Britain, and sustained by the courage of its

ewn inhabitants. (Loud cheers.) feigned sincority, 'Prosperity to this truly Bri- at Aberdeen. tish settlement, Guelph.' (Loud and continued cheers.)

From Constable's Miscellany. TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF WAL-LACE.

Life of Wallace .- As the capture of Wal-English, the news of it, which spread with ed on. The Court was crowded to excess. the rapidity of lightning, produced in every doned, and people of all ranks flocked to those | plaintiff. points of the road where it was expected the iliustrious captive would pass. At Carlisle, tained his name. As the cortege approached London the crowds became more numerous; found their progress retarded by the multitudes that were collected; and every elevation, however perilous, from which he could be seen, was occupied with, or clung to, by anxious spectators eager to behold a man who had every country in Europe. After much exertion the cavalcade at length reached the house of William Dellect, a citizen of Fenchurch-This conjecture, bowever, is not sufficiently it to any degree of credit, and we are more inparty encountered in making their way through | quaintance between the family of Mr. Norton | flicted upon the plaintiff and his family. the dense multitudes who had blocked up the | and lord Melbourne first commenced in 1881. of taking him into the house of Dellect.
The thirst of revenge existed too keenly in

the ruthless mind of Edward to admit of much delay in the sacrifice of his victim. Though | and he shortly afterward appointed Mr. Nora consideration for the opinion of the more en- | ton a police magistrate of the Whitechapel lightened of his subjects, and the manner in district. The appointment took place in April which his conduct might be viewed at foreign courts, obliged him to have recourse at least | cessary that Mr. Norton should be absent from to the formality of a trial, the indecent haste | home a good deal. He left home every mornhorseback from the house which his brief residence had made the scene of universal attraction, to take his trial at Westminster Hall. after this, lord Melbourne, who had no ac-His progress from Fenchurch-street, according to Stowe, appears to have been a sort of procession; Lord John de Segrave, the fugitive of Roslyn, acting as grand master of England, and armed cap-a-pee, rode on one side, while Geoffry de Hartlepole, Recorder of London, equipped in a similar manner, rode on the other. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen followed, attended by a number of official characters on horseback and on foot, arranged according to their respective grades.

On reaching the spot where the solemn farce was to be performed, he was placed on the south bench of the great hall, and in con-:sequence of an absurd report which had been circulated in England, of his having said he deserved to wear a crown, in that place a crown of Laurels was put upon his head. The noble appearance of the man, joined to his calm and unruffled demeanor, entirely disarmed this silly attempt at ridicule of its intended effect.

Sir Peter Malury, the King's Justice, then rose and read the indictment, wherein the prisoner was charged with treason against the King of England, burning of towns and slaying of the subjects of His Majesty. To the first of those counts Wallace answered, as he had never been the subject of the King of England, he owed him no allegiance, and consequently could be no traitor. As to the other offences, he frankly admitted that in the discharge of his duty to his country he had done all that was stated. On this admission the following sentence was pronounced :-

For treason, he was to be first dragged to the place of execution. For murder and robbery, he was to be then hung a certain time by the neck,-and because he had burned abbeys and religious houses, he was to be taken down alive from the gibbet, his entrails taken out and burned before him, his body to be quartered, and the parts afterwards to be disposed of as the elemency of his Majesty might

When the necessary preparations were made for carrying his sentence into execution, the late champion of Scottish independence was brought forth from the place where he had been kept in confinement, heavily ironed and chained to a bench of oak. He was then placed on a hurdle, and surrounded by a strong guard of soldiers, ignominiously dragged to the Elms, in Smithfield. That self-possession and undaunted demeanor which he evinced during the trial, appeared equally conspicuous on the scaffold. Looking round with undisturbed composure on the assembled multitude, he addressed a person near him, and asked for a priest to whom he might make confession. This request on being made known to Edward, he is said to have refused; and the rancorous old man forbade any clergyman to retard the execution for such a purpose. On bearing this undignified command of his sovereign, Wilchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, the same individual who so faithfully discharged his duty to Carloverock, stepped boldly forward, and after strongly remonstrating with Edward, declared his determination to officiate himself. When the ceremony usual on such occasions was finished, Wallace rose from his knees, and the Archbishop having taken leave of him instantly departed for Westminster, thus declining to witness the sequel of an act so revolting to humanity, and which he no doubt considered as fixing a deep stain upon the character of his country.

