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The Daily British Whig.
"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1853.

Late European News.

ENGLAND.

Earl Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, denied the correctness of a report that Austria had occupied Bosion. The latter also stated that the new circular purporting to come from Nesselrode, that Russian Minister, was genuine, but that the Russian government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube Provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish water. Next evening Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in the views? The Earl replied, that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the fleets in Besika Bay, and that of the Russian Army in the provinces of the Danube; for while one was neutral ground the other was not: and the presence of the fleets in the Turkish waters could be no difference to Russia.

The position of England on the eastern question is supposed to be shadowed forth in an article in the London Times, in which it is stated that nothing need prevent the Porte from making a collective declaration to all the powers as to the rights of its Christian subjects, and that the Porte would be ready to renew by a fresh engagement, though not to extend the rights already claimed by Russia under existing treaties. On some such terms a fresh negotiation may perhaps be opened, and if Russia accede to them, little doubt may be entertained of its prompt success. Supposing that this proposition is now (July 14th,) on its way to St Petersburgh, a week or ten days more may elapse before the acceptance or rejection of it can be known here.

Supposing that the dispute is not speedily settled on the terms suggested, it is easy to foresee what the policy of Russia will be.—Her object will be to protract, as much as possible, the present suspense; to exhaust the resources of Turkey by keeping her in a state of alarm, and of military preparation far beyond her means; to reach, if possible, that season of the year when the allied fleets of France and England can no longer hold their anchorage off Tenedos, and when the Baltic is altogether inaccessible; and finally, to occupy the principalities in such strength during the next autumn and winter, that she may be enabled to advance beyond the Danube, with irresistible power, in Spring.

Russia declares at present she has no intention of carrying on war beyond the Principalities. We should believe her, been if she was bent on war, because if she could make good her position, she would have gained, without firing a shot, all the advantages she could anticipate from a first campaign; and in the position which other powers have assumed in this dispute, the fleets would be condemned to watch, perhaps for months, the course of events over which they had no control. Such a state of things would be injurious to commerce, and inconsistent with every interest Britain has at stake in the question. The duty of England and France is, therefore, if possible, to bring the matter to an immediate end.

Our Liverpool correspondent says those sentiments are generally entertained; but the English public cannot bring itself to believe in the probability of war.

Opinions of the London press vary. The Times labours to prove that Russia should be let alone. It also places in a conspicuous place, but without comment, a paragraph stating that the Widow de Leuchtenberg, eldest daughter of the Czar, as also the Duke of Mecklenburgstrelitz and his wife, who is niece to Nicholas, are on the eve of visiting England. The Daily News cries shame on the vacillation that has been shown by the British Cabinet, and hopes that France, at least, will stand by the Sultan. The News adds some remarks to show that the United States should show its sympathies and its power at this Juncture. Turkey inclines to liberal commercial regulations, while Russia is for non-intercourse. The News argues that there is a radical antagonism between the institutions and policies of Russia and the United States.

The Morning Chronicle of the 11th has an editorial narrating the singular fact, if true, that Russian emissaries are spread throughout the northern dependencies of China, endeavouring to convert the allegiance of the Bhuddists to the sovereignty of Nicholas.—The information is derived through French missionaries.

Prince Albert has the measles. Marchioness of Anglesey is dead. The Queen's visit to Dublin is postponed on account of Albert's illness.

Late accounts from Natal, South Africa, detail a project for establishing a Sugar-Growing Company, which has been agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Colony. The capital is to be £50,000 sterling and the capabilities of the soil and climate of Natal are considered to be superior to those of the Mauritius.

A Mr. Cook had been employing some Californian miners in prospecting for gold, and they found a few small specimens. They at least report that they believe the geological appearances to resemble the gold localities of California and Australia. (A story to induce emigration, probably.)

FRANCE.

It is stated that France assents to the view of the Turkish question taken by England.

The London Times, ostensibly upon exclusive information, asserts that the rumoured conspiracy against the Emperor's life was really founded on fact. Some weeks ago, as the Emperor and Empress were on their way to the Hippodrome, a plot was laid for intercepting the cortege. One of the horses in the carriage preceding that of the Emperor was to have been stabbed, and in the confusion that was expected to follow, a more decisive blow was to have been struck. This plot miscarried at the very moment of its execution, for on the occurrence of the stoppage in front, the Imperial carriage was driven rapidly on, and the Emperor escaped molestation. Many persons supposed to be implicated in this conspiracy were arrested and are said to have been secretly sent out of the country.

It was on account of having failed to unravel this plot that M. de Maupas was removed from the Ministry of Police, and his office abolished. The trial of the prisoner's concerned in the last affair will shortly commence before the Police Correctionelle which proceeds without a jury. The members of these secret societies are affiliated together under the name of the "invisibles."

