

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN RICHARDSON. Québec, 20th August, 1831.

The committee appointed at the meeting of some of the friends of the late Hon John Richardson, which was held on the 19th instant, beg leave to submit as their opinion, that the course by which the friends of the late Mr. Richardson, resident in the District of Québec, can best testify their respect to his memory, would be to open a subscription, and that the amount collected by this means, be transmitted to and placed at the disposal of the General Committee at Montreal, who have been named to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a wing to the Montreal General Hospital, to be called the "Richardson Wing," and which is proposed to contain a Monument and an inscription commensurate to the Public and private virtues of that distinguished individual.

The committee further recommended that Subscription Lists be left at the Quebec Exchange, at the Quebec Bank, and at the office of the Montreal Bank in that city, and that notice thereof be given in the public papers.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Hon. J. Richardson, held at the New Exchange on the 24th day of August 1831.—The foregoing report was adopted unanimously, and the subscription commenced under the superintendence of the committee.

By order of the Committee—
D. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

At a meeting held at the Warehouse of the House of Assembly on Thursday the 25th August, 1831, called by public advertisement dated the 19th instant, to consider of an application from Montreal, concerning a Monument to be erected to the memory of the late JOCELYN WALLER, Esq.

PHILIPP PANET, Esq., M. P., called to the chair.

Mr. Neilson moved the following resolutions which were agreed to unanimously.

1. Resolved, That this meeting fully concurs in the high opinion expressed by the meeting held at the House of Hector S. Huot, Esquire, of the services rendered to the country by the late Jocelyn Waller, Esq. by his able and untiring support, as a public writer, of the principles of free government, and the constitutional rights of the subjects of this province.

2. Resolved, That a suitable monument be erected to the memory of the late Jocelyn Waller, Esq. to commemorate these services, and to convey to future generations a memorial of the esteem of his fellow citizens and their veneration for his talents, public virtues and private worth.

3. Resolved, That this meeting will cooperate in providing for the expenses of the erection of the said monument.

4. Resolved, That a subscription list be opened for the said purpose, and that Messrs. Philipp Panet, John Nelson, W. Henderson, J. Cannon, E. Gluckekeyer, P. E. Taschereau, H. S. Huot, L. Latouche, J. B. Marctaux, Dr. O'Connell, J. B. Baquet, P. Chalouy, and E. Dufal, be a committee to carry these resolutions into effect, in co-operation with any other committee which may have been formed for the same object in the other Districts.

5. Resolved, That it be an instruction to the said committee to consult with the other committees, as to the expediency of applying a surplus of the subscription to the founding of one or more Scholarships in one or more of the public institutions of Education of the Province, to be presented by the widow or senior direct descendant of the late Mr. Waller, resident in this Province; or in default by the Speaker of the House of Assembly for the time being; and also, should it be found expedient, to take and concur in all necessary acts for founding such Scholarships.

6. Resolved, That Mr. E. Gluckekeyer be requested to act as Secretary.

E. GLUCKEKEYER, Secy.

THE NAVY.

H. M. frigate *Blanche*, 46 guns, Commodore FARQUHAR, arrived at QUEBEC on Saturday morning from JAMAICA, with specie. A salute of ten guns, the compliment due to a Commodore, was fired from the Citadel, which was returned by eleven guns from the frigate.

From a late JAMAICA paper, we copy the paragraph subjoined, which furnishes new proof of the good feeling which almost invariably subsists between the Officers of the BRITISH and AMERICAN NAVY, when they meet on foreign stations. It will be seen that the gallant Commodore who has recently arrived at QUEBEC with his frigate, was the most prominent in paying marked attention to the gentlemen of the U. S. ship *Pincennes* and Schooner *Grampus*, when those vessels were on the JAMAICA station.—[Montreal Gaz.]

