The ladies of Venns have sent deputation to petition the Empress to use - influence with her Imperial spours to induce to return to the capital, On the 31st of May, the Emperor's Buthday, the total dependentialist warting; in the evening, however, the bears were pretty generally illuminated. Fereat Frerien Amhamadors have gone to join the Emperor's Court at Languark. Another arcount states, that the Lumian Eveny is the only one of the corps diplomations who has quitted Vienna. On the 28th oft., an outbreak occurred at Alilan, similar to that which occurred in Paris on the 15th May. I should state that no fewer than 30.000 votes had been given in the city of Milan alore, in favor of american with Piedmont while only 50 are registered against it. The demoeratic party who had always been averse to this proprerd onion got up a demonstration against the Provisional Government, and assuited the Palace of the Ministers till they compelled them to resign. The students were at the head of the red. Shortly, bewever, the whole of the National Guard (about 20,000) were under arma and declared in favor of the Provisional Greenment. The great m-jurity of the citizens joined them, and the cries of "long live the King." "long live the union;" som everywhered the classest of the insurgents. The Provisional Government then immediately resumed their offices, and pubhe tranquility was restored. No dealt is enter-tained that the annexation of Lembardy with Rardania, will immediately take place by general seclemation. According to an efficial bolletin lately publishe in Milan, the number of persons hilled during the five days of the mouth of March was 251, and the number of wounded was 811. On the 23rd ult , at 11 n'elek at nield, the Austriana neede a second attack upon Vicenzi, baying returned after their repulse, with a more considerable force. The fight was kept up during the whole night and the Affetrian artiflery did much damage to the town, and destroyed the military statem. They were nevertheless finally repulsed and defeated by the brave garrison and eiric troops.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia has addressed the follow ing letter to the inhabitants of a Pomeranian district, who entreated him to live among them

instead of living in a foreign country :-"Gentlemen - I have felt both pleasure and emotion when I proceed your address entreating me to return to you. This address is a fresh presi Pomeranians have so often evinced to the Royal House and in myself. Your address has det good to my beart, and I beg to thank you for it, and the the more as I quite ag co with your acreplance of a constitutional monarchy and its nere sary consequences, for which you are resolved now, as in former times, to sperifice you lives and your tortunes. But though I should feel happy if I could at men follow your wishes I cann t but remaince that pleasure for the present retained as I am in England by a special mission of His Majesty the King I sught also to observe that the preuliarity of the actual condition of Promis, the foundation of a new basis of public law, and my own preition to this reorganica ion of the morarrhy, makes my sperdy return to the evening, were ready to rise when called espital, to Berlin, to my mind, indispensable.— You are aware that, as a member of the then Ministry, I signed His Majesty the King's letters patent of the 18th of March last, which promise the Pramian people the above-mentioned consti-tution. My full encourrence went with my signature, and to maintain that constitution in future is my duty. You know me sufficiently to give credit for being faithful to my word if once other signs of a riotous disposition. A large pledged. But as my netions and character have pane of glass in a beershop was broken in of late been the subjects of malevolent and totally unfounded rumore, it is but natural I should wish by my personal appearance at Berlin, to refute those rumors. At another time I shall be happy to hasten emong you. In conclusion, I beg to add that you are at liberty to make any use of this declaration which may seem to got to further the object you had in view, and remain, "THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. " To the Estates of the District of Belgard.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia Ich London last evening for Daver, whence he will take his departure for Ostend in the Princess Alice steamer which has been placed at his disposal by Her Majesty. On his arrival at Ostend His Royal Highners will proceed to Brussels to visit the King of the Belgians, and finally return homewards by way of Hague, after passing a fow days with his relations in that capital. However much we may have deplored the

scenes which rendered the temporary whence of the heir presumptive of the Promian Crown dewas who has lad an apportunity of observing the demeaner of the illustrious Prince, and the attention which he has paid to the constitutional development of our institutions, during his stay in England, most feel convinced that he departs sincerely disposed to accept and serve the new constitutional monarchy with the same zeal and self-devotion which characterized his adherence to the old order of things in Prussia.

Two great bracks will thus be derived from this vivil to England; the people of Rethn will receive a constitutional instead of, as they fancied a desentic successor to the throne; while the same people, who are now so elemerous for the return of the Prince, and 3,000 of whom have petitioned to be allowed to march in procession to elcome him back, will learn to mistrust the fickloness of that popular opinion which drove enoug their warmest friends to seek an honorable esylam in a foreign land.

THE CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS.

Another meeting of physical force Chartists and lish Confederates was held last night or Clerkenwell-green. The proceedings were nearly the same in spirit as those of the preceding evening-the procession excepted .-As every great criminal has his base imitators, who soon bring down offences to their proper level, so a journeyman baker named Williams, who figured prominently in the Trafalgar-square row and is well known to the police, has taken it into his crazy brain that he may achieve immortality by following in the footsteps of Mr. Mitchell. This person emprorted by a few associates of the same class as himself, managed on Monday night to collect in procession several thousand penple, and to march them, in violation of the law, and to the distorbance of the public peace, through some of the principal thorough-fares in the metropolis. Last night he was again at work exciting the ignorant crowd who listened to him to acts of turbulence and sedition. To-night the movement is to be continued, and it remains to be seen whether the authorities will allow this outrage upon public order to be continued, and perhave become serious, when any of the police magistrates could in a summary way so easily

shate the ouisance. In consequence of what took place Monday night a large body of police were sugar, tum, and molasses; or if it must go to stationed yesterday in the Sessions-house and in the adjacent houses, a fact which was communicated to the people as they arrived, in case any outbreak took place.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Williams, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Daly (from the Irish Confederation,) arrived, and were immediately surrounded by

