had not been softened by education, and whose and has even been approved by those who eelings and judgment had not been tempered | rank with the better sort of people. or refined by parental instruction at the family hearth. Let it be remembered also that he was a negro, and as such, probably imbibed prejudice against the whites from the milk that matured his infancy. My object here being only to show that the unurder of which he stood charged, although a violent one, was peither foul, base, or unoatural, and that therefore the summary punishment of which he was made the victim, was, to say the least of it. irreconcilable with the usages of civilized society, and not to be judged by the circumstances of the case. If the subject had been submitted to the investigation of the proper tribugal, it might have been shown that the negro was wantonly and rudely assaulted by the officers, and that his drawing and making use of a knife was an act of self-defence. At the worst it could only have been shown that he was guilty of manslaughter-the case having none of the features of murder in the first de-

We shall now turn to the New York tragedy, and see what the mob did in a case which, for its enormity, might well have elicited sympathy for the sufferer. A beautiful girl,-an outcast and a prostitute, if you please, but young, beautiful and interesting,-- is found dead in her chamber, her skull horribly fractured, and her hody and hed on which it lay partly consumed by fire. So cruel and unnatural was this murder, that in a city where murders are common, this dampable deed cclipsed all that had yet gone before it. An individual is arrested and charged with the coinmission of this revolting crime. The circumstances in favor of his guilt crowd upon the public ear and fix the conviction of many .-Here then was a case that might recommend itself to the jurisdiction of the mob by its peculiar atrocity; for it went forth to the hearts of the virtuous and upright, and appealed. trumpet-tongued, to their pity. But what did the mob on this occasion? Did they tear the accused to pieces, or burn him alive at a stake? Oh! no, they covered him with the panoply of their tender mercies and took him into their arrived, there was a gathering around the court house that actually interrupted the proceedings of the court: it was a concentration of the most inflammable materials of society; and when, in the course of investigation, any slight circumstance was elicited that favored the innoceuce of the prisoner, the air was rent with plaulits, as effectually intelligible in their meaning as if the mob had cried out at the top of their voices, "Long live the murderer of Ellen Jewett!" Nor was this the most alarming feature in this melancholy transaction; the ministers of justice themselves, the very judge who presided, partook of this misplaced sympathy; and we find not only a lukewarmness of zeal on the part of the counsel for the prosecution, but an evident desire in the judge to screen the prisoner from conviction. Whoever heard before, in this country at least, of a labored and undisguised defence of a criminal being made from the beach? And yet this was done, and openly and unbloshingly done, at the late trial in New York .-

> Can such things be, And o'ercome as like a summer claud, Without our special wonder.

But alas for the poor outcast who was hur-'ried to her account with all her sios about her there was none to cry out for "the damnation of ber taking off."

Who can contemplate this deed without abhorrence? And yet there were those who did and who looked upon its reputed author not only with composure, but with feelings nearly allied to admiration. It is not our intention to throw a borrowed grace over the life and tharacter of the deceased, and by excusing their waywardness and ignominy, to weaken the bulwarks of enciety. But it is asked if there is to be a distinction made between the perpetrators of crime? If there is to be a relaxation of the law, and an indulgence on the part of its ministers in favor of those who surpass in deed or blood? Is it believed by any one acquainted with human nature, that had Robinson, in a fit of jealousy, or for any other cause, murdered a virtuous female, of respectable connections, the mob would have sustained the act, the rules of evidence been prevented to screen him, or that the judge would have made an elaborate argument from the beach in defence of his innocence? Such conduct would have convulsed the elements of society, and we should have had a civil broil between the heated partizans of the Montague and the Capulets. As it was a cruel, cold-blooded, remorseless murderer, whose crime was no less | But then he has seen clearly the interest of his fiendish than wanton and unprovoked, is as- own country, and been an uncompromising enesisted in his escape from the hands of justice by the undue commiseration and partiality of the court, and the ill-timed and misplaced sympathies of the mob. I have mentioned this the laws are perverted or disregarded, and justice defeated in her course, it is of very little in the streets of of the judge on the bench.