"We feel considerable pleasure in being able to state, that the utmost harmony and good feeling exists between the Officers of the American vessels now at Port Royal, and the Officers of the Navy on this station; so much, indeed, that a keen and discerning eye is requisite to distinguish (when the sons of Neptune are mingled together) the British from the American, for casual observers, no difference is perceptible, and they appear to have one common object in view." On Monday, Commodore Farquhar, of the *Blanche*, visited Captain Shubrick, of the *Vincennes*, and remained some time on board. On the Commodore's leaving the vessel, a salute was fired in compliment to him. On Tuesday Captain Jackson and his officers entertained the American officers on board the *Magnificent*. On Wednesday they were entertained by the gun-room officers of His Majesty's ship *Blanche*, and we understand that Captain Shubrick, of the *Vincennes*, and Commandant Tatnall, of the *Grampus*, with their officers, have accepted the invitation of the Commodore to partake of an elegant breakfast on board the *Blanche* this day. The gallant Commodore has, we understand, invited our Lieutenant Governor Sir Willoughby Cotton, Lieutenant General Knight, 23rd Regiment, Colonel Pittman of the Royal Artillery, and the officers of the garrison at Port Royal, with several other distinguished individuals, to meet their friends and guests. In the evening the American gentlemen entertaining the officers of the squadron on board the *Pincennes*. Both sides, it is said, leave no shores on Sunday, but should they not do so we have been informed that Captain Shubrick and Captain Tamall, with their officers, will dine with Sir Willoughby Cotton, at the General's residence, in Duke-street, on Sunday evening. Such interchanges of good feeling among the officers of the great nations on earth must lead to the most pleasing results.

ENGLAND.

SURREY SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE REV. ROBERT TAYLOR. On Monday the adjourned Sessions for this county commenced before Mr. Hedger the Chairman, and a full bench of Magistrates.

The Rev. Robert Taylor was indicted for blasphemy, there being several counts in the indictment, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Tessiger, on the prosecution, in an address of much force, said that the doctrines promulgated by the defendant, at the Brompton were of the most mischievous kind, and tending to revile and throw scandal upon the Christian religion. The learned Counsel quoted the portions of the discourses delivered by the defendant, and which formed the grounds of the indictment; he trusted that the Jury, by their verdict, would mark their sense of the atrocious and blasphemous nature of the defendant's conduct, and stop the contagion which such opinions were calculated to disseminate amongst the community.

Joseph Stephens, a short hand writer, was examined, and his evidence went to prove that he had been present at the Rotunda on last Good Friday and also on Easter Sunday, on each of which occasions he heard the defendant address the auditory, and took verbatim account of what he said. The witness described that portion of the Rotunda from which the defendant spoke as decorated with the paraphernalia used in the ceremony of the Holy Sacrament. The business of the evening commenced by a young man, who read an extract from "Volney's Ruins of Empires," which he gave out as the first lesson for that evening's service, & after reading extracts from the above work for half an hour, his place on the platform was taken by the defendant, who dressed in the canonicals of a bishop, stood forward, and was loudly greeted by his audience.—He then bowed to the persons present, and arising to a cross which was suspended over the platform, he also made an obituary; then placing his hands over his eyes, he affected to be in silent adoration. In pronouncing the word "holy," the defendant pronounced it in an ironical manner, which elicited great laughter from the audience. The witness then proceeded to read from his short-hand notes those portions of the defendant's discourses which formed the ground of the present indictment.

The witness underwent a long and tedious cross-examination by the defendant, but did not vary from his evidence in chief. Another witness named Smith, who also took notes of the discourse delivered by the defendant at the Rotunda, was examined, and his evidence was confirmatory of the preceding witness.

This witness was also cross-examined by the defendant, who endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Court and the Jury that he cast no ridicule on the Deity in any of his discourses he had delivered; that so far from being the case he had delivered all those passages which he quoted from the Bible with great pathos, and only intended to throw into ridicule and contempt those verses which were introduced as counts, in the indictment against him, which he disclaimed being the author of.

