

beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. As a series of entertainment given in New York by the nobility in 1690, where each exhausted his invention to outdo the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us a good idea of what was then thought magnificent: it consisted of four huge brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausage to a huge pudding in a bag, which served for a chariot.—*The Silent Revolution.*

CANADA.

[The following extract from a speech made by the Hon. Mr. Rolph, at a public dinner in London, Canada West, is well worth a perusal.]

Middlesex, I see, is Middlesex still. The great interests of our great party continue, on all needful occasions, to kindle your zeal and fire your patriotism. And what must my present feelings upon mingling with so many among you be of the choicest spirits of past times; spirits who lived through what the men of Waterloo called 'the dark night of peril'; spirits who in those days shed many a ray of hope upon our despondency and cheered us amidst the persecutions and vicissitudes of a saddening and troubled age—Age, I say—because during the last half century we might truly be said, to be in a transition state, out of which under the auspices of an overruling Providence, we have passed into a new order of things, commanding our thankfulness and worthy of our praise. It is indeed a grateful thing though often mixed with feelings of a touching and subduing kind, to reanimate the scenes of the past, and enjoy almost the reality without the danger.—It is sometimes asked what would Columbus say, could he come from the world of Spirits and cast an eye over the continent, comparing what it now is with what it was at its discovery; could he cast an eye over the primitive wilderness as it shadowed the new world, and see it now prostrated and subdued, and transformed by the industry of man; could he cast an eye over the continental waters,—where swept only by the elements in their times of turbulence, and see them now floating the enterprise and bearing along the treasures of a mighty people. It is impossible for fancy with all her creative powers, to touch us with anything equal to the reality of the transport with which such a contrast of distant times would fill the discoverer's mind. Many of us, however, or of your fathers, have witnessed transitions equally transcendent, though too gradual to overwhelm, amidst the living scenes or under the fading influence of a systematic review. Those who are children in age, children in residence, or children in observation, may find little to move their sympathies or awaken their admiration.—They only judge of things as they see them in the present. They lose all the force of striking comparison, all the light and shade of distant and contrasted views. But many of us saw our country in its primitive wilderness; when it was as Columbus found it and left it; where it was only marked by the path of the Indian, and the traces of the ruder tenants of nature's wild domain. We saw our waters in their native stillness only disturbed by the ripple of an Indian canoe, or the bazaar of the more aspiring Canadian. Perhaps the population of Middlesex did not equal this jubilee of Reformers. A welcome post brought us European news—once a year.—Our roads when we made them, abounded with 'mud holes' while as we walked through them we indulged in the congratulation, that the worse the mud holes the better the land.

Few and simple were our wants, and all-sufficient was the supply of our daily bread amidst the smiles of Providence, the generosity of the soil, and the united hearts and blended labours of a primitive community. Our logging bees, and raising bees, and bees of all kinds, supplied the place of a labouring class, and united us all together as Princes of the soil under the ties of interest and the bonds of Christian friendship.—We were a little world within ourselves—still we felt (it was all we felt) the pressure of an oligarchy, the incubus of unsympathising power, and the paralysing influences of those causes,—which left ambition without its honorable objects, enterprise without its own reward, and the buoyancy of the community without its unrestricted range. But how the face of the country and the spirit of the people have changed! The country the same, but with a brighter aspect; the people the same, but with all their great and noble qualities more expanded and applied to all the great purposes of the human family. Now we have in those united counties, sixty thousand souls, most of them descended from the Patriarchs of the earliest day.

Agricultural displays the work of industry, and the contributions of science. Commerce has extended its relations, floated its wealth, upon our many waters, and kept pace with the demands and spirit of the age. The Post Office by its extension has met the social wants of a widely spreading people, and although soon to be left by the Hon. Mr. Morris, the Father of the present system, it will fall into the vigorous hands of the Hon. M. Cameron. The lightning of heaven defying distance, sends the flaming message forth from heart to heart, and then on our Railroads already sprung, and still springing into being. Canadians awakening from their lethargy of oppressive times, are impatient

