passing the southern boundary of Mehemet Ali's kingdom. We are here already surrounded by mountains inhabited by free negroes; hence, every excursion must be made, as in the country of the Nubas, with arms in your hand. The population of these mountains is astonishing. The Taby Mountains, eight leagues from our camp, are able, at a moment's warning, to send into the field from 10,000 to 15,000 negroes armed with lances and two-edged swords; we, therefore, take good care not to go too near to those mountains. The mountains in the interior of Africa form no great connected chain, like our Alps, Carpathians, Pyrenees, &c., but stand isolated, in groups, on the immense Savannah. There are no mountains like our Ankgol, Glockner, Scharreck, &c. which lift their heads, covered with eternal ice and snow, into the dark blue sky, and look down on the lovely, richly cultivated valleys of my native land. The mountains of this country are of picturesque forms, but low, for I have not yet seen any one that has an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. But then we have here other beauties unknown in Europe: the magnificence of the tropical forests, the noble groups of palms, adansonias, and tamarinds, enlivened with manifold climbing plants, glowing with flowers, beautiful as the magic creation of the richest fancy peopled by birds, shining in the splendid plumage of the torrid zone, and the retreat of the rarest animals of our menageries. The Savannah, a wide, boundless grass forest, (the grass attaining a height of twelve or fifteen feet, and forming a mass impervious as a wall,) alternating with thickets of mimosas, a league in extent crossed and interwoven with thorny parasite plants—impenetrable to man—the retreat of lions, tigers, hyænas, &c. extend across Africa on the equator, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. It is difficult to form an idea of such a grass forest as we found in the Savannah, chiefly in the vicinity of great rivers. On my journey from Sennaar to this place I once lost myself, when out shooting in this grass. Only one black man accompanied me. We saw nothing but the dry stems amidst which we could scarcely stir, and a very small portion of sky over our heads. It was towards noon; the heat was dreadful; burning thirst tormented us; and I had no compass to guide me. I attempted to cut away with a great hunting knife, but in vain; fatigue obliged me to renounce the fruitless attempt. It cost us two painful hours to traverse a distance which might otherwise have been passed in ten minutes; and we got forward only by each of us pressing the grass aside with both hands; so that every step was made with incredible labour.

It is a peculiarly interesting sight to behold in a state of freedom, and wild, animals which we have hitherto been used to see only in menageries, and partly chained up. Thus, on our journey hither, we once saw a tiger which manifested its pleasure at seeing the caravan, by violently lashing his sides with his tail, but suffered us to pass unmolested.—On another occasion, we had to pass a night and half a day without water, on account of these creatures. The night was far advanced when we encamped in the Savannah; the moon shone in the utmost splendour, and I sent several of our negroes with camels to the neighbouring river to fetch water. Soon afterwards we heard some shots fired, and saw the little caravan retreating. It appeared that three tigers were standing in the way near to the river, and seemed to wait for them. The negroes fired their guns in the air, but the tigers maintained their ground; the camels trembled, and reared, and would not advance a step; it was necessary to turn back, for the light afforded by the moon was too deceitful to allow of our taking a certain aim. Nor did the tigers, notwithstanding our military attitude, fall on their knees, as the Callas, on the Red Sea, are said to have done to the St Simonians. Not far from this place we met, in a fine forest of mimosa, with a whole troop of giraffes, which gazed at us for a moment, and then fled with the utmost rapidity. Roserres, a vast negro village, consisting entirely of Tuguls,—that is, conical huts, of woven Durra straw of rushes,—is the residence of the Melek (king) of Fasoglo, generally called Sheik Soliman. Like most of the negroes here, he is a Mohammedan, a worthy old soul, who comes almost every day to my tent to talk to me about the distant Pelletel-Franki (Europeans). I have given him a double-barreled gun, and various trifles, such as little looking-glasses, tinder-box, &c. which made him quite happy. His appearance is strange enough. He is black, tall, lean, wears a large white shirt, a great, macy-coloured handkerchief twisted round his body, and a cap on his head, the two ends of which are bent upwards. According to the etiquette of the country, he always has a large sword borne after him, and is constantly surrounded by a numerous train of negroes, armed with lances, swords, and shields made of rhinoceros skin. The people here are in general very handsome, strong, nervous, slender, sinewy—real forms of gods; their countenances have not the stupidity of the southern negroes, and have no resemblance whatever to their western neighbours, the Dinkas, who really look more like monkeys than men, except the deep black colour of their skin.

