by land between Culmore and the city. The fort had a mound of sod-work for its protection on the land side, and the batteries on the side towards the water were very formidable to vessels coming up the river.

The officers of the besieging army, as well as James himself, appear to have been ignorant of what had occurred on this and the preceding day in the city, which they hoped to gain so easily.—In the midst of the consternation artfully spread around by Lundy, and after the indignant citizens had slain one retreating officer and wounded another, a gallant country gentleman, named Murray, arrived at the head of a body of cavalry, and although the faithless Governor refused him admittance into the city, he forcibly entered it and was received with acclamation. He harangued the surrounding crowds on the perilly of their Governor, and expatiated on the baseness of surrendering a place garrisoned by such brave men to an abdicated King and a Popish army.

Rosen, in the mean time, regardless of the stipulation made by General Hamilton, ordered the troops to advance towards the city, and they posted themselves very near to it, under the shelter of a wind-mill and a house near it. He detached other bodies of his men along the low lands called the Bogside, near the Butcher's gate. While this was doing, a trumpeter arrived from the city to the King, requiring an hour's time to consider his summons to surrender, and desiring that the troops should advance no farther than they had done. Rosen took no notice of this, and the trumpeter was afterwards killed. In a few minutes, as the Irish army continued to advance, with James at their head, a terrific discharge of cannon and musquetly commenced from the walls of the city, and continued with little or no intermission for the rest of the day. Several of the besieging army fell by this fire, and among the rest, one Captain Troy, who was killed near the King's person. This salutation, unexpected as it was, from Lundy's representation, who had, on the preceding night, caused the gates to remain open till Major Crofton secured them, and doubled the guards, had such an effect on the undisciplined Irish and their unfortunate King, that the utmost terror and confusion prevailed amongst them. The treacherous council of the city in vain endeavoured to allay their apprehensions, by sending Archdeacon Hamilton to the Irish camp, to excuse themselves for what had passed, and lay the blame of it on a turbulent body of men whom they were unable to restrain, and whom they falsely represented as a drunken rabble. The better sort, they said, were generally resolved to surrender in a dutiful manner, and did all they could to persuade the common people to do the same. James, however, to use the language of his own diary, had eat nothing for the whole of that day, and notwithstanding that and the fatigue of the two preceding days, had remained the whole of it on horseback, exposed to cannon, and under heavy and incessant rain, waiting for the effects of the assurances which had been given to him. He therefore resolved to draw off his troops, and retired to St. Johnston, to wait the arrival of the artillery which he expected, and to provide other necessaries either for a siege or a blockade. Archdeacon Hamilton abandoned the city, took a protection from the abdicated King, and entertained him during his stay at the castle of Mongevelin, within a short distance of St. Johnston. Captain Murray, in the mean time, had advanced from Culmore fort to a green field below Pennyburn-mill, with a body of horse considerable enough to dislodge the enemy which had occupied this ground before he approached to it, and he left fifteen hundred men below Brook-hall as a body of reserve. His first appearance had the effect of inducing the ardent spirits within the walls to give the astonished tyrant and his slaves a reception which astonished them; and he now received an express from the Governor and Council, requiring him to withdraw his men without delay to the back of the hill, out of view of the city. The messenger, who was a relative and namesake of the gallant Murray, informed him that the Governor and Council were then making terms for a surrender of the city, and advised him, if he wished to save it, to lose no time in hastening to the aid of the citizens, who had determined not to capitulate while they could raise an arm to defend themselves. He therefore resolved to march to the city, and after some opposition from the enemy's dragoons as he passed along the river side, arrived safely at Shipquay-gate. The Council sent him a message, that he might be taken up alone upon the walls by a rope, but this proposal he treated with disdain, and Captain Morrison, who commanded the guard, without waiting for orders, opened the gate to him and his troops. His presence, says Mackenzie, struck a cold damp in the Governor and Council, but inspired the men on the walls with vigour and resolution. The Council, however, proceeded in their attempt to surrender, and many of them signed a declaration to that purpose who afterwards signalized themselves in the defence of the city. Murray was received by the multitude with every demonstration of respect, confidence, and affection. They detailed to him their wrongs, and implored his assistance. He replied, that he would stand by them to the latest hour of his existence, in defence of the Protestant interest, and that his first act should be the prevention of a surrender, and his next, the suppression of Lundy and his Council. Captain Noble, of Lisnaskea, in the County of Fermanagh, and a Captain Bashford, with many other gentlemen, declared their resolution to second the noble designs of Murray, and all who would join them were desired to signify their intention by putting a bandage of white cloth round their left arm.