Apother case similar to the above, was that a coffee house in that city in a state of intoxi-Lation, abused the bar keepers for some trivial uttention, and when they reported his insofence, he drew his knife, jumped over the counter, drove all out but one, whom he corrected and stabbed to the heart. He was arrested, and it is due to the tribunals of the city to say he was fairly tried and convicted. While under sentence of death he committed suicide, and at the request of his friends his body was given up for internent. It was conveyed to the place of his birth and buried under all the fingers still more seriously, were determined I immediately explained who I was and how pomp and circumstances" of military honors. to get rid of him. Mr. C. asked if he was the accidents occurred, and assured him I was date for the chief magistracy of the state, moonted a platform in the public square, and ih the presence of the mob, with the dead body of the man before them, discoursed of the virtues of the deceased, denounced the court and jury that tried him, and concluded a harangue longer supported by the excitement of his pe- taking, and tresisted to my utmost the attempt distinguished for its sorry mimiery of the incendiarism of Mar's Anthony ! What a spec-

gamblers at Vicksburgh, without asking if the perpetrators of that dark deed were really and The bare idea of seeing some half dozen men the grave. pitch, and afterwards strung up to the gibbet, of the satisfaction Lord Ponsonby will demand, without trial or even the mockery of trial, in a but I suppose it will be the personal punisha by-word and a reproach.

be adduced of individuals being shot down in | ing in a most silly way. If we love not the the streets in this country, and no punishment | Turks for their sakes, let us still love them inflicted upon those who have done it. We boast of having no exclusive or privileged inv a man, and yet we should deem them mad class here, but it is a violation of truth to utter | were they, on that account, to throw into the add fuel to the fire. This man consoled me it, so long as your gentleman murderer is per- sea all the gold that subsequently came into for the unmerciful beating I had received by mitted to go at large unwhipt of justice, and their hands. When our vital interests are assuring me, with a solutn out, that had

the poor thief consigned to the dungeons. morals of the people. We have seen this in | duct of Turkey. Even a spoiled child now the facility with which an editor of a newspaper can command the services of the mob. A between two paltry actors-a dispute that, out of respect to ourselves, should have been left to be settled in the green-room-this dispute is dignified into a national affair, and the spirit of the mob invoked by a public journalist to take vengeance on one of the parties! The scene weat off, however, without any bloodlaws by the rabile regiment of the editor.

not-house and the lower order of the people. It has found its way into the high places of er saw one countryman. He might say it the land and amongst the elite of the nation. | was useless to see a Frank who could not un-The very Capitol of the country has been derstand his language, but that excuse would made the scene of wrangling, tumult and disorder. Who has witnessed these things, and not noted the change which this indicates in | nearly, if not quite, as well as any other lanespecial keeping. When the day of his trial | the character of our legislators? Where is the respectable bearing, the decorous language, the orbane and gentlemanly deportment that himself in Torkish, as the Kiatib had some distinguished the founders of our republic, one | difficulty in making it out, so that he could toward the other? Gone, gone; and like the not pretend that he was punished because he for the first time. I had fully expected a secpure spirit of parriotism that inspired their ac- | was unable to explain himself. He told all | ond bastinadoing, and felt I might not have tions, all lie buried with them in the tomb .- | the chiefs wherever he was, that he had for survived it. A Turkish surgeon was sent for. | tion of the splendid talents of Lord Lyndhurst | We go into the Capitol now only to be remind: years spoken well of the Turkish Empire. He examined the wounds of the child and proed of the "grubs in amber" - we behold the in- | He had better have concealed this fact, for it nate vulgarity of the things, and wonder how they got there.

The question then is, are we not already hastening to the end of our destiny? Do not these "signs of the times" betoken the anments of the earth! Let every good man ask himself these questions, and ponder on the conclusions to which they irresistibly lead. Let him proclaim it from the house-tops and instil it into the minds of his children, that obedience to the laws, a vigilant watchfulness over their free and impartial exercise, and a scrupulous regard for the rights of each and every individual, are the only true basis of our national grandeur, the only guarantee for the perpetuity of our incomparable institutions. Let it be a considerable fall of snow took place there our care to excel in the arts of peace and the on that day. Yesterday the Foreign Ambasblessings of domestic tranquillity, and when | sadors went to the Sweet Waters, on an invithe historian shall come to give an account of lation to digner with various Ministers and our deeds, let it be his privilege to say-"This Grandees, same with one, and some with people more than any other of whom we have record, excelled in their love of order and dutiful obedience to the laws."

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle The late gross Outrage on Mr. Churchill.

