

articles, are calculated to confer most important benefits on the commerce of both nations. They provide:—1. A reciprocal freedom of navigation between the two countries in all parts of their dominions where navigation and commerce are permitted to the ships and subjects of other nations. 2. That the ships of the two nations shall be mutually subjected to no higher duties than those imposed on national vessels, entering or departing from the ports of either country; and British and Russian ships and their cargoes, arriving from other countries than those of the contracting parties, shall be admitted on payment of the same duties as the country to which they belong would demand of them. 3 and 4. All productions of the soil, industry, and art of Russia and England respectively, may hereafter be exported or imported by British or Russian vessels, under the same circumstances, and with the same privileges, as are enjoyed by the said vessels on entering or departing from their own national ports. 5. All articles which are not the productions of of the soil, industry, and art, which may be legally imported, shall pay no higher duties, whether conveyed in English or Russian ships, than would be demanded from them at their own ports. 6. All merchandise and articles of commerce, which shall be imported or warehoused in the ports of the two countries, shall be subject to the same duties whether imported in English or Russian vessels. 7. All merchandise and articles of commerce so imported and deposited, shall be subject to the same regulations, conditions, and duties, whether conveyed in British or Russian vessels. 8. No preference shall be given by either government, to any company, corporation, or agent acting in its name, in the purchase of any production of the soil, industry, or art, of either of the two states, imported into their respective ports on account of the nationality of the vessel which has conveyed it. 9. Russian commerce to enjoy the same privileges in the British East Indies as are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations. 10. The stipulations of this treaty are not to apply to the coasting trade in the dominions of either party. 11. The vessels and subjects of the two nations are to have all the privileges in either country, which they would enjoy in their own. 12. The Convention of St. Petersburg on the 16th—28th February, 1825, in reference to the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, is not disturbed by the present treaty. 13. Any British or Russian vessel, driven by stress of weather into Russian or English ports, to be at liberty to refit, procure all necessary stores, with the payment only of the port and lighthouse fees paid by national vessels. In the event of total wreck such cargo as may be saved not to be detained on any pretext whatever, after the payment of such dues or salvage as would be demanded of a national vessel. 14. The consuls, vice-consuls, and agents, of both countries to render reciprocal aid in recovering deserters from ships of war or commerce. 15. The duration of the present treaty is to be 10 years and further until 12 months after either party shall have given notice of its intention to put an end thereto, each party reserving to itself the right to give such notice at the expiration of nine years. 16. Provides for the ratification of the treaty with all possible speed.

The supplementary articles agree that the special stipulations granted in favor of Norway and Sweden shall not apply to the relations established by this treaty between Russia and England; and enumerates several exemptions, immunities, and privileges, as exceptions to the provisions of the treaty, all of which are of the most trivial importance.

This is what all treaties ought to be—a specimen of the best sort of reciprocity, and will not only prove advantageous to the commerce of the two nations, but cannot fail of conferring on them both higher and even more important benefits.—*Standard of last Evening.*

#### MURDER OF MR. DRUMMOND.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, THURSDAY, February 2.—Upon the learned Judges (Lord Chief Justice Abinger and Mr. Justice Maule) taking their seats upon the bench, directions were given that Daniel M'Naughton, who is charged with the murder of the late Mr. Drummond, be placed at the bar.

The prisoner immediately walked forward to the front of the dock. He was dressed in much the same manner as he was at Bow-street, and appeared perfectly cool and collected. He looked steadfastly at the Judges.

Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner. The Attorney General, with Mr. Waddington and Mr. Adolphus, attended on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Streight, the Clerk of Arraigns, then read the indictment, which charged that the prisoner feloniously, of his malice aforethought, discharged a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, at and against the deceased, Edward Drummond, on the 19th of January, thereby inflicting upon him a mortal wound, of the length of three inches, and the depth of twelve inches, of which wound he languished until the 25th of January, and languishing did live, and on the 25th of January aforesaid he died of the said mortal wound.

Mr. Streight (to the prisoner.)—How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?

The prisoner made no answer, and Mr. Cope repeated the question to him.

Lord Abinger.—Let him answer for himself. Prisoner, you hear what is said; are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner (in a loud tone.)—I have been driven to desperation by persecution.