in the career of public improvements expanding over our land. Our Great Western Rail Road cannot limit their aspiring patriotism. They must have routes to the north, and routes to divers points upon waters bounding our Peninsula, the Eden of Canada. Upon them all, the economist of time makes his drafts; and inland parts cease to envy regions upon which nature has bestowed the favourable channels of her majestic streams. The morning milk and eggs of Middlesex will soon supply on the same morning, the breakfast table of Toronto epicures; and thus their gigantic means of communication will subserve the interests not only of our London merchant Princes, but the humbler, but not less deserving servants of the humblest farms. And what will follow the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad? The monument, as the men of Waterloo styled it, of the Inspector General's ability as a financier and of his wisdom as a statesman? Perhaps by the time I may see you again, it may be possible, going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, to breakfast in New Brunswick, launch at Quebec, dinner at Montreal, taking a cup of tea at Toronto, and a glorious supper at London. Such have been our transforming progress, commensurate to the progressive times in which we live. But we must not be exclusively wrapt up in these absorbing and enchanting objects, presenting realities, which a few years ago might have adorned a tale in the Arabian nights. Remember that continental Europe, that Prussia, Austria and Russia can boast like ourselves of the same magic changes in the vast developments of this age of wonders. But there is a difference to which I earnestly entreat your attention, and to which I commend to your enduring reflection.

All this greatness without free institutions minister to the subjugation of a people. In Russia, there is a Post office department; but every postmaster in the Despot's spy. There is a Telegraph, but it is only charged with the Despot's will, or what his will may license. There also are railroads, transporting armies with their trains, and connecting remote military ports and overawing a people so accustomed to subjection as scarcely to breathe a wish to be free. Mighty, indeed, are the instruments for good or evil! Hold on, then, to constitutional liberty and preserve it in the ascendant. All these great works are not accomplished without a vast amount of capital and labour; and your present free institutions have not been achieved without a struggle. In that good struggle, Middlesex displayed rare glory. With it was associated the cherished name of the late Captain Mathews! Worthy associate of Bidwell and of Perry! Unfailing pillar in the 'dark night of peril!' He was called the Knight of Lobo; and no lapse of time, no change of generations can ever sever his name from the Township, or the County, or the Country; he served with a devotion which he felt and expressed, and wept in his expiring hours! I glory not only in your service, but in the noble man with whom I served! It was you or your fathers who summoned me into public life. It was you or your fathers who gave me in those ever memorable counties, a triumphant position, declared me your knight, girded on my sword and bid me, amidst your animating cheers, to the constitution battles of our country. The battles have been fought—the victory has at last been gained.

But could liberty dwell in such a country? Could we feel, or act, or prosper like freemen, calling into play all the energies of our nature and all the resources of our country? Impossible. Liberty with all its moral and material expansions, seeks, yea, can only live in unrestricted countries with unshackled minds, and we have only thrice since there was infused into our constitution the invigorating element of some royal Scotch blood—the blood of Bruce. Now, if asked, whence is your Government? we answered, from the people. By whom defended and sustained? by the people. This is the perfection of Government. It became proper to look into the condition of the machinery of the ship of state, before she was set afloat amidst the storm of hostilities and the tumultuous sea of conflicting parties.

With the view to your constitutional security, the Government proposed several great measures conducive to that end, viz. the increase of your Representation, the extensive of your elective franchise, and the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council. The increase of the Representation is just so much increase of your liberty. It gives you a larger amount of talent in the council of your country. It provides for better and more adequate attention to your public concerns, and your growing and more diversified interests: it places you, as a people, in a more commanding position when you can be heard, and, by your influence, be felt and respected. You are enabled to infuse into your Parliament a full amount of your opinions and of your wishes in all their diversity; you are enabled to wield a power which will work out their reform, and minister to all,—measures for our future progress, and happiness, and security. 'Tis a sacred trust; and I only ask, can the Government which has carried out such great measures, deserve the suspicion of friends, or the conspiracy of 'Tadpoles,' or the oblique of Conservatives. How easy it was to evade the question. We had only to say. There is our ultimatum—the basis of population. In detail, we proved it would have failed; and we might, with a little political hypocrisy, have screened ourselves under the subterfuge, a strict adherence to the principle of population. We might have passed for honest men, while really abandoning our posts. But we invited our opponents to frame and

submit any proposition: Brown and others did so. Inspection proved every territorial proposition even a greater deviation from the principle of population than any from the Government, and the House expressed its unqualified condemnation. The Government, therefore, evinced its sincerity by approximating basis of population as nearly as possible; as nearly as was consistent with the safety of the measure; and now that the measure has passed by a two-thirds majority, a simple majority will be hereafter enough to modify and perfect the same measure in its future details. Yet for this measure and its judicious management, we have received unmeasured abuse.