A. B.

Constantinople, May 21. All Constantinople has been in an uproar about the affair of Mr. Churchill, whose case was mentioned in my last. As soon as the Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to give him up at the demand of Lord Ponsonly, the affair ceased to be personal, and assumed strictly the form of a national question. The Turkish Minister had refused to conform to treaties! Our Ambassador, therefore broke off all communication with the Porte, and demanded an audience with the Sultan, with a view, it was conjectured, of asking his Highness with what Minister he is henceforward to transact business, as he cannot possibly continue to have intercourse with one who has carried his insolence so far as to set at defiance the existing engagements. completely committed himself, and Lord Ponsonby has declared so openly his determination to have signal satisfaction, that the Minister and the Ambassador will not be able both to keep their posts. Two men cannot well stand on the point of a dagger. It is not a little remarkable that the Turks should have selected Mr. Churchill as an object of their vengeance, when it is known to every one that he has for years past, as a public writer, been one of the warmest of their advocatesa man who has had no small share in exciting public opinion in Europe in their favour. Secretary of Embassy, to say that such a runote in.

was summoned forth-whether to death or attempt to jout in with his fists. liberty, was to appear afterwards, and he soon perceived that the Turks, finding him or Lieutenaint, a sergeant and corporal, I be-Major General of Militia, and a late candi- to be released by the hand of his Ambassa- ready that itestant to accompany him to the sudor or not? and on learning that he was not, perior authorities. I soon perceived that it he refused to leave the prison with his own was intended I should receive, then and there, consent. The officers, therefore, put him out a sample of Turkish justice, which first punwithout it; his irons were removed, and he ishes and then inquires into the merits of the was told to go about his business. He there- case. I therefore warned the Lieutenant of fore got into a kaick and went home. No the consequences of the step he contemplated culiar situation, he had scarcely reached the of three orr four men to throw me on the of his gun entered my forehead and scalp, and a good spirit, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw occupybosom of his family, when he was seized ground. One of them in particular had shown laid my skull bear to a considerable extent. ing the chair. The audience behaved with

the thought. But to see men thus tortured ter for Foreign Affairs, some guarantee for and thus put to death, for an offence so venial the future good behaviour of the Turks, and a and so universal as that of gambling, and to compensation to Mr. Churchill adequate to the hear their heart-touching and wrath-subduing magnitude of the offence committed. Lord entreaties for mercy made the sport of ruthless. Ponsonby has a difficult part to play, for murderers, is enough to call down the ven- whilst he must insist upon complete satisfacgeance of heaven. Time may roll on in its tion being given, he has our national interests course, the fertile valley of the Mississippi re- to attend to, and these require, on the part of umph and exhibited to the Cehava Bey, to lapses again into a wilderness, the Father of England, the greatest tenderness towards the whom I was then introduced. On my en- Lagnio, and of the mode in which Mr. C. changed owners, and became the property of waters itself goes dry, but this transaction will Turks. To quarrel with them in the mass trance he started up from that prison, with various the mobile Marquis. The farmer, however, stand forth through all time to come, and chal- will never do, and, after all, the misconduct perfectly demoniac, heaped curses upon my other explanations, calculated to make his clated, no doubt, by his ready sale, was resollenge a parallel for its enormity. The offence complained of has been committed only by in- | head, refused to hear a worl I had to say in my of the victims lies buried with their bones - dividuals, whose services the state can do very | defence, and seemed to deliver me over to the the matchless cruelty of their fate will remain well without .- Suppose that in our rage with these few individuals, we wreak our ven-It is believed that a hundred instances might, geance on the whole nation, we should be actfor our own. Gold has been the ruin of ma-No one can doubt that these scenes have al- | and prejudice. England must not, however, ready had their pernicious influence upon the omit to punish severely the occasional misconand then meets with chastisement, and if we do not make a stand on this occasion to secure dispute takes place in one of our large cities our rights and liberties here, we shall lose them to all eternity! The Porte has been anxious to establish that it should have the power to exercise its police, when foreign subjects are concerned, without the interference of the Ambassadors; but it has been proved be trusted with that power. Mr. Churchill shed, but it was a complete triumph over the was nearly murdered without being allowed | me every where, I was dragged to the upper the benefit of a single word he had to say in story. Nor is the spirit of the mob confined to the his defence, and when the Reis Effendi sent him from the Tumruk to the Bagnio, he nevnot hold good in Mr. C.'s case, as he happens to know Turkish, for all common purposes. guage; and when at the Kehaya Bey's at Scutari, he was asked his name he wrote it only secured him worse treatment. There are few people in the world who like to be told of their own weakness. One of Mr. C.'s intimate friends a gentleman of high rank, inquiring after his state, said " he was ashamed proach of calamities equally as fearful as any to go near han, because he was a Turk," a to be apprehended in the most corrupt govern- | delicacy in a well-regulated mind by no means incomprehensible. All the Frank world are on the tintocol expectation to see exactly how Lord Ponsonly will act in this affair.