the gaze of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England was such as perhaps has never been presented to the populace of any land. The last freeman of the ancient perple, not less renowned for their bravery than their independence, stood a calm and unshrinking victim ready to be immolated at the shrine of despotlen. That powerful arm which had so long contended for liberty, was to be now unstrung beseath the knife of the executioner; and that heart replete with every ennobling virtue, which never quaited in the stern hour of danger was doomed to quiver in the purifying

flames of martyrdom. During the pause which preceded the unhallowed operations Wallace turned round to Lord Clifford, and requested that a Psalter which had been taken from his person, might be returned. His desire being complied with be asked a priest to hold it open before him. This book had been his constant companion from his early years, and was perhaps the gift of his mother, or his uncle.

From the Liverpool Albion. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, [Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.]

Crim. Con .-- Nortan v. Melbaurne. At half-past nine the lord chief justice Tinlace was an event wholly unexpected by the of Norton v. Melbourne was immediately call-

part of the Kingdom, a deep and universal his lordship:-The earl of Lichfield, the earl ceived from an affectionate wife by an absent sensation. Labour of every kind was aban- of Lucan, and Lord Grantley, brother to the husband. In these letters, she spoke of Lord

the escort halted for the night; and the tower Mr. Crowder: for the defendant, the attorney | pealed to the jury whether all the circumstanin which he was secured, long afterwards re- General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. ces he had narrated were consistent with in-

streets and lanes leading to the Tower, may In that year there was a change in the comwith great probability, be assigned as the cause | mission of bankruptcy, and Mrs. Norton then wrote to lord Melbourne for an appointment for her husband. The result of this fetter was that lord Melbourne called upon Mrs. Norton 1831. Now that appointment rendered it newith which it was brought on made the ing, and very seldom returned until the hour admitted. mockery of judicial procedure but too apparent. of dinner in the evening; and sometimes it The day after his arrival he was conveyed on was even necessary that he should dine from home to attend to his duties at the police office. Let the jury remark, that, immediately quaintance whatever with the family before, now became a constant visitor at Storey'sgate. He (Sir W. Follett) would not say that his lordship's visits were confined to the periods of Mr. Norton's absence. He on several occasions had visited both. He had dined in the house of Mr. Norton, and was received with all the consideration which was dictated by the feelings of that gentleman, who felt the most unbounded gratitude to lord Melbourne for his kind offices. He said his lordship had dined with both on several occasions, but it was farther to be remarked, that he was constantly at the house in the absence of Mr. Norton. He came to the house, after quitting then held.) three or four times every week .leaving the house before the return of Mr. Norton. Shortly after this, a criminal inter-

course unhappily commenced between them, sofa. which continued for a long time. Shortly after the commencement of lord Melbourne's visits, it appeared that Mrs. Norton gave orders that when his lordship was there, no one else was, on any account, to be admitted; and it would be proved that the servants, in compliance with the commands of their mistress, denied access to the most intimate friends, and even relatives when he was there. She had

also given them orders never to come into the

room unless they were rung for. Immediate-

ly after lord Melbourne's arrival on such visits

the window-blinds were invariably drawn down: before the time of his arrival, it was observed, that Mrs. Norton would go up to and London to the 28th of June. her bed-room and prepare herself for his reception: she would dress herself, arrange her hair, and perform her toilette. While the noble defendant remained there, she sometimes ed in a verdict in favor of the latter. We came out with her hair in a disordered state, have in this day's paper commenced the pubagain went to her dressing room, arranged her | lication of the trial as reported in the Liverhair, washed her hands, and again returned to the room where his lordship was. A carriage, not her own, had on one or two occasions taken her from home to go to Lord Melbourne's. Now, where, he asked, was she, and what was she doing, a young and beauti- pool, was boarded by our news collector yesful woman, alone with Lord Melbourne? - | terday lying to twelve miles from Sandy Hook. This might be consistent with innocence; the | He arrived in town late at night bringing us parties might be able to prove that it was so; London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to but he could not deem it so. While she was | the 29th June. ill-and this must be deemed a circumstance of an extraordinary nature-lord Melbourne had gone into her bed-room, and remained