We live on very good terms with these people, and I do not hesitate frequently to make excursions to considerable distances quite alone. On the whole, I have not yet departed from my principle: man is every where man if he is treated with humanity. If the negroes here had never had to suffer the horrible barbarities of the Turks and Arabs, as their western neighbours have those of the Europeans, we might fearlessly visit all the tribes; whereas now, we require an escort of two thousand men to travel over a distance of three degrees of latitude. Man, in a state of nature, is rude, according to our notions; and we are in his mind ravenous beasts. He is rude, but good tempered as a child; as easily to be made a friend as an enemy; you must have inexhaustible patience with him sensible of an intellectual superiority by kindness and benefits. It seems quite natural to me that these negroes, who were fired upon last year without any reason whatever, should now desire to murder us; and, according to their notions of morality, they are in the right. The negro does not distinguish whether "you are a German, a Frenchman, or a Turk": he says, "You are a white man; and a whiteman like you murdered my parents, dishonoured my sister, and carried my brother into slavery."

How much is it to be regretted that the history of this people is involved in such impenetrable darkness; while we in the north can scarcely take a step without treading on historical ground. There is not a soul here able to unveil the past to our view. Such excessively dense populations in small tracts of country, their division into a countless number of little states, differing in manners, language, and notions, engaged in continual wars with each other, necessarily suppose a succession of action. If these actions were nothing but combats, it would be interesting to know something of these black heroes, and doubly interesting to have some more accurate information respecting the great migrations in the interior of Africa, which, in some degree, still continue. Thus, for instance, we know of the migrations of Gondjars from west to east, from the savannahs of Darfour to the mountains of Abyssinia; the migration of the Fangi from the unknown regions in the south-west to the north-east, and their conquest of Sennaar; the great migration of the Galla from the south to Abyssinia; but we do not know the occasion, or all the consequences of their migrations, or the original seats of those nations.

Dec. 21.—We have left Roserres, and proceed up the river to join our escort. We are now in the camp of Mustapha Bey, my old friend, from Khardum. He is an honest soldier, who possesses knowledge and good manners. The life in a camp is now not new to us; we are accustomed to this disorderly order. Our corps of troops amounts to 2000 men; namely, 100 regular negro infantry, 800 negro militia, and 200 irregular cavalry. The mass of tents and arms, the number of camels and horses, their braying, neighing, and trampling at night the long lines of the camp fires which illumine the dark mimosa forests, form a peculiar and fine military spectacle. We have need of some caution in making excursions here partly on account of the negroes of the Gebbel Taby, and partly on account of the numerous lions, which have already killed a soldier and a camel. The lion that killed them was brought dead into the camp; a large, handsome, royal beast. It was the largest that I have yet seen; for the body alone, without the head and the tail, measures seven Paris feet in length. The head was a foot and a half long; hence you may have an idea of the formidable jaws, and the enormous strength of this animal. The mane was thick and long. I have preserved the fine hide.

Dec. 24.—To-day (Christmas-eve), at a quarter-past six in the morning, at sunrise, we had a temperature of 10° Reaumur; but at two o'clock in the afternoon the mercury has risen to 31° of Reaumur (nearly 102° Fahrenheit) in the shade, consequently a difference of 21°, and yet this climate agrees with us remarkably well, since the south wind and the tropical rains have ceased. Ahmed Pacha has by this time, probably reached Khardum; his present object is said to be the military occupation of the country of Fasoglo, and the province of Kalabat, on the west side of Abyssinia, where Khurschild Pacha has already established himself with about 3000 men, and negotiated with the Ras Ali of Abyssinia, respecting the late disorders in Kalaba. At all events, these southern provinces of the Viceroy acquire an increased military strength by the succour of Ahmed Pacha, and a more respectable attitude towards Abyssinia.

THE CORONATION

of Queen Victoria, as Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, took place in Westminster Abbey on the 28th ult. The London papers are filled with descriptions of this splendid ceremonial.—The following abridged statement will give a connected view of the most important scenes in the grand spectacle.

THE PROCESSION.

From an early hour, indeed long before daylight, numbers of persons were to be seen gathering into little knots in the immediate vicinity of Buckingham Palace, and as the day advanced considerable additions to that number continued to be made, until the hour of 8 o'clock had arrived, when the whole line on either side of the road leading up Constitution hill from the New Palace, as well as the inner side of the iron railing which divides St. James's from the Green Park, was crowded with well dressed persons, of whom a very large proportion consisted of ladies. * * * * * *

At a quarter before 10 o'clock, the final formation of the procession was commenced, and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, it set out in manner following:

Mr. Lee, the high constable of the city of Westminster.
A Squadron of Life Guards.
Carriages of the foreign resident ambassadors and ministers, in the order in which they take precedence in this country.
The Charge d' Affairs of Mexico.
The Charge d' Affairs of Portugal.
The Charge d' Affairs of Sweden.
The Saxon Minister.
The Hanoverian Minister.
The Greek Minister.
The Sardinian Minister.
The Spanish Minister.
The Minister from the United States.
The Minister from the Netherlands.
The Brazilian Minister.
The Bavarian Minister.
The Danish Minister.
The Belgian Minister.
The Wurtemberg Minister.
The Prussian Minister
Carriages of the foreign ambassadors and ministers extraordinary, in the order in which they respectively report their arrival in this country.
The Turkish Ambassador.
The French Ambassador.
The Russian Ambassador.
The Austrian Ambassador.
Mounted Band of a Regiment of Household Brigade.
Detachment of Life Guards.
Carriages of the Branches of the Royal Family with the respective Escorts.
The Duchess of Kent and Attendants.
The Duchess of Gloucester and Attendants.
The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Attendants.
Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.
The Queen's Bargemaster.
The Queen's forty-eight Watermen.
HER MAJESTY'S TWELVE CARRIAGES, each drawn by six horses.
The Lord Chamberlain. The Marquis Conyngham.
The Lord Steward. The Duke of Argyll.
A Squadron of Life Guards.
Mounted Band of the Household Brigade.
Military Staff and Aids-de-Camp, on Horseback. three and three.
First and Principal Aid-de-camp to the Queen.
Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. G. B., attended by the Equerry of the Crown Stable, Sir George Quentin.
The Queen's Gentleman Rider, J. Fozard, Esq.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-General J. Gardiner.
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Col. Freeth, K. H.
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Sir Alexander Dickson.
Quartermaster-General, Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart.
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B.
Adjutant-General, Sir J. Macdonald, K. C. B.
The Royal Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Foresters.
Six of Her Majesty's horses, with rich trappings, each horse led by two grooms.
The Knight Marshal, Sir J. C. Lamb, Bart.
Marshalmen in ranks of four.
The Exons of the yeomen of the guard on horseback.
One hundred yeomen of the guard, four and four.
The clerk of the check, James Bunce Curling, Esq.
Harbinger, Samuel Wilson, Esq.
Ensign, Sir Thomas N. Reeve.
Lieutenant, Sir Samuel Spry, M. P.
THE STATE COACH,
Drawn by eight cream-colored horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and two footmen at each door.
The gold stick, And the captain of
Viscount Combermer, the Yeomen of the Guard, the Earl of Chicester, riding on either side, attended by two grooms, each, conveying
THE QUEEN.
The mistress of the robes, the Duchess of Sutherland, the master of the horse, The Earl of Albemarle.
The Captain-general of the Royal Archers, the Duke of Buccleugh, attended by two grooms.
A squadron of Life Guards.

The various members of the royal family were loudly greeted as they passed in succession, and when the youthful Queen appeared the loudest plaudits rent the air. Not a male head remained covered, and loud were most of the assembled multitude in their wishes for her majesty's continued enjoyment of good health.

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Precisely at 10 o'clock, a discharge of 21 pieces of artillery announced that the grand procession had moved from Buckingham palace; and shortly before 11 o'clock, the sound of the trumpet, and the appearance of the squadron of Life Guards, announced that the grand pageant approached. Great excitement now prevailed, and cries of "Down, down!" "Off hats!" &c. were heard on all sides, which it is but justice to say, were responded to with a degree of good sense, good nature, and good feeling, which we have rarely observed in large assemblies. As the procession moved on, it appeared more and more to delight the spectators. They were greatly taken with the equipages of the foreign ambassadors, though some of them are more remarkable for gaudiness than simple beauty. With the exception of Marshal Soult they did not personally notice any of the ambassadors. But with, we think, very good taste, they loudly cheered that venerable warrior. The Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex, were each severally cheered with great animation on their appearance.

The Queen, to whom all eyes, and we may add, all hearts were turned, at length appeared, attended by the Duchess of Southerland (Mistress of the Robes,) and the Earl of Albemarle, (Master of the Horse.)—When we say that no Sovereign could wish for, nor hope for a more enthusiastic greeting from her subjects, it is needless to add, that it was heartfelt and enthusiastic. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly. The deepest satisfaction was manifest, not only by her courteous action, but by the kindly expression of her animated features. Having entered the Abbey at half past 11 o'clock, the solemn and sacred ceremony was proceeded with. At half past 1 precisely, a discharge of 41 guns announced that the crown had been placed on the brows of Queen Victoria, and a general shout of "God save the Queen!" followed, which lasted for several minutes. The august ceremony was concluded at 35 minutes after 3, which was clearly indicated to those who were outside of the Abbey by the joyous shouts which burst forth from the assembled nobility and gentry within its sacred confines.