Ever since my last the féte of the circumcision has been going on, and it will not finish till to-morrow. It has proceeded more slowly than would otherwise have been the case on account of the extremely bad weather last week. On the 13th we had the severe cold of winter, and hey write from Adrianople that another. I have heard that the Reis Effendi and Lord Peasonby, met at the Seraskier's tent, but have yet to learn what passed be-Pacha, and the Kadi of the Mekemine of Scutari, which is an earnest of their desire to not. give every satisfaction to our Ambassador.

We have a report in town, which, if true, will excite great indignation throughout Eumarched 12,000 men through Wallachia to Silistra which is really violating the Turkish | Constantinople, I was thrust into the tumruk Territory, for the purpose, it is alledged, of assisting in the wescentists, and realwaying guns, stores., &c. back to the Russian Terri- filthy rag borrowed from a fellow prisoner, my tory. Russia has so many arrieres pansees in all she does, that I must confess I do not like the looks of this fresh manœuvre of

Sir Henry Bethune proceeds in two days for Persia, in the mercantile steamer the Essex, which will take him as far as Trebisonde. He takes with him Lieutenant Wilhraham and eight serjeants of the Rifle Brigade, The Minister for Foreign Affairs has so to teach the young Persian idea how to shoot. Mr. Churchill addressed the following to Lord Ponsonby:

> (Copy.) Kadikuov, 13th May, 1836. "My Lord-Although confined to my bed, in consequence of the injuries I have received. I hasten to lay before Your Excellency a statement of my case. I should have done so while still in the bagnio, but was ever led to suppose that my liberation would take place immediately.

"On the afternoon of the Sth instant, being out with my gun and dogs, I fired at and shot a quail. In going to pick up the bird, I observed a small Turkish boy at a distance of my to Russia, the progress of whose projects | 90 or 100 wards, who was crying out that I has been active in pointing out. Now, as I had wounded him. As my charge was not have said a hundred times, it is not the Turks | heavy, and the shot the very smallest to be who rule here, but the Russians. The for- found in the country, I could scarcely credit mer would have made no difficulty about giv- this, but ram up to satisfy myself that the case, in connection with the affair at St. Louis, ing up Mr. C., but on Monday the 9th in- child was not seriously hurt, with a view of been a captive, and have pleasure in stating of them remembered with tears the privileges £1,316,648. The amount of exchequer bills to show its inconsistency in principle, but no stant a Russian Dragoman and the Reis Ef- offering all the consolation in my nower. I that I was told it has been exemplary. less dangerous tendency in example. When fendi were closeted for two hours, and when was soon surrounded by such Turks as were he interview terminated our countryman was | in the immediate neighborhood, and was exsent over to the Bagnio with a regular firman posed to the blows of many. One young of committal, just as if he were a common ruffion in particular, whom I shall have no consequence whether it is the work of the mob felon, a convicted thief, or a confessed mur- difficulty in identifying, was liberal in his derer! The French Ambassador got scent of practical abuse, and but for the cooling counthis, and despatched to Mons. Boutenieff, his sel of older heads I verily believe he would have killed me on the spot. I confined my-Whitaker, in New Orleans. He entered mour was affoat, and he hoped that the Rus- self to the defensive, and made no difficulty in sian Minister would take the earliest oppor- giving up my gun, one barrel of which was tunity of proving that it was a calumny, still loaded, signifying at once my consent to When, therefore, all the Ambassadors sent in await the arrival of the guard, which had notes, to protest this invasion of Frank privi- been sent forr, without making any attempt to leges, the Russian was the first who got his escape. Albout a quarter of an hour may have clapsed before the guard came up, and the by-On the 12th, just before sunset, as Mr. C. standers amused themselves in the mean time was beginning to read away his redious even- by heaping upon me a load of imprecations, ing, he heard a rush towards his cell, and in the young russian named, keeping me ever on an instant his door was thrown open, and he the alert to revade the blows it was his constant