The defendant, in a written defence of great length, and which occupied nearly five hours in the delivery, deprecated in strong language the conduct of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which Society has instituted the present proceedings against him. The Society consisted chiefly of the Clergy, who were determined, if they could, in crushing him to the earth. They were, he designated them a set of priests who were unable to controvert the tenets which he promulgated, and as an instance of their ignorance, they were afraid to come forward and enter into theological discussion with him, he having given a public challenge to the whole of the clergy, and had that challenge pleaded at the different Colleges in this country, as well as on the continent, persons had endeavored to throw obliquity on him to traduce his character, and had given him the nick-name of the Devil's Chaplain, a name which, as he calculated to impress people with the notion that he was either the Devil himself, or some emissary of his. He had no more to do with his satanic Majesty than other people; but the name, which was caught at once by the newspapers, plainly indicated the spirit of malevolence which existed against him. He denied that his discourses were calculated to revile the Christian religion, and he declared that he had as high a veneration for the beautiful and pathetic language of the scriptures as any man upon the face of the earth. He concluded, by trusting the Jury, by their verdict, would pronounce an acquittal, which he was entitled to, not one of the counts in the indictment having been sustained.

Mr. Tessiger replied.

The defendant concluded his defence at half-past twelve o'clock.

The Chairman summed up the evidence, and the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The Court sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned in the county jail, and to pay a fine of £200, and enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £500 for his good behaviour, and find two sureties of £250 for the next five years.

LONGEVITY—Died, on Friday, July 1, at his residence in the World's-end-parade, Chelsea, Patrick Gibson, at the advanced age of 111. He was born of Magrath, in the county of Tipperary, on the 24th of July, 1720. From his great age and his very retentive memory, he was lately visited by a great many of the nobility. This most extraordinary man has lived for the last 99 years without suffering the least bodily ailment. At the early age of 17 he was pressed, whilst staying at Waterford, into the navy, he was raised to the rank of purser, and was not superannuated till he reached the 102nd year of his age. He was tall, stout, muscular man, six feet two inches high.—He took a great deal of walking exercise, and until the last year he daily walked two or three miles a day. His diet consisted of pickled pork and salt beef, principally the latter, of which he usually kept a large supply in the house. He dined on fresh meat, which he seldom or ever did, felt oppressed, heated and feverish, and could not take his glass of port, which he always did at his meals. He was a Catholic, and took milk and potatoes on Fridays. He seemed to die without any bodily ailment. He took to his bed about a fortnight since, when he first saw him; had no pain or uneasiness; he gradually became more and more exhausted, and ceased to live on the above morning. He said "Upwards of 90 years since, I was prevailed on to take half a glass of raw whiskey, which made me very ill, and brought on an attack of ague. I have since been very abstemious, and when dining at mess or from home, I

always left the table after taking two or at the most three glasses of wine. I have not taken any raw spirit or any physic since that period."

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE ARISTOCRACY.

On the 29th of May, says the Dublin Evening Post, Sir W. P. Carroll attended a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Kilmore, in the county of Tipperary, on the state of the country. After congratulating his audience on their loyal and industrious conduct, Sir William proceeded to say,—"On my return to the parish, this day three weeks, I was pleased to attend the different groups of happy peasantry on the dancing and passing the evening in innocent mirth; this was a happy presage of that peace and tranquility which I find to exist in the parish. On my return from the election on this day fortnight, I was gratified to see a band of forty respectable young men dressed as May-poles, and accompanied by a numerous body of peasantry, and several well dressed girls, (blushing as the month of May) who danced in my lawn around a decorated May-pole. I highly approve of the continuance of these innocent amusements, rendered sacred from the recollection that they had been handed down to us from olden times, and were the sports of our ancestors, and I promise you that as long as there shall be a green field and a green tree on Tulla, you shall have a May-pole and a dance on these lands. (I perceive a smile of approbation from the girls in the gallery, and mirth dancing in their eyes.) Yes, girls, as long as you are peacefully and peasantry with the late disturbances in the neighboring county of Clare, the gallant General next touched upon the all absorbing question of reform. "I know that all Ireland as well as all England are on the march to a cross which was suspended over the grand question of Parliamentary reform. The liberal and enlightened policy of his Majesty's Ministers, the enforcing firmness which they evince in carrying a measure which they are convinced for the benefit of the empire, entitles them to the admiration and support of every loyal subject, who values the interest of his country. But, my friends, you must not expect, as some ignorant persons did, on the passing of the grand question of emancipation, that you are immediately to gain great and solid advantages from its enactment, the reform bill will not, like the overflowing of the Nile, inundate the country with riches, or increase your crops, but its benefits will descend like the dew of heaven, which will lightly fall on our crops, and almost unperceived. The crop year will be appropriated to the support of your families, and a great part of the produce of your labour, which was heretofore pilfered and consumed by the rascals and vermin which burrowed in the state granary, will, upon the destruction of those useless unproductive animals, be appropriated to the just and necessary exigencies of the state."