It may be easily conceived that the climate of Derry had now grown too warm to suffer Governor Lundy to breathe in it much longer. "He stole off," says Dalrymple, "with a load upon his back, a disgraceful disguise, and suited to him who bore it." Walker says that he got out with a burthen of matches on his shoulders, in a sally towards Culmore—and his last act was a successful endeavour to persuade the officer in command to surrender that fortress. Captain Ash accuses Mr. Galbraith, an Attorney, and two persons named Adair, of selling Culmore to the Irish army. It is not however probable that such a transaction should have escaped the notice and animadversion of Walker and Mackenzie, neither of whom mention it. It was the day after the repulse of James from the walls of Londonderry, that the officers mentioned in the Armagh manuscript were appointed. Walker and Mackenzie have both given lists of them, the total amount of men and officers being little more than seven thousand. The town was weak in its fortifications, the wall being less than nine feet thick along the face of the ramparts, with a ditch and eight bastions, and some newly raised out works. Of all the guns upon the walls, which had been a present to the city from the London Companies, nearly half a century before this time, scarcely twenty were fit for use; and nearly twenty thousand women, children, and men unarmed, or incapable of bearing arms, diminished the probability of the garrison being able to sustain a protracted siege. These were opposed to a Prince, who, notwithstanding all his misfortunes, possessed an influence in Ireland, which, if estimated by the physical force of his adherents, was sufficient to bear down all opposition to him, and the number of his besieging army amounted to twenty thousand men.

While the new Governors of Londonderry were examining the public stores, observing the motions of the Irish regiments around the city, and assigning a position to each division of their own forces, the unhappy James, considering how much the troops he had with him at St. Johnston had been harassed on the preceding day, suffered them to remain there and take some rest. He held a Council on this night, when it was resolved that he should return with Rosen and Lery, to meet the Parliament he had summoned to assemble on the seventh of the succeeding month, and that Hamilton, Maumont, and the Duke of Berwick, should remain to reduce the Derry rebels, most of whom, he had heard from some sycophants, were running from the city into the wilds of Enniskowen. He then gave protections to all the Protestants who submitted to him, and he alleges that their number was great. On the twentieth he set out from St. Johnston, and dined on his way to Strabane under a large tree, in the front of Cavanacor-house, within a mile of Lifford. The table at which he sat, and the china upon which dinner was served up, are still preserved and shown as curiosities in the adjoining village of Ballindrate. In the evening he proceeded to Strabane, where he received a deputation, offering a surrender of Culmore fort, which he accepted, and in consequence of which, General Hamilton was put in possession of it a few days afterwards.

On the same day a party of the besieging army marched towards Pennyburn mill, and pitched their tents there, by which, as already mentioned, they hindered all passage to or from Culmore. The garrison dispatched a Mr. Bennett, on a message to the English Government, and to protect him from the suspicions of the enemy, fired at him as a deserter. At the same time Lord Strabane approached the walls, a great proportion of whose defenders were his tenants, and offered the King's pardon, protection and favour to those who would surrender the place. During this parley the enemy were observed to draw their cannon forward, upon which his Lordship was desired to withdraw, on pain of being exposed to the danger of a shot, and as he retired he was told that the garrison of Londonderry would not surrender to any but King William and Queen Mary, or their order. On Sunday the 21st, James rode from Strabane to Omagh, in which latter place he received deputies from Castlederg, who offered a surrender of that fortress, which being strong in itself, and commanding a pass between Derry and Enniskillen, was granted favourable articles, and secured by a garrison. The Irish army in the morning of this day, alarmed the city, by firing on it from a demi-culverin, placed on the opposite side of the river. This, from the novelty of it, produced greater alarm than heavier cannonades did afterwards, but did little or no mischief except to the market-house. The first sally from the town was now made by a body of horse and foot, under the command of Colonel Murray; the Captains of Foot being, Archibald Sanderson, William Beatty, Thomas Blair, and David Blair. Lieutenant-Colonel Cairnes and Captain Philip Dunbar, were posted on an eminence with a body of reserve. The horse amounted to three hundred in number, and Murray divided them into two parties; with the first of these he courageously charged the enemy himself, and the second was led forward by Major Nathaniel Bull, a gentleman of the County of Meath, to whom, as well as to his father, Major Samuel Bull, the city of Londonderry was indebted for many eminent services. The rear was brought up by Captain Cochran, of Ballyrath, in the County of Armagh, who, when the men under his command fled, advanced with a few gallant fellows to the scene of action, where his horse was killed under him, and he received a wound in the leg. The Irish divided their horse into two squadrons also; the commander of one of them led them on with great bravery. Colonel Murray charged through that division of them, and in the course of the day had three personal encounters with him, in the last of which he killed him on the spot, and the enemy then confessed that he was their General, Maumont, whose brother also was said to have fallen by the hand of Murray, in this engagement. In the mean time, the Irish horse had pursued the rear of the Derry cavalry towards the walls, to which they had retreated, but they were almost all killed by a body of the Protestant infantry, who, perceiving the retreat of their friends, had moved from a mill where they had done great execution, to the strand near the Bog-side, in which they lined the ditches, and commanded the pass. In the commencement of the action, the enemy bro't a piece of cannon to the point on the other side of the river, opposite to the strand, and fired frequently at the besieged without effect; but a gun from the wall at last dismounted the piece, killing the gunner and others who happened to be near him. The loss on the side of the enemy amounted to more than two hundred men killed, including Major General Maumont, Majors Taaffe and Wogan, Captain Fitzgerald, and Quartermaster Cassore. The Marquis de Pusignian was mortally wounded. The loss on the Derry side was no more than nine or ten, among whom were Lieutenant M'Phedris, Mr. Mackey, one Harkness, and five or six private soldiers killed, but the number of the wounded was considerable. Three standards were taken from the Irish army, with a great spoil of horses, saddles, cloaks, arms, watches, and money.