The guard came consisting of a Musalim,

wounded child being mouned on an ass, which I thought a very proper conveyance for such an expedition. Had he been seriously injured it would have been cruelty thus to parade him about. He was first carried with much tri-Carassas to exercise ther cruelty upon me. Indignation boiled in my treast, and to one of these myrmidons of lawless power, who was particularly conspicuous for being more brutal than the rest of his fellow brutes, I said they might do what they pleasel, but he should repent his ferocity, a threat which only served to concerned we must divest ourselves of passion | fallen into his hands, he would not have ceased his stripes until the last spark of life had been heaten out of my body! To him and two of his fellows I was entrusted in order to be conveyed to the Mekemme di Scutari. Scarcely able to walk, and with a violent pain in my chest, brought on, as I thought, by an extravation of blood in my lungs, my speed was kept up by the knocks and pusies of the Carasses in general, and of the brite par excellence in particular. Having reacted the Mekemme, and the child having first been set a whining now, as many a time before, that it is not to and then produced to confire up the storm which it was considered medfull should attend

in the garb of a gentleman received me, bearing in his hand a cane, which he demolished with due heroic fury over my devoted head and face. I here expected further ill-treatment; but a suspension took place. The chief of the office, whoever he was, declared that as a Frank was in the question, he would have no hand further in tymenting me; as it was a matter which conferned the Oumouri Kharidje Naziri. 'This was consolation of the right sort, and hope began to dawn open me nounced them to be slight, and I was afterwards called in to hear a note of the injuries | advocacy, we may congratulate the friends to read over. I was not allowed to say a word of course-a statement of he whole affair had been already drawn up at he dictation of my accusers; and on my renonstrating against such a proceeding. I wastold that this was a keshf (estimate of damages) and not a muraffe (trial.) All having been settled at the Mekemme, I was made over to a carass of the Kehaya Beys, and when some he showed himself more humane than with herded with the others. He allowed me it enter a Jew's shop and write a note to let Mr. Pisani know how I was situated, and I have no complaints whatever to make against him. I then understood that I was to pass the night in the pirelik (prison-literally place of flow) at the Kehaya Bey's; but that was not the case; a kiatib fifty of the friends of this excellent Society asdrew up a note of the affir for the Oumouri Kharidje Naziri, after having ascertained from myself who and what I was. Whilst this was being copied, my fait ful pointers, which had never quitted me an istant, were taken care of. I had a pleasure in seeing that a sympathy was extended to them which had tween them. The Turks have, of their own | been denied to their master. Turks appear to accord dismissed the Kehaya Bey of Ahmed have a fellow feeling for dogs, which they

At the top of the stairs a tall young man,

"From the Keyaha Bey's I was sent under charge of the humane carres, who had orders to deliver me over to the Oumouri Kharidje forty-one Ministers of the Gospel. When rope. It is that the Russians have actually Naziri, with a note of the accusation against they considered this, there was great cause of me. It being already sunset ere we reached to await his Excellency's orders, and there I passed the night, the dire boards my bed, a only covering. A high fiver, however, kept me warm, and my sufferings were such that it required all my philosophy to bear up under them with any thing like complacency. The rest your Lordship must thow, when I was honored with the ponderors chains of the bagnio, and when I was driven forth from thence without being told why I vas released. The bagnio, black as it is, is comparatively a bright page in the history of my efferings. Captain Kelly and Mr. Rhodes 100: good charge of me there, and every comfort I could require or enjoy in such a place was supplied, without any objection being made by the gaolers. They are particularly civil, and I can bear testimony

> that it is a well regulated establishment. "I cannot refrain from stating to your Lordship that during my confinement a galley slave (a Cephaloniot, Depetrius Calligna by name) acted as my servant to my entire satisseven years ago, in consequence, it would appear, of having been caught in a tavern brawl, in which a Turk had been stabbed by one of 20,000 souls in the bounds of the Synod which Demetrius's companions. The companion, though equally a Cenhaleniot, was beheaded as a Ryan, and Demetrius remains in bondage to this day, probably without the means of making his case known to your Excellency. I enquired into the man's conduct since he has had never seen the face of a minister. Many the last, is £2,045,456, and upon the quarter,

have been various individuals who made themselves conspicuous as my tormentors-viz: 1. A young man of Kadiknoy.