about 4,000 persons. Mr. Williams was the first who claimed

the economy of shipping-making a given The attention of the meeting. He said, the Government and middle classes had now seen what could be done by a proper system of organization. They had been denied the privilege of having their kills, with reference to the Government treatment of Mr. Mitchell, posted in various parts of the metro- the sea. That phantom is a fine vestel, well polis, and the shopkeepers had been pro-hibited from exhibiting them in their windows. They had heard Lord John Russell state that the people of this country did not demand an extensive measure of reform, and that the Chartists were only few in number. | with nothing whatever that can be called a Lord J. Russell and Mr. Cohden might now fearn that whether the middle classes did or not demand reform, and whether the Chartists were few or many in number, their present lion Code, and which the authors labor to organization had little to 40 with three quesions, their great object being to declare against a gross act of injustice which had

and the late disturbances are beginning to The press had done them an injustice. It had what it does not carry. Viewed as a whole, been reported that there were not more than 12,00 persons persent at any one time. Now, he had no hesitation in saying that when they went past the Chartist Assembly Hall Dean-street there were not fewer than 150,000 persons in their ranks. Mr. Williams concluded by remarking, that there would et him go to Dover. He will there see a be no procession that evening, and he enfine British steamer sail out with Her Majestreated them, after having heard the addresses that would be delivered, quietly to disperse. Calais, come back empty. About the time, however, of that return, a fine French steamer Mr. Sharpe much regretted that he was mable to be present on the previous evening, starts from Calais with the French mails, and but although he was not in that procession after waiting a few hours at Dover, returns he was at a great meeting at Greenwich, atlikewise emply to Calais. Thus these two tended by a large number of " the right sort," steamers do the work of one; just as though who were ready for the blow whenever they the farmer should insist on sending his corn in might be called out. He had always declared, his own waggon, and the coal-merchant and he now declared it more emphatically than ever, that a time must come when deisive measures must be taken to destroy the

damnable and despotic power of the Whig

Administration. That time had now come,

and he entreated his friends to be bold

and unflinching. He had heard that that

house (pointing to the Sessions-house) was

full of policemen, and he had heard also

that some of those ruffians had brutally

vious night after the procession had dispersed. He swore by God that if he had

been present he would have pulled down rail-

venged on that vile crew. Although they

lid not intend to have any procession that

night be trusted his friends would not be-

lieve they were actuated by motives of fear.

What they wanted was, that they should go

directly and join the confederation, and they

would shortly be informed of a secret for

advisedly, and if they did not understand

him they must please to imagine what he mean ... (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker

it was impossible to misunderstand, and

Mr. Daly (from the Irish Confed-ration)

next presented himself, and was received with

boisterous cheers. He said he came there as

one of the Irish Confederation for the purpose

to form an offenzive alliance with the Char-

After sundry exhortations to the people to

disperse quietly, the leaders left the ground

The rabble auditory, however, true to the real principles which had brought them

together, began to throw stones and exhibit

consequence, and the owner of the premises

shouted lustly for the police, nor were the

solice long in coming to his aid. From 200

o 300 of them were immediately on the spot,

and the meeting melted before them with sur-

police were also on the ground, which they

patroled with great energy and effect till the

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

From the London Times of June 2.

The great principle upon which public opi-

on insists that the Navigation Laws should

e extensively modified, is one universally

recognised in private affairs. There is not a

tradesman, an artificer, a housekeeper, or any

other man, woman, or child, who does not act

upon it, and make it a maxim of life. It is

the principle of economizing time, labor,

material, and money, whenever it can be

done without detriment to the main object in

view. We shall have on our side every hu-

man being of armage intelligence while we

say that we abhor the idea of a ship in ballast

as much as Nature is said to abbor a recuum.

When Nanny, who has scarcely been a

twelvementh on her lees, is sent to the village

shop for a half-pound of butter, her father,

mother, brothers, and sisters immediately

consider what else little Nanny can take or

bring back. When the neighbors see Nanny

pass with her empty basket, they call ber in

to do a little job for them by the way. By

the time she has trotted a month backwards

and forwards she becomes a recognized car-

tier, and many an owner of broad-wheeled

waggons and well-fed teams has acquired in

"Sepe olos tardi costas agitator arelli

there shut out all other countries except Por-

tugal itself, in the privilege of bringing to

produce to the West Indies, it shall have an

exclusive right of bringing berne West Indian

the West Indies for colonial produce, it shall

enjoy the exclusive right of carring thither

funder, fish, caticoes, hardware and salt .-

This, of course, is a very fair object if it does

not d. feat itself, and if it does not stand in the

way of other objects not less important. We

have, therefore, the testimony of the Navi-

gation Laws to the value of this principle-

clauses of those laws, and he will find they

mjure up a pisantum more dreadful than the

" Flying Dutchman," or any other spectre of

found, well rigged, well provisioned, with a

noble crew, constraint much food and wages,

liable to great risks, and all for nothing at all.

The " Empty Englishman" is flying before

the gale, or heating against contrary winds,

cargo except some baltest. It is all enst, cost,

cost, and nothing to set against it. That is

the horrible ghost which haunts the Naviga-

neighborhood resumed its wonted quiet.

about 9 o'clack.

which elicited loud applause.

ill-treated some of their friends on the pre-

two full waggons and two empty waggons as often as the interchange of commodities oc-The colonies have always been the greatest sufferers by the system, and now find it insup-portable. The British West Indies in the midst of their calamities, have suffered the further aggravation of paying extravagant freights for the export of their produce at the very time that American vessels were lying idle in their harlors. This is no new comways or taken up the flag Stones to be re- plaint. When Nelson was in the West Indies the shipping interest made hitter complaints that the planters systematically evaded the Navigation Laws, receiving supplies and exporting produce in American vessels. Nelson considered himself placed there to enforce all natural hias to the mercantile navy. He compelled, therefore, a more exact observation which the Government would not scruple to give £1,000,000 to be made acquainted with of the restrictive laws, and thereby earned the ill-will of the planters. The system has, (Hear, hear.) He spoke " openly and indeed, undergone considerable change since his days, both by legislation, and by the introduction of free neutral ports a few days' sail from our islands, where the planters and their concluded by some significant gestures which American customers met and exchanged their commodities. This, however, has been attouded with great inconvenience and loss, which has chirfly fallen on the planters, for on them has devolved the cost of carriage to and tro between the neutral ports and their own islands. Canada suffers still more seriof asking his fellow countrymen immediately ous inconvenience by these vexatious restrictions, and the rivalry which they elicit. The tists of England. The speaker was proceed-Navigation Laws have the effect of shutting ing to denounce the Government for their conthe American very much out of the St. Lawduct with regard to Mr. Mitchell, when a What does be then do? Precisely body of police appeared in sight, and a large what an Englishman would do in the circumproportion of the meeting began to move off; the speaker denounced them as enwards, and stances. He creates another St. Lawrence in the shape of a line of artificial navigation inquired how they meant to fight for their from the Lakes to New York. The debate linerties if they were afraid of such a handwas adjourned last night, and is likely to ful of men? He proceeded to say that there drag on for some time. There can, however, he only one result. Colonies, manufacturers, were 10,000 men at Wapping and a like number at Bermondsey, who, although they merchants, and the public, all call for their did not join the procession on the preceding amendment, and can claim it as a right .-Every party in the State has surrendered protection. Shipowners a'one enjoy, or rather