SALE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY'S CORONATION ROBES.

On Thursday, a portion of his late Majesty's elegant and splendid wardrobe designed for public sale, including the magnificent coronation robes, and other costumes belonging to the departed Monarch, was sold by auction in New Bond-street. There were 120 lots disposed of, out of which we subjoin the principal in the order in which they were put up.

1. No. 13. An elegant yellow and silver sack of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, £38 8s.
2. A pair of fine kid trousers of ample dimensions, and lined with white satin, sold for 12s.
3. The coronation ruff, formed of superb Mechlin lace, £2.
4. The celebrated costly Highland costume worn by the late Sovereign at his coronation on Whitehall, the estate of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh in the summer of 1822, was knocked down at £40.
5. The sumptuous crimson velvet coronation mantle, with silver star, embroidered with gold, on appropriate devices, and the emblem of the Auctoneer, upwards of £500, was knocked down at 47 guineas.
6. A crimson coat to suit with the above, £14.
7. A magnificent gold body-dress and trousers, 26 guineas.
8. An extraordinary large white sigratte plume, brought from Paris by the Earl of Fife in April, 1815, and presented by his Lordship to the late King, was sold for £15.
9. A richly embroidered silver tissue coronation wig, valued at £100, was sold for £125.
10. The splendid purple velvet coronation mantle, sumptuously embroidered with gold, of which it was said to contain 200 ounces, was knocked down at £55, although it was stated to have cost his late Majesty £200.
11. An elegant and costly green velvet mantle, lined with ermine of the finest quality; presented by the Emperor Alexander to his late Majesty, which cost upwards of 1,000 guineas, was knocked down at £125.
12. Some time afterwards, the contents of the articles, and we did not observe that they were knocked down to persons of distinction.

IRELAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

That dire effects from little earnest spring! When men are shot, or made mad, or hanged, and lovers forced to fight, or come to court.

G. P. V. CROSBIE.

Mr. Cruise, K. C., appeared to show cause in this case against a writ of habeas corpus, from the editors of the Norfolk Herald, containing the particulars of a not uncredulous insurance taken by the blacks of Southampton county, Virginia.

NORFOLK, 24th of Aug. 1831.—I have a horrible heart-rending tale to relate, and I trust its worst features might be distorted by rumor and exaggeration, I have thought it proper to give you all and the worst information that has yet reached us; the best sources of intelligence which the nature of the case will admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday evening from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to be runaways from the neighboring swamps) had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several white families, amounting to 40 or 50 individuals. Some of the families were named, and among them was that of Mrs. Catherine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, N. C. Whitehead—who, with her son and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, though it is believed to have originated only in a design to plunder, and not with a view to a more important object—as Mrs. Whitehead, being a wealthy lady, was supposed to have a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately, a large number of the effective male population was absent at camp meeting in Gates county, some miles off; a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the neighborhood of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment, prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

As soon as this intelligence was received, our authorities met, and decided on making an immediate application to Col. House, commanding at Fortress Monroe, who at 6 o'clock in the morning, embarked on board the steamboat Hampton, with three companies and a piece of artillery for Suffolk. These troops were reinforced in the Roads by detachments from the U. States ships Warren and Natchez, the whole amounting to nearly 300 men.

To-day another express arrived from Suffolk confirming the disastrous news of the preceding one, and adding still more to the number of the slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about the same number on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c., and have had a encounter with a small number of the militia, who killed six and took eight of their prisoners. They are said to be on their way to South Quay, probably making their way to the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena will be shot down like crows, or captured and made examples of. The militia are collecting in all the neighboring counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage vengeance.