2. A Chaoush, or Ouhashi of the Guard. 3. The mulazim (or his superior, if he was

acting under orders). 4. The Kehaya Bey of Ahmed Pacha .-This ferocious fanatical old fool, perhaps, flies too high to be easily brought down; but your Lordship must be aware that he is notorious for his zeal in the persecution of Franks of their willingness to support ministers when on every possible occasion. I am much mis-taken, or, like some of the blood-tyrants of old, he would wish to see the whole Frank world standing before him with one neck, that he might have the supreme gratification of severing it at a single blow.

5. One of the Caresses. 6. The Gentleman of the Mekemme of

Scutaria.

should have done myself the honor of waiting upon your Excellency, in order to give verbally any further details or explanations that may appear necessary.

I have the honor to be, &c. W. N. CHURCHILL. (Signed) To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Ponsonhy, &cc.

" P. S. to the above-Between three and four years ago a young rayah accidently shot trele was this, and what an insult to the laws! Medical men (who were refused admittance es and hard blows. I shall not fail to recog- at a distance of ten yards, so far from seeking hear what could be advanced on each side. with a fever. He has since been visited by a ferocity withich found vent only in deep curs- Although this occurred in an open plain, and decorum, and appeared chiefly anxious to And yet it passed over without any comment, into the baguio when he most wanted them,) nize him. The soldiers having succeeded fi- to have the young man punished, I lost no [Glasgow Paper.

and by leeching, bleeding, poultices, lotions, hally in bringing me withmy face to the earth time, after being myself taken care of, in send-Hiet and repose, they have got him round a lit- secured me in that position and two men, with ling a surgeon to bleed him, as I was fearful We cannot, even at this day, look back upon the although he is not yet able to leave his the regular police sticks, used for torturing that his excessive grief and agitation might be the tarring and feathering and hanging of the room. One of the many blows he received thieves, murderers, administered injurious to him; and as a further proof that I whilst in the hands of an infuriated rabble the chastisement that hadbeen determined on. | bore him no ill-will, I placed in his hands a and a lawless military, has left severe pains I cannot pretend to say what was the exact few days afterwards, a present of 150 piastres truly men of flesh and blood like ourselves? in the chest, which he may carry with him to number of stripes, they may have been 40 or in money. For myself, I laboured under the 50, but this I know, that every one has left a effects of the accident for six months, and to O'Shaughnessy, which occurred in August cruelly and inhumanly tertured with scalding I have yet to learn what is the extra nature mark as fong and as broad as the hand of a the day of my death a portion of my cranium man. I have exhibited a specimen of these will remain visible, but I have never uttered marks to Capt. Johnstore, of the Madras the slightest reproach against the innocent civilized country and in a land of laws, strikes ment of all who had a hand in exercising their army, who was perfectly hocked at it. The cause of my sufferings. It was perhaps needthe mind with terror, and the feelings quail at cruelty on Mr. C., the dismissal of the Minis- stripes having been suspented, I was kicked up ful to make known this affair, as it presents a from the ground and mardied off to the office striking contrast between the conduct of a ciof the Kehaya Bey of Scutari, the slightly | vilised being, and that of vindictive barbarians, under circumstances precisely similar in their origin and result."

N. B. A second letter was addressed to Lord Porsonby, detailing the exact mode in which the bastinado was applied, giving particulars er's horse which his carriage overtook on the of the precise treatment experienced in the road. After a few preliminaries, the animal Lordship perfect master of the subject.

A grand review took place in Hyde Park on the 18th June, in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in presence of their Majesties, and most of the branches of the Royal Family, the Prince of Orrange, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, the Duke of Oldenberg, Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipsthal and Prince Charles of Solms Braunfels, and an immense crowd of spectators. The troops were about five thousand in number and consisted of three troops of Royal Horse Artillery, having two guns each; 1st Regiment of life Guards (twenty-four a-breast;) 2d Regiment of Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; two squadrons of 6th Dragoons; 7th Hussars; one squadron 12th Lancers; three batteries of Royal Artillery having four guns each; 2d Battalion of Grenadier Guards; Sd Battalion of Grenadier Guards; 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards; 1st Battalion of Scotch Fusileer Guards.