THE SLAVE TRADE.

suffer, a protection, which, if it has not inva-

riably ruined them, has exposed them to the

greatest vicis itudes.

From the Times of May 29. Were Clarkson and Wilherforce right or wrong in the steps they took in the cause of Norro Emancipation? Sentimentalism apart, are they to be numbered amidst the enlightened benefactors of humanity? The practiprising rapidity. About 30 of the mounted cal result of all the efforts Great Britain has made during the last half century for the abolition of slavery is this :- The gross amount of negro slavery throughout the world has been progressing fully in the ratio of the inlosing all power of softening or ameliorating the condition of the slave. Let he suppose for a moment that all the legislative acts for the abolition of slavery which the humanity of philanthropists ever devised, or the votes of Parliament ever passed into law, had never been thought or spoken of, and what would have been the result? It is well to look the seen at all bettered by our exertion. Let us mendation is to be accompanied by anoth, million at a time never to bave been plevied from the English tax payer; and that the es- | can be made in the committee, and we would tuaries of the African rivers had never witnessed the evolutions of an English squadron amidst their pestilential miasmata and deadly fogs. We may fairly presume that in this case the slave trade between the African coast and the British West Indies would have been regularised. The oscillations of demand and supply would have kept their even pace. lanthropy would have declaimed as of old bly solved. After all we have done, this last about the horrors of the middle-passage, and experiment is surely worth tryingthat simple school his facility of arrangement to the softening of horrors of the middleand memory for details. In an industrious passage the remedy would have been conand intelligent system, everybody tries to Commodious vessels adapted to the make one do for two, to procue "back car-riage," and to save his heels by the use of traffic would have been provided. It would have been desirable, as a mercantile speculahis head. Whether the farmer sends his team tion, that the human merchandize should to a market town or to a distant part of his have arrived sound in wind and limb, and fit land, he tries to make one journey answer for delivery. This would have come to pass, more than one purpose. When he sends his corn to market he brings brick coal or ashes, or else the purveyor of slaves would have regulated his business by other conditions than and will even be at the cost of a superfluity he importer of oranges from Malta or the to escape the spectacle of four fine horses tealer in cotton from the United States .jingling and lumbering along with an empty Factories or entrepots would have been eswaggen. The theifty farmers of old Lomablished here and there along the African bardy, from whom Virgil took his notions of coast, and by all analogy we may presume agricultural life, had the same pious horror of that even in the interior, even in the snots an empty return. If they drove their donkeys where human beings are seized and sorted for to Mantua with olive oil or apples, they made sale, some improvement on the horrors of the the poor beasts bring back some other burden. trade might in the course of half a century been devised. Be this, however, as it may, Vilibus ant onerst pomis; tapidemque reverten it is on the condition of the slave when once under the protection of the British laws that Incusum, aut cirice massin picis urbs reportat." we might have reflected with satisfaction .-In fact our old Navigation Laws themselves The original, the damning taint of the traffic aim at this saving. But they superadd another we could not have washed out. We could object, and that is to secure for ourselves the not have restored the African who had been largest share of the benefit. This latter obtorn from his deserts and his home, to the soject they pursue to the hindrance of the other. Their first and foremost object, however, is to ciety and fellowship of early days, as dearly cherished by him as are the more refined reprocure that when a British ship has taken out greis for the days of his childhood by civila cargo, it shall have every possible chance of ized man. This we could not have done; ringing back another. If it takes English cools, calicoes, or hardware to Liston, it shall

but we could have taken the slave in Jamaica or St. Vincent as a slave, and have rendered his condition more tolerable than that of any England oranges or wine. If it takes British unhappy being placed in similar circum-By this time a humane code of stave laws would have feen enacted—the arbitrary power of corporal punishment have been taken away from the master; the sepa-

ration of husband and wife, of parent and child, forbidden ; regulations of the hours and conditions of labor have obtained. On the whole such a system might have been devised, that, setting aside the original sin inherent in a traffic where man is the merchant and man the merchandise, philanthropy might have doubted, and sterner wisdom dequantity of shipping do as much work as nied, that the African had been the lover by possible. Let any one read half a dozen a hargain which removed him from the frantic license and constant physical suffering of barbatism, and placed him even in the lowest degree within the pale of civilization. It is conceivable, it is probable, considering the interval between the posting of a letter at Kingston and its delivery in London, in May, 1818, that the system would have shoken it-self into some such form as this. Let us now

turn to what we actually have done.