Mrs. Waters and family, 14—Mrs. Whitehead, 7—Mrs. Vaughan 5—Jacob Williams, 4—Mr. Travis, 5—Wm. Reese, 4—Mr. Williams, 3—Mr. Baines, 3—Mrs. Turner, 3—Unknown, 2.

Besides these, a private letter, dated the families of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant—numbers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition have been forwarded to Suffolk to-day, by command of the Insurrection of our civil authorities, and a number of our citizens have accouted and formed themselves as troops of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow-citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news we hear will be that all is quiet again. In haste, your,

Office of the Richmond Whig,
Thursday Aug. 23—10 A. M.

Disagreeable rumours having reached this city of an insurrection of the slaves in Southampton county, with loss of life; in order to correct exaggeration, and at the same time to induce all salutary caution, we state the following particulars.

An express from the Hon. James Trezvant to the Executive, states that an insurrection had broken out, that several families had been murdered, and that the negroes were embodied, requiring a considerable military force to reduce them.

The names and precise numbers of the families attacked, and the names of the persons murdered, are not stated in the letter.

The Post Master corroborates the intelligence. Prompt and efficient measures are being taken by the Governor, to call out a sufficient force to put down the insurrection, and place lower Virginia on its guard.

The deluded wretches have rushed on assured destruction.

The Fayette Artillery and the Light Dragoons will leave here this evening for Southampton, on Friday morning.

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We understand that the insurrection in Southampton is little more than the irruption of 150 or 200 runaway slaves from the Dismal Swamp, incited by a spirit of plunder and rapine. It will quickly be suppressed.

From the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

A MULE WITHOUT A TONGUE.

Burlington, N. J. July 18, 1831.

Mr. Edmonstone was exceedingly interested by the loss of a dog's tongue—it appears to have been drawn up with great care, and certainly with every appearance of truth. As I have witnessed a case of this kind in a private family, I have thought of relating it, on the expectation of seeing it in your valuable Magazine, if it meets your approval.

The late William Cox, Esq. I believe a contributor to your American Farmer, had a pair of uncommon fine mules, much over the usual size, and with more or less vicious, as is their nature, to control which, a bit of peculiar construction was necessary; it was in two distinct parts, and twisted.

The day on which the accident happened, the mules were loosened from the wagon, the gears being still on them, and as the man approached the one in question to disrobe him, he flew back simultaneously, with which the brittle reeve passed over his head, and depended nearly, or quite to the ground, which unfortunately got entangled about his feet, another effort to escape tore the brittle from his head with great violence, but the consternation of the man may be conceived, when he discovered that with the brittle was a large proportion of the poor animal's tongue, being as completely extracted as was the dog's above alluded to. It appeared that the mule had thrust his tongue between the two pieces of which the bit was made, and was not able to withdraw a suspension of the vital fluid immediately took place, and if it had remained in duration much longer must have mortified, and perhaps destroyed the animal's life, as it was, the tongue was tumid and discolored, very little life, as it is said, remained, the loss of so valuable an organ, inconveniently there certainly was; but it was only temporary; Mr. Cox had a box made rather larger than the mules muzzle, about 12 to 14 inches deep, with a strap passing over his head, which kept the box in its place;

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS.—We are indebted to the kindness of our friend Lyford for the following extract of a letter from the editors of the Norfolk Herald, containing the particulars of a not uncredulous insurance taken by the blacks of Southampton county, Virginia.

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UNITED STATES.

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS IN VIRGINIA.

We find the following article of a very unpleasant nature, in the Richmond (Va.) of Tuesday:

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Cannon, Capt. F. Allen, arrived this forenoon from Liverpool, having sailed on the 24th of July. By this conveyance the Editors of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER have received their regular files of English, Irish and Scotch papers to the latest dates, together with the latest commercial advices. The London papers extend to the morning of the 23rd July inclusive. There is not much news, either continental, or British. The late hour at which our papers were received, renders it impossible to go much into details. But it is believed no item of importance has been omitted in the following abstract of the contents of the latest papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons was still occupied in Committee upon the details of the Reform Bill. The Tory opposition contains every inch of ground, and the consequence is, that very slow progress is made. Some spirited debates occur, but they arise almost upon incidental questions. In the mean time some of the papers seem apprehensive that the reform fever abates, while the reforming majority declares. In many instances the fate of each borough is discussed and decided on its individual merits—or rather demerits, for we take it for granted that their little merit with any of them. In all, thirty-two boroughs have thus far been disposed of by disfranchisement. On the question whether the Census of 1821 or 1831, should be adopted for placing the boroughs in Schedules A & B. The majority who voted with ministers in favor of the former was 244. The minority numbered 101.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, Lord Althorp stated that the expenses of the coronation would not amount to one-fifth of the outlay incurred by the last coronation, and that none would be incurred without estimates previously forwarded to the Treasury. The attendance of persons bound to perform services on the occasion, by ancient usages, is dispensed with by proclamation. His Majesty's health is said to be delicate, and this is one of the reasons assigned for omitting the customary pageantry. Preparations were making for the ceremony which will take place on the 8th of September next, Thursday; and the Court of Claims was to sit on the 25th ult.

FROM GLEN.

A petition was presented on the 19th in the House of Commons, from certain clergymen and elders of Glasgow, against the renewal of a grant to Maynooth College, in which the Roman Catholic religion was termed idolatrous. On Mr. O'Connell's motion, it was read by the Clerk, and led to a lively debate. The language of the petition was censured by Messrs. Hume, Lord Althorpe and Sir R. Peel, and, on a division, the House refused to allow it to be printed.

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The following paragraph is from the Morning Herald of the 20th, under the City date of the previous day, and seems worthy of attention.

The Sun of this evening says—"It is with satisfaction that we are able to announce the existence of a treaty between Great Britain and France, whereby the two Governments have bound themselves to an intervention with Russia in favour of the Poles. The treaty was concluded about a month since. Our readers will recollect that we still living, and is one of the finest beasts of his kind I ever saw, though the accident happened ten years ago."

J. H. STERLING.

We have no doubt of the truth of the above statement. In 1814 we purchased a fine horse, which on examination proved to be destitute of a tongue. This "valuable organ," we were afterwards informed, was cut off by a small cord, which the owner used instead of a bridle when the animal was quite young.—[EDITOR HERALD.]

MORMONISM.—It is certainly strange, yet nevertheless true, that this infatuated people, if we may place confidence in the reports of the newspapers, are becoming more numerous, and assuming a more formidable appearance. We had hoped that by this the believers of the Book of Mormon would have been entirely extinct, and that no individual, however credulous, could be found so blind to reason and common judgment, as to permit himself to be carried away by the absurdities of the Mormon doctrine. The frailties incident to human nature, have in all ages, invariably shown themselves, either in remarkable lethargy, or an enthusiastic excitement unattended by reason or common sense. But the followers of the Book of Mormon, if the accounts received be not incredibly exaggerated, are among the most blind and deluded people we have upon record. They believe that their leader is the real Jesus Christ, and that both he and his disciples have infinite power to work miracles, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers,—and they fastify that he has cast out many devils—that the millennium is nigh, and that Philadelphia is the place where Jesus Christ will meet his disciples and followers. They are no less zealous in their attachment to their leader, than the sect of the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena will be shot down like crows, or captured and made examples of. The militia are collecting in all the neighboring counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage vengeance.

Mrs. Waters and family, 14—Mrs. Whitehead, 7—Mrs. Vaughan 5—Jacob Williams, 4—Mr. Travis, 5—Wm. Reese, 4—Mr. Williams, 3—Mr. Baines, 3—Mrs. Turner, 3—Unknown, 2.

Besides these, a private letter, dated the families of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant—numbers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition have been forwarded to Suffolk to-day, by command of the Insurrection of our civil authorities, and a number of our citizens have accouted and formed themselves as troops of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow-citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news we hear will be that all is quiet again. In haste, your,

Office of the Richmond Whig,
Thursday Aug. 23—10 A. M.

BRUSSELS.

On Saturday the 20th, the King of the Belgians, Leopold, left Brussels for the Netherlands. His Majesty was accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and a large number of his household and military attendants. His Majesty left Brussels in the morning, and arrived in the Netherlands on the 21st of July.

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