Trade of Sidney in 1835 .- The following is he number of vessels that arrived in this port in the year 1885, not including small coasters under 50 tons :--

> Tons. Ships - - - - 41 7.711 Barks - - - - 108 30,480 Brigs - - - - 81 15,686 Schooners - - 84 7,652

Total - - 314 61,529 The success of the Bill to enable persons charged with felony to make their full defence by counsel, now seems to be placed beyond a doubt-such a cause taken under the proteccannot fail to be triumphant. On the anticipated results of the Noble and learned Lord's the improvement of the administration of justice. An anomaly, cruel in principle, and barbarous in origin, will be removed from the practice of our criminal system, and life and liberty, in questions chiefly affecting the poor, will no longer be deprived of the protection which is thrown round property by the precautionary wisdom of the British law .-[Morning Herald, June 25.

- The North American Banking Company Bill was, last night, read a third time and passed .- [1b.

North American Colonial Society .- About

sembled to breakfast in the Black Bull Ion,

Glasgow the 13th April. The Rev. Dr. M.-

Farlane of Greenock, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Burns of Paisley, the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of St. Enoch's, and Councillor Kidson, occupied the croupier's chairs. After breakfast, the chairman stated that the object of the present meeting was to encourage one another in the support of the North American Cocannot entertain for men, whom they resemble | Ionial Society, which was instituted in this city twelve or thirteen years ago, and during that period had been instrumental in sending out to the British Colonies in North America, gratitude, but not for triumph; for they must bear in mind that from 35 to 40,000 emigrants to that country-a great proportion of whom were Scotchmen-were annually leaving the common - water annually preceding the British shores, so that the Ministers were greatly inadequate to their spiritual instruction and superintendence. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr. Martin, from Nova Scotia, who has been deputed to represent the wishes and wants of that country to the Members of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Gentleman congratulated himself on the opportunity thus afforded him of pleading the cause of the colonies in the city which had formed the cradle of the Society. No institution in Britain had done so much good in so short a time, and with such small funds as the North American Colonial Society; but still there was a vast deal to be done. Extensive as the country was which formed the two heads over the former year of full two scene of the Society's labours, you would millions. Stamps also had proved more proscarcely travel (wenty miles without meeting during by £229,874 upon the year, and with some straggling Presbyterian family, £110,096 upon the quarter than the last rewho, but for the occasional friendly visits of turns; and the same is to be said of the Post the clergyman, often at his own expense, must | Office, which shows an increase of £69,000 faction. This man was put into the bagnio have sunk into absolute heathenism. Their attachment to their country and their Church | The assessed taxes have decreased by £196.611 is still strong and ardent; but there were upon a comparison with the two years, but had deputed him to visit this country, who had no stated opportunity of hearing the Gospel. Some of them may hear a sermon once in four months, and others once in twelve months. but fallen off for the quarter by £2,815. The He had known others who for thirteen years increase for the whole year as compared with they enjoyed in their own country; but their which will probably be wanted for the service "Your Lordship will perceive that there poor children knew nothing of those things, of the current year, is fixed at £6,412,877. and without churches and schools, and bibles, how can they ever become acquainted with them? One or two settlements in Nova Scotia had been deserted and broken up, that the people might enjoy the ordinances of religion somewhere else, even when they could not thur. find a purchaser for their property. The Rev. gentleman stated a number of other interesting facts, illustrative of the necessity of providing the settlers with religious instructors, and they are in circumstances to do so. The meeting was also addressed by the key. Mr. Loing, formerly of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Dr. pected by the commercial classes of that city. Burnes, Dr. Begg, Dr. Hill, &c. and a -very cordial interest was manifested in the Society. The meeting was altogether of a delightful Beaumont vs. Barret .- This cause which is

"If the state of my health permitted it, I a very curious, as it will try the right of Colonial Legislative Assemblies to privileges of Parliament, is to be heard on appeal before the Privy Council on Friday next.

> The citizens of Glasgow have been amused and instructed during the week, by discussions carried on between Mr. George Thomson, the | don. anti-slavery lecturer, and the Rev. Mr. Breckinridge, an American clergyman, on the subject of Negro slavery in the United States.

Death of Dr. M Mahon .- Died, on Tuesday at his seat, Wellpatk, near Quin, the Rer Dr. M'Mahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Killaloe. Dr. M'Mahon was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of the diocese about November, 1819, in which capacity be continued to officiate until the death of the late Dr. 1829, when he succeeded to the Bishopric The Doctor was educated for the church at Nantz, where he distinguished himself-[Dublin Register.

