

since, it becomes necessary to remind you, that serious embarrassment may be experienced from the business of the Province being thus suffered to accumulate towards the conclusion of the Session; and I am persuaded that you will coincide with me in thinking, that this inconvenience should in future be remedied.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 29th day of April next.

The Commercial community of MONTREAL has for some days been agitated in a similar manner, though on a smaller scale, as the LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, on the flight of ROWLAND STEPHENSON. Mr. HENRY HAMILTON of YORK, U. C., reports, says, has absconded from that place, leaving himself indebted to some of our most respectable houses to the amount of £14,000, and to a number of his YORK friends about £5000 more. He obtained the confidence of the public by the production of letters of credit to a certain amount from Messrs. T. WILSON & Co. of LONDON, and Messrs. PRIME, WARD & SANDS, of NEW-YORK, and has succeeded by purchase, by the sale of Bills on EUROPE, and by negotiable paper, to obtain credit from individuals who had confidence in him, to the amount already stated. He is supposed to have gone to FRANCE, though many suspect he has found his way on to the WEST INDIES or AMERICA. — *Montreal Gazette.*

Great excitement still prevails in NEW-YORK, respecting the forcible abduction of ROWLAND STEPHENSON from SAVANNAH. The remarks of the ALBION on this matter are the best we have read. It is quite evident that this breach of law has been occasioned by the conduct of Mr. J. W. PARKINS, whose offer of reward, or price set upon STEPHENSON'S head, was sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the persons concerned in the outrage. We are happy to see it clearly established, that the respectable gentleman who fills the office of BRITISH CONSUL in NEW-YORK, so far from conceiving, aiding, or abetting the abduction, felt himself deeply interested in the protection of the culprit; and performed towards him all the offices of humanity. It is somewhat surprising that Mr. PARKINS should so coolly avow that he swore his affidavit for certain legal purposes. This affidavit Mr. BUCHANAN has publicly declared to be false as regards him, and there remains not the shadow of an imputation left upon him in this matter. — *Quebec Official Gazette, April 2.*

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 23, 1829.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, F. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

In honor of His Majesty's Birth, the troops in garrison, under Lieutenant Colonel Creagh, commanding the 81st Regiment in this Province; the Militia Artillery, new Troop of York Light Dragoons, and the Rifle Company, were paraded in front of the Officers' Barracks, on the 23rd instant. His Honor the President, having arrived from St. John the evening previous, received the Salute as His Majesty's Representative. The firing on the occasion, both of the Artillery and of the other troops in general, their whole appearance, and the manoeuvres of the 81st Regiment, justly elicited admiration; and we have no hesitation in saying that the former could not have been surpassed by any other equal number of men, while every thing on the Parade was alike honorable and creditable to all. The *feu de joie* was fired with excellent precision. The day was remarkably fine.

During the night of Saturday last we were visited by a thick snow storm which lasted until 12 or 1 o'clock on the following day. Owing to the state of the ground no exact calculation could be made of the quantity which fell, but there is little doubt, had the earth been dry, it would have measured a foot in depth at least,—a remarkable circumstance at this season of the year. The river in some places on Sunday must have been nearly level with the bank. It has since fallen considerably.

The reports which have come to hand since the last official statement of affairs pending between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, concerning those two nations, having afforded but slight grounds for any reliance upon their authenticity; we have been inclined to prefer the exclusion of them in general to reprinting what appeared to be unsatisfactory. These or similar reports have had the effect of inducing an officer of the Russian staff to send forth a pamphlet on the subject of the late campaign; and as it seems to be in many respects wor-

thy of credit, perhaps the present is not an inopportune season for advertising to a few of the chief heads of such a work, which from its great length, is the utmost our arrangements will permit, and more especially, because the circumstantial tenor of it can hardly fail to prove somewhat interesting, while it may at the same time serve to govern and connect, in a certain degree, the attention of many of our readers in their perusal of any subsequent accounts relating to this important subject.

