

a late public Dinner given to his Lordship by the Citizens of Montreal; and we regret that our limits will not allow of our copying the whole of the interesting particulars of that event.

After the cheering had subsided which followed the drinking the Governor-in-Chief's health, the Earl of Dalhousie arose and addressed the company in nearly the following terms:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen. Having very lately had the honor of attending an invitation from the respectable society of Montreal, in this room, I would willingly have declined this repeated mark of attention to me, in my visit to this city; but there is one circumstance peculiar to the invitation with which I am honored this day, that put it out of my power altogether to shrink from your public call,—it is, as alluding to my departure from this Country. Highly sensible as I am of the great kindness with which I have always been received here, and truly so at this moment, of the far too flattering terms in which my Honorable friend in the chair has proposed the toast, I hope you will give me credit for every proper feeling on such an occasion as this. I will therefore say but a few words, and these in reference to my departure. On that subject, Gentleman, I must naturally look back on the days I have passed among you.—Whatever may be the features of my services in twelve years in British America, whether I recall the pleasure of some days, or regret the crosses of others, I have no hesitation in saying now that as a picture, I look upon it with great satisfaction, for the pleasures far outshine and relieve the dark and passing clouds. (Cheers.) My excellent friend near me has stated the probability that I may be called to a still more important command. Such intention was intimated to me by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, while yet Commander in Chief of the Army, and I shall resign my station here in expectation of that high honor, which His Majesty then proposed to confer upon me. (Cheers.) I trust I do not presume too far, when I ascribe this new mark of Royal favor as much to His Majesty's approbation of my conduct in the Government of His North American Provinces, (Cheers) as any claims I may have preferred in more than 40 years of military service in almost every part the world, excepting India. (Cheers.) My only and highest ambition has ever been to act faithfully in the trust reposed in me. (Cheers.) The honor you have done me to day publicly approves the rectitude of my conduct, and the opinion of such members of society as I now see assembled here leaves me no doubt whatever of that of my King or Country. (Cheers) I am then gentlemen to take my leave of you. I do so with pride as I look back on the past, and with confidence to the future, that I am incapable of any act by which I should be deprived of your good opinion and good wishes—in my own breast I value these too highly ever to forget them. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentleman, most sincerely for the honor of the invitation to meet you here, and for the highly flattering manner in which you have received the toast from the Chair. (Long and continued cheering.)"

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor left Town in his Yacht, for the Grand Lake, on Thursday morning last, and returned to the Seat of Government last evening by Land from the Jemseg: We understand His Excellency intends leaving again for Saint John in the course of the present Week.

In this number we have concluded the late Debate, in the Parliament of Great Britain, on the Civil Government of the Canadas; and altho' we are not immediately interested in the merits of this question, yet as the discussion we have published embraces much valuable information on Canadian affairs, and is likely to be productive of very important results, we have no doubt the present information on the subject will be agreeable to our readers who feel an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the British Colonies in general.

The QUEBEC GAZETTE observes:—

Up to the 22d May, Mr. Gale, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Neilson, were the only persons who had been examined by the Committee on Canada affairs; the latter having been before it on the 20th, and been remanded to the 24th.

The evidence is, as usual, taken down by a stenographer, and will be printed with the report.

According to the last Halifax Royal Gazette, it seems there is not much doubt of His Excellency

Sir James KEMPT's being appointed to succeed Lord DALHOUSIE as Governor-in-Chief of the North American Provinces.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By the Halifax Mail we observe the last London dates are down to the 5th ult., and from the extracts we subjoin, it will be perceived that the Resignations mentioned in a foregoing paragraph are confirmed; to which are added, those of Lord Dudley and Ward, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, Mr. C. Grant, Lord Howard de Walden, Under Secretary to Earl Dudley, Lord L. F. Gower, Under Secretary in the Colonial Department, Mr. F. Lewis, Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. F. Grant. Among those extracts will also be found some important information relating to Russia and Turkey, and especially an account, tho' not it appears an official one, of the first Battle between those Empires.

LONDON GAZETTE, May 30.

At a Court at St. James's the 29th day of May, 1828, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable William Lowther, (commonly called Viscount Lowther,) the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, and the Right Honourable Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, were by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, and the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, to be two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

LONDON, June 2:

The occurrences at Oporto have produced the most lively gratification among the Portuguese merchants, the more intelligent of whom, however, for some time past, have foreseen the turn events have taken. So little uncertainty is now considered to exist with regard to the overthrow of the Miguel party, that the leaders of the constitutional party who fled to this country when he first threw off the mask, are now, it is said, preparing to return with the least possible delay. According to one of the commercial letters from Lisbon, which have come by this mail, it was expected that Miguel would take refuge on board an English ship, and the charter be re-established within twenty-four hours after the departure of the packet.