The Marquis of Waterford .- It is a pleasing duty to record a truly noble and humane act on the part of this nobleman. A few days ago, as his Lordship was travelling in the neighbourhood of Kilsheenan in this county. he was struck with the appearance of a larm. ved to show off the merits of the horse, but in doing so the animal became so restive and irritated that he broke to pieces the vehicle to which he was harnessed, and fractured the arm of the farmer, besides inflicting other injuries. Upon witnessing the accident, the Marquis of Waterford immediately left his carriage, and, causing three gentlemen who were with him at the time to do the same, he had the sufferer placed within it, and drore with him to the house of a neighbouring gentleman, where he had every attention paid him. Not content with this his Lordship, in the most generous manner, gave him £5, and then returned him his horse. He further dorected no expense to be spared, to have him removed to Clonnel, and to have the ablest surgeon there employed for him. He is now under the care of Dr. Burgess, and rapidly recovering .- [Tipperary Constitution.

From the Montreal Herald.

"Let them come if they date."

THE UPPER CANADA MILITIAMAN'S WAR SONG.

Respectfully dedicated to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, etc. etc. etc.

Tune,-"The Roust Berf of Old England."

The Rads were seen up, but now they are down, The Denne ats swore they would appet the cross; But let Radicals fort or let democrats frown, We'll up with Lundy's Lane Easign, And O! " Let them come if they dire!"

And O! "Let them control they dare!" The old house of Bidwell is gone to the dogs; 'I he l'apineaus creak like a marsh full ef frogs; For our HEAD has sait el their hash with his jugs The cup with Lundy's Lane Ensign :

We'l un with Lande's Lane Ensign;

And O! " Let them come if they dare!" Then up with Lundy's Lone Ensign, And O! "Let them come if they dare!" Let the Shamrock and This le unite with the Rose,

We care not a whistle for f. tends or for foes:--God help the poor wigh a who encounter our blous; Then up with Lundy's Lane Eusign, And O! "Let them core if they dare!" Then up with Lundy's Lane Engin; And O! " Let them come if they dare!"

Awake men of Horon, On a io and Erie! You're brave as you're free-you're boyal and meny! And down I ke Ningara, rush on your quany; Harrah for Landy's Lane Ensign, And O! "Let them come if they dare!" Flurrah for Lundy's Lane E. sign; And O! " Let them come if they dare."

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

25th July, 1836, the Anniversary of the Bable of

Lundy's Lane

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

From the New York Commercial Advertises LATE FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Sheffield, Captain Allen,

arrived vesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of the 9th July. We have received our regular files of London papers to the morning of the Sch in-GREAT BRITAIN.

Among our extracts is an interesting sketch a debate which took plane in the Lipmpin of a debate which took place in the Commercial on the 4th of July, when in consideration o the Irish Tithe bill : the clause then under consideration involved the principle of appropriation. The debate, it will be seen, endel in favor of ministers by a majority of twenty-

The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th of July had been published and show a very satisfactory state of affairs:-

The increase in the customs is £1,162,409 upon the year, and £381,260 upon the queriet; and in the Excise of £834,912 for the year. and £713,021 upon the quarter-which gives. in round numbers, an advantage under these upon the year, and £31,000 upon the quarter. show an improvement upon the quarter of

The taxes classed as " miscellaneous" have increased upon the year to the amount of £870, Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st

Sir John Franklin, R. N., was to sail on the last of July for Van Dieman's Land, to assume the government in the room of Sir At-

The Duke of Wellington had been thrown from his horse and severely injured, but was

recovering. Mr. Patterson, the American consul general

in Belgium, died at Antwerp on the 4th of July, at the age of 68 years. He had resided many years at Antwerp, and was much res-The Antwerp journals say, it was, remarked as a curious coincidence that he died on the very day on which his countrymen were celebrating the anniversary of the Independence of the American Union.

The London papers announce the swifts! there of Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr, Wallack, from the United States.

Steam cruisers are now employed by the British government for the protection of the revenue. His excellency Andrew Stevenson, minister

to the Court of St. James had arrived at Lon-The farm of the late William Cobbett, called Normandy, in Surrey, has been sold

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND SO. Irish Reform Bill-result of Desgerence, 4. In the Commone after the presentation of many petitione, there was a Conference with the Land The 'Reasons,' having been presented and read to

the house.