In alluding to the object, conduct, and results of the recent campaign, the writer states, that the motives and views which influenced the Russian Government in undertaking it, were for the purpose of arriving at simple and natural results, uninjured to the equilibrium of Europe, and very favorable to its Commercial interests; to avenge the violation of Treaties, and to obtain redress for manifest outrages. In answer to those writers, who, in the opinion of the author of the work before us, have greatly misrepresented the actual and true condition of the case, particularly by imagining, in their estimation of the short distance which separates the lower Danube from the Bosphorus, that the plan of the Russian Cabinet can be nothing less than the conquest of Constantinople, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, it is stated, amongst other confutations, that it was necessary Russia should, in the first place, occupy the Principalities, and secure the position of her army in them, by capturing two fortresses, which were indispensable to the obtaining of winter-quarters; and, secondly, afterwards extend her offensive operations as far as possible, in order to incline the Porte more promptly to enter into an arrangement on bases which can no longer be a diplomatic mystery since they are developed in solemn proclamation.

Eighty-five thousand fighting men crossed the Danube and the Pruth at the end of May.

The army was at first composed of three corps of Infantry and four divisions of Cavalry. The right corps, under General Roth, was destined to the occupation of the Principalities, and to the observation of Giurdzevo, Rudschuck, and Silistria. The centre corps, under the Grand Duke Michael, was to besiege Brailoff; and, finally, the left corps, under General Rudzewitsch, stronger than the two others, was to cross the Danube with four divisions towards Issakhtchi.

Every thing at that time appears to have succeeded favorably to the Russian arms. The overflowing of the Danube which had been frozen up to the month of March, and the melting of the snow in Germany, created a delay in the passage of the river for some days, but not so as to have had any real influence on the events of the campaign. The passage effected at Salounowo, was followed by the taking of Issakhtchi. After which an indispensable dissemination of the forces, in order to secure the Principalities, and for other purposes, stopped offensive movements until the end of June; but as soon as the detached corps, set at liberty by the fall of the places they invested, re-united, the army advanced towards Hussein Pacha, drove his advanced guard from Bagardjik to Kosludgi, and presented itself before Choumla. This place was known for the high importance which its local and strategic situation gave it. It was the refuge of the Turkish army in all former wars. Hussein had assembled upwards of 40,000 men here.

We consider it unnecessary to notice particularly the author's account of the operations of the Russian army before Choumla, as we have already laid them before our readers, from time to time, in the Russian Bulletins; and in the Gazette of 28th of Oct. last we took some pains to delineate the positions of both armies at this formidable post, and to afford some clue to a knowledge of Choumla itself. The author of the work we are upon, describes this place to be such as to render a blockade of it impossible, because of the vast extent of the group of mountains amongst which it is situated. "Two leagues of intrenchments," observes the writer, "which are bastioned in every point where access would be easy—a considerable Town, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a mountain whose crest is again studded with intrenchments—such is the post which some persons pretend we ought to have carried at the first onset."

The writer subsequently remarks; "To observe Choumla, in order to paralyze the army of Hussein, and to reduce Varna, while waiting for the corps of Sherbatoff and the Guards, which arrived about the first of September—to force at the same period the siege of Silistria, in order to secure winter-quarters between the Danube and the sea, and then take advantage of the reinforcements which might arrive to reduce Choumla, or push forward on Bourgas—such was the plan which reason dictated, and such was that which the Emperor adopted, who, after giving the necessary orders before Varna, proceeded to Odessa, to wait until the arrival of reinforcements should enable him to undertake some enterprise worthy to be distinguished by his presence at the army."

It appears, further on, that Varna had been made rather too light of; and in consequence of an insufficiency of means, instead of the Russians being in possession of Varna on the 30th of August, and of their, by forming a union with other corps, pushing the War beyond the Balkan, or surrounding Choumla, and reducing by famine the army by which it was garrisoned, "it became necessary," says the writer, "to employ all the month of September and all our disposable means, against Varna which the Turks considered, and with some appearance of reason, as the bulwark of Romelia and Constantinople. The importance which they attached to its fate was so great, that the Capitan Pacha came to command there in person, with all the troops he could collect, while the grand Vizier advanced with the last reserves of the Empire to Aidos to second and to succour him.

Such was the situation of affairs when the Emperor rejoined his army before Varna. His Majesty conceived that he ought to concentrate all his attention and all his efforts to accelerate its surrender."

