

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 1.

PORTUGAL.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved that that part of the King's Speech to Parliament, at the close of the last Session and the opening of this, with respect to our relations with Portugal be entered as read.

This being done, the right honorable gentleman proceeded with his motion at considerable length, and after a review of the state of Portugal, and its claims to a legitimate Government, concluded by drawing a forcible picture of the horrors to which it had been subjected by the usurpation of Don Miguel.

He moved for all papers and documents relating to our conduct in respect to Portugal. The motion having been read, Mr. Peel said the powerful and feeling address of the right honorable gentleman should not withdraw the house from that which it was more immediately concerned—the calm and dispassionate consideration of those principles upon which the public policy ought to have been, and has been, founded with respect to the kingdom of Portugal.

He proceeded next, not from any diffidence in the abilities of the country to initiate its former glorious proceedings, but that he considered himself self-charged with a responsibility which made him act no unworthy part when he wished for the continuance of peace. He trusted he would be able to satisfy the House that the course which His Majesty's Ministers had pursued in respect to Portugal, was not only in accordance with the strict engagements of treaty, but in conformity with any moral obligation which we might have incurred.

The Right Honorable gentleman then entered into the most elaborate detail of our engagements with Portugal, and said that as England had not advised the giving of the Portuguese constitution, she could not now be responsible for it. With respect to Don Miguel, it was not his duty to vindicate his conduct. His private crimes and vices formed a consideration for the consideration of the people of Portugal alone; for if such questions were suffered to enter our general system of policy, public peace could not be long preserved.

The only question then, was we called upon to undertake the conquest of Portugal for the sole purpose of asserting the rights of Donna Maria da Gloria? There were only two courses open to us—either to observe a strict neutrality, or to undertake the conquest of Portugal for the Young Queen, for it would be of no avail to give advice, without being determined to have it followed.

England must then become principal in a war which did not concern her, for there was nothing that called upon her to force upon a reluctant people a sovereign whom they were not willing to accept. Don Miguel was now at least King of Portugal de facto, and he considered that the country would be acting imprudently, and without regard to its true policy, in attempting to displace him.

The right honorable gentleman then entered into a vindication of the conduct of government respecting the measures pursued towards the refugees in their attempt to land at Terceira; and concluded by saying, that if the right honorable gentleman would confine himself to the terms on the notice paper, he should have no objection to let him have every paper connected with the communications, which would not interfere with the pending negotiations between the two countries.

Mr. Brougham followed Mr. Peel, and said, that notwithstanding the conduct of a mean and detested tyrant, we were not bound to hurry the country into any measure detrimental to its peace, except that we held the tyrant as an usurper, and recognized Donna Maria as rightful Queen of the country. We should not interfere with the internal divisions of Portugal, but we should see that he did not overstep the boundaries of the country of his rule.

These he did overstep in respect to the Island of Terceira, which acknowledged the authority of Donna Maria, and we respected his paper blockade. This was a departure from our neutrality, and we interfered in favor of Don Miguel, and not against it. He could not see the law of the reason in this conduct; it was a violation of our neutrality, and as such it was a violation of our neutrality, and as such it was a violation of our neutrality.

Mr. Huskisson, after alluding to the present and past state of Portugal, said he considered that in the case of Terceira, we had departed from our neutrality, but he would suspend giving a decided opinion till he saw the documents, in which alone any correct judgment could be formed, and he felt glad that the production of them was conceded by His Majesty's Government.

to his motion. The Honorable Gentleman then moved for copies of any communications made between the Colonial Office and the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Canada company.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence to what had fallen from the honorable member, and his confidence in the government.

Mr. W. Horton would not enter into a defence of the Colonial Government, but he could not go along with the sweeping condemnation of it generally made. A great source of dissension was the conflicts of the two acts of Parliament, and he agreed with the honorable member that it would be beneficial if any of them were repealed.

As long as they were unrepealed, it was not proper they should be disobeyed or treated as if they did not exist. He fully agreed with the propriety of the advice to treat the colony with liberality, and to engage the affections of the people, but he could not consent to give up the authority of this country.

Mr. Stuart Wortley hoped the Right Honorable Gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would give the House some insight into the views of His Majesty's Government with regard to Canada, before the close of the Session. The question had been put twice to the Right Honorable gentleman before his honorable friend had given notice of this motion.

He trusted he should hear the right honorable gentleman declare that the principle to which His Majesty's Government would look for the regulation of the Colonies would be the cordial co-operation of the Colonial Legislature, and as far as possible, in conformity with the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament.

Sir George Murray made his acknowledgments to the honorable mover and second, for the tone of moderation with which they had introduced this discussion. When the affairs of Canada were brought incidentally before the House not long since, it seemed to be imputed to him as a matter of blame that he had not entered at length into a discussion on the subject.

That was the reason why he did not enter at length into the affairs of Canada, on the presentation of petitions. It seemed also to be imputed to him that he had not shown sufficient respect to the Canada committee. The charge was however, equally groundless; for he was perfectly sensible of the zeal and exertions of that committee, and he was quite satisfied that his right honorable friend [Mr. Huskisson] who was the chairman of the committee, had the most anxious endeavors to guide their labours to the best advantage, both for the mother country and for the colony.

There was another charge that was brought against him—namely, that he had lamented that in some cases the complaints from the colonies were of so vague a nature, that it was not always easy to make out what immediate grievance was complained of, nor the precise remedy to be applied. In vindication of that observation, he would ask any gentleman whether any thing can be more plain than one of the complaints, "the rejection by the Legislative Council of the most satisfactory measures passed by large majorities in the House of Assembly, and much desired by the people."

That, he thought, was not very clear, but of somewhat a vague and general nature. Another complaint was that persons "were retained into public offices, and introduced into them, who ought not to be introduced into them." This was very vague, certainly, though such charges were oftentimes made, and equally without foundation, in other countries. Another complaint was that in which they said in their petition, "We have omitted a matter of the first importance; and we did so because we forbore with all the delicacy becoming us