Next to the delight with which every loyal and generous hearted Englishman witnessed yesterday the reception of our beloved Queen and her mother, and of our illustrious warrior, the Duke of Wellington, was that which beamed in every countenance where the veteran Soult acknowledged the cheers with which the countless thousands along the whole line of procession welcomed him to this country. The people out of doors and the *élite* of the people in the Abbey greeted him with one accord. No French Marshal knows better than the Duke of Dalmatia how Britons can generously forgive. The ill-timed aspersions cast upon him but increased the enthusiasm of the public, and the universal feeling which prevailed must have convinced him that it is alien to the feelings of Englishmen to treat with coldness, much less with insult, a brave enemy who holds out the hand of friendship and peace. His reception at the Horse Guards was peculiarly enthusiastic, and the warmth with which he returned the compliment showed that he valued it, because it came from those who could judge of his merits. We have heard that the Duke of Wellington has signified his disapprobation of the indecent attacks made on his illustrious rival; but to those who know the Duke such a disclaimer was unnecessary.

We have said in our Journal that Sir George Murray was suspected to have written the article in the Quarterly Review, concerning Marshal Soult; and we owe it to that gallant officer to say, that we have heard on good authority that Mr. Croker had perpetrated that piece of bad taste. We have heard too, that the Duke of Wellington was made aware of the intention of publishing it, and requested that it might be postponed till after Marshal Soult left the country, when every Englishman would have hailed it with gratitude.—*London Sun.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. TURTON.

Lord Wharncliffe rose for the purpose of putting a question to his noble friend at the head of Her Majesty's government, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Turton, who had gone out with the Earl of Durham to Canada. (Hear.) It would be in the recollection of their Lordships that a question on the subject of a report respecting that gentleman having gone out with a view to being appointed to some office, was put to his noble friend by a noble lord (Lord Winchelsea) on the 20th of May last and who was not at present in London: and his noble friend (Lord Melbourne) had on that occasion given such an answer as was not only satisfactory to his noble friend who had asked the question, but to the public also. (Hear.) He (Lord Wharncliffe) had a perfect recollection of what the noble viscount then stated even to the *ipsissima verba* themselves. In answer to the question put by his noble friend, continued the noble lord, the noble viscount said "I have no difficulty in answering the question put to me." The noble viscount, after a few observations, then went on to say—"First of all I have no hesitation in declaring, on the part of Her Majesty's government, that no intention exists of appointing him to any situation; and, next, if that gentleman has gone out—as I dont mean to deny he is—that he has gone without any appointment, and without any intention on the part of the government, or on the part of my noble friend the Earl of Durham, to appoint him to any situation whatever." (Hear.) Now, after this statement, my lords, I do confess I was surprised to find from an extract of the Quebec Gazette, which I have seen, that Mr. Turton, who did go out with the Earl of Durham, had been appointed his second secretary, the first secretary being a member of the legislative council. I am anxious to know how my noble friend can reconcile this—(hear)—with the statement which he formerly made to the House, which I have read. It is, at all events clear, that at the time Mr. Turton went out, there was in the mind of Lord Durham an intention of giving him an appointment.—(Hear, hear.) With respect to the circumstance of that gentleman's conduct, upon which their lordships had formerly exercised an opinion, it sunk into nothing in comparison with the other more important question—viz: the answer given by the first minister of the crown upon the subject. I know the high feelings of my noble friend opposite, and I am fully sensible of the position in which he is placed; but it is essential that we should be able to rely upon the facts stated by the ministers. (Hear, hear.) This I feel to be a subject of a great deal more importance than the appointment of a gentleman who committed an act which appeared to this House to be most flagrant. My lords, my object in asking my noble friend whether he has received any official notice of that appointment is, that he may set himself right, for I cannot help thinking there must be some mistake about the matter.

Viscount Melbourne—I certainly do not mean to deny the accuracy of the statement made by my noble friend of what I stated on the occasion alluded to. Indeed, I believe the words he has quoted are exactly and precisely what I used. I believe that in the despatches which have been received from the Earl of Durham, there is no mention of the appointment of Mr. Turton to be his Secretary; but there is no doubt whatever, from the Quebec Gazette, that the appointment has taken place. I can only say that I have seen the appointment in that Gazette with very great concern—(hear, hear) and I beg to assure your lordships, that at the time I made that statement alluded to by my noble friend to the House, I had no reason to expect that any such appointment would have taken place.—(hear, hear.)

Lord Wharncliffe expressed his satisfaction at the answer given by his noble friend, and he was glad that he had put the question to him.

Canada.

From the Toronto Patriot, July 10.

☞ We are exceedingly happy, to have it in our power to lay before our readers the Memorial of the inhabitants of Sandwich to His Excellency, together with His Excellency's Reply, and the explanation of the Attorney General on the subject of the Point au Pelee Prisoners and the Brigands taken on board the Schooner Ann. We commend it to a serious perusal, nothing doubting but it will inspire a proper confidence in the justice and discretion of the Executive. We much regret these documents were not published a month ago.

ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of Sandwich to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with His Excellency's Reply thereto.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the Magistrates of Sandwich and Amherstburgh, in the Western District.

Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioners have witnessed with the deepest anxiety, alarm, and astonishment, the removal of Her Majesty's Troops and Artillery from the Garrison of Amherstburgh, and that that important Post is again left destitute of regular forces.—Your Petitioners beg leave most respectfully to state that Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the Western District, have preminently distinguished themselves by their unshaken loyalty to their Sovereign, and by their attachment to the Constitution under which they have the happiness to live, and that the Standard of Revolt never dared to show itself in this Western District.

Your Petitioners would respectfully beg leave to remind Your Excellency that this neighbourhood has suffered invasion at three several points, and has been the object of the hostile aggressions and attacks of the American Pirates beyond any other part of the Province, and that Amherstburgh was the place to which they directed their efforts, considering it as the key to the Upper Province, which opinion coincides with the judgment and experience of persons of military skill both here and in the United States.

That portion of Your Excellency's Petitioners who reside in Amherstburgh, and its immediate vicinity, must feel the deepest anxiety and alarm from the post being given up, when they think of the trials to which they were lately exposed tending generally to lessen public confidence in the paternal care and protection of the Government, (to which all Her Majesty's faithful subjects have an equal claim,) and inducing a too general belief that the abandonment of the defence of this Frontier is intended, thereby destroying the confidence of the inhabitants in general and raising that of the Brigands, by whom there is every reason to expect from recent information received, attacks will ere long be again made upon this Frontier.

Your Petitioners confidently rely upon receiving the utmost support of their Sovereign and of the British Nation, and beg leave to assure Your Excellency that this protection is best secured to them by maintaining the Garrison which has been so many years established at Malden.

All which is most respectfully submitted, and your Excellency's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed—John Prince, J. P., W. D.—J. Woods, J. P., W. D.—James Dougall, J. P., W. D.—F. Baby, J. P., W. D.—Robert Mercer, J. P., W. D.—Charles Fortier, J. P., W. D.—Wm. Duff, J. P. W. D.

June 14th, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY

Government House, 19th June, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Lieut.-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Petition dated the 14th instant, in which you mention the deep anxiety and alarm with which you regard the removal of Her Majesty's regular troops from the Garrison at Amherstburgh, and represent the necessity of maintaining a sufficient force on the Western Frontier, in order to protect it from a renewal of those predatory incursions by armed Brigands from the American territory to which it has recently been exposed.

His Excellency desires me to assure you that he greatly regrets the existence of that feeling of insecurity which you describe as prevalent in your vicinity—and that you must entertain very herroneus impressions of His views and intentions if you can imagine him indifferent to the protection of so important a part of this Province as that in which you reside.

His Excellency trusts that as the Government of the United States has openly professed its disposition to discourage and restrain the evil designs of its border citizens, it will yet effectually put forth its powers and prevent the further organization within its territory of hostile expeditions against this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

From the great extent of the Frontier it may be impracticable to protect the country at every point against predatory outrages, nevertheless the Lieutenant Governor is confident that as soon as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall have adjusted his arrangements for the Military establishment to be maintained in Upper Canada, the loyal and gallant inhabitants of the Western District will find that no cause will remain for questioning the intentions of the Government, with respect to their protection and defence.

In the meanwhile I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency has sanctioned an extension of the period of service for which the Militia force has been embodied on the frontier, until the end of next month.

I am further directed with reference to certain proceedings reported in the Newspapers as having taken place at a public meeting recently held at Sandwich, to transmit you a copy of the report of the Attorney General upon the course pursued in the cases of the Brigands taken on board the schooner Ann and at Point Pelee, which will supply the means of forming a just estimate of the principles on which the Government has acted.

The only case not particularly adverted to in the Attorney General's Report, is that of Spencer who was captured with Sutherland.—Of this person, it is to be remarked that as he had given information with the understanding that he should be pardoned, His Excellency on a full consideration of the circumstances deemed it expedient to give effect to the promise made him by Sir Francis Head.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant.
(Signed) JOHN MACAULAY.

John Prince, Esq. M. P. P., and other Magistrates of the Western District.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 7th June, 1838.

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

My attention has recently been drawn to complaints publicly made by individuals against the Government, of an apparent neglect of duty in not prosecuting the foreign Brigands, taken on board the Schooner Ann, and at Point Pelee, in their attempt to invade the Western District of this Province; and I am informed that the Grand Jury of that District at the last Assizes expressed dissatisfaction at the instructions I was directed to give the Queen's Counsel, not to proceed against the prisoners captured at the latter place.