Lord Abinger.—The prisoner must answer.

The question was again repeated and the prisoner still made no answer. He at length said, "Guilty of firing."

Lord Abinger.—That amounts to a plea of not guilty of murder. Let the plea be recorded.

Mr. Streight (to the prisoner.)—You are also charged with the like offence upon the Coroner's Inquisition. How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?

Lord Abinger.—Let the same plea be recorded in that.

Mr. Clarkson then said he was instructed on behalf of the prisoner at the bar, to apply to their lordships that the trial of the indictment against him should be postponed until the next session of the court, and on the ground which he made the application was contained in an affidavit made by Messrs Humphreys and Percival, the attorneys, who were instructed to conduct his defence. Those gentlemen were only instructed on his behalf on Monday last, and had not had sufficient opportunity to prepare his defence, and on that ground the application was made. By the affidavit which he held in hand, it was stated that Mr. Humphreys, on seeing the prisoner for the first time, found in his possession copies of depositions taken at Bow-street police court, and which had been furnished to him by some person of authority in that establishment, and also copies of depositions that had been taken before the Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire, and which latter were of very great importance in reference to the state of the prisoner's mind before the unhappy occurrence. The affidavit also stated that the prisoner could not safely proceed to trial without the testimony of a number of witnesses who were in Scotland, and of some who resided in France, in which country the prisoner had been living for some period.

The Attorney General said, the prosecutors of course had no other feeling on the matter than a desire that the proceedings should be conducted with perfect fairness both to the public and to the prisoner, who was so deeply interested in the result, and he would therefore leave the question of the adjournment of the trial entirely in the hands of the Court.

The Court granted the application; and the prosecution undertook to provide a reasonable amount for the defence, out of the property found upon the prisoner; but refused to give up the banker's receipt for £750, which was in the prisoner's possession at the time of his apprehension, and, in the opinion of the Attorney General, was very material evidence for the prosecution.—Immediately after Lord Abinger agreed to postpone the trial of the prisoner, he was reconducted to the cell which he had previously occupied. From the plea which he made when arraigned before Lord Abinger, and which, but for the interposition of his lordship, amounted to a plea of "guilty," it was expected that he would, when removed, make some further admission; but the moment he re-entered the cell his former apparent sullenness and apathy were again manifested; not even an alteration of the countenance was visible, but he proceeded to take up a book which he had previously been reading, and commenced at the part he had left off. The friends of M'Naughton are extremely sanguine that the evidence which will be adduced to the insanity will be most complete, and in this opinion, we understand his legal adviser coincides.

COURT GOSSIP.—The poor Princess Augusta of Cambridge, on the eve of her nuptials, has been attacked with the measles—a very unromantic and a very unpleasant disorder—and not without danger too. Every one will, however, be rejoiced to hear that her Royal Highness is rapidly recovering. Fortunately, the Prince, her fiancé, is at present in Germany, and there is no doubt but the Princess will be quite recovered in time for the marriage to take place at the period originally fixed, should Parliament vote the *apanage* as readily as is anticipated. We shall have three royal marriages taking place in little more than a month, and all the parties more or less connected with each other—the Crown Prince of Hanover, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and the Prince Augustus of Cobourg. The interchange of bridal gifts and congratulations in the illustrious circles which these will effect, will be quite a nine days' wonder.—*Cheltenham Looker-On.*

Lord and Lady John Russell gave an elegant dinner on Monday evening, at Chesham place, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, &c. The dinner was given in honour of the christening of His Lordship's infant son, which took place that morning at St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR 1843.—Mercury, the nearest known planet to the sun, may be seen near the western horizon soon after sunset, on or about the 30th of January, (setting about a quarter past six,) the 24th May, (setting about ten in the evening,) and the 31st December, (setting about a quarter past four;) and may be seen eastward, a little before sunrise, on the mornings of the 12th July and the 31st October. On the 12th and 13th of July, this planet will be very near Venus, and on the last day of the year near Saturn. Venus, though the most brilliant planet in the heavens, is not well situated for observation this year; the best times for viewing her by the naked eye will be in the mornings of