JUNE 4.

Accounts have been received this morning from Lisbon, dated 28th of May.—At that time a very general rumour prevailed, that the Constitutionalist expedition of Oporto was within thirty mile's march of Lisbon.

The Usurper Don Miguel sent on the 27th ult., two couriers to Spain. One of them is said to have been the bearer of diamonds to a great amount.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE PASSED THE PRUTH. They are about to pass the Danube; and doubtless, by this time, they are in full march for Constantinople.

Instead of the announced army of 40,000 men, designed for the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, two hundred and fifty thousand men are already in motion, and the Black Sea is absolutely covered with a Russian Navy poured out from Chessao and from all its other ports.

The sword is now drawn, and it has been signified to the Porte, that if it would arrest the progress of the Russian march, it must send to the head quarters of the army its consent to the terms of the Manifesto, which are, it will be remembered, the fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty of Akerman, a guarantee for the freedom of the Bosphorus, satisfaction for the expenses of the war, and for the private

wrongs of Russian subjects; and in addition to these humiliating concessions, it must send in an unqualified submission to the terms of the treaty of July 6.

Let us pause here and ask, how will our Government act? This we cannot pretend to know, but we have no hesitation in declaring that all the steps taken by Russia have been foreseen and provided against by our Ministry, at least, so far as they can endanger the liberties of Europe, and that she will fail in the conquest of Constantinople. The policy of the British Government, we imagine, is to allow Russia to try the experiment of a march upon that capital, to encounter the swamps of Moldavia and Wallachia; to surmount, if the Russians can, the ridges of Mount Hæmus; but Great Britain can fix the *ne plus ultra* at Adrianople. It would be a wanton courting of a war with Russia, should we interfere now, and it would be giving to that power almost a justification of this ambitious enterprise. The matter now stands thus:—Russia has cause of complaint against the Porte—just cause from the stipulations of the Treaty of Akerman being unfulfilled. Great Britain tries to induce the Porte to have recourse to Pacific measures. The Porte will not listen to our mediation; but surely we are not going to war against that power on whose behalf we have been mediating, in order to prevent it from obtaining from its enemy a fulfilment of its engagements? Our own interests will dictate to us the necessity of interference to save the Porte from final ruin; but until that final ruin threatens, it is not just or politic to interfere.—Age

FIRST GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

The German papers received on Monday, contain the first bulletin of the Russian Army. It is dated from the Camp before Silistria, on the 15th ultimo; and the spot sufficiently indicates the progress they have made. But their progress so far from being bloodless, has been attended with severe fighting and loss on both sides. We have as yet only the accounts of the Russians, but their operations have been extremely rapid since they took possession of Jasso; for we find them, only eight days after, on the southern side of the Danube, between Silistria and Rudschuck. The first action was with a body of Turks, about 3,000 strong, stationed on the Rudschuck road. They made some efforts with their galleys to prevent the passage of the Dunube; but failing in this, they moved their galleys further by the river, and retired to Rudschuck.

The second affair took place near a village about Rudschuck. The Turks were 1,000 strong; but the affair lasted six hours, when the Turks were defeated with the loss of 200 killed. But they carried off their wounded. The Russians had about 100 killed and wounded. On the 15th, the Seraskier, Hassan Bey, made a sally from Rudschuck against the Russians near Turtukay, a position midway between Silistria and Rudschuck. He had 45,000 cavalry and infantry, and his attack, both by land and water, was impetuous; but he was defeated with great loss and hotly pursued; though we infer, that the Turks retreated in good order, for though they had 2,500 killed, they only lost 159 taken prisoners. At the same time, a more important and sanguinary battle was fought near Kozlodzy, between Generals Uwarrow and Yermoloff, and the Reis Effendi Abber Ruzack. The Turks had 15,000 cavalry, and 40,000 infantry, new troops who "stood pretty firm." At first the Turks threw part of the Russian cavalry into disorder, but the infantry and horse artillery came to their assistance, and the Turks were defeated and pursued for several wersts on the road to Shumla. The Turks lost in killed and wounded between 9,000 and 10,000 men, and 3,000 taken prisoners. The Russians had 1,700 killed, 3,000 wounded. The Turkish tents and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

Married.

On Monday the 14th instant, at the Elysian Fields, Burton, by the Rev. GEORGE M'CAWLEY, NATHANIEL HUBBARD, Esquire, to SUSANNA MARIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of the Honorable SAMUEL D. STREET.

Died.

At four o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday the 17th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mr. CHARLES BRANNEN, Senr., in the 81st year of his age. He came to this Province, in His Majesty's Service, in the year 1783, and in the month of November, 1785, removed from St. John to Fredericton, where he continued to reside until his death. His remains were interred on Sunday last, numerously and respectfully attended.