It is perhaps not surpising that a community that has most severely suffered from the outrages committed by the criminals referred to should feel a strong desire to see merited punishment inflicted upon them; but I am well persuaded, that the loyal and intelligent subjects of Her Majesty in every part of the Province, will be found ever ready to acquiesce in measures adopted for the impartial—equitable—and legal administration of the laws; and whatever feelings of resentment may be naturally and justly felt against individuals, who without the slightest provocation, have so deeply injured them, they will never desire to see those feelings gratified, at the expense of the hitherto unsuspected purity and integrity of institutions which they have at the hazard of their lives and properties proved their resolution to maintain.

It has however occurred to me, that Your Excellency may desire that some explanation should be given to the public, of the course pursued by the Government with respect to the offenders alluded to, and the causes which have retarded their final punishment for the crimes alledged against them. And under this impression I have the honor to submit the following observations:—1st, with reference to the Brigands taken on board the Schooner Ann—such of them as were British subjects, were indicted for the crime of High Treason, and were declared guilty either upon their own confession, or by the verdict of a Jury. It was never thought desirable that *all* the offenders should suffer the extreme penalty of the Law,—as it was reasonable to suppose some were less criminal than others—but there undoubtedly was a strong feeling entertained, that the *leaders* should not escape just and necessary punishment.—And accordingly Theller, who was represented as the chief among those taken, and was ascertained to be a natural born British subject, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed:—It is sufficient however to satisfy all reasonable men, that the execution of this sentence was properly *delayed* and *revoked*—in consequence of a question having been raised, which could not be satisfactorily determined, without a reference to England.—The other convicts—subjects of Her Majesty—whose guilt was regarded in a less heinous light, have been ordered for transportation to one of the Penal Colonies.

With respect to the associates of those guilty men, who are foreigners by birth, they, by the laws of the country could not be prosecuted as traitors since they owed no allegiance to the British Crown. It is true they might have been put to death by their captors at the moment they were taken, as outlaws, who had forfeited all claim to the protection of the laws of every civilized nation; but their lives having been generously and humanely spared by those they came to destroy, the most flagrantly guilty have been reserved for such punishment as in the discretion of our Sovereign may be inflicted upon them.

2d. Connected with the case of these offenders, that of the brigand *Sutherland* may properly be mentioned. This prominent criminal was tried by a Court Martial pursuant to an Act of this Province, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, and was condemned to transportation for life. This judgment pronounced by a constitutional tribunal of the country, is binding upon all parties, and should be as I believe it has been, respectfully acquiesced in and approved.

3d. With reference to the brigands taken at Point Pelee Island, it is unnecessary to say, that Your Excellency and every Officer of the Provincial Government feel as strongly as the people of the Western District, who have so severely suffered from the effects of their unparalleled outrages can feel, the necessity of their just punishment; but for the purpose of dispelling any dissatisfaction that may have been caused by the delay which has occurred in bringing them to condign and merited punishment for the murders, robberies, and other atrocious crimes they have committed, it is, I am sure, sufficient to state, that it arises solely from a doubt entertained as to the legal character of their crimes, as well as to the proper tribunal before which to place them upon their trial. This question being settled by the constitutional advisers of the Queen, to whom it has been referred, stern justice will without doubt be awarded according to those sacred and immutable rules by which the laws of England are administered throughout the dominions of our gracious Sovereign.

Should your Excellency deem it advisable to make the substance of this statement known to the Magistrates of the Western District, I trust it will have the effect of convincing them and the public that the delays which have occurred in appropriately punishing the foreign brigands alluded to, proceed from no other cause than a determination to preserve without stain the character of British justice, and to prove that no provocation whatever can ever induce those who are charged with the deeply responsible and sacred trust of administering our laws, to swerve in the slightest degree from that purity of motive, and rigid adherence to legal right, for which the British Government has ever stood, and I trust will ever stand, pre-eminent among the civilized nations of the world.

All which is respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C. A. HAGERMAN,
Attorney General.