The Progres Industriel de Lyons, of July says that the mulberry tree is at present attacked by a disease which is seriously injuring the rearing of silkworms.

The commercial circulars of the Lyons silk merchants say it is probable that the present scarcity and high price of thrown silk will be maintained for some time, but a rise of any duration is unlikely.

The news of the crops from most parts of France has again become favourable. To provide, however, against all contingencies, the Government had purchased large supplies of breadstuffs in England and elsewhere, which purchases, we presume, are now over. Grain harvest will be rather late in France, but it is estimated that if the abundant crops of Algeria be gathered in, they will supply 800,000 hectolitres of wheat for import into France.

SPAIN.

The Ministry is again in a crisis, and General Lesunde talks of resigning.

A notice is published that Don Jorge Chacon has been dismissed from his post as Consul at Philadelphia, for issuing fraudulent bonds for lands that his Government repudiate.

The Queen's mother, Christina, finding her political influence wanting at the present juncture, had gone to France for a season.

HOLLAND.

A document had been published, which, it was anticipated would much assist in putting an end to the difference with the Papal Government. It consists of a note from Cardinal Antonelli, authorizing a modification of the oath required to be taken by the Catholic Prelates, who have also permission accorded them to reside out of their diocese.

The Grand Duke of Weimar, died at Weimar, on the morning of July 8th.

The German Press, with the exception of the Neue Preussische Zeitung and the Frankfort Post Zeitung, is decidedly opposed to the pretensions of Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council was opened at Berne, on the 4th instant, M. Piodd, of Ticino, is elected President of the National Council.

A private letter from Berne, incidentally mentions that as an American family were crossing the glacier of the Rhone, the son, a young man of 20, slipped over a precipice and was dashed to pieces. His name was not mentioned.

ITALY.

Rome.—Father Becks, a Belgian, is elected General of the Jesuits, in room of the late Father Roothan.

DENMARK.

Eighty four cases of cholera were reported at Copenhagen, July 1st, but the disease does not spread rapidly. A letter from Copenhagen says, there is little doubt that the harvest in Sweden will be bad, and the price is already rising in that country.

AUSTRIA.

A startling piece of information was published in Paris, on the 9th, in the three Government Journals—The Pays, Constitutionelle, and Patrie—all of which announce that Mr. de Bruck, who was supposed to have been sent to Constantinople with conciliatory instructions, opened his mission by making fresh demands upon the Porte. This pretended mediator now demands immediate payment of five millions of piastres due to Austria, and possession of the ports Kleck and Souterina, on the Adriatic; in fact renewing, in more positive terms, the demands formerly refused to the mission of Count Leiningen.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief of the invading armies, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, assuring them that the occupation of their territory shall cause them neither injury, expense, nor deprivation of any right. All supplies are to be paid for; and it is promised that as soon as the Emperor obtains the reparation due to him from the Sultan, the troops will retura within the frontier of Russia. The Emperor, the Prince says, will avoid an aggressive war upon Turkey, "so long as his dignity and the interests of his empire shall permit him to do so." This may not be long.

The last circular of Nesselrode is full of professions of a desire to avoid war. Russia, he says, does not desire the extinction of the Turkish Empire, because Russia is already vast enough, and because prosperous, peaceable, inoffensive, and placed as a useful intermediary powerful states, the Ottoman Empire averts the shock of arrival powers which, if it fell, would at once encounter each other over its ruins; because human foresight wearies itself in vain, in seeking a combination proper to fill the void which the disappearance of this great body would leave in the political system. Yet he hints plain enough that if Turkey is to exist, she must put herself implicitly under the care of Russia.

He further asserts that the English and French fleets have occupied Turkish waters, and that to balance this "*moral* occupation" Russia felt bound to make a military occupation. He contends also, that Russia now seeks only a confirmation of her ancient rights, but does not deny that "from this may result for Russia what may justly be denominated a religious patronage. This is what we have always exercised in the East. But if hitherto the independence and sovereignty of Turkey have been able to exist with this patronage, why should either the one or the other suffer in the future from the moment when our pretensions are reduced to what is at bottom a mere confirmation?" Modest man!

TURKEY.

The news from Constantinople would reach Paris and London on the 13th, (day of *Arcta* sailing from Liverpool, or 14th inst. Until then it could not be known with certainty what decision the Porte had taken, on learning that the Russians had passed the Pruth, and whether it had appealed to the assistance of its allies. Should it have done so the probability is that the allied fleet, would have passed the Dardanelles before the arrival of the last instructions from the two Governments. A private despatch from Vienna, however, states that the ambassadors of England, France, and Austria at Constantinople, on the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sultan and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan complied with the recommendation, and confined himself against the invasion of the territory.