We have emancipated the argro. have caused such a deficiency in the supply of labor, and so raised its price in the Antilles that the cost of producing a ton of sugar in the British colonies is considerably higher than in foreign sugar-growing countries .-Concurrently with this measure, we have of the Navigation Laws, there does exist, and said to the British West Indian colonist, you been committed in the sister country. What must inevitably exist, the evil against which shall at once, or within a short period, lose been committed in the sister country. What most inevitably exist, the evil against which shall at once, or without a factor of the finance this—to go without an hour's delay and join some a sasociation or locality," whether it most inevitably exist, it is clear that they have defeated some of association or locality," whether it most inevitably exist, it is clear that they have defeated some of association or the English themselves, and now pronounce their own p Anathria we do not care a straw. When they could call out 160/00 is hard from that they could call out 160/00 is hard for the they could call out 160/00 is hard for the could

the labors of Clarkson, Wilherforce, and the the arrangement is that of the Irishman who Abolitionists. They have not succeeded in puts all his butter into one pannier and halances checking the seizure of slaves in the interior it with a large stone on the other, thus doub- of Africa; they have aggravated the horrors ling the burden by giving to one pannier a of the middle passage; they have driven the monopoly of the profitable carriage. Or if slave from the protection of the British flag to anybody wishes to see the farce exhibited on the tender mercies of the Brazilian or United

a more dignified scale, and on its own element, States planter, whose proceedings are not infinenced by any such public opinion as would have softened their dealings with those slaves ly's mails, and after staying a few hours at | in a British colony. It is well, ere it be too late, to ponder upon these things. Here are a few facts from the speech de-

ivered by Mr. Samuel Garney to the meeting held at the London Tavern on Saturday " Since 1816 a great change had taker lace on the subject of the slave trade. to that time the slave trade had been checked coals in his own, and the road be traversed by acts, would have abandoned the traffic if their sugar had been admitted to this country at that time. The Government of this country able to get it back. He would read them a few statistics of the slave trade in recent In 1847 the number was £0,000 by official reports, but by private and well authenticated secounts it was 70,000. He would wish of 60 tons were employed to transport the ties exercised in Africa-of the rain commitsee that for every 70,000 exported from Africa and protar, is nevertheless always an equal number had been destroyed. He just, has reviewed this subject in a masterly believed that the consequence of the African manner. We shall spare our readers the furslave trade, as now carried on, was at least ther infliction of our own opinions, and let the

1,060 deaths a-day." This meeting in itself is no inconsiderable emptom of the chance of public opinion on his matter, or rather of the strange manner in The imputation of harsiness need never be which parties have been brought together feated by those who speak in the name of loywho were formerly in diametrical antagonism. alty, safety, and peace. We congratulate the The West Indian interest and the Abolitionists whole peaceable population of these islands are now making common cause, the one to on the satisfactory intelligence from Dublin. lusion. The means to be adopted for the at- fourteen years' transportation. On Saturday

tion to be afforded to the West Indian planter; pistant part of Her Majerty's dominions.

This would appear to be the last effort that call the attention of all who do dot desire to witness the abandonment of a great line of national policy to this most important subject. We would have it considered upon "slavery" grounds. The West Indian planters tell us, and common sense would appear to coalinn the statement, that in time-in a few yearsthey will be able to bear the competition with Philanthropy, instead of doing what it has the foreign sugar grower upon equal terms .-done, would have taken another form. Phi- If this be so, the question of slavery is favora-

> THE DANISH WAR IN LEITH .- On Friday the Prussian seamen in the docks-who are very numercus at present, being afraid to return to their I war which are crusing on the seas and captuing many of the Prussian ships-in revenge, assembled in a strong body, some of them carrying sticks and bludgeons, and thrastened to attack the Danish seamen there, and defied them to come ashnee. This state of matters cotinged, more or less, till Sunday afternoon, when they again mos-tered and offered battle to the Dance, who are the weaker party. One of the Danish scames received the police, who were before ignorant of what was nade acquainted with the circumstances, and succeeded in apprehending the individual who compolice court on Tuesday morning, where two mierpreters where in attendance; and the care being carefully heard by Baillie Edmond, he found the charge proven against the offender, and sentended him to pay a high fine, which, it is to be emped, will act no a warning to the other beiltiger-

ents -Scotsman. MASUNIC CELEBRATION. The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, was selebrated in this village on the 24th inst. To our surprise there were over 103 Masons in attendance, and, without much pretensions on their part or attempt at display, they really made a very im-posing appearance. The address of Br. Lysander H. Brown was, without ony flutery to him, very excellent; it was pronounced in a very temperasine manner, to a must respectable auditory, at the University Church. The religious person of the ceremony was performed by Bev. Br W. Penwek, of Champion. His remarks at the citose of the address, was listened to with much attention soul a Free Mason, and lives up to the roles of the Order. After the ceremonies at the Church the succession was formed, preceded by the Westerown brase band, (who acquitted themselves ad nirably,) and proceeded to Br. J. D. Crumoner's where, under a most splendid bower, perpared for that purpose, mose than 170 persons partrait of a ment spiendid separt. There could have heren no hetter dinner; it was all correct. Over tob. ladice (Masons all !; direct at the talle, and it recemed good for them that they were there!

SECOLAR POASTS : The Masonin Edifice - Firm as the high and valleys that have cherished it-unchanged and invertable through ages past-unbeden aged unheight elements-in whatever alime, soil; before con, behold, get its coluses stature.

The Massine Festernity-Wherever Parsund the globe dispersed-in whitever statum, of life whether highler low, they meet in the Massunia echfice on a common level -- in the same asyncation in Manuale virtues yet live, and unbarrached through consurirs, unpre-sively break in a noon us on this festive occasion -- new his spirit; safely

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5. THE CONVICT MITCHELL.