Regard, next, the extension of the elective Franchise. This is the foundation of your liberties. It is the right on which your representation is based. It is the medium through which you must transmit your power, your influences and your opinions. With the extinction of the elective principle would perish your Legislative Assembly, your Municipal corporations, and all the elements to free institutions—representation would cease; abolition would reign. Had the Government been unfaithful to their principles or their party, would they have so vastly increased the number of electors? Would they have strengthened the tribunal of the hustings, to which, as members of Parliament and members of the Government, we are responsible, and by which we are tried? Would we have converted a state of slavery into emancipation, by imparting to the community almost universal suffrage? And yet we are called a non-progressive government! the outragers of our party and its principles! This act alone ought to be a redeeming one.

Regard, next, the Legislative Council. By the introduction of the elective principle into its construction, we have made it your House. With a patriotism worthy of the British Crown, with a magnanimity which bases the throne upon freedom, and defends and sustains it by freedom, the prerogative has been surrendered by the Crown into your hands. A whole House, heretofore emanating from the royal pleasure, has, or is proposed to become, a popular, a second popular branch. It emanates from the same class of electors, and becomes another independent channel for the exercise of your constitutional influence and the consummation of all your purposes for the country's good.

For all this amount of liberty the people of Europe would merge all they possess, and begin the world again. They would expend not only their treasures but their blood. And in the Eastern horizon, and in the clouds hovering over Europe, there is a coming struggle, no doubt a fearful struggle, perhaps the battle of the 'great day' when European liberty will spring from seeming desolation and survive the awful conflict. But you have attained your liberty, and this augmentation of it, upon terms more beneficial and peaceful. And yet amidst this showering upon us of equal and civil religious liberty from on high, the tones of complaint, the voice of scandal, and the heavings of discontent, and the boilings of the most intemperate opposition are heard and seen and felt in the very midst of our benefactions. Let the fact of what the Government has done, determine whether we shall stand or fall in your estimation. Those constitutional powers, we have endeavoured to make subservient not only to the accomplishment of those improvements which cover the country with its transcendent changes, but for the advancement of religious liberty and equality, without which the body may be free while the mind is a slave.

Much has been urged against the choice made by the Government, between the passing of a bill secularising the Clergy Reserves, and the submission of it to the British Parliament for confirmation; and an application to the same authority for the transfer of the power of legislating to our own Parliament. The latter course presented a claim destitute of all difficulties—free from all prejudices—and founded on constitutional right and national justice. Standing as a question by itself, it could not be resisted, and it prevailed.

The request to the Queen was no sooner made than attended to; the house of commons, while Mr Brown was talking about it, passed it through all its stages; and the Lords, with like promptitude, disarmed by the course we pursued, recognised the great constitutional principle, and left its application to the legitimate power and wisdom of our own Parliament. It is somewhat singular, in old times we had the power to legislate; like children, we became wavering and petulant among ourselves, and begged the mother country to accept the surrender of our right. It was done. Repenting of the folly, we begged the right might be restored. With characteristic magnanimity we were humored, and are now relieved from our humiliation. We were told that all just local matters belong to the Local and not to the British Parliament. And all this was done in a shorter time than intervened between the opening and the closing of the late session. So much for the spirit of the age!—so much for the power of steam.