with her one or two hours. In the manners of the present day, this must, he repeated, be considered a most extraordinary circumstance; but the case did not rest here. The servants had gone to the room door while he was there and they had seen kisses pass between them, and other improper familiarities; and had, moreover, witnessed circumstances which he (Sir W. Follet) could not even mention. There was a constant interchange of notes between the defendant and Mrs. Norton; where, then, it might be asked, were these notes? Whether they were of a description to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendant, he could not tell, him on his safety. and whether they had been kept or destroyed, not even look at them; he gave strict injune- | bardy. tions to his servants that they should not be removed, but de did-not open or read one of ceived by this arrival is, that the British House them. Mr. Norton, immediately after Mrs. of Lords have taken into consideration the Norton had left the house, went down into the amendments of the Commons to their amend-

The spectacle which was now exhibited at should come. The first of the letters so found | disagreement with the other House. was as follows: "I will call at half-past four. Yours."

> shall not be able to call to-day, but probably will to-morrow." The third was, half-past four, after the levee. I will then ex- between the contending parties of any account plain about going to Vauxhall." (A general had taken place. titter throughout the court.)

Another was,

All these notes, proceeded Sir Wm. Follett,

"How are you? (Laughter in court.)

After hanging a certain time, the sufferer were not the notes of lovers, he confessed; but French Embassy. It runs thus :was taken down, and while yet in a state of they exhibited the greatest caution on the part Gentlemen of Guelph. I thank you for the sensibility. He was then disembowelled, and of the writer. It might be said that Mr. Norgreat patience you have manifested; and whe- the heart wrong from its place, was commit- ton was careless of his wife; that he had alther at any period of the future our political ted to the flames in his presence. During lowed of those visits without interruption or jesty was not touched. The assassin has been intimacy shall be renewed, or whether I take this dreadful process, his eyes still continued remonstrance, that he made no inquiries as to arrested. Paris is indignant. Order reigns my farewell of you at this time. I can never to linger on the l'salter, till overpowered by what had passed in his absence; but let it be everywhere." forget the manner in which you have fought his sufferings, he expired under their hands remembered, that his absence was compulsory; this great constitutional battle, the zeal you with all that passive heroism which may be and if it were not, was the circumstance of a have evinced in the preservation of the Con- | supposed to belong to so elevated a character. man being absent to attend to his professional stitution, and the unequalled temper and mo- The body was afterwards dismembered; the duties, or from any other cause, to be an excuse deration you have displayed in the hour of vic- head fixed on London-bridge, the right arm on | for another man seducing his wife, or to paltory. Again I thank you for more than kind- the bridge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the left liate, in this case, Lord Melbourne's having ness, and beg to propose, with the most un- at Berwick, the right leg at Porth and the left taken advantage of the defendant's absence to seduce the affections of his wife? 'The servants, however their suspicions might have We congratulate the Premier and the people been excited, had never mentioned those visits, nor insinuated their knowledge of any of these | doning the legitimate weapons of warfare, carcircumstances; they had not divulged a syllable until compelled to do so by Mr. Norton. and with a ferocity unheard of even amongst Mrs. N. was a kind and indulgent mistress, and they were, therefore, doubtless, unwilling dal took his seat on the bench, when the case to offend or injure her by making any exposure. The letters to her husband were written with the most extreme apparent affection, and were The following peers sat on the beach with just such letters as might be expected to be re-M. as she would have done of any other person, The counsel engaged in the case were-For | and there was nething whotever in their chathe plaintiff, Sir W. Follett, Mr. Bailey, and | racter or contents to excite suspicion. He apnocence? It was his conviction they were not, Sir William Follett stated the case for the | and he asked them whether they could enterand, on entering the capital, his conducters plaintiff. We collect the following from his tain any doubt upon the subject? During a long period, it appeared that Lord M. had The plaintiff, the hon. Mr. Norton, was the | been carrying on an illicit connexion with brother of Lord Grantley, and heir presump- plaintiff's wife. It was painful to him (Sir W. | peerage, and altering the quality of electors. tive to the title; and Mrs. Norton was the Follett) to speak harshly of any body-but daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. | was there one extenuating circumstance in the filled England with terror, and the fame of The parties were married in July, 1827. Mr. whole case? The rank of the defendant, his the 8th inst. Among them were the packet whose achievements had resounded through Norton at that time was 27 years of age, and age, and the presence that he was the friend ships, the Sheffield, Allen, the Columbus, Pal-Miss Sheridan at the same period 19. It was of the father of the plaintiff's wife, all rendera marriage of affection, and, on the part of ed the case more aggravated. Again the cir- dredge, and several first rate vessels, the Star, Mr. Norton, of most unbounded affection .- cumstance, that it all probability the plaintiff's the Congress, the Josephine, &c. street, where their prisoner was lodged for the Their income, at the time of their union, was children were madered illegitimate, was a night. From the circumstance of his having extremely limited. He took a small house greater aggravation. He (Sir W. Follett) did at the time of sailing. The three packet ships been taken to a private house rather than to a near Storey's-gate, adjoining St. James's park not ask for damiges adequate to the compen- having parted company, fell in with each other place of greater security, it has been imagined and he should have particularly to call the pt- sation of this injury, for that was impossible; on the Banks of Newfoundland. Here they by some that Edward intended to make a last | tention of the jury to the situation of the house | but he appealed to them as husbands, as | parted. effort to gain Wallace over to his interest. as that would be, bye-and-bye, of great im- fathers, and as nen, to consider what amount portance. At the time of their marriage, lord of reparation in damages, which the law supported by subsequent proceedings to entitle | Melbourne had no acquaintance whatever | pointed out as the only way in their power to with either of the parties. In July, 1829, do, they would give to punish the conduct of Both ships entered the Mersey in the course of clined to believe that the difficulty which the Mrs. Norton gave birth to a child, and the ac- the defendant for the evil which he had in- the afternoon, after a van of seventeen days George Compten Potts proved the marriage

