

ment; and this law being after the Union, must, upon his own data, apply to Ireland; it runs thus: (stat. 41, Geo. III. c. 52, s. 2.) "And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all persons disabled from, or incapable of, being elected, or sitting and voting in the House of Commons of any Parliament of Ireland, shall be disabled from, and be incapable of, being elected, or sitting and voting in the House of Commons of any Parliament of the United Kingdom, as knights, citizens, or burgesses, for any county, city, borough, town or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland."—This statute evidently creates what Mr. O'Connell argues was omitted in the 4th article of the Union—a disability; it disables all persons who were excluded from the House of Commons of any Parliament of Ireland, and Mr. O'Connell admits that all Roman Catholics were in that situation. It certainly enacts no penalty, and points out no precise method of execution; but it is too definite to allow of Mr. O'Connell's even strutting his hour upon the stage of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LINCOLN'S INN, July 10.

SEAT OF WAR.

The average distance from Constantinople of the principal points of operation on the Danube, is from three hundred to three hundred and fifty miles in a north-west, north north west, and northerly direction. The Danube is so considerable a stream that ships of war might engage on it in some parts of its course. Its length is not less than 1800 miles, and it becomes navigable as high up as Ulm in Wirtemberg; and as it rises in the Alps, and has its course in about the latitude of 45 deg. it would necessarily be high at the season of the commencement of hostilities. This river running through Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary, and many of the great towns of the Austrian empire and Vienna itself, being seated on its banks; its importance to that power must necessarily be great. The course of the Russian army, passing southwardly, near the coast of the Black Sea, would take it thro' the country to which the poet Ovid was exiled by Augustus, and where he died. The poet considered that a most inhospitable part of the world, which is now reckoned one of its finest in point of natural advantages. In point of the barbarism of its inhabitants, there is a little change. Adrianople, where Turks are wont to assemble their forces, is a city with a population of 120,000: Anapa, or Anapi, the bombardment of which was announced in the late news from Europe, and before which there was an engagement between the Russian and Turkish flotillas, is a town of Circassia, on the north-eastern and Asiatic side of the Black Sea, distant 5 or 600 miles N. W. from Constantinople.

The impression has been that the Russians, instead of laying siege to the Turkish fortresses, would leave them in the rear, and push on to Constantinople.

Another bulletin of the Russian army, dated from the camp at Karassou, June 24th, has been received, and communicates intelligence of fresh successes. Since the capture of Brailow and Matschin, this army had made itself master of Hirsova on the Danube, and of the important post of Kustendji on the Black Sea, by means of which their rear on the right and left flanks will be rendered secure; for whilst the possession of Hirsova will facilitate the movements of concentration presently in progress, the occupation of Kustendji will enable the Russians to receive, without the least obstruction, supplies of ammunition and provisions from Odessa. Hussein Pacha, who was at Schumla at the head of a force estimated at 30,000 strong, had sent orders to the troops forming the garrison at Kustendji to defend themselves to the last extremity; but the order was intercepted by the vigilance of the Cossacks, and the place carried almost without loss. The Emperor Nicholas is at Karassou, where, it is said, he will remain till the movements of concentration are completed. These are evidently preparatory to a combined attack, which will probably decide the fate of the campaign. It is now surmised that the Russians will not attempt to force the more difficult passes of the Balkam, but, altering their line of march, will turn towards the coast, to be nearer their supplies; whence, masking or capturing the towns of Bazargik and Varna, they will cross the Balkam at its eastern and more practicable extremity, and descend at once into the plain of Adrianople. This bold plan of operations, if successful, must arouse the Sultan to a true sense of

his danger, and will in all probability lead him, as in former wars, to offer terms of peace to his adversary.

The evacuation of the Morea is expected to take place immediately, if it has not already occurred.

The Turks have published a declaration in answer to the Russian Manifesto. It consists chiefly of a denial of the accusations brought by Russia against the Porte, which are notified in their order, and a special answer given to each. The declaration concludes with throwing the responsibility on Russia, of an event which, it is added, may shake the tranquillity of the whole world.

Mr. Stratford Canning is anxiously expected at Corfu, where Admirals de Rigny and Codrington, the Lord High Commissioner, and Count Guilleminot, have arrived, to concert proper measures to be adopted under the present circumstances.

Two more Bulletins (the 6th and 7th) of the operations of the Russian army, have been received since our last. They detail the continued, although not very rapid, advance of the Emperor's troops, and the taking of two fortresses—Anapa, on the Black Sea, and Tuleza, on the south side of the Danube, opposite to Ismeal. The former sustained a siege of 40 days, and made a vigorous defence; but its surrender became inevitable, owing to the destruction of the Turkish flotilla, and the superiority of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea—one consequence of the "untoward event" at Navarin.

The Emperor extending his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position,) which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzgoud on his right, which clears his right wing. His vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Tarjan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik. Thither the Turkish troops had been sent from Silistria and Choumla; and there the first grand battle with the Russian army was expected.

Two additional bulletins have since been received. The 8th details some particulars relative to the siege of Brailow, in which the loss of the Russians is stated at 3,000 men. The ninth bulletin, dated on the 5th, informs us, that on the next day, the head-quarters of the Russian main army were to be moved, and to proceed by forced marches towards Bazargik, on account of the scarcity of water. The main army consists of fifty-four battalions, forty-eight squadrons, six regiments of Cossacks, with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. Ample supplies of provisions arrive regularly both by land and sea.