A great deal of very mawkish sentimental ty has been exhibited by the Press of the Continent, both in Canada and the United Sties, on the subject of the apparently severe sestence against Mr. John Mitchell. In comme with others, we feel deep commisseration for the misfortunes of this gentleman. Takeg it for granted, that he was actuated by by the British and other Governments; and felings of patriotism towards his unhappy should make an equal point of sending his the Brazils and Spain, not by treaty, but by contry, it is to be regretted, that his endeawas to ameliorate the ills of Ireland should live had such a melaucholy termination .had thrown away, then, a golden opportunity, Its here our commisseration ends. Mr. but not, he hoped, so completely as not to be Michell is a public offender of the deepest dr, and public justice demands a severe exyears. In 1845 the number of slaves that angle. Great criminals in private life are crossed the Atlantic was estimated at 45,000. Hen excellent men. The Gracehii in Rome were put to death for sedition, but though all ster ages deplore their fate, no one denies the them to consider well what the slave trade patice of their doom. Charles I. and Louis really was. He would mention one or two WI, were the most amiable of men, yet being cases by the way of elucidation. One of our se worst of Kings, public justice demanded ten to his Government that he had a slaver in and took their lives on the scaffold. Treason tow of 60 tons burden, with 317 individuals way be the least immoral of high crimes, yet laws affecting the sea, and had, hesides, a on board. The system of packing those in- its consequences are often the most disasdividuals was such as to make them almost a pour, it is, and always should be, punishable remained alive. The cares in which nine out with the ulmost rigor. Mistaken lenity never of ten of the persons composing cargoes of cospers. Had Mr. Papineau been punished, slaves died on the voyage. If such vessels astead of rewarded, for his treason in 1837, g would not now have been in a condition to form some calculation as to the amount of latrass the government which improperly deaths. He only told half the evils of the pared him. What Me Mitchell has done he slave trade when he mentioned the horrors and with his eyes open. He foresaw the conand deaths during the Atlantic voyage. - equences of his actions, and has no one to What if he told them of the wars and cruelblame but himself for his present calamitous ted in that country to get possession of those position. The London Times, which though ndividuals-if he told them all they would liten coarse and brutal, is nevertheless always

master spirit of the Press speak.

From the Times of 7th June. reserve their estates, the other to prevent Mr. Mitchell has been found guilty on all the he abolition of slavery becoming a mere de- counts of the indictment, and sentenced to taining of these two distinct ends are identi- he heard his doom pronounced in a most powerful and temperate address by Baron Lefroy To-morrow the committee on the sugar After a frantic exhibition on the part of Mr. duties are to come to their resolution upon Mitchell and his supporters, he was removed what shall be their recommendation to the from the court, and the wretched convict is

House with reference to the degree of protee; already out of Dublin on his way to the most for some years to come. Three several plant The public anxiety as to the result of this have been proposed to the committee-a very trial has not at all exaggerated its importance. elaborate one, by Lord George Bentinck, too Mitchell for his own villainous purposes chose lengthy and exacting to be of practical ser to stake trimself against the law and the very This was rejected. There was a liberties of his country. He calculated that second scheme, of Mr. Wilson's, with which he could raise such an amount of intimidation the planters were tolerably satisfied,-this that no dozen Irishmen would recture to proalso was discarded. There was a third, at; nounce him guilty on the plainest proof of his tributed to Mr. Goulhurn and Mr. Cardwell; offence. He saw, as he thought, the weak which would, we believe, have been still side of the British constitution, and determore agr-cable to the West Indian interest mined to set against it the despotism of a sannich a vital clause was thrown out guinary mob. It is in fact trial by jury he has other West Indian produce, and England is by the influence of Lord George Bentinck, struck at in his miserable career. He has not thus the committee have come to a stand still, attempted, either himself or by his counsel, to and the report stands a good chance of going prove that he was not guilty according to the up to the House without any recommendation law; on the contrary, he has taken every op-in favor of protection at all, unless the proper portunity of heasting that he defied the law, sition of Sir Thomas Birch be accepted. The is to the effect, that the duties on forcial as that the law should be found guilty by his sugars shall, for the next six years, be 20 acquittal. He called on the jury to break per cwl., and on British sugars 10s. per cwl their oaths by a verdict estentationsly in the plain truth boldly in the face, and escertain and then gradually to reduce the former daty face of the evidence. Trial by jury, then, whether the condition of the African has until it falls to 10s, per cwt. The recoil was tried in this instance. Had those twelve men forsworn themselves from fear, the cowsuppose all emancipation acts to have been for a large increase in the supply of free negle ardly precedent would not fail to have told on warde paper, compensation, sums of the large increase in the supply of free negle ardly precedent would not fail to have told on every future occasion: When jury after jury had sold themselves and their country, that medium of justice and safeguard of freedom must soon have disappeared under either anarchy or mattiel law. Already in this country men had begun to speculate on the possible necersity of modifying the antique simplicity of the Anglo-Saxon Institution. We have been spared either a suspension or a modification of the law for the present. The Dublin jury has done its duty, and Mr. Mitchell is on his

way to the society of Messes. Frost and Wil liams, and other lesser criminals. It is not only trial by jury, but liberty of every kind, that Mitchell invaded and imperiled by his proceedings. The greatest trai for to liberty is the man who abuses it. Already this agitation has compelled the introown country in consequence of the Danish ships duction of a law which gives the State fresh powers, not only of punishment, but of incarceration before trial. It has been found necesary also to circumscribe liberty of speech within closer limits. We can feel no sympathy with the man who does not find ample room for lawful and peaceable agitation in this country. We see in him nothing but a Robespierre, a Marat, and a Danton. the name of the public press, we repudiate and remain under dock for a time. By this time all affinity with those who defile its pages with blood,-who deform the fair sheet with hidgoing un owing to the difficulty foreigners had of eous projects of massacre, who outrage the communicating the facts of the case, where at last common ground of parties with brutal riot and infernal devices. We have lived to see public journals goading ruffians to assail mitted the assault. He was brought before the the lives of Her Majesty's grenades and mines,-revelling in the infernal details of hot sand and vitriol. The English press with one unanimous voice, has purged itself from all suspicion of sympathy with miscreants whose weapens are the tortures of Hell. We have fought and won our own liberty, and now possess a vantage ground that enables us

to resist any tyranny, and to fight for the world. But our weapons are those which appeal to conscience and reason. We do not scarify, poison, or lacerate, do not in- features. furiate demans to mutitate the limbs, to tear out the eyebalis, and dabble in the gore of our political fors. The whole body o English journolists have tisen to a man, and left to the Catiline and Cettergus of Ireland their deserted benches. If we are ever to be robbed of our liberty, it is by such men. out either dignity or sense. The renewed at- and newspapers in his interest are distributed The wild outbreak after sentence was withand respect. He, we doubt not, is in braids and tack on the panel could claim no considera- gratis. tion except on the ground that the jurges had not done their duty. Neither Mr. Mitcheli nor his lawyers, nor his fellow agitators, though they applauded him and insulted the Court, ventured for one instant to impuen the intrinsic justice of the retdict. On the conteary, they admitted it to be " suitable," or as one of them expressed it, " according to your Parliament "law." They only advanced the "moral" rights of rebellion against the 15th instant, the Assembly was discussing a legal duty of submission to law. To what purpose, then was an impeachment of the panel? The importance of the case necessitated a selection for the more respectable; more educated, and responsible class of mee-Mr. Mitchell had announced his intention of making an immediate levy to the amount of a whole year's produce, and of getting rid of a whole tace of landlords, together with the British connexion. Repeated forms of this announcement were part of the corpus delicti. The anniversary we new communitation St. It was right therefore to give property a pre-John the Unput has passed from the countly, but ponderence in the jury box. The panel so formed was not likely to contain the same proportion of Roman Catholics as the Dublin sisted that the test of "respectability" should proclaimed in those islands.