A council of consultation is about to be summoned, composed of the ministers eminent men from all parts of the empire.

The correspondence from Alexandria, of the *Allgemeine Gazette*, states that certain English agents are flattering the Pacha of Egypt with the theory of an Arabian kingdom under British protection. The same paper says, that the Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men, is destined for the occupation of Syria.

Constantinople news of the 27th June, is of a pacific tendency; and an arrangement advised by the Embassadors of England, France and Austria was believed to be near its conclusion.

AMERICAN SPIRIT.

The Smyrna correspondent of the Marseille *Semaphore* gives account of the disturbance in Smyrna—of which we have already had the announcement by telegraph, via Halifax.

It appears that E. Costa, a Hungarian ex-aide-de-camp to Kossuth, and who had just returned from the United States, was secreted in the house of a Sardinian, in Smyrna. His whereabouts came to the ears of Vekbeker, Austrian Consul-General, who, under pretence of searching for a thief dragged him out, gagged, hand-cuffed, and conveyed him on board the Austrian brig-of-war *Huszar*. All the efforts of the other Europeans, aided by Ali Pacha and the native officers, to have the prisoner handed over to the local tribunals, were in vain.

On the following day, the U. S. Frigate *St. Louis* entered the port, when the captain of the frigate, accompanied by the U. S. Consul, immediately went on board the Austrian, and demanded to talk with the prisoner, whom they believed to have a claim to the protection of the United States. The Austrian Lieutenant in command denied that he had any prisoner on board. The Captain of the *St. Louis* and the Consul then went to the Austrian Consulate, where, after a scene "of the most violent kind," M. Vackbecker admitted that he was on board, and gave a forced consent to see him. Returning on board the Austrian, the American Capt. thus addressed Commander Schwartz:—"When I came on board a short time since, your Lieutenant Ced to my face! The meanest of my cabin boys would not have been guilty of such cowardice! Where is the prisoner? I wish to see him. As Commander Schwartz hesitated, the American added;—"Bear in mind that if the prisoner claims my protection, and has the slightest right to it, I will remove him myself, and will not allow him to remain a minute on board."

Unfortunately the generous efforts of the Captain of the St. Louis were useless, for the prisoner prevaricated and betrayed himself so much in his replies that he did not give his defenders the slightest chance to save him. When this was known on shore, great excitement broke out, and the Italians would have burned the Austrian Consulate, had it not been well defended. In their heat, they attacked three Austrian midshipmen, who were on shore, and killed one. On the other side the Greeks, or Austrians, the account is somewhat obscure—had a plan to assassinate the American officers, but being warned in time, they avoided the danger. The Italians and the Greeks have sworn to poignard the ten Greeks who arrested Costa, and the Greeks swear they will murder ten Italians for every Greek. The city continued in a ferment.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish Governor, had protested against Vekbecker's despotic act, and had sent off a courier to Constantinople to lay the affair before his government.

The Grand Jury Affair.

A great fuss has been raised by the Roman Catholics of Quebec, in regard to the panel of petty jurors, summoned for the Quebec Criminal Court, on the 14th inst., at which the Gavazzi rioters should have been tried. Mr. Sheriff Sewell is a firm Protestant—Mr. Chauveau, the Solicitor General, is a Roman Catholic; Mr. Sewell was responsible for the panel—Mr. Chauveau was to conduct the Crown prosecutions. Mr. Chauveau took exception to the manner in which Mr. Sewell selected the jurors—he got the whole panel quashed, threw the trials over the term, and commenced process against the Sheriff for misconduct! Of course the whole city rang with clamours against the Sheriff—the Papists were roused to a man against him! He had "picked the jury"—he had selected his men "with the express view to convicting the rioters," and so forth. A little enquiry into the matter, however, showed how little foundation there was for the Popish tempest which had been raised. The Quebec Gazette explains that the qualification of jurors is settled by the Provincial Statute 10 and 11 Vict. ch. 13, amended in some measure by a recent Act, and that the Sheriff is required every two years to make out lists in duplicate, one of which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, and is open to inspection. From these lists are taken in order the jurors who are to attend the Criminal Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions. By the amendment alluded to, the qualification was reduced, and this year, being the year for making out the new lists, the Sheriff caused them to be made, and had them ready in June last.—In June the jurors for the Criminal Court were summoned from the lists made in 1851, but by the return of the Sheriff's bailiff, it was discovered that eighteen of those speaking the English language could not be found, and it thus became necessary to make up that number: the Deputy Sheriff considering that those speaking English on the lists of 1851 had been so frequently summoned, and the new lists for 1853 being ready—made use of them in summoning the requisite number of deficient jurymen. He did so in June. Mr. Chauveau says the lists of 1853 should not have been used before the 1st of August. Here lies the foul anti-Catholic conspiracy! The whole offence, if offence there has been committed at all, consists in a more legal intechnicality. It is not denied that eighteen Jurors coming in order on the lists of 1851 were sought for and could not be found; it is not denied that the persons summoned in their stead were duly qualified Jurors, and were taken in regular order from the official lists of 1853. And it is still more important to observe that the said lists of 1853 were made up previous to the Gavazzi riots and could not have been affected by them. It is also well to notice that the gentleman against whom the Popish wrath has been chiefly directed had no share in the matter—seeing that the Deputy Sheriff was the party who had charge of summoning the jury. Sound Lawyers in Quebec also affirm that the manner of summoning the jury was perfectly correct.—[Toronto Paper.

