the tones of his voice, and the uncompromising character of his principles, that he is one of the firmest and most determined men in either house. He never trims, or minces his creed, though he knows, not only that the three hundred and odd Peers on the opposite side, regard it with absolute indifference, but that the seventy or eighty who sit on the same side with him, view them as alike ultra and impracticable. In the face of an audience so constituted, Lord Durham stands up as erect and resolute as if he were going to harangue the most purely and unreddeably Radical assemblage which ever congregated together. Nothing can fluster or put him down. There is not a man of stronger nerve in the house.

It is his misfortune, as I have already stated, to be under the government of an ill disciplined temper. His irritable disposition has, in one or two cases, led him into false positions. It is to this cause that the prosecutions he instituted two or three years ago, against several of the newspapers are to be ascribed. When the momentary irritation was over, he at once abandoned these prosecutions. It is right, however, to mention, that his conduct in the house has never afforded any indication of a fiery temper. There he is always cool and collected in his manner, and respectful, though decided, in the language in which he expresses himself towards an opponent.

His Lordship was the framor of the first Reform Bill, which every one knows was of a much more liberal character than the measure which is now the law of the land. That a man of Earl Grey's caution should have entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task, shows the high opinion he must have entertained of the soundness of his judgment, as well as of the superiority of his talents. Lord Durham is quite a young man to be in the House of Peers, being only in the 44th year of his age.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Novascotian.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From London Papers to march 30, and Cork to April 3, the following summary of late and interesting items is made. Latest dates were obtained from the Steam ship *Sirius*, from Liverpool for New York,—which

was boarded from the Cornwallis on Friday last, in lat. 41 24, long. 64 36, out 16 days—all well.

**STEAM.**—The new steam ship *Columbus*, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th from the Thames, and was to leave for New York early in April, on an experimental voyage without passengers. She has no boilers, but steam generators in which water in small quantities is made to drop from an orifice on a heated plate, which rests on a stratum of mercury about three inches and a half thick, which is heated up to a temperature of three to four hundred degrees by means of a fire underneath. The engines are 120 horse power.

The new Bristol and New York steam ship, the *Great Western*, the largest vessel of her description ever built in this country, seems likely to be the herald of a new era in the fine arts as well as in steam. She is to be ornamented with fifty splendid paintings.

**GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.**—The first trial of this gigantic vessel was made in London river on the 24th March, with complete success. Her registered measurement is 1640 tons, length 234 feet on deck, breadth 58 feet, with machinery of 450 horse power; her speed was from 11 to 12 knots.—She expected to leave Bristol for New York about the 7th April.

The Right Hon. the *Earl of Dalhousie*, G. C. B. died on Wednesday last, at his seat Dalhousie Castle. His Lordship was in his 63th year; he is succeeded by his son Lord Ramsay, M. P. for east Lothian by whose elevation to the Peerage a vacancy has occurred in the representation of that county.

A very severe gale was experienced at Liverpool on the 21st March.

The Coronation of her Majesty, it is said, will take place on the 21st of June.

The question of anticipating the proposed termination of the Negro apprenticeship system, engaged both houses of Parliament. The term proposed is the 1st of August next.

Measures for the arrangement of the Irish Tithe questions was shortly to be submitted to Parliament by Lord John Russell, the leading features of the plan is their commutation into a rent charge, at the rate of seven-tenths of the amount, and at the expiration of the existing interest, the rent charge to be purchased by the state.

The Guards were to embark for Canada on the 26th.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Colonel *M'Nab* as a reward for his distinguished services in Upper Canada.

In answer to a question, Lord John Russell has said in the House of Commons, that the Earl of Durham would receive no salary as Governor of Canada, but that his expenses would be paid.

[From the Scotsman.]

**PROPOSED CANADA FENCIBLE REGIMENT.**—A proposal, of which the following is the abstract, has been made by William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., the member for Lymington, to her Majesty's Government:

That considerable distress is felt at this time in the Western Highlands of Scotland, from want of employment.

That an active and hardy race of young men are left destitute, and prove a burden to their families and to the landed proprietors. That these men are willing to emigrate, and that their attachment to the mother country would continue as colonists.

That in the year 1794, some fencible regiments were embodied in the Highlands, who afterwards went and settled in some of our

colonial possessions, and have always evinced a strong attachment to the mother country.

The offer has been made by Mr Mackinnon to raise one regiment of 1000 men, or more, from the population of the clan that bears his name, and neighbouring clans, on the following condition:—

That every man who is enlisted shall be entitled to 20 acres of land in Canada, which shall be assigned him if his services are no longer required in that province, after the expiration of three years. The noncommissioned officers to have a proportionate number of acres.

Mr M. to have a disposal of the commissions, and the regiments to receive their pay and clothing from Government.

Officers on the half-pay of the British army to be eligible to take commissions, retaining their half-pay.

At the end of three years' service, the regiment to be disembodied, and located on their land adjoining each other, which land they are to retain in fee on condition of doing eight days' exercise under their officers on the course of the year, and of being again embodied should the local Government of Canada, or the executive Government here, deem their services necessary for the public tranquility. If embodied, to receive the same pay, clothing, and allowance, as the other forces in her Majesty's service.

## FOREIGN.

**SPAIN.**—Accounts, have arrived from Saragossa of the attack on that town by Cabenero. The Carlists came upon it before daylight on the morning of the 4th, in number between 3000 or 4000 men. The cavalry staid without, the infantry penetrating by the gates of Carman and Santa Engracia, advanced to the Coso and the market, proclaimed Charles V. at the sound of trumpet, and promising an amnesty. The greater part of the national Guards were disarmed by the provident care of the Governor; and Abecio had with him, following the same Cabenero, all the regular troops. However the citizens got what arms they could, and drove their enemies from the Coso. Four hundred took refuge in the church of St. Paul, two in a house near Santa Inez. Both bodies surrendered. There were upwards of 120 killed and 700 prisoners, of which 25 are officers. The loss of the Saragossians is slight. Estella, second of the Christiano officers in command, has been arrested to answer for allowing the surprise of the gates.

A letter from Saragossa of the 6th gives the following account of the late events in that place:—

“Generals Estella was shot to-day, after having been dragged through the streets and covered with insults. One of the national guards, who attempted to take his defence was killed by his comrades.

“Forty persons have been arrested and placed *cacapilla*: they are to be shot. These inhabitants consist of some of the richest residents and military chiefs.

“The Carlists, commanded by Cabenero, penetrated into Saragossa, have carried off all the artillery of Santa Engracia 24 artillery men, 80 foot soldiers, and about 50 national guards of the principal persons in town.

We have 500 Carlist prisoners. The junta of the kingdom has sent a *parte* to Cabenero, to demand the exchange of the national guards. Ten Carlist prisoners are offered for each of them.

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish campaign is about to open seriously. A Carlist expedition of eight battalions have succeeded in getting out of the