of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Norton, in July,

Mrs. Norton lived together.

Georgina Veitch, or Betts, maid to Miss Norton, plaintiff's sister, who was on a visit at his house three months in 1832, said that when Lord Melbourne called, which was two or three times a week, no other visitor was subsistence, and dissension is represented to

Trincite Elliott, housemaid and lady's maid to Mrs. Norton for nearly two years from the latter part of 1831, stated, that when Lord Melbourne came, Mrs. Norton rang the bell, and the children were taken away. While Lord Melbourne was there, Mrs. Norton used to go to the bedroom and wash her hands, smooth her hair, and get a clean pocket handkerchief. On one occasion witness let Lord Melbourne in, and showed him up to the drawing room, and while witness had the door handle in her hand, about to shut the door, she saw him kiss Mrs. Norton. In cross-examination, witness admitted that she was pregnant when she left Mrs. Norton's ser-

Ellen Monk, nurse for six months from April, 1884, stated that about three months after she went there, Mrs. Norton was ill, confined to her bed room, being unable to come the home office, (the department his lordship down stairs, and that Lord Melbourne was once with her in the bed room about two hours, His lordship was, however, in the habit of | during half am hour of which time the children were there. Mrs. Norton was on the sofa,

> Eliza Gibson, housemaid from February to September, 1835, stated that she was told not to go into the drawing-room while Lord Melbourne was there .- [To be continued.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1836. .

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By recent arrivals at New York we are put in possession of Liverpool dates to the 29th,

The famous crim. con. case between the Hon. Mr. Norton and the Premier, has resultpool Albion. We subjoin as much of the late intelligence as possible.

Attempt to Assassinate Louis Philippe .- The ship Republic, Capt. Williams, from Liver-

The attempt again to assassinate Louis Phillippe, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention. The assassin is justly condemned by the Paris press in general, with the single exception of one paper Le Antional, which does not make any comment upon the occurrence. The King, it appears acted with great courage and sang froid. Instead of stopping at the Tuilleries after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview ensued, and from his arrival till midnight his palace was thronged by Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c. anxious to congratulate

The Chamber of Peers was immediately he had no means of knowing; for when she convoked to receive a communication from the left her home, the whole of her letters and pa- | Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and pers remained in the house, and Mr. Norton, Nemours were summoned to Paris by telewith feelings which redound to his honor, did graph on their return from their tour in Lom-