mortal blow is a very humble criminal compared with the man who has strained every serve for rossy months to make Ireland one scene of conflagration and murder; and who has publicly expatiated on the details of the carnage to which he has maddened his folowers. To the best of his abilities Mitchell has been guilty of horrors surpassing the accumulative crimes of all the convicts in Australia. We hope that no mawkish and mistaken tenderness will be allowed to interfere with his deserts. He has courted his fate. Let him have it. He went on the vulgar old ealculation-

Aude sliquid brevibus Gyaris et careere dignum Si viscore aliquid." Let him inhabit the Gyare he has done his best to deserve. If a banishment to the antirodes belits any crime, it is the unnatural sin attempting to rend asunder these united realms by the sword and brand of the domes-

CITY COUNCIL.

tic rebel in league with the foreign invader.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

Monday, July 3, 1848. PRESENT:- His Worship the Mayor, Messrs Baker, Breden, Counter, McLean, Smyth, Wilson; Allen, Crawford, Chanonhouse, Linton, McMalion, Patterson, Wiley, Wadding-COMMUNICATION.

Of Vicar General McDonell stating that, as had miderstood it was the intention of the Council to open several Streets, he considered that said streets had no right to be opened, as he had a prior claim on the properly by the will of the late Bishop McDonell-Referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements, to report at the next meeting of the Conneil.

Of J. Crawford, for leave to open a Drain and lay down building materials-Granted providing frontage for Drain be paid forthwith Of W. Eales, praying that the sum of 12s. 6d., which had been exacted from him by the City Treasurer, for drawing out a new lease of the Picquet Barracks, he refunded him, as he had paid nothing for the same service performed last year-Granted.

Of G. Smith praying that he be allowed to open up the side-walk in front of his premises for the purpose of cleansing a Drain which had seen slopped up by the filth of the common ewer-Referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements to act thereon.

Of R. Manning praying to be reinstated in his former office of Policeman. (The granting of the prayer of the petitioner was recommended to the Conneil by a large number of in the Archduke John, who, as the counsellor officential citizens.)

Of A. Smyth, for the office of Policeman. Of P. W. Drum, for the same. (This Peition was accompanied by testimonials from several respectable persons in Kingston and ister, Sturmer, at Constantinople, has in vain

Montreal.) Of J. Moffatt, for same office. Manning, the former Policeman, was rein-

REPORTS. Of Finance Committee, recommending th

nyment of several sums-Adopted. Of Committee on Fire and Water, (laid ver from last meeting,)-Adopted without a division. This is the Report which caused such a lengthy discussion at the last meeting of the Council, of which the readers of the Whig have been already informed. The Victhe Phonix company 21 feet of section have. Of Clerk of the Market, relative to Pines, &c. ; rather a novel thing, by the way, to fine

woman for selling bad eggs! I The Mayor made some remarks relative to the necessity of having the bell attached to

the City clock rung in cases of Fire. Two Reports from the City Surveyor-one relative to the stoppage of the Drain leading from the City Buildings; and the other stating that, according to the recent survey of a certain street only three feet was allowed as strong Russian squadron is hovering about the

public thoroughfare. Mr. Harvey's letter of resignation was again brought on the-oil cloth. The matter, as far as is generally known, remains as it was before the long discussion which it gave

tise to on Monday evening. The Bill relative to Pure Water and Licensed Carters was read a second time and

committed. The Council adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CAMBRIA. ONE WEEK LATER.

From the New York Herold, July 1. The steamer Cambrio, Captain Harrison which left Liverpool on the 17th, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, having made the passage in tweive days and a half-The accounts from the Continent, and more especialty from France, will be found very unsatisfactory. In fact, no one can speculate on the continuance of peace for any length of time, as every hour brings forth new

There is a great excitement and reaction is Paris in favor of Louis Napoleon. He is to be admitted to the National Assembly. The excitement continued to the latest date,

and measures were taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphicts in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewed about the crowded assemblies,

The walls were, on the 15th, stuck over with a placard, bearing no signature, but recommending in strong terms the Assembly to dismiss the Government and the Ministry and to confer a dictatorship on M. Caussi

Paris was tranggi Notwithstanding their defeat, the Executive proposition for declaring Algeria an integral

In consequence of the attacks made upon him, M. Clement Thomas tendered on the 8th inst, his resignation of the command of the National Guard, but the government declined necepting it. It was removed next day, that in consequence of the term " gowgaw," which he had applied to the cross of the legion of honor, he was to fight a duel with M. Napoicon Berirand, son of the late Gen. Bertrand ; but the affair was ultimately arranged without

a resort to duelling. The commander of St. Pierre and Miquelon reportion of Roman Catholics as the Dublin has informed the government, under the date 'juny.' book." Mr. Mitchell, however in- of the 7th of April, that the republic has been

pulsory pauso from the din of rebellion to tuto the house, and committed possibly further ompate his crime with most of those visited outrages, but for the arrival of a body of national guards, by whom they were expelled, by transportation? The poor fellow who national guards, by whom they were expelled, steals a sheep to save a family from starva- and driven to some distance. It was eleven tion, or who in a moment of passion strikes a o'clock, however, before the crowd fully dispersod. A strong body of the guard mobile, who had arrived to the support of the national guards, bivouseked on the Place St. George. the 7th instant. Barby continues to rule nearly the Yesic Republique says that the revolution is only beginning. This is the paper of Barbes, Pierre, Leronx, George Sands, Louis

Blanc, &c. M. William Tell Poussin had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the republic of the

United Sacs. ENGLAND .- There is very little activity in commercial affairs. There had been no change in grain markets.