"The scarcity of laborers is seriously felt by the farmers in the vicinity of Toronto. One instance is mentioned in which a neighboring farmer who visited the city in search of help offered and was compelled to pay $2 per day. Even at this rate it is literally a favor to obtain hands."

*** The same scarcity of labor exists near Kingston, as well as near Toronto.—This being the case, why should not some attempt be made to detain in Canada the crowds of Germans and Norwegians who are almost daily passing through it? Mr. Marks, the other day, being in want of men, went on board the Lake steamer, and persuaded five Germans to stay in Pittsburgh, who all found immediate employment, and who are the best men in the Township.

Destruction of Property.—On Saturday night several persons throughout the city were alarmed by a strong smell of fire, and smoke so densely passed over the city, that the stars presented a dim appearance. A fire broke out in a cedar swamp in Bartonville, a few miles from this city, and raged for a considerable time. Mr. Fox's barn was destroyed, and it was stated yesterday that considerable property was lost at the scene of the conflagration.

Items of News.

British Military Discipline.—Attempts have been made in some quarters to disparage the discipline of British troops since the unfortunate affair in Montreal of the 9th ult. But those who speak against them surely forget the heroic fortitude of the troops who perished in the Birkenhead. We find another recent similar instance related by an exchange, but fortunately not attended with such a tragical result, which we subjoin.—Fifty such instances might be brought forward for one of unsteady and improper conduct:—

"The second battalion of the 1st Royals, on their voyage from Cork to Corfu, had a narrow escape from shipwreck. During the hurricane the decks of the ship were crowded with soldiers preparing to jump on the rocks, or save themselves as best they could, when the colonel asked Capt. Downes if anything could be done (alluding to his men) to save the ship.—The captain replied, if the soldiers could be induced to go below, so as to enable the sailors to work the ship, he thought it might be saved. The adjutant was called, and at the sound of the bugle, in less than two minutes, every soldier in the ship was in his hammock, and remained there till the ship was out of danger. The General commanding at Corfu was so pleased at this that he wrote to the Colonel, congratulating him and the regiment on its discipline and good conduct under such circumstances, and ordered it to be read at the head of the regiment next day."

Effects of Railways.—Ogdensburgh, which, before the completion of its railroad, was stationary, has increased, we learn, by the last census, 3,651 since 1850, and now contains a population of 7,751. St. Albans is a fine example of what a railroad may do for country towns. Many of the citizens took stock liberally. This year 75 new houses and stores are in course of erection.

Another Dinner.—A dinner to Ministers was to have come off last night (Monday) at Ingersoll, in the South Riding of Oxford. This, with the non-political Dinner to be eaten at Woodstock to-day (26th) will make *three* ministerial demonstrations in the county of Oxford alone. Still, according to that veracious tadpole organ, the *Globe*, Mr. Hincks "would not dare to face his constituents!"—*N. American, July* 26.

The Port Hope '*Watchman* states that a great hotel which is being constructed there by H. Gillett, Esq., will, when completed, "equal anything of the kind erected in the Province."

Messrs. Jackson and Betts, of the Grand Trunk Railway, are to be in New York before the close of this week, whence they will proceed to Toronto.

Portsmouth, July 25.

The U. S. Steamers Fulton and Princeton, and Sloop-of-War Decatur, sailed from the Navy-yard here yesterday afternoon for the fishing grounds.