Another interesting piece of intelligence recountry to his brother's house, ford Grantley. ments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and the re-Mrs. Norton's brother, immediately after the sult was that the amendments of the Commons plaintiff had left town, went to the house, and were rejected, the numbers being for the arepresenting himself to be authorized to re-move these letters and papers, took away the bourne, Lord Lyndhurst, and Earl Grey, were whole of them; but if they agree with three | the prominent speakers on the occasion. The others which had been subsequently found, it amendments of the Commons being negatived

in strong colors the lamentable weakness of position. Cordova, the commander in chief of limits. the constitutional army, had returned and pla-"There is no house to-day, but I will call at | ced himself again at his head, but no action

were without address or signature. These graphic despat ch received yesterday by he died with from 8 to 20 hours' sickness.

"Paris, June 26, I o'clock A. M.

"The King has just escaped a new danger. An individual fired at his Majesty, but his Ma-

Lord Melbourne .- The trial of Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England, for an alleged crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs. Norton, resulted in his acquittal. The Liverpool Chronicle says, "Never was there a more trumpery case brought into court than that which is reported in our columns of to-day. The evidence adduced contradicts itself in every line. upon this fresh defeat of enemies who, abanry on the political contest with poisoned darts, the most uncivilized and savage nations.

The King and Lord Melbourne .- We have great pleasure in stating, that his Majesty, since the verdict in favor of Lord Melbourne, has expressed himself in no measured terms as to the satisfaction he felt upon the trial having terminated in a manner so agreeable to his own wishes and feelings .- [Morning Chronicle of Saturday.

Reform of the Lords -Mr. O'Connell has placed the following notice of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for Monday the 27th inst: "To move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether it be not necessary for the public weal of this realm to reform the House of Lords by extending the principle of representation in the

Liverpool, June 25,-Ship Race.-Twelve ships sailed from New York for Liverpool on mer, and the George Washington, H. Hol-

Heavy hers were laid on the respective ships

The George Washington passed Hollyhead on Saturday forenoon : wo or three hours afterwards the Sheffield nissed the same place. from port to port. The Columbus arrived yesterday morning. None of the other ships have yet appeared.

Advices from Madrid are to the 16th of June, Mr. F. Norton, a relative of the plaintiff, but there is no news of importance. Gen. and Mr. George Darby, a barrister, spoke to Evans is said to be growing discontented, and the affectionate terms upon which Mr. and thinks he is not treated with sufficient considention by the Queen's government. Sundry skirmishes had taken place between small parties of the Carlists and Christinos, with no very momentous results. The Carlists are said to be suffering from want of the means of exist to an alarming extent in the councils of chief command, and been succeeded, ad interim, by Gen. Fillareal. The main body of the Carlists was still before St. Sebastian.

> There is nothing of importance from France. -The once celebrated Abbe Sieves died at Paris on the 20th of June, aged 88. He had been reduced to a state of idiocy for many

> The proposition of the chancellor of the exchequer, that a duty of one penny be laid on all newspapers, subject to future regulations by act of parliament regarding the size of the sheet, was agreed to in committee of the whole on the 26th, by a majority of 33.

Sir Robert Peel was called as one of the jury on Lord Melbourne's trial, but did not appear. James Mill, the historian of British India, died in London on the 23rd of June.

London, June 24 .- According to the Toulonnais, the American squadron which lately visited Toulon has gone over to the coast of Morocco, where that paper supposes that it and Lord Melbourne sat on a chair near the was to execute some projects long contemplat-Nothing can be more foreign to American policy, than the very absurd projects said by that paper to be about to be executed by the American squadron in the Mediterrenean.

Troubles in Palestine .- The Austrian Observer of the 24th June has intelligence from Synin out aler 17 mil. A 18 1 iny broke out a few day's before in Jerusalem, and some tumultuous excesses were committed. It was suppressed with difficulty, and the German papers say that the prospects of the Egyptians are gloomy. Vagbonds, criminals, deserters, and refactory conscripts from all Palestine, have gathered at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea .-They are supported by the Bedouin Arabs, and the company assembled at Karak resembles that which haunted the caye of Adullam during the flight of David, in drawing to itself all that is discontented or distressed throughout Palestine. Their number is estimated at from 13 to 15,000 men. They have a sufficient supply of arms, amunition, provisions, and horses, and it is thought that it will be impossible to dislodge them. Anarchy, robbery, and murder appears to prevail in all of Syria.