The historical Drama already quoted, throws such light upon the general history of the country, and the particular state of the contending armies in Ulster at this period, that a few extracts from it can hardly fail to be appropriate in this place. The scene having changed from Derry to the camp of the besiegers, at Pennyburn-mill. General Hamilton enters, accompanied by Sheldon, Dorrington, Ramsay, and Buchan. Sheldon then addresses the commanding officer in the following words—"I understand, Hamilton, that the King has left the whole concern of the campaign under your care and conduct; and as you have been very fortunate hitherto, his Majesty is well assured there will be nothing wanting in future to the reduction of these rebels to obedience." "Alas, sir," replies the General, "our cause is lost! we are undone! The King might as well have staid at Paris, since we can do no good. One day now is a month's loss; England will be alarmed, the Prince of Orange will soon understand our designs, all of which will be frustrated. If this unlucky accident—this opposition of the rebels to our occupying Londonderry, had not happened, we would have been in Scotland before this time; we should have had an army in England, and the King of France would have assisted us. Alas, this perverse town disappoints, daunts, and so disgraces us, that all King James's army could not reduce it, inconsiderable as it is. It is but a poor revenge to starve these people; they will say it is Popish cruelty, while we shall reap no advantage from it. In three or four months the English will land upon us and beat us out of the Kingdom."

The dialogue then proceeds thus:

Sheldon—"I must own, with great regret, the reason why we did not succeed; it was our own fault; flushed with success on all sides, we were too sure of accomplishing our ends, and have, I fear, left an example to future ages, of the consequence of despising even the most despicable enemy."

Buchan—"This night the King sleeps at Strabane; the next at Charlemont; and so he proceeds to Dublin, where he will hold the Parliament which he has summoned to assemble on the seventh of May, when the act of settlement shall be repealed, and some laws will be enacted for the good of the nation."

Hamilton—"Calling a Parliament, Buchan! 'tis an act of folly, especially at this time. I can assure you he did not leave the French Court to call a Parliament in Ireland; we have weightier matters in hand. The method devised for him by the French King's Council was to have taken fifty thousand men from this kingdom to join Lord Dundee's army in Scotland, and march with an overwhelming force into England, where there are multitudes ready to join his standard on the first appearance of his ability to protect them. But this cursed town ruins all—(*striking his breast*)—it stops our current; it is the destruction of our great designs; it makes us little in the eyes of our confederates, and will absolutely be the ruin of us all. Thousands who were favouring our interest will now decline in their ardour, turn to the other side, and make the Prince of Orange more glorious than ever."

Ramsay—"Had these people been pardoned and sent to their homes, we might, in all probability, have had the town by this time, and used it as a point of embarkation for Scotland, but you see how the contriving of mischief for others falls upon our own heads, spoils all the King's affairs, and loses an opportunity which we shall never meet again. All our ammunition must be brought by land carriage from Kinsale, which is about two hundred miles distant from Londonderry. In the mean time our cause is lost; to save it we should have had here by this time five hundred barrels of gunpowder, twenty-four pieces of cannon, and all other necessary materials ready to our hand. All our designs prove vain; delays of this kind never can be retrieved; he never, never will enjoy his crown again."

An express was sent to James with an account of this disaster, and it overtook him in Omagh on the ensuing day. He was much concerned at the enterprise against Derry commencing with the loss of Maumont, and was weak enough to order his corpse to be carried to Dublin, a circumstance likely to afford a triumph to his enemies in every part of the country through which the funeral should pass. He wrote at the same time to Hamilton, positively forbidding the General Officers to expose themselves as Maumont had done, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sheldon and other experienced officers, a practice which, he observed, was as contrary to prudence as to the known rules of war, and certainly one of which he never appeared very ready to set an example in Ireland.