The weather in Great Britain had been excellent for the crops. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts remains without change.

The Landon money market was pretty firm, otwithstanding the "wars and rumors of cars," throughout Europe. Consols on the 16th June, were 837 for the account, but were last quoted at 83;.

The position and prospects of the West India angar planters had given rise to several public meetings in England on the subject. The "Chartist movement" of the 12th nst., failed.

Died, on the 15th inst., at Peel's Coffee House, London, the renowned Tom Steel, Head Pacificator for Ireland, under Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Association. IgeLAND .- There is not any very important news from Ireland. The repeal agitation has

at present come to a stand still. The fraternisation of the Old and Young Irelanders, is not yet completed. The consummation of an event so earnestly desired by all Irishmen, has been postponed for a fortnight by the leaders at Conciliation Hall, in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereupon. The sittings of the Repeal Association are postponed for a fortnight.

HAROYER.-In Hanover, the enlightened liberal minister, Strave, seems much in the same predicament, and he will probably be compelled to resign, in consequence of the harrassing demands of the ultra-democratic

ITALY .- Since the battle of Goite, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further decisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scola, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua. The Austrians seem confined to the neighborhood of Manton, and are ravaging the the country wherever they ap-

NAPLES .- We have little authentic intelligence from Naples, the whole of Calabria seems still in revolt.

Austria .- We learn that the Emperor o Austria meditates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innspruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed. The hopes of the people of Austria seem centered in the of the Emperor, will be the medium of communication between him and his subjects.

Russia .- It is positively asserted that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, on the fronther of Bassarabla, and that the Austrian minprotested against this movement. It has been also reported on the London Exchange, that a large Russian force had entered Memel .-This is not improbable; at the same time the rumor requires some authentic confirmation.

Paus 14.- The Diet of Frankfort seems o be occupied with the adjustment of the Sclavonian affairs, and the formation of a Directory to manage the offairs of Germany, when its sovereign functions will sease In Pressia affairs have come to a dead lock!

In the Berlin Parliament, a declaratory vote, of an abstract nature, whether the events o the 18th and 19th of March had dethroned the King, and originated a new constitutional system, heing negatived by a small majority toria Company are to get the £19 odd; and of 19, the people of Berlin have again been thrown into a state of turnult which appears Believe of the Strate Santage of the State of the with the court party; and unless the mob ean be brought to some reason, an appeal will certainly be made to the army, and a frightful civil war will be the result. M. Arago, the new French Minister, the Lyons Commissary, seems to fraternise with the people; and in the general excitement that prevails, this sort f propagandism can only add to the mischief.

DERMARK.-The Danes have assumed the offensive, and at present no probability exists of a spenty termination of hostilities. A Prussian coasts in the Bultic; and unless wiser counsels prevail in Germany, we fear that the present partial contest in Schleswig will only be the forerunner of greater and

Spain. - There are reports from Spain that Narvaez is about to retire from power, and ford and Smith advocating the northern route that Gen. O'Denell and M. Mon will form a for a Railroad—Mr. Cary inquiring which

new ministry. It is said the Queen is enciente. The Spanish Minister has been dismissed from London in return for the ejectment of the British Minister from Madrid. INDIA .- News had reached England of tevolt at Moultan, a subordinate Government at Labore among the Indian subjects recently

subdued by the British. The Dewan of Moulton, Moolray, having embarked in some intrigues, probably with a view to throw off his allegiance, was superseded, and set himself up in authority. With a force of 10,000 men, and one of the strongust fortresses in India, he would probably occasion some fromble. It appears that the British troops, con-sisting of about 500 men, came to blows, and Captains Anderson and Vans Agnew were cut down; Anderson was reported to be killed. 'Detachments of the Maurajah's troops had been despatched from Labore, and Her Majesty's 10th, 8th, 73rd, and 50th native infantry, and Wheeler's horse, Campbell's troophorse artillery, and Austin's battery, were ordered to march to Moultan, under the command of Baigadier Campbell. Captain Vans Agnew was shut up in a " garren" with his 500 men, and great fear was entertained for his safety. The latest date from Moultan i to the 21st, from Lahore to the 25th of April. the next mail from India, due on the 20th inst., was looked for in England with great anxiety.

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.-The threatened demonstration of the Chartists in the metro polis on Monday last, proved even a much nice signal failure than the provious affair of the 10th April at Kennington Common. As we anticiputed, the government having lopped the tallest ient attractions for the multitude. The prest of the principal leaders, and the known determination Commission still kept their ground! On the of the government to put down the meetings 15th instant, the Assembly was discussing a which were to be held in London, and various parts of the country, sufficed to dissipate all the vain laspes cherished by a few misguided men who were arming to create confusion, and so all thris bluster and intimidation terminates. The appearition of a sterning agreement of the Life Guards is macra-fields, with a targe pulsee force on horsewek, armed to the treth, was clearly understand by the Chartists that the meeting was effectually be put down, and an intimation from the local magistrate to the same effect operated like a charm, and a pretty smart thunderstorm happenning offer-luncly about four niclock, the few speciators who had assembled out of enquerty retired their homes,

and the revolution in England, with the overtimes of Queen Victoria, was deferred till a more convehient opportunity. In the provinces, Whitcharacter; in those places where these publications were allowed to assemble, the "demonstrations" were or the ordinary procedul character, and exhibited no feature worthy of our especial notice.