From the New Orleans Bec, July 15. TEXAS. ..

New Movement.-By a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat Choctow, which arrived from Natchitoches yesterday afternoon, we learn that General Gaines, with the United States troops, has crossed the river Sabine and marched into Texas as far as Nacogdoches, at which place he had for the present fixed his head quarters. The intention of this movement has not trauspired-but is probably owing to the recent judication of hostilities on all our frontiers.

From the same, July 16. The statement that we published yesterday of Gen. Gaines having crossed the Sabine, is

confirmed by the arrival of the Caspian last night, from Natchitoches. It is further stated that six companies of Infastry, and three companies of Dragoons were daily expected to join him from Fort Towson. The only object in the frontiers of Texas, whio have given recent signs of hostility towards our settlements in

The following version of the policy of Gen. Gaines in crossing the Sabine, is from the Planters' (Alexandria, La.) Gazette of the 6th

July. We give it for what it is worth :-"It is rumored upon pretty good authority, that the Executive of the United States are under the impression that the territory over which the Mexican government was exercised her jurisprudence, including the "Old Fort Nacogdochez,' is within the chartered limits of the United States, and is of course entitled to protection, whether from savage depredations or was probable that they only related to his generally, the Lords appointed a committee to other anticipated evils, we are not authorized lordship's visits, and the hours at which he draw up a statement of the reasons for their to say. Our Government being impressed with this belief, have autmorized Gen. Gaines | may yet be honored with an important niche The accounts from Spain, though presenting to cross the Sabine, and occupy the above namnothing decisive, still strike us as exhibiting ed place-assuring him at the same time, that the 'measures were not caticulated as an indithe Queen's Government. It is true Don Car- cation of any hostile feeling, or desire to establos does not appear in a much more enviable lish any claims not justified by the treaty of

Specie.—The Mexican dollars which left us reapers were busy. There is in some part last winter for Havanna, and other West India Islands, and whose departure caused so much regret, are now flocking back to us in great numbers .- [N. Y. Journ. of Commerce.

Texan Toast .-- The Texan struggle afforded matter for a vast number of toasts, at the late duce in the country to amount to average cross anniversary. At the dinner of the typographiand supply our markets and meet the expense complimented :

"Gen. Samuel Houston: A double cylinder Napier, which strikes off 650 Mexicans in 15

Creek Chiefs .- Among the Indians given up to the civil authorities of Georgia and Alabama for trial are David Hartlege, the son-in-law or recan-many escaped a formal visit from that terrible peral are David Hartlege, the son-in-law of Neal-Mathderstand, to inflict the punishment of death only on those convicted of actual murder.

Rescue of fugitive slaves in Boston.- A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce,

writes as follows on Monday last :-"This forenoon, in the supreme court room, two blacks, airested as runoway slaves, were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. While Chief Justice Shaw was delivering his opinion, (which we understand was, that their arrest and detention without so extensive, and the variety so great that they not warrant was illegal,) a rush was made by the large crowd of colored people who filled the court room; he blacks, (in charge of only two or three constables) were rescued, taken to a carriage near the door of the Court-House, and borne over the Mill Dam, beyond the precincts of the city. Up to this time we do not learn that they have been arrested." Mrs. Trollope's new work on the Yankees, has been received in manuscript at Philadelphia, and is

immediately to be put in press.

UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAIL-ROAD. Mr. Editor,-The writer was one of a large number of citizens that left our homes at half after six in the morning yesterday, and went to Utica and back to our dwellings at early bed time the same evening. The excursion was performed with the ordinary means that are now in daily operation upon the rail roads without any reference to a particular trial of speed, and is such a performance as any man can make every day in the week. The two locomotives that went up took each a train of ten cars, containing some four hundred passengers, mostly invited guests of the Schenectady and Utica company, and returned with but few less.