The Queen has refused to receive Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Court. From the London correspondent of the *Times* we learn that Her Majesty expressed her surprise in rather angry terms that Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Argyle, and other principal members of the Government should have attended Mrs. Stowe's drawing-room at Stafford House.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, in the Court House, Hamilton, by H. B. Buff, Esq., on the body of a man named William Ford, who had died the previous night about ten o'clock. Nothing was adduced at the Inquest to show that the cause of his death was other than natural. The deceased was labouring under insanity, and was undergoing confinement for having assaulted a woman named Sovereign, in Halton. He was forty four years of age.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday morning last, one of the labourers named Quinlan, employed at the erection of the new wing to the English Church on St. James Street, Hamilton, when about descending the ladder, fell from a height of forty or fifty feet to the ground. The unfortunate man fell with such force that his body split a thick plank before he reached the ground. He was borne home by several of his fellow workmen, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. One of his arms and left ribs are broken.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Friday forenoon in a house belonging to Mr. Bradley, near the Central School, Hamilton, and continued raging until the building was destroyed. Notwithstanding the heat of the day, the fire companies, headed by Chief Engineer Gray, quickly repaired to the ground, and succeeded in preventing the fire from communicating with the surrounded dwellings. The fire originated from a defect in one of the stove pipes in the upper story, and the building was on fire for a considerable time without the knowlege of the inmates. Nearly all the furniture was saved. Insured in the London Equitable for £50.

The Weather and the Crops.

The Harvest.—The harvest has began in this neighborhood in good earnest. The wheat crop never looked better; the ears hang down with the weight of the golden grain, and no such thing as smut is to be seen. So much cannot be said of the spring crops; in many places they will prove a total failure.—*Brampton Mercury.*

The crop of winter wheat in this vicinity is this year unusually good. We are not in a wheat-growing region, but there is, nevertheless, some wheat grown in this vicinity, and if the crops of the present year are an index of what can be done in that line, our farmers may with profit turn their attention in a greater degree to that branch of farming.—*Rome, N. Y., Sentinel.*

We were yesterday shown a harvest apple from the garden of A. Mudge, fully ripe, which measured 9¾ inches in circumference. Pretty well for this time of year.—*Ibid.*

The farmers in this county are commencing to cut their wheat. The hay is nearly all in, and has been about an average crop. The fall wheat promises well, and hopes are entertained by farmers of an abundant fall crop of excellent grain.—*Peterboro Despatch.*

In this neighborhood the greater part of the fall wheat is cut, but a good deal remains in field. The fall wheat has seldom, perhaps never, been a better crop; but spring crops of nearly all kinds are indifferent. Many oats are only a few inches long, and spring wheat is generally a failure. This is caused by the absence of a sufficient amount of moisture. Potatoes have for some time past been suffering for want of rain, and apples will generally be small from the same cause. Yesterday showers fell; and while they would be very welcome for the unripe growing crops, a continuance of them would prove very prejudicial to the wheat that is cut, but unhoused.—*Toronto Leader.*

We had an opportunity of travelling through the townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesly, and we were gratified at the prospect our crops present. The wheat harvest has already begun, and the wheat promises a rich return. Hay harvest is over, and the crops in the back townships are said to have been good, although in the township of Waterloo it has greatly suffered in consequence of the drought. Fall crops, generally speaking, promise an abundant yield. Potatoes are, so far, free of any disease. As the prices of all kinds of produce are considerably higher than in previous years, our farmers will have much cause to be thankful to a Divine Providence.—*Hamilton paper.*

LAMENT

Composed on the occasion of the Loss of the entire Battalion of the Bloody First Frontenac, with the exception of the Pipe Major and the Adjutant.

By the Celebrated Highland Pipe Major McCrae.

Tha Muid, Tha Ruiad,
Lion Muiad, ro Mhor Mes
'S Ge d' is Eigin domh Fhulang,
Tha's na leoin orm;
Turomaich Sachd air McGhiulan,
Le Dumbladas Doraih,
Dh' amais Dosguich na Bliadhn orm,
Creach na cladain so Leon Mi

Creach na cladain so Leon Mi,
Dh' Fhag Mi Breoite Gun Fhiabhrus,
A dh' Fhogair Mo Sbialnte,
'S Teare Mo Bhrathair's na criochaibh;
A gam Gasodh an Loin Bhroonach,
'N deigh sh-eoin 'e i' Ga iarguin,
Dh' fhalah Gach solus a B abhaist,
'S dh' fhuirich caillein a m Fhiacaill,

Dh' fhuirich caillein a m Fhiacaill,
So i Bhladhn a Thug Car Dhomh,
Dh' Fhag uther Fo m Leide,
Nach iothair leigh Tha air Thalamh,
Mo Leighias cha'n fha-odar;
Cha re dhomh bhi Failain,
Fhuair me diuoir La Caisge,
'S oha B' *fheiardh* Mo Ghoin';