The disposition of the Reserves, is the final question; and upon their secularization, the formation of the present Ministry was based—and upon it we stand or fall. This is not a mere submission to the popular opinion however much it is to be respected. It involves the substantial interests of religion. The distribution of the Reserves upon any mode of division among the churches, would be disastrous to the best and highest interests of society. No rule of distribution satisfies some have

too little—others too much: and after all not a church thinks it has enough! Strife arises among them—and alas! even envy hatred, and uncharitableness! They become weaned from the only Head a Christian Church should recognise; and weakened in their common ties, and relations, and associations, amongst Protestant diversity; there ceases to Christain unity. No political society could exist under such a policy. Cast an eye over the happy constellation the United States, held together by common ties and common interests, and a common cause. Suppose one or more of them to contract foreign alliances, and the public mind to be pensioned and their legislators to be salaried by a European government. The elements of jealousy be so among them; the press adulterised from abroad would be disowned; and the dissolution of the great confederacy would be at hand. And when the devil works among the churches insnares some, and with glebes and gratuities seduce others, and withdraws them from all affinity and sympathy and equality with respect to kindred churches,—can you expect less ecclesiastical disintegration among the churches in the one case, therein political disintegration among the churches in the other case? The integrity of the church depends upon its allegiance, and a double allegiance is treason against heaven. May the people of this country with one voice avert the adulteration of religion by the world, while they open to her the empire of their hearts, as the sphere of her lawful conquests, her spiritual sway and heaven blest treasury.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—This fatal disease is making fearful havoc in New Orleans. On Friday of last week it took off a hundred victims, and on Saturday a hundred and twenty six. The deaths by other diseases the same day, were twenty eight making a total of a hundred and fifty four. The fever is said to have commenced earlier there this year than usual, and with three long months ahead before the frosts can be expected to stay its ravages, the crescent city has a mournful prospect. Many of the inhabitants are leaving the city, and most of them who can, will do so. The fever is said to prevail mostly among the poorer classes, and they, not being able to flee, will have to face the destroyer. Of the five editors of the Delta, only one remains at his post, the others being sick or escaped out of the city.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.—Whole number 523; men 65, women 76, boys 175, girls 187, 348 of the whole were children under ten years of age. There were but 18 above 60 years old, and but 4 above 80. The deaths by cholera infantum were 60, convulsions 52, consumption 49, dysentery 40, diarrhoea 37, dropsy in the head 24, congestion of the brain 12, &c. &c. Old age only 4. Man has yet a great deal to learn of the laws of life and health, before the race can generally reach the age of three score years and ten.

The crystal palace is making fair progress. The workmen are very busy in completing and arranging the separate apartment for machinery and the long gallery over it for paintings. The main body of the palace is rapidly filling up and being set to rights. The statuary is more judiciously arranged than it was at the opening and the spacious alcoves and long counters and shelves are growing more attractive from day to day. The month of September will doubtless find the Palace in the full tide of successful experiment. The receipts at present average some seven or eight thousand dollars a week.—*New York Budget.*

The Norfolk Argus says that the frigate Savannah has been ordered to the fishing grounds. She was under orders for the Mediterranean.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Two companies of troops from this harbour, two of artillery from Newport, and one at Oswego, are under orders for the Rio Grande, where, it is said, Santa Anna has concentrated an army of 6000 men, near Camargo.

The N. Y. Tribune thus characterises in epitome, some of the outside shows at the Crystal Palace:

'Alligators whose mouth spread from ear to ear and then began over again; the monsters girls shaking in a sea of premature fat and weighing, Heaven knows how much, college-bread pigs and bears; wonderful birds who lay their eggs two miles high in the air and hatch them a coming down; serpents having tails so long that they never know when to stop—colossal pictures, lyrical puffs and an olla-podrida of brass blowers who defy one another in a tempest of cacophony.'

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—In Montgomery county, State of Alabama, one of the most bloody deeds on record, was committed not long since by the licentious and unprincipled wretch Dr. S. M. W. D. L. Miller, on the person of Mr Alpheus Jones, a respectable Citizen of that county. The facts in relation to this outrage, as given by a local paper, are as follows:—Said Miller had for some months been in the employment of Jones, and on the night of 5th June last, Jones's wife left his couch and crept softly to Dr. Miller,—to which place Jones soon followed her, and attempted to drag her out of bed; but while doing this, Miller cruelly chopped and stabbed him with a huge knife, which is supposed to have been concealed about the bed.