It is much to be regretted that Walker has omitted to give credit to Murray for having slain Maumont in single combat on this day; but it was uncandid in the publishers of the Dublin and Derry editions of his Diary, to allege that the omission was a decisive proof of a disagreement between them. Walker's conduct towards the gallant Murray on that occasion was that of a man superior to such a motive for his silence. When Murray was surrounded by a crowd of assailants, and likely to be overpowered by them, notwithstanding the prodigies of valour and strength which he exhibited, the venerable Governor rushed from the city to his assistance, mounted a horse whose rider had been killed, rallied the retreating Protestants, and at the imminent peril of his life rescued his friend from impending death. Mackenzie does justice to Murray, but is silent respecting Walker; but as his narrative was professedly written to "rectify the mistakes and supply the omissions," and not to add anything to the dazzling fame of his renowned cotemporary, this omission is the less surprising. It affords, however, an additional proof of the necessity of a new and more satisfactory account of the transactions of this interesting period than any which has hitherto appeared.

Captain Ash says that there was much gold found in the pockets of Pusignian and Taafe, and that during the whole of this day the enemy's cannon played upon the city from the other side of the river, by which some houses in Pump-street were demolished. *To be Continued.*

New-Brunswick.

The following Despatches are published by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the public.

J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 22d August, 1853.

(Circular.) *Downing Street, 18th July, 1853.*

Sir,—With reference to any circular Despatch of the 9th May, I have further to communicate to you, the liberal intentions of the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, respecting the admission of Foreign prohibited Goods to the Great Industrial Exhibition at Paris in May 1855.

Her Majesty's Government have decided that all Foreign prohibited Goods may be admitted for exhibition, and may be afterwards either re-exported free of all duties, or may be sold in France upon the payment of an ad valorem duty at the rate of thirty per cent. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
NEWCASTLE.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c., New-Brunswick.

(Circular.) *Downing Street, 16th July, 1853.*

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith an Order made by Her Majesty in Council on the 13th ultimo, establishing certain Rules and Regulations in Appeals to the Queen in Council from the Colonies, and from the Territories of the East India Company, with a view to greater economy, despatch, and efficiency in the Appellate Jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

You will take the necessary steps for giving the most extensive publicity to these Rules and Regulations, which have been recommended by the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, for the purpose of effecting a material improvement in the administration of Justice, and a considerable reduction in the cost of prosecuting Appeals to the highest Tribunal in the Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
NEWCASTLE.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt., &c. &c. &c., New-Brunswick.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, *The 13th day of June, 1853.*

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT,

Lord President,	Earl of Aberdeen,
Lord Steward,	Earl of Clarendon,
Duke of Newcastle,	Viscount Palmerston,
Duke of Wellington,	Mr. Horbert,
Lord Chamberlain,	Sir James Graham, Bt.,

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 30th May last past, humbly setting forth that the Lords of the Judical Committee have taken into consideration the practice of the Committe with a view to greater economy, despatch, and efficiency in the appelate jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council, and that their Lordships have agreed humbly to report to Her Majesty that it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the existing practice in Appeals, and recommending that certain Rules and Regulations therein set forth should henceforth be observed, and obeyed, and carried into execution, provided Her Majesty is pleased to approve the same:

Her Majesty, having taken the said Report into consideration, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of the Rules and Regulations set forth therein, in the words following, videlicet:—

I. That, any former usage or practice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, notwithstanding, an Appelant who shall succeed in obtaining a reversal or material alteration of any judgment, decree, or order appealed from, shall be entitled to recover the costs of the Appeal from the Respondent, except in cases in which the Lords of the Judical Committee may think it otherwise to direct.

II. That the Registrar or other proper officer having the custody of records in any Court or special jurisdiction from which an Appeal is brought to Her Majesty in Council be directed to send by post, with all possible despatch, one certified copy of the transcript recorded in each cause to the Registrar of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Whitehall; and that all such transcripts be registered in the Privy Council Office, with the date of their arrival, the names of the parties, and the date of the sentence appealed from; and that such transcript be accompanied by a correct and complete index of all the papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause; and that the Registrar of the Court appealed from, or other proper officer of such Court, be directed to omit from such transcript all merely formal documents, provided such omission be stated and certified in the said index of papers; and that especial care be taken not to allow any document to be set forth more than once in such transcript; and that no other certified copies of the record be transmitted to agents in England on behalf of the parties in the suit; and that the fees and expenses incurred and paid for the preparation of such transcript be stated and certified upon it by the Registrar or other officer preparing the same.