Cha b' fheiardh Mo Ghoin',
Ge do bha Me Mun Cho' roinn
'N diugh gur buan domh ri aithrio
Gun do bhuail an T-earrach so Brog oim,
Me mum Maighstoir Gle Mhath,
'S a leus oim nach beo sibh,
Go do rachadh me facall dheth'd chomhrs,

Cha'n fhaigh me facall dheth'd chomhrs,
Chleachd Mo Moran deth fhaotainn,
N diugh dh' fhaodas me raithis,
Gurneac Gun Mhathair san Treud Mi,
'S ann is Gra dhonn bha Tursach,
Gun Bhrath furtach as T-eug'ais,
'S o'n a chaochail Thu athdhist,
'S Teare a chaoi Mo Ghair Eibhinn.

'S Teare a chaoi Mo Ghair Eibhinn
Cha bheus dom bhi subhach,
Ghabh Me Tlachd am bha Tursach,
Chuir Me uigh am bha dubhach,
Mun Ti a tha Mi 'Gionradh,
Chuir an cuine Mo Phathar,
Nis o'n fhuair an uigh caidsian,
Cheidh an caisedh Mo Bhruthadh.

Chaidh an caisedh Mo Bhruthadh,
'S Me fo chumh da dhireadh,
Dol an Truimead's an airde,
An dingh a Thasiuig Mo chrothail,
Dh' fhalbh Mo Lathachan eibhinn,
O n a threig Sibh Char-Sgithe,
Tha Mo thaic ann sna h-Earaibh,
N deigh Fholoch Na donar;

'N deigh fholoch Na donar,
Bi dh E. faonan 'an naiguas,
Sgeul Mun Gesranach Daoine;
Nuai Cuoimteach Na Luath bhos,
'S lad a co strir 'a cheile,
Ceol Gun aoibhneas Seach Truaighe.
Leam Mo crith 'a Spealtaibh,
M' an chaismeachd 'a uair chualas

Gur i chaismeachd so chualas
A bha bhuich orm Tiomas,
Dh' fhag fo Mosaich full Bhruite,
A sior Dhiruthath air M' Iuaigh,
'S fhaitile seachduin na B fladhna,
Gu a Tiriall sibh Thar Linnibh
Le Feam ach Na falachd,
Bh'ann sau lion Bhrat air *fhilleadh*

'S ann san lion Bhrat air fhilleadh
Dh' fhag Me Spionna Nan anaun,
Ceann nidh Luch Ealai,
Bhrig Earras luch seanchais,
Agus shaidh aos dana,
Chur Na Bhas lad gu h-incheist
'S o'n chaidh Tu sa chish,
Cha bu Mhia a chuis fharnaid,

Cha bu Mhia a chuis Fharnaid,
Gh ebh Mo Tearba o'n Treud sin,
Far an robh Me a lu Mheanbh Ghair
An Teiseach aimsir Mo cheetein,
'S ann an Deireadh a charbhais,
A Dhearbhadh ar feuch ainn,
Ghaill me 'n ur Ghibht, a creach me,
Ann an seachduin na cesada.

Ann an sea hduin na cesada,
Dichadain Mo Bhriste,
Chaill Me iachair na lau dall,
Cha fuil aon neach is mist'e;
Gun Bhrath Faighinn gu Brath orr,
'S Geul a Sharuich Mo Mhineach;
'S ann Fo Dhiomhaireachd M' Airnean,
A Tharmaich Mo Niosgaid

A Tharmaich Mo Niosgaid,
Cha'n fhaid Mise tht Sian deth,
'S fear Tian a ghion Ghalafr,
A ni'n gearan Bachd Craiteach,
'S ann air sta'n easlaist,
Nach d' fhiosraich a nabul,
'Scha Mo dh' arsich e Thinneas,
Leis'n do Mhile Mo chiute.

CROULADH.

Feill an Leoghainn Chreuchdaich
I's Eugsamhuil Spracalaichd,
Nuair Dheire dur ceann Iendhna,
Bu Mhoghnach am Brataichean,
Nuair chrsentuiche gach Druidh dhia,
Gu ceadugadach Tstarach,
Biodh Fromadh agus calldach,
Air Naisdh dean a Thachtadh Bhh,
Lad gu h cindhsrie air Bhare cert Gheus,
Tchuiteach fois dheag Lastrachais,
'S ard an Stoirm air Mhis-Chon Bhaidh,
'S Leina nar dele is Sheoltireachd,
Le'n Geur cheig i Streichdh Bhoig,
A' Gearra cheann is cherphunn;
A' 'S'o Sluagh gun chrtaigh gun cheiandugall;
Le'n lama Bheiredh foiidh air.