The great interest manifested by those of the company who had for the last thirty-five years travelled the same ground over by all the various means that have been employed during that period, the best of which have been desolated the empire. tiresome, and sometimes slow and extremely fatiguing, to be now whirled over the sandy plains to Schenectady,-thence in a trice to Amsterdam-now Tripe's Hill-next Caghnawaga: now again Spraker's-then Reed's, ot Palatine-now running over East Canada creek, then among the rocks at Little Fallsnow Herkimer-then, before you think twice, at Bagg's, Utica, was truly worthy the occasion. Returning, the same interesting excitement prevailed, and when we reached the city, one could hardly believe himself, that he had been to Utica and back the same day. But such was the fact nevertheless, and the great facilities and comfort which these improvements afford to the man of business, seemed almost to induce such of our mercantile and commercial men as had retired from business, to come out and resume their old oc-

Let the companies west of Utica now complete the line to Buffalo, and what has Albany o fear from any rival improvement?

The Ne Plus Ultra .- The following memorandum has been handed us, this morning by a gentleman who breakfasted yesterday morning

Left Utica, August 2d, at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, A. M.

Detained at Herkimer, - - - - - 10 minutes Little Falls, - - - - - 15 Florida & Amsterdam 35 Schenectady, - - - - 50 Albany, - - - - - 20

2h. 20 minutes. Arrived at New York, August 3d, at 45 minutes past 5 o'clock, A. M. Whole time, 21h. 35 minutes. Detention, 2h. 10 minutes.

Running time,

19b. 25 minutes.

GENERAL HOUSTON. A biographical sketch of the Textan bero, Houston, is going the rounds of the American papers. He was, it appears, originally a carpenter-studied law, politics, and arms, and fought gallantly under General Jackson; -has been a member of the House of Representatives, and also of the Congress. In 1829 became Governor of the State of Tennessee. Fought against the Seminoles and Creeks, and was wounded at the battle of the Horse Shoe. "Had a duel with Irwin, whom he wounded badly, and was consequently indicted. Desired a duel with Johnson, of Tennessee, who declined meeting him. In 1928 he resigned the lob fice of Covernor of Tennesure and schools an Indian gurb, ferfred into the Treatore scenes of Arkansas, to end his days in exile. .. He had just been married to one of the first and most beautiful women of that state, by whom he was, after a few weeks, disowned-cause of their separation unknown. Popular disapprobation showed itself so strongly against Houston that to avoid public opinion, be became an exile. Many allege that the excitement against him was so strong that he was forced to fly from Tennessee. After some years spent in retirement, he became engaged in some Army contracts, and was charged with fraud and peculation of the public money. Houston in consequence appeared at Washington, beat a member of Congress in the streets-was arrested-reprimanded,-and from the hour of them by your encouraging shout, and even view in making this movement, is the actual this last and bloody outrage was regarded by urge them onward by your menacing cries for necessity of keeping in check the Indians on the American people as a lost and ruined man. they have voluntarily offered to lead as rut of

His subsequent doings are known to all .-His zeal in behalf of the Texians, will with many gain him the title of a friend of liberty and law, and his efforts against these bloody miscreants, the Mexicans, who wish to retain their own territory undivided, will doubtless ensure him the appellation of a second Washington! If he succeeds in retaining forcible possession of that desirable tract and parcel of land, Texas, and thus add another star to the Eagle banner of our ambitious neighbors, the reckless disturber of the public peace, whom no laws could bind, and no duties restrain, will be regarded as an immaculate patriot, and in the temple of American fame and greatness.

A ramble up in the country during the past week gave us an opportunity of observing the crops. A good deal of Hay is secured but Cholera among Horses. The people of New- more yet remains in the field, and has suffered those three nations shall have any justice at between the contending parties of any account had taken place.

From the London Times, June 27.

We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despat ch received yesterday by he graphic despat ch received yesterday by he

considerable smut. Barley, Oats, and Per are promising. The Corn will be but an a different crop-the season has been too cold We may hope that there will be sufficient pt. tations of the farmer.

During the whole summer the weather has been more cool than could be wished. Erea now although the days are pleasant yet the evening and morning air is exceedingly chilly. Indeed these two nights past we barely souage, Jack Frost.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE This excellent periodical is daily gaining popule ity, additional circulation, and if possible, addition merit. The publishers possess great facilities in c. taining the latest productions of the English pre-The field from which they make their selections adopt nothing but what is of sterling excellence The price is five dollars per anount. The subsect. or will receive for this sum more valuable reader than he would otherwise purchase for five timesthe

A specimen of the work may be seen at this Office where persons desirous of subscribing may leavether orders and receive prompt attention. Subscription. are also received by H. N. Stock, Esq. of Hallor

Lower Canada Assembly .- We Iram from the Montreal Herald, that the Legislature will be called together for the actual disputeh of business, on the 22. of September, when His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the Assembly of last winter will be at municated, which is a 'twitcher'!