What force the Turks have to meet this Northern horde, we know not; but the Sultan seems at length roused to a sense of the danger that menaces his throne. The standard of the Prophet has been unfurled; and a firman issued, calling to arms all true Mussulmen, from the ages of 16 to 60. The van of this enormous levy, 100,000 strong, has already left Constantinople; and the Turkish fleet is about to sail, in order to endeavour to regain the mastery of the Black Sea. The grand struggle is therefore approaching; and from the organization and discipline of the one party, and enthusiastic bravery of the other, it cannot be otherwise than desperate.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The fourth report of the Finance Committee has been printed, and occupies 133 folio pages. In stating the surplus income for the last five years, and comparing it with the sums applied toward the reduction of the national debt for the same period, it appears that the surplus income has fallen short of the Sinking Fund by nearly seven millions. The four great branches of the Revenue, viz. Customs, Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Stamps, are also stated for the last five years, and the gross produce mentioned, as if no change of duties had been made. From this produce the amount of duties repealed during the time is deducted, and comparing the total amount of the Revenue after this deduction with the actual produce, it appears that the increase on each year by increased consumption, has been progressive, that of 1827 exceeding the progress of 1824 by above two millions and a half. The Committee enter largely into a view of the Public Debt and Sinking Fund, and propose that the sum of three millions be annually applied to the Sinking Fund, but that of the eventual annual surplus should not amount to three millions, the deficiency ought not to be supplied by borrowing. They are also of opinion, that all funded debt redeemed

by the application of the real surplus of revenue should be cancelled. That surplus may be employed in the extinction of unfunded as well as of funded debt. The Report concludes thus:—

"The Committee having thus submitted their view of the important subjects to which, in this Report, they have drawn the attention of the House, have only to add, that while they are deeply impressed with the conviction, that in the present state of the Public Finances, a severe economy in every branch of the National Expenditure is imposed as a sacred duty upon the Government and upon Parliament, they derive from their inquiries the strongest confidence in the resources of the country, to fulfil all its engagements, and to maintain, unimpaired, its high station in the world."

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Melancholy and distressing Shipwreck.

The brig Catherine and Hannah, of and from Sunderland, Captain Lumsden, arrived in our harbour on Thursday night, and we have been put in possession of the following distressing particulars, which tend to recall, in their narration, the horrible tragedy which had so recently taken place. The Captain states that on the 4th May, in lat. 45, 11, N. 56, 0 W. at one P. M. he picked up a boat belonging to the Superb, of and from Bristol for Quebec, which ran foul of an Iceberg, on the 21st of April, which stove her forward. This unfortunate occurrence obliged all hands to take to the pumps, at which they continued without intermission for two days and a night, when a schr. hove in sight, and the Captain proceeded in the jolly boat, to treat with them to take the crew. While the Captain was so engaged, the vessel being quite in a sinking state, the crew left the pumps to get the boat out to leave her. They succeeded in getting a boat, (the one subsequently picked up) and seven men got into her, on which they unhooked the tackle, slipped the ship, but could not regain her, and it coming on thick, they could not find the schr. and the unfortunate men were left to the mercy of an all wise God—without provisions, water, masts, sails, or any thing that would enable them to struggle for existence, save and except two oars! In this state they were buffeted about eleven days, not knowing in what direction they were moving, and with feelings it is totally impossible to describe—when they were fallen in with by the Catherine and Hannah, and the scene that presented itself was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart—as it had already struck the crew with horror! Of the seven men only two were alive. Two of them died about twenty-four hours after leaving the ship, from their previous sufferings, and on their bodies the others subsisted for some time. Three others were also dead in the boat whose blood afforded drink, and their bodies sustenance to the wretched men who lived to narrate the heart rending tale—in a word, they were endeavouring to prolong a wretched existence by eating and drinking each other's blood!!! and to add to their misery they had all been dreadfully frost bitten before death had terminated their sufferings. Captain Lumsden instantly took the living men on board, but one of them only survived about twenty-four hours. The other survivor is so much frost-bitten, that it is thought his legs must be amputated, and from all he has suffered his recovery is considered doubtful. It seems that his being able to sustain himself longer than his companions in misery, was owing to tobacco. He states that the mate, second mate, and eight of the crew were left on board the Superb, and when they parted her the carpenter was engaged in cutting away the stanchions to get the long boat over the side—it being washed to leeward against them. It is to be hoped that Captain Kean remained on board the schr. and lives to give a more detailed account, and that we shall hear of the safety of those on board the Superb.

Domestic.

POTATOES.—Mr. Parmentier's Improved method of preserving Potatoes.—To preserve a quantity of these roots sufficient to last till the next crop, it is necessary they should first be partly dressed; and after they have been peeled, sliced and dried in a stove or oven, they acquire the transparency, hardness, and dryness of horn; they break clean and the fracture has a glassy appearance. Some in this state have been sent to the East Indies. When these Potatoes, thus prepared, are dried, they may be ground as they are wanted; and the flour, which