III. That when the record of proceedings or evidence in the cause appealed has been printed or partly printed abroad, the Registrar or other proper officer of of the Court from which the Appeal is brought shall be bound to send home the same in a printed form, either wholly or so far as the same may have been printed, and that he do certify the same to be correct, on two copies, signing his name on every printed sheet, and by affixing the seal, if any, of the Court appealed from to these copies, with the sanction of the Court.

And that in all cases in which the parties in Appeals shall think fit to have the proceedings printed abroad, they shall be at liberty to do so, provided they cause fifty copies of the same to be printed in folio, and transmitted, at their expense, to the Registrar of the privy Council, two of which printed copies shall be certified as the above by officers of the Court appealed from; and in this case no further expense for copying or printing the record will be incurred or allowed in England.

IV. That on the arrival of a written transcript of appeal at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, the Appellant or the agent of the Appellant prosecuting the same shall be at liberty to call on the Registrar of the Privy Council to cause it, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the hearing of the case, and likewise all such parts thereof as the Respondent or his agent may require, to be printed by her Majesty's Printer, or by any other printer on the same terms, the Appellant or his agent engaging to pay the cost of preparing a copy for the printer at a rate not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet, and likewise the cost of printing such record or apendix, and that one hundred copies of the same be struck off, whereof thirty copies are to be delivered to the agents on each side, and forty, kept for the use of the Judical Committee; and that no other fees for solicitors' copies of the transcript, or for drawing the joint appendix, be henceforth allowed the solicitors on both sides being allowed to have access to the original papers at the Council Office, and to extract or cause to be extracted and copied such parts thereof as are necessary for the preparation of the petition of appeal, at the stationer's charge not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet.

V. That a certain time be fixed within which it shall be the duty of the Appellant or his agent to make such application for the printing of the transcript, and that such time be within the space of six calendar months from the arrival of the transcript and the registration thereof in all matters brought by appeal from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations east of the Cape of Good Hope or from the territories of the East India Company, and within the space of three months in all matters brought by appeal from any other part of her Majesty's dominions abroad; and that in default of the Appellant or his agent taking effectual steps for the prosecution of the Appeal within such time or times respectively, the Appeal shall stand dismissed without further order, and that a report of the same be made to the Judical Committee by the Registrar of the Privy Council at their Lordships' next sitting.

VI. That whenever it shall be found that the decision of a matter on appeal is likely to turn exclusively on a question of law, the agents of the parties, with the sanction of the Registrar of the Privy Council, may submit such question of law to the Lords of the Judicial Committee in the form of a special case, and print such parts only of the transcript as may be necessary for the discussion of the same; provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way bar or prevent the Lords of the Judical Committee from ordering the full discussion of the whole case, if they shall so think fit; and that in order to promote such arrangements and simplification of the matter in dispute, the Registrar of the Privy Council may call the agents of the parties before him, and having heard them, and examined the transcript, may report to the Committee as to the nature of the proceedings.

And her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the foregoing Rules and Regulations be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into execution in all Appeals or petitions and complaints in the nature of Appeals brought to Her Majesty, or to Her heirs and successors, in Council, from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, and from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and from the territories of the East India Company, whether the same be from Courts of Justice or from special jurisdictions, other than Appeals from Her Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, to which the said rules are not to be applied.

Whereof the Judges and officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice abroad, and the Judges and officers of the Superior Courts of the East India Company, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 2, 1853.

The Steamer *Europa*, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last, in 9 1-4 days, bringing dates to the 20th August. The Mails for this Province were immediately despatched to Windsor, and arrived in the fast steamer Forest Queen, making little over ten days from Liverpool.

A debate had taken place in the House of Commons on the Turkish Question, and the statement of Lord John Russell was considered unsatisfactory and disgraceful to the Ministry; in fact they have left the Turks to become a prey to the Czar. The following on the subject is from an English paper:

Lord John Russell positively succeeded on Tuesday night, in accomplishing what many believed to be an impossible task. Without shedding a solitary ray of light upon the relations between Russia and Turkey, in a speech which even the Ministerial organ described to be "unrelieved by a single expression of manly vigour or public confidence," he gave the foreign policy of the Coalition Cabinet a more vacillating and contemptible complexion than ever. Peremptorily declining to place any elucidatory documents before the House, he volunteered a rapid history of transactions which every body knew as familiarly as himself. Perhaps no more ridiculous or humiliating parody of British statesmanship has been presented—even during the noble lord's 'leadership' of the House of Commons. The most remarkable episodes which occurred in the debate arising out of Lord John's statement was the collision between Lord Palmerston and the British Prince of Peace. Mr. Cobden's sympathies appeared to be unequivocally pro-Russian; he affirmed that the Ottoman empire was behind all Europe in the elements of civilization—that it was gradually crumbling into ruin, through its own intrinsic corruption—that the Christian subjects of the Sultan were burning to burst away from his unholy yoke; and he pretty plainly suggested that it would be right Christian work to drive the followers of Mahomet to the wilds of Asia once more. This elicited a vehement and telling rebuke from Lord Palmerston, who denied that the Ottoman empire was in a state of decay, and declared that he held its maintenance worth contending for. Turkey, he added, so far from having gone back during the last thirty years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns, and in religious tolerance, than any other European nation.