Montreal, July 21.—If we may judge from the remarks of the Upper Canada papers on the subject of the general amnesty proclaimed by His Excellency the Earl of Durham, it is evident that it has met with the unqualified disapprobation of the loyal inhabitants in our sister province. We know that such is the almost universal feeling in this city, and so far as report goes, we believe it is general throughout the Province, the assertions of the time-serving Mercury of Quebec and the Courier of Montreal, to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is the only act which his Lordship has yet done which has disappointed Constitutionalists, and had not the important reforms, for the good of the province, which they have so long and so urgently prayed for, been now promised them, the Earl of Durham would, at present, be as unpopular as ever Lord Gosford, that slave of precise instructions, was. It would be idle to deny this, or to refrain from telling His Lordship that it is only the hopes held out by him that this Province will be made a truly British Province, which have rendered his reception so enthusiastic as it has been, and have induced the British inhabitants apparently to acquiesce so much in the general amnesty. They regard it as a most impolitic and a most unjust measure, and as a very poor stimulus for them to prove their future loyalty by their exertions. If not punished by imprisonment or death, the traitors ought, at all events to have been deprived of all political privileges, and been deemed incompetent to hold any office under the crown. Rebel barristers ought to have been deprived of their gowns, and rebel surgeons of their right to practice; to the former the punishment would have been severe, as their education does not fit them for practising in any other courts, while to the latter the principal difference would be a new location and the time required to procure new patients. The General amnesty, so far from effecting any conciliation between the two races, has, if possible, widened the breach, for it is scarcely to be expected that the loyalists who suffered so much during the last winter, can, without feelings of the utmost indignation, see the men who threatened the destruction of their properties and their lives, walking about the streets, smiling in conscious triumph. Human nature can endure much, but there are limits to its endurance, and even the goaded ass will kick. We believe that the Province will be very materially benefited by the legal reforms which are about to be introduced by Lord Durham, but even these, great as they are, cannot make the loyalists insensible to the injustice of his ordinance proclaiming pardon to traitors, nor will they prevent their expressing their feelings on the subject. They are a generous and an independant body of men, alike free from the fawning of officials and the cringing of expectants—what their sentiments are, they will utter frankly. They dared to tell Lord Gosford what they thought of his measures, and they will be equally independant with the Earl of Durham. They hope much from him and we believe they will not be disappointed in him.—*Herald.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

KING'S COLLEGE AND THE BAPTIST SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor,—It has, for some time past, been my intention, to notice the letters, which from time to time, have appeared in the Fredericton Sentinel, signed 'Q.' on the "loss of the Baptist Seminary Grant;" but I thought it better to wait till the whole series should have made its appearance, that I might have the whole of his case before me. Q's argument takes a wide range, I shall nevertheless endeavour to follow him throughout; and feel quite confident, that I shall succeed in satisfying the public, that the Legislative Council have been perfectly correct in their repeated rejection of the appropriation made by the Assembly, in favour of the Baptist Seminary. I also entertain a hope, that, if Q. has the least spark of the gentleman or christian in his composition, I shall make him ashamed of the coarse, unmanly, unmerited abuse, which he has bestowed upon the members of the Legislative Council and more particularly upon His Honor, the Chief Justice. The letter of "Luther" copied into the Sentinel, from the Christian Messenger, shall not go unnoticed. Where, or by whom, that paper is published, I know not; but if the article in question, be a fair specimen of the spirit in which it is conducted, it is, I think, sadly misnamed.

It is obvious to any one who will read Q's letters, that he is infected with no small portion of "that bitterness of spirit, and narrowness of mind," which he affects to despise, and pretends to have detected in the Legislative Council. To this is added, a large measure of ignorance of the history of King's College,—for if he had taken the least pains to inform himself, as to how the College Charter was procured, and how it became connected with the "Church of England *established by Law in the Province*," and who were the chief actors in the establishment of it upon its present basis,—he would not have rested the claim of the Baptists, on the Legislative aid given to that Institution, nor have made it matter of reproach to the Church, that there is an endowed College in connexion with it. The history of King's College is, on many accounts, extremely interesting: I shall give an outline of it, from its commencement, drawn from authentic sources. One of the subjects which chiefly engaged the attention of the Government at the first settlement of the Province, was the securing a permanent endowment for an "Academy or Free School at Fredericton." This was accomplished by means of a grant from the Crown, of some extensive tract of land in the vicinity of that place, and of part of the Town plat. This Academy was soon converted into a College; and "the College of New-Brunswick was established and incorporated with perpetual succession by the name of the *Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick*," by a Provincial Charter, under the Great Seal of this Province, bearing date 12th February 1800. It was not, however, till 1805, that the Legislature extended any assistance to this Collegiate Institution:—they then passed a perpetual act for endowing it, with the annual sum of £100: a perpetual act having been passed during the same session, for endowing a Grammar School in St. John, with a like sum. In 1816, a perpetual act was passed, for establishing a Grammar School at St. Andrew's, and endowing it with £100 per annum; and by another perpetual act, Grammar Schools were established in the five other Counties, each similarly endowed: and by a third perpetual act an additional £150 was granted to the Grammar School at St. John, and the same sum to the Governor and Trustees of the College, for an "Usher for the instruction of youth in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic and Book keeping."