Lavenmon, Co-w Manker, Jame 16 .- The trade the 13th, transactions in wheat were effected to a fair extent, and the metericy of last week steadily maintained. The supply of high flour being comparatively small, and superior brands of Auctional sensor, both there theoriptions realized the full, and in some cases slightly exercised the rates of previously forced off on lower trems, was held at former quotations. Outs, being in slow demand, were the torn cheaper; and estment, upon a very dull sale, doctioned fid per land. Indian Corn continued to be held steadily at the late advance, but although several more leich millers appeared the operations were less execusive than of late : whilst for Corn Meal there were huyers at 15s, but for sellers under 15s 3d to 15s. Gd. per barcl. At yesterday's murket Wheat met a steady sale to consumers, at an improvement of 1d to 2d a bushel on the price of Tuesday last. There was a fair demand for both sack and borrel Floor at fall prices. Egyptinn beuns were 61 to la per qr. dearer, and most of the recent arrivals have hanged hands. Oats and oatmest both dult sale. and rather cheuper. No change in berley or pears. A few purchases of Indian corn were nande for Ireland at 32s. to 33s. per 480 like for American white, and 34s to 35s. for pellow corn. Indian Meal 14s. 6d. to 15s. per 196 lbs, but with

RAILROAD MEETING AT TORONTO-CONNECTION OF LAKE ONTARIO WITH LAKE HURON BY WAY OF THE GEORGIAN BAY.

From the Toronto Colonist. In pursuance of the requisition presented to his Worship the Mayor, requesting him to convene a meeting to consider the propriety of taking immediate steps for raising the necessary funds for the construction of a Northern Rail Road, between Toronto and Lake Huron, and for commencing a proper Railway communication between Toronto and the leading Towns and Villages in the surrounding districts. His Worship called the meeting for Wednesday the 23th instant, at 3 o'clock. Shortly after the appointed hour, Mr. Gumett took the chair and explained the objects of the meeting to those assembled. In addition to those resident in the city and its neighborhood, there were present the members of several Deputations, Holland Landing was represented by Arthur McMaster, Esq., J. P. and the Revd. Mr. Ardagh; BRADroup by Win. Armson, Isaac Rogers and T. O. Macheney, .q., Justices of the Peace, Z. Rogers, Esq., D. C., and Mr. T. Wallace; PENETANGUISH-INE by W. B. Hamilton, Esq., J. P., and D.

C., and A. Thompson, Esq. Norawasaga by F. Stevens, J. P. and D. C. E. W. Thompson, Esquire, then rose and noved the 1st Resolution-" That the proserity of Toronto and of the Home District, an well as that of the neighbouring District of Simeoc, can only be ensured by the extension and completion of proper lines of internal communication through those Districts.39

Mr. E. W. Thompson urged on the meeting, that the prosperity of his colony depended on the formation of roads like this; and if the exertions, made within the past twentyfive years astopished them, what might they not expect, when to the advantage of water communication, should be added, that of railway across the Peninsula. He would advocate the shortest route, relatively with the best harbor at the termini; and this would open up a country which might be inferior to that of New York in climate, but not inferior in soil. Their exertions should be devoted to the main line, the branches would follow. The traffic of New York was enormous, a great portion of which might be secured by this route from Lake Superior. , Whatever decision they might come to, he Mr. T. had but one object, that of seeing the interests of the country advanced. There might be differences of opinion as to the kind of roadbest serve their interests, and at the same time pay them, reserving, if need were, the construction of a railroad for another period, if not

feasible at present. John Duggon, Esq., seconded the resolution and drew the attention of the meeting to the great advantages which must result from a Railroad, constructed across a peninsula bounded by the three Lakes,-Ontario, Erie, and Haron. He had long seen that through this District a line must pass, connecting them with Chirago: these possessing, as they did, ma of muching us, the dutylus a title enhance. cial country, would they neglect the opportunity. He feared that at present, in the state of the money market, they could not accomplish a Railroad, although they could get the line opened, yet if the majority were sanguine on the point, be would vote with them all his

heart. It would ill become them in Toro the Capital of Upper Canada, to sit with their arms folded, when they saw the improvements around them, and the stimulus given; and he trusted they would not be content with following in the wake of others, but that they would exert themselves and place their city at the head of the enterprise of Western Canada. A long discussion followed, in which Mr.

Sandford, Mr. Sheriff Smith, Mr. Cary, and R. P. Crooks, Esq., took part-Messrs. Sand; was the shortest route between Ontario and Haron, and Mr. Crooks frightening the meeting by telling him that they had subscribed for Railroad from hence to Goderich, and had paid their calls some years ago, but that nothing had been done as yet. Let them try a Maca-damized or Plank Road, where parties could pay in stone, timber, or labor. On the Chairman putting the question, the

Sheriff asked that the resolutions, as drafted by the committee (what committee?) should be ready by the Secretary! Eventually this was accorded to. The parties in whose hands they had been placed, read them seriotim. Subsequently to the reading, a lengthened discussion ensued, in which, perhaps, Mr. Peter Petry Blood foremost in the orstorical capacity. Mr. Gzowski being called on fan-nished some valuable data, but not all that was necessary to enable one to arrive at a correct conclusion :- for instance, in his cifculation he debited the proposed company with the interest on the whole amount of the capital for three years, assuming that the prothey might not require for some two years

after the works were commenced. The Hon. Henry Sherwood made some valuable suggestions for which we have not space, owing to the pressure of our English

An amendment moved by Mr. R. P. Cooks ell through, and it was resolved that a Comnittee be appointed to collect information and report to a Meeting to be called at some future day, a scheme for the construction of a communication from Toronto to Lake Huran, of such description as the prospects of raising the necessary funds may justify. The Committee was then, on presentation of various lists, appointed to be compared of the following gentlemen :- [Here follow the names of R. E. Burns, Charles Berrzy, J. M. Sanford A. McMaster, W. R. Jarvis, Mr. Canb. Mr. Prondfoot, the Honorables J. H. Price and

W. Cayley, and about eighty others.] ... It was then moved by T. J. O'Nelli, Erq., seconded by Kices Tully, Rsq., and Iksolved,-That the marked thacks of this Merting be given to those gentlemen from Barrie and the Sincoe District who have Spiritedly come forward to sid the people.

struction of a Kailroad to Lake Huron. His Worship the Mayor, then left the shart, and William Armson, E-q., (Warden of the Simcoo District,) basing bern called Ourth it was prepared that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his able and pallent conduct in the chair, which passed by account

mation, The meeting then broke up,