A dhe, cean agus cridh rchaoch Leis *ordhadh*
Breabach & *Creadhdh Mach.*

The Quicksteep for the reserve of the Regiment on the Air "I shall Travel the Highway":—

H-illian h-o B-i B-o h-o h-u B-o,
H-oro h-o Fill a h-o,
H-illin h-o h-i h-o h u h-o.

Lath Bhoath 's Mi falbh a Gleanda,
Thachair Donna' ann na dheannalibh,
Thachair Donna' ann na dheannalibh,
'S e gionsin na Speadh gu Baile,
'S e gionsin na speidh gu Baile,
'S ann air Fraigh na Mara.

'S ann air Fraigh na Mara,
'S fhearr leois gun bladh Bo no luach ann,
H Gun rabh Do' sail bhi le thuaidh ann,
H-illin, &c.

Gun rabh Do sail ban le thuaidh ann,
Se dheanadh a darach thaireachd,
'S e dhagadh luch or, ladder, luath,
Falangach qu sutbhal chuantan,
H illin, &c.

Ho ro gur Tosigh Leins Drama
'S iona fear tha Geall air.

Mo Ghaol an Coil gearnach Spiceil,
Dh' fhas gu foirmeil Meanneach Maiseach,
Dh' fhas qu Speiseil Treibhach Ta pai,
Neo lapach sain simhelt,
Ho ro gur Tosigh Leinn Drama.

Ach Trocair is an D' fhuair na Ballaich
Bh uaireigen an sa Bhruiear Lunna,
Cha Mhe ase ni Me no Mholadh,
Ge do lean Me in fonn airbh.

Thagh i m foan so, 'a Shginn a clin dhuibh,
Dh' aithnich sibh agoinn a bh ann san druthaig
Nuair a bhiodh na Broinn ann Repaill,
Cha Be Mo run bhi Teann airbh.

Ach' stu m fear Briodalach Sugach,
Chuirgadh ar Mi Ghean air chul duinn,
Sa chuireadh Teas sa dulsch,
Nuair ba Ghau an Geamhradh.

The Lament of the Late Bloody First.

Mr. McCrae, the Celebrated Performer on the Highland Bag Pipes, will, This Evening, play the "Lament" composed by him, in commemoration of the Loss of the Entire Battalion of the Bloody First, save the Pipe Major and the Adjutant. The "Lament" will be played in the Market Square during one of the Intervals of the Music of Murdoch's Brass Band. The Gallant Braw will also be present, in full Highland Costume.

The Statue of Washington in the New York Crystal Palace.

The following remarks of the 'Scientific American,' in an article on the Opening of the Crystal Palace, completely endorses what was said in a letter from the Editor of the the 'Whig' having reference to the same occasion, and wherein he speaks of the ungainly Statue of Washington, placed in the Nave of the Building:—"On the floor, in the centre of the Nave, stands a huge equestrian Statue of Washington, by an Italian Artist, we believe, named Marrochetti; it is of all other things the most striking to a connoisseur, inasmuch as Washington looks stiff and clumsy, and his horse not unlike that of a well-fed London Brewer's; Washington was sedate and dignified, but bulk does not make a man look dignified, nor stiffness give him a commanding appearance; Washington was a fine horseman, full of agility, and liked to ride a horse of some metal."

☞ The Military Court of Inquiry in Montreal has closed its proceedings, with the recommendation that Serjeant Conner, and those of the soldiers who have sworn to the order to fire having been given by their officers, should be tried by Court Martial, to afford them an opportunity of proving their charge.

The Late David Thom.

The body of the late David Thom, who was drowned off Kingston on the 14th May last, was picked up this morning, by Mr. Briggs, of Wolfe Island. The body had drifted ashore near Garden Island, and has been recognized. This will be a melancholy gratification for his friends in Scotland, who have long ere this been apprised of his untimely fate. His remains were interred last evening, at six o'clock, attended by a large number of citizens, and the Sons of Temperance, of which Order he was a worthy member.

Distinguished Arrival.

In the List of Arrivals at Kent's British American Hotel, it will be seen that the Gallant Braw Pipe Major has returned. It was the intention of a few luperious citizens, including the Mayor and Common Council, to escort the distinguished Braw to his quarters, but he very properly, and very modestly declined the honor, preferring the companionship of his brother Piper McCrae, who in the most mournful and appropriate manner conducted the Braw to Kent's, amid the solemn, yet eloquent and impressive silence of the spectators. By the three Graces! but the old veteran looks well.

☞ Who is right? Not "Vox Populi," for he should have had the decency to have sent his name. How can men be such jackasses, as to think decent newspapers will publish anonymous communications?