After receiving many death-dealing strokes from his midnight assassin, Jones with his entrails in his hands, fled to the

house of his neighbour, Mr Supples, to which place he was pursued by Mrs Jones and Miller, who had a double-barrelled gun. Fortunately, Jones who was judicious enough to abandon the road and take to the woods, reached just as they arrived at the gate. Not being allowed entrance they both returned to Jones's house. After ransacking the house for Jones's money (about £100,) by which during their absence, had been secured by Mr Jones's mother, an aged and decrepid lady, Miller mounted his horse and took flight. Mr Jones has lain in a hopeless and deplorable condition at the house of Mr Supple, ever since, until his death on Friday last.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.—There is, clearly, no resisting a manifest destiny. We are fated to intervene in European affairs—morally, by the potent example of liberal institutions; economically by the powerful traction of national equality and prosperity upon the population; politically, by such incidents, quite unexpected and casual, as that which occurred the other day at Smyrna. While our conservative presses were uttering their sagest admonitions against any participation in the Oriental question, we were up to our ears in it. We came into the question at the most critical and delicate moment. Policy and foresight were set at defiance. Inspired and authorised by the language of President Pierce's Inaugural, our naval officers have asserted the dignity of American citizenship where it has scarcely been recognised, and that with reference to a Government guilty of repeated insolence and wrongs, still unadjudged. The act has made us a party to the fate of Turkey. To the Porte we have a right to look for the protection of American citizens abroad. If Mr Koszta be removed to Austrasia soil, the Government of Austria becomes jointly responsible with that of Turkey for the outrage.

We take it for granted that the position of Com. Ingraham will be sustained by our Government, and that nothing but an ample *amende* succede for the liquidation of the wrong. We must bear in mind that the question of citizenship has no longer anything to do with the international discussion. Whether Koszta is or is not a citizen of the United States should not now be recognized as a part of the issue. It is sufficient that a competent American official has claimed him as such. The period of our national history has come, when the claim of any man, anywhere in the world, to citizenship, if satisfactory to a Consul, or a naval Captain, or other agent charged with guarding American rights, should be urged against all opposition.

We must explicitly deny the right of any foreign review of the Testimony in virtue of which the privileges are asserted. It should be a recognised rule of evidence, in every such instance, that a claim raises a presumptive case in favor of the prisoner, only to be determined in our own Courts. A failure to make good the claim should entail upon the counterfeit surrender to the authorities who have asserted the right of sovereignty.

Our readers have heard of repeated cases where emigrants returning to Europe have been seized and imprisoned as American subjects, notwithstanding their transfer of allegiance. Some of these have been verified by indisputable testimony. A portion of the European Crown lawyers deny the ability of the individual implied in the contract between sovereign and subject, by migration and voluntary assumption of other obligations.

On the contrary, the fundamental principles of our system convert any comer into a citizen at short notice, and give him the same title to protection as the native of the soil may command. The conflict between these legal and constitutional doctrines has been productive of so much embarrassment, that it is high time the issue should be definitely settled. As the matter stands, the German or the Austrian subject is precluded from indulging the very natural desire of revisiting the Fatherland, least the German laws consign him to a cell. May we not hope that Government will avail itself of the present capital opportunity of reconciling the conflicting principles?—*New York Times.*

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE.—Great excitement was created at Baltimore, on Sunday, by the police preventing an old blind preacher, named Mitchell, from preaching in the Market house. A committee on the subject waited upon the Mayor, and he sustained the police, on the ground that Mitchell's remarks were calculated to excite a riot. A meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the conduct of the Mayor was severely reprobated and an indignation meeting was held in monument square, which was attended by from 1,000 to 2,000 persons. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the course of the Mayor in suppressing street preaching, as a violation of the liberty of speech, and calling upon him to resign.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISCOVERY OF IMMENSE FRAUDS.—Accounts from New York, state that immense frauds on that city have just been discovered, amounting to nearly \$150,000. They are said to have been perpetrated under the last administration, in the purchase of goods for Western Indians, in fulfilment of treaty stipulations. The parties concerned are reported to be a distinguished head of a bureau in Washington, a clerk connected with his office, and a broker in New York.

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin will, we believe, go home in the "Sarah Sands," and it is possible that the Governor General will also patronize the Canadian line of ocean steamships in returning for a short season to his native land.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—On Monday evening last, a man named Burton Rutherford, confined for horse stealing, escaped from the Penitentiary, and has not yet been disco-