Subjoined is the opinion of that excellent authority the *Woolwich Gazette*—

"The advisers of England and France engaging in war with Russia with the view of protecting Turkey, an empire whose time has now arrived to 'fall without hands,' can know but little of the power which Russia has now acquired, having been for a long period engaged in rendering her navy efficient, and training her vast armies in the science of war. The simple movement of the thousands of Russian troops into Moldavia and Wallachia was a far preferable mode of instructing them in the duties of soldiers than was adopted by this country in sending troops to the camp at Chobham. It is not at all likely that the British troops will ever have to fight a real battle at Chobham, or even at Runnymead or Virginia Water; but if the Russian troops shortly withdraw from the Principalities, as a matter of policy to gain time, their march forward again would be a matter of very little difficulty, even if their progress should be opposed, compared with the unforseen obstacles they would have had to surmount had their first attempt taken place in the face of an actual enemy. The emperor of Russia is fully qualified for the task he has now undertaken, and will head his army in person, as he is destined to act an important part in the 'coming events' which now 'cast their shadows before,' and which will take place with a rapidity unexampled in former times. Even at the present period, no person, when he rises in the morning, can have any conception of the startling and important intelligence he may hear during the day, or when he lays down on his couch at night, the events that may be made known at the earliest hour of the following morning.

BAVARIA.—The Herman takes out the report of the long promised debate of Turkish affairs. The debate was generally regarded as unsatisfactory, and English funds opened next day with further depression, although they afterwards revived from other causes. Lord John Russell stated in reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, that the negociations with the United States, respecting the Musquito territory were still pending—he hoped they would be brought to a satisfactory termination before the next Session. The assembling of "Convocation" was gone through with on the 15th, and an adjournment immediately took place to the 10th November. Parliament was to be adjourned on the 20th if nothing unforseen occurred.

The Parliamentary report on decimal currency strongly recommends its adoption, making the sovereign the unit of 1000 mills, retaining of present coins the half sovereign, crown, shilling, and sixpence, calling in the penny, three-pence, and four-pence, and issuing new silver coin of ten mills, twenty mills, and new coppers of one, two and five mills. The only difficulty of adjustment is in value of present penny postage—four mills postage being entirely a loss of £100,000 to the revenue, while five mills the public will not submit to.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—On the 10th instant, the Kalisch correspondent of the Austrian "Lloyd's," wrote that although negociations for peace were still going on at St. Petersburgh, the war department was as active as ever. The troops in the camp of Powonski, near Warsaw, are much troubled with affections of the eyes, and the cholera has again began to show itself in the capital of Russian-Poland.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* has a communication from Russia, dated the 12th instant, which states that the Emperor's acceptance of the Vienna proposition was not unconditional; the evacuation of the Principalities was made dependant on the acceptance of the proposals by the Porte without alteration or change. The Porte will not send off an ambassador until the order to withdraw is sent to the Russian troops; the Czar will not send that order till the Porte has signed an arrangement which is tantamount to a concession of every point in dispute: and having got so far as to be permitted to send the envoy to St. Petersburgh, there will then be the two questions of indemnification of expenses, and expulsion of all political refugees. The former will be waived, but of the latter, altho' little has been said on the point as yet, Russia will profit by this opportunity of having Turkey at a disadvantage, to obtain a measure which the firmness of the Porte refused two or three years back, and Austria will gladly join in enforcing the grossing demand.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 5th instant. It is stated that in an interview with Reschid Pacha, the Persian ambassador had given full and positive assurances of the support of the Shah in case of need. The ministers of the Persian court concur in all that has taken place, and offer themselves as Mussulmen in favour of a Mussulman cause. Measures have been taken to collect an army of 60,000 men at Sultanieh, to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. The Government has ordered the Greek Bishops and Archbishops at the capital to return to their sees immediately, as it has been ascertained that Russian and Greek agents are hard at work in various parts of the country to foment disorders and create anarchy. The ecclesiastics will, to a certain extent, be made responsible for the tranquility of their respective districts.