Sale Continued.

The Sale of Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Wines, Oils, Liquors, &c., which commenced yesterday at the Stores of Hugh Fraser, Ontario Street, will be continued this day, at 1 o'clock punctually.

☞ The 'News' tells us of another "little responsibility" added to the inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary.

New Haven, July 25.

A horrid murder was committed in North Haven yesterday on the wife of Mr. Brazilla Bradley, a highly respectable citizen of that place. The family had gone to church, leaving her at home, and when Mr. B. returned he found her lying dead on the floor and the house robbed. She was stabbed and cut in a savage manner. A young Irishman named Michael Jennings, formerly in Mr. Bradley's employ, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. He exhibits a good deal of agitation. A $20 bill with marks of blood upon it has just been taken from the man with whom he lodged last night.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

D. & W., Port Hope; H. J. R., Coburg, with remittance; P. M., Napanee.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

July 27.—The Gallant Braw John Highlandman, Pipe Major to the late Gallant Bloody First; W. Holland, Quebec, W. Wrigley, Montreal; J. W. Smith, Oswego; H. McDougal, Belleville; M. G. Weddel, Goderich; G. H. Wyatt, Toronto; J. T. Ridgard, Hamilton; J. Barne, Toronto; F. W. Hubbard & Pardy, Watertown; T. Christian, Dublin; Mrs. Stewart and Son, Belleville; Miss Buell, Brockville; T. McMonis, New York; C. Hody, Toronto; Mr. Rodgers, Philadelphia; R. Blake, Albany; Mr. Hunian, Toronto.

Arrivals at Stenson's City Hotel.

July 27th.—T. S. Sneeks, Sydenham; C. Dearle, and Lady, Oswego, N. Y.; J. McLean Bell, and lady, Perth; J. Redner, Redneersville; H. Rothwell, Amherst Island; M. P. Weese, Redneersville; A. D. Sidenand, Marysburgh; S. Chatterson, Napanee; R. McDonald, Bath; D. Fraser, Fredericksburgh; G. Ballers, Toronto; E. M. Scott, Bytown; D. Chinski, Watertown, N. Y.; J. Bethington, Peterboro; E. N. Dancy, & Lady Troy, N. Y.; A. McNeil, Napanee; A. Fort, Stirling; J. Cramer, Colebrook; H. A. Rodgers, Montreal; Mr. McLives, Newburgh.

New York Markets.

New York, July 27th, 1853.

Ashes.—Market steady—demand fair.—Sales 86 bbls. at $5,12½ for Pearls, and $4,75 for Pots.

Flour, &c.—Opened firmer for low grades of State and Western, but at the close all kinds inactive and rather lower with a few sellers at inside figures. Arrivals fair—bulk of them previously sold to arrive. Western mixed brands more plenty and difficult of sale. Shippers prefer to make purchases for forward delivery. Canadian firm—supply moderate. Sales 600 bbls. fresh ground at $5,06. Sales of Western Canal are 10,300 bbls. at $4,37½ a $4,50 for sour; $4,72½ a $4,75 for No. 2 superfine; $4,75 a $5,12½, for mixed to fancy Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin; $4,94 a $5 for common to straight State; $5,25 for extra Ohio; $5,52 a $6,62½ for extra Genesee—latter for Swan's Excelsior.—Rye flour lower. Sales of fine at $3,93 a $3,-37½. Corn meal quiet. Sales 50 bbls. Jersey at $3 a $3,06.

Grain.—Supply of prime Wheat moderate, prices fairly sustained. Other kinds plenty and easier, and market closes dull. Sales 22,-000 bushels of ordinary to prime to white Ohio at $1,18 a $1,27—8000 bushels fair to prime white Canadian at $1,19 a $1,22—2800 bushels common Genesee at $1,30]—9000 bushels inferior Illinois River at $1,05 in store. Rye lower. Sales 2800 bushels River at 75. Barley nominal at 60 a 67. Oats firm and in demand at 34 a 36 for State and Western; 41 a 42½ for Jersey.

Provisions.—Market for Pork again rather better with a fair demand in part for California. Sales 325 bbls. at $15,87 a $15,93 for mess; $12,87 a $13 for prime. Beef in good demand and buoyant. Sales 350 bbls. at $8 a $10 for country mess; $13 a $13,56 city mess and repacked Chicago; prime mess quiet but firmly held at $18 a $20. Beef hams not plenty and are quiet. Cut meats steady, and supply large. Sales 180 hhds. and tierces at 5¾ a 6½ for shoulders; 8 a 9 for dry and picked hams. Bacon