No alteration was made in this state of things till 1823. In that year the Governor and Trustees of the College, petitioned the Legislature, setting forth "that until very lately the funds and state of the "Corporation were such as to prevent them from "attempting to put the Institution into any thing "like a Collegiate form,—that an attempt had recently been made to organize, and to put into "operation the College, and a President had accordingly been appointed, and statutes proposed "and established, under which four students had "been matriculated; that they were very desirous "to see the Institution placed upon a respectable "footing, and so as to ensure to those who may receive their instruction there, all the advantages "which usually result from a collegiate education." They there state, that in order to secure these desirable and important objects, it would be necessary in the first place, to surrender to the King the Provincial Charter, and solicit from His Majesty one, in its place, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

It should here be observed, that King's College at Windsor, several years before this had been incorporated by a charter, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom: and that the Graduates of that college enjoyed the same rank and precedence as those of the English University of Oxford, and therefore possessed all the advantages which usually result from a Collegiate education—privileges not conferred by any College whose Charter is under a Provincial seal. The consequence was, that for the sake of these advantages, all the young men of this Province, with the exception of a very few whose friends resided at Fredericton, were sent to Windsor for education.

This petition from the Governor and Trustees of the College was presented to the Assembly March 12, 1823, by the late Hon. Richard Simonds, then member for Northumberland, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the contemplated surrender. The bill was brought in by Mr. Simonds March 17, and read a second time on the 18th, committed on the 20th, and agreed to without any amendment, and passed on the 22d. It was sent to the Council by Mr. Peter Fraser, and Mr. John Campbell, and read a first and second time on the 24th, and a third time on the 25th; and on the same day received the Governor's assent.

This act thus passed unanimously, and as it were, by acclamation, authorised the Trustees of the College to surrender their charter, to His Majesty, on the condition proposed; and section 2, enacts "that "should His Majesty be graciously pleased, to favour this Province with such a charter, as is intended to be prayed for, by the said petition, His "Majesty shall be deemed, and taken to be, the "Founder of the college, and be vested with all the "rights and powers, by law belonging to the Founder of a college, and that His said Majesty may in "and by such new charter, nominate, institute and "appoint such persons to form the Corporation of "the college, and such persons to be Patron and "Visitor respectively, with such powers and authorities to be vested in them severally, and in general may put the said collegiate establishment "upon such a footing, as to His Majesty, in his "Royal wisdom, may deem meet." Section 4, grants in addition to the £250 granted in 1805 and 1816, the sum of £500 per annum, "payable out "of the aggregate fund of the Province, in such "way as His Majesty may please to direct"; and "£1500 towards the erection of a suitable building "and the procurement of a Library and Philosophical apparatus."

Such was the foundation laid by the Provincial Legislature, for the Provincial College, and it is proper to observe, that the whole credit of it belongs entirely to the Assembly. It began in the Assembly, and the principal actors throughout, were members of that House. The Council were perfectly passive, merely giving effect to the views of the Assembly. And it may also be proper to notice, that of the present members of Council, whose conduct has been so severely criticized by Q. there are only three, who took part in these proceedings, Messrs. Black, and Shore, and Mr. H. Peters, who was then a member of Assembly. Chief Justice Chipman though also a member, was at that time absent from the Province.

During the same session, a perpetual act was also passed, for increasing the grant to the five County Grammar schools from 100 to £175.

Looking at these proceedings, and particularly at sec. 2. of the act already cited, it is impossible to form two opinions, on the expectations entertained by the Assembly with respect to the new Charter. The Colonial Minister of that day, was Lord Bathurst, who was neither a disciple of Tom Paine, as his successor Mr. Huskisson was said to have been at one time of his life; nor a Presbyterian like Lord Aberdeen; nor a Socinian like Lord Glenelg; but heart and soul a Churchman. The British Constitution was then, precisely what it had been made, at the Revolution of 1688: it had not been then tampered with, either by the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, or the Roman Catholic disabilities. It then rested upon the only firm and solid foundation, which the ingenuity of man has ever yet succeeded in devising—*the union of Church and State.* From such a minister, and at such time, nothing was or could have been expected, but such a Charter, as would attach the college to the church of England, as by Law established in the province. This was the thing contemplated by the Assembly; and in compliance with the prayer of their petition, granted by the Crown.

The passing of this act, was immediately followed by the death of General Smyth. His successor, Sir Howard Douglas, interested himself deeply in the business, and had frequent conferences on the subject of the college, with Lord Bathurst, before his arrival in his government. In his first speech he alludes to it thus: "I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that our most gracious Sovereign has condescended to patronize the College of New-Brunswick, with his gracious power, and to bestow a grant from his Royal revenues in this Province, to place that Institution upon a very improved establishment. And I rely upon such additional provision being made hereafter, in aid, as to your last vote, as may enable the Governor and Trustees, to proceed in the election of a suitable building. His Majesty's Secretary of State has further dispensed the grace and favor of the crown in a manner that cannot fail to be duly and fully appreciated, and to maintain those principles of attachment and loyalty, which distinguish the