Recent advices from Belgrade mention that the population of Servia was arming, and that 30,000 militia were already armed.

Letters from Malta to the 12th state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople with news that 25,000 Austrians would occupy Servia as a check upon any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians. The Prince of Servia replied that he should resist such a measure by 50,000 men.

The latest accounts from Constantinople report that public opinion continued decided in favour of the policy of resistance.

THE CLIPPER SHIP MARCO POLO.

By the last accounts from Australia intelligence has been received of the arrival there of the celebrated clipper ship Marco Polo, Captain J. N. Forbes, after another remarkably fast passage. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 13th March, five days after the steamer Antelope, and at the time of starting it was thought the contest would be a tight one; but the result has proved otherwise, the sailing ship having arrived out at Melbourne on the same day that the steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro, not half the way to her destination.

The *Melbourne Argus*, speaking of the arrival of the Marco Polo, says:

This renowned clipper-ship arrived on the 29th of May, from Liverpool, having made the passage from that port to Hobson's Bay in 75 days; another laurel to her already well-earned crown under the able command of Capt. Forbes. She has on board 750 passengers, amongst whom not a single case of sickness has occurred; something unparalleled when so large a number of people are in so close a compact. On the 24th of April, the Marco Polo passed and spoke the Ship John Fielden, from Liverpool, bound to Moreton Bay, 48 days out; on the 26th ult., passed and spoke the ship Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, bound here; and, a few days after, the Erasmus, from London, likewise for this port. The Marco Polo has no cargo on board, but about £200,000 in specie for the banks, and £50,000 for private hands. We might remark that the passage of this fine ship would have been shorter, but from lat. 5 deg. N. to 3 deg. S. 12 days were occupied, or nearly becalmed.

NEW VESSELS.—Towed into this harbour a few days ago, from the Oromocto, a splendid new Ship of 1226 tons new, and 1328 tons old measurement, called the *Matoaka*, after the Indian maiden, who is well known in history as the preserver of the life of Capt. Smith, from the savage fury of a hostile tribe of the Red men. The Matoaka was built for Mr. J. W. CRAIG, by Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, the master builder, after a model of his own invention, and she certainly reflects the highest credit on him, not only for model and materials, but also for the durable and workman-like manner in which she has been constructed. She is an entire hacmatac ship, built of the best wood of the country, and her frame, inside timbers, ceilling, and fastenings, are equal to the best efforts of our experienced builders in naval architecture. The M. is 203 feet on deck, and 186 feet keel; her breadth of beam is 38 feet, and her depth of hold 22 feet.—We understand that Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, who has inspected this vessel, has expressed himself much pleased with materials and workmanship. The long experience of Mr. Smith and his faithful services, are well known and duly appreciated. The two former vessels built by him at the Oromocto, called the *Mahonojo*, and the *Wawata*, attracted much attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and, as well as the Matoaka, will reflect credit upon New Brunswick in any quarter of the globe.—It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that in the year of 1837, a ship named the *Strabane*, built by him and his brother, Mr. Francis Smith, for the late Hugh Doherty, Esq., made the passage from this port to Londonderry in the short space of 14 days.—In the recent improvements which have taken place in the construction of vessels, the builder of the Matoaka has kept pace with the general progress, as an inspection of this beautiful vessel will fully prove. We wish her enterprising owner every success.—*St. Brunswickers.*

NOVEL LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a beautifully modelled and well-built barque of 300 tons, called the *Nepenthe*, was launched at Wellington Bay, the new building yard of Messrs. McLauchlan & Stackhouse, in Carleton. She was fully rigged on the stocks, and when launched had her sails all bent, ready for immediate use. After gliding into the water, her sails were set, and she passed up the harbour to her loading birth, in fine style. The Nepenthe is constructed of the best of hacmatac and pitch pine, is copper fastened, and will class 7 years. She is owned by her enterprising builders, who intend her for a regular packet between this City and the Clyde, and will be commanded by Capt. Hatfield, at present of the packet brig Zetland. We are pleased to notice increasing evidences of an extended commerce, and the establishment of more regular traders between St. John and ports in the Mother Country. We trust that the spirited proprietors of the Nepenthe will meet with that encouragement to which they are so justly entitled.—*Ib.*

The Montreal *Witness*, a Presbyterian paper, says:—"We perceive that the Mayor of Quebec, who could or would not protect civil and religious liberty, and who reinstated in office one of the policemen arrested on a charge of aiding the rioters, has instituted an action of damages to the amount of £5,000 against the Quebec *Chronicle* for commenting upon his acts. This is a faithful development of the policy of Romanism; after putting down the freedom of speech by a mob, connived at by those who should have repressed it; the freedom of the press is to be put down by vexatious prosecutions—to be tried doubtless before Roman Catholic Juries. Truly the struggle between British Liberty and Romish Despotism is becoming close and arduous in Lower Canada. May every man have strength and grace to stand in his lot, and contend to the utmost against the formidable insatiable power which seeks to grasp unlimited dominion over the minds, bodies, and estates of men, and which has tools and policy for every emergency. We warn Roman Catholics, however, that this is a suicidal business. If they succeed in destroying the liberties of Protestants, they will effectually destroy their own. It is only the element of Protestant freedom which exists in this country that keeps us from the tyranny that exists in Rome, Naples, Spain, Austria, and other exclusively Roman Catholic countries.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

"On the departure of Lord Elgin, that part of the community whose rights have been trodden upon, whose liberties have been assailed, and whose kindred have been butchered by the sanction of authority, have little to explore, unless it be the bare expectation of his return to this country. He, as the Chief Magistrate, and the avenger of our wrongs, has looked calmly upon the calamitous event, the sceptre has stood motionless in his palsied hand, and, with unpardonable indifference has he treated the complaints of the aggrieved.

It is not by treatment of this kind that he can hope to gain respect, or to assuage just indignation which the Montreal and Quebec atrocities call forth. Public justice demanded from him action better suited to the emergency, but in him, on the contrary, we have discovered the despiser of our liberties, the contemnor of our rights, the person who, as the Queen's representative blandly tells us that he is considering, we suppose, the propriety of bringing criminals to justice. Is this a subject requiring deliberation, or the assent of his ministers, most indubitably not. It is a part of the prerogative which he should yield independently of his ministry. This he has not done, he has preferred the more contemptible and shuffling course of submitting the matter to his advisers, and thus relieving himself from the responsibility. His administration if it can be called such has been marked by the same conduct, a prostitution of the Queen's perogative, and in no instance so glaringly as the last act. He has reduced the office to a Corresponding Secretaryship with the parent State, a hired go-between, and irresponsible cypher, a useless but expensive symbol of Royality and a phantom of power, this is not as it is even in Democratic Governments, the Executive power is vested for the time being in one subject, however, to the popular decree here, we find it nowhere, crime goes unpunished, the murderer stalks abroad, and the Executive considers!—what form of government this is we know not, it is as yet nondescript. He has gone, and with him he has carried the execrations of the many of those who in times past rallied round the flag of Old England, to struggle with the traitor. That my Lord Elgin was an amiable nobleman, who in the Saloon was always remarkably complaisant, all will admit, beyond this we may sum him up as a fair type of a Bloomer Governor.

(From the Fredericton Head Quarters.)

The Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of Fredericton, on Monday morning last presented His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, with an address at the steamboat landing, just as His Excellency was embarking on board of the Anna Augusta for St. John.

The Address was presented by the Hon. the Attorney General, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, his Honor the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Street, the Provincial Secretary, and a large number of the gentlemen of the place, and was prefaced by the following remarks from the Attorney General:—

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the City of Fredericton, I beg leave to present you with an address, which, from the want of time, although not very numerously signed, I have reason to believe expresses not only the sentiments of the inhabitants of this town, but of the Province at large.

The Address and Reply are as follows:

To His EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, BARON ELGIN, K. J., *Governor General of British North America and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.*

Aware that your Excellency's stay here is but of short duration, we, the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of Fredericton, hasten to express our high gratification at seeing your Excellency among us, at the seat of Government of this Province.

We congratulate your Excellency upon your successful administration of the Government of the Canadas, and of the happy and prosperous state in which your Excellency has left that Province.

Sensibly alive to the deep interest your Excellency has ever taken in the advancement and prosperity of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, we feel grateful that your Excellency, on returning to the mother country, should, at the expense of much personal inconvenience, have selected the route through New Brunswick to Halifax, especially as your Excellency will, we trust, acquire thereby a personal knowledge of the capabilities and resources of the Province; a knowledge which, we doubt not, will prove hereafter highly beneficial to its interests.

Your Excellency will, however, in pursuing this route, have an opportunity of seeing one of the finest rivers in British North America, with its banks and surrounding country inhabited by a contented and happy people, entertaining the most unshaken loyalty to the British Crown.

In conclusion, we beg leave to express our best wishes for the welfare of your Excellency, Lady Elgin, and family, and that you may have a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic, and a happy meeting with your friends in Britain.

JOHN FREDERICTON, *Bishop of the Diocese,*
GEORGE COSTER, *Archdeacon ditto,*
SAMUEL BACON, *Rector of Chatham,*
JAMES CARTER, *Chief Justice,*
C. F. STREET, *Judge Supreme