We beg to invite attention to the advertisement. Furniture, &c. belonging to G. Wakefield, Esq. b be found in another part of this paper.

August .- The name of this month, anciesly Sextilis, is derived from Augustus, the anqueror of Antony, who, in this month, celebrted three Roman triumphs, entered upon his Consulship, and ended the civil wars which

On the 21st of this month, 1755, William IV. was born; and on the 27th, 1822, Dr. Herschel died.

"it is stated that higherwester is increasing a importance, wealth, and population rapidly. The annual profits of its business is estimated at Twelve Millions Sterling!

> For the Chronicle. CORPORATION REFORM IN IRCLAND.

MR. EDITOR,-I was much pleased in miing in a late number of the Chronicle the Speech of Sir George Sinclair in defence of the House of Lords, and you would oblige many of your friends now by publishing the accompanying Speech of Col. Napier, abrilged from the Bath Journal, and delivered at a tecent meeting held in that city to take into consideration "the conduct of the House of Loris in opposing all salutary Reforms," &c.

Colonel Napier then arose amidst tremesdous cheering, and said-Gentlemen, I do not

think that the true question is whether corporation reform shall be extended to Ireland, but whether the House of Lords or the House of Commons shall govern in England-(chees) -whether the will of the people of England shall stand, or the will, the corrupt will of some crazy and some factious Peers shall henceforth be paramount in this country, (loss cheers, and cries of no.) This is to my apprehension the true question, and the Irish corporation reform is but a limb of it-s subject on which to commence the business of agintion-aye, and a very good subject to begin the battle with the Lords. This being the case it will be well to cast our eyes awhile upon past events, that we may be the better able to Judge how we may proceed in the present mergency. Looking backwards, then, we see that, previous to the passing of the reform bill -that first step for the recovery of our rightsthis nation was the prey, the helpless prey of two contending factions, namely, the Whier and the Tories; both exceedingly rapacious, both exceedingly false, oppressive, and insolent -alike in all things save that the one was always in office while the others were always out of office, a difference of great importance both to them and to us, as I shall presently snow you, (cheers.) Such was the character of the factions, but it is different now. The Whigs have changed, and for the better. Yes, the Greys, the Grahams, the Stanleys, and the Althorps, were driven, as they deserved to be, from power, and better men took their places -men more enlightened, more honest as politicions, and, what was of more consequence, men with corrected notions of what the tree meaning of reform was-a word which it is now perceived does not in the mouths of the people mean only a change of oppressors. The change gained the Whigs many more followers, turned them from a faction into a party, and thus the sacred cause of the country-the sacred cause of freedom advances, because resolute followers make honest leaders. But gentlemen, though the present ministers are far better than their predecessors, though they are far more enlightened, they are not yet quite up to the mark; they approach it, but I should say, with the exception, perhaps, of my Lord Melbourne, that they are not quite up to it. They linger behind at times when they should be in front-they seem like men aroused from sleep, staring when they should be acting dodging, skirmishing, and sparring with the enemy, when they should grapple him at ouce by the throat, (loud cheers.) You must arouse the house of bondage, and they must not tarry by the way. Not that I think them treacht-rous, but they loiter; they would willingly feed us with manna in the wilderness, but they seem unable to lead us unto the land of promise. "To your tents, Oh, Israel," must therefore be the cry. The strocting of the people must be heard; and friends and enemies must be told that if the calm voice of the legislator, and the denunciation of the Prophet are slike unheeded, the clash of arms and cry of war will be heard. "To your tents, Olt Isreel," for if Moses cannot lead in the battle, Joshua can, (applause.) But against whom, some out will perhaps ask. Why against the Lords! Against the tory faction, (cheers) -against that faction which from long use and abuse of power, long riot in corruption, has united the utmost insolence to the utmest oppression, and if you must have them trample upon you, you must trample upon them; and the way to do it is to assail their champion, the Tory Lords; for again I say to you the question is not whether justice shall be extended to Ireland as well as to England and Scotland, but whether