The excessive heats during the month of August, produced, together with bad water, diseases in the Russian army, which subjected it, at this crisis, to serious inconvenience; but notwithstanding the advantages which these circum-

stances gave the Ottoman forces, and the efforts of Omer Vrigne and the Grand Vizier, a firm stand of seven battalions of the Russian Guards is stated to have repulsed the enemy on two occasions, with immense loss. The details of the Surrender of Varna, our readers have already seen. The writer is so impartial as to say, while describing the bravery and the victorious conduct, in the attack on Varna, of those Russian soldiers who were termed, by some of the persons before alluded to, *degenerate*, that the enemy distinguished himself by as noble a defence. The fortress of Romelia surrendered at discretion.

"Thus in less than four months," adds the author, "this army, which reached us at so unfavorable a season, has invaded three Provinces; taken two places, which were the first rank among the Turkish fortresses; and has planted the eagle upon the ramparts of Brailoff, Matchin, Issakhtchi, Hirsova, Kustendji, Toulitcha; and, lastly, of that famous Varna, which so many writers had prophesied would prove the tomb of its glory."

These we believe are the principal heads of the details of the Russian campaign, asset forth in the work before us. We have been obliged to omit some things that might perhaps have been considered interesting; but this we could not avoid for reasons already stated. We have only to add that if any reliance may be placed on the latest accounts from Europe respecting these affairs, a renewal of hostilities, with increased vigour, seems to be inevitable.

In our last we briefly noticed some unpleasant circumstances which had taken place in Nova Scotia, and intimated that we would copy the particulars this week. It appearing, however, upon a more attentive perusal of those proceedings, that they should be regarded with much consideration, in order justly to distinguish between that which is of a purely local nature, and the general political question arising out of them, we defer advertising to the subject in a more particular manner for the present.

Mr. Barry was released from his confinement on the prorogation of the Session.

A lamentable occurrence took place at Richibucto, a few weeks ago. During the last violent snow storm, which was felt much more dreadfully on the Gulf shore than on this river, a Shoe-maker of the name of John Murray, who had been spending the evening at a public house, only a short distance from his home, during the darkness and the storm mistook his way, entered the woods in the rear of the Town of Liverpool, and completely lost himself. Diligent search was made after him for several days afterwards; and his frozen body was at length discovered within a few yards of the clearances on the Mill Creek, about five miles from the town. He was almost wholly divested of his clothing, which it is supposed he threw off in a fit of delirium; and in this state he walked a distance of several miles. It appeared by the vestiges left by him in the snow, that he passed within view of the hospitable roof of Captain David McAlmon, and the farm of Mr. Thomas Graham, but at that time, in such a state of mind, as is supposed, as not to be able to appreciate the value of such a discovery. It is surmised that the poor man wandered for three or four days, before he attained that bourne where the weary find rest, and the afflicted a happy release.—*Com.*

We subjoin the only articles of European news received since our last.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.—The Duke of Cumberland gave notice that he would, on Thursday, present a petition against further concessions to the Roman Catholics from the Protestants of Ireland. Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics were presented from Preston and a number of other places.

The Earl of Eldon presented a great number of Anti-Catholic petitions.

Lord Kenyon, in presenting a petition against further concessions, said, he would be glad to learn whether His Majesty fully understood the measure that was about to be brought forward? In his opinion, His Majesty could not, consistently with his coronation oath, give assent to the bill, should it pass the two houses of Parliament. He was decidedly of opinion an appeal ought to be made to the people, by dissolving Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington said, if he had sought a bed of roses he should never have introduced a measure that would have divided him from the noble lord, who last spoke, and many of his lordship's friends. But he had proceeded with decided conviction on his mind, that, as a Minister of the Crown he was obliged to recommend this measure. The noble lord had asked whether this question had been explained fully to His Majesty. His reply was yes. He was His Majesty's servant, and bound to explain it. It was an insult to His Majesty to suppose he would have been continued such a servant after it had been discovered that any information had been withheld. Then, as to the coronation oath, it was admitted on all sides, that this measure would not touch it.

Lord Kenyon said, he meant to ask whether, before His Majesty sanctioned the speech, the measure that was to be proposed was fully explained to him.

The Duke of Wellington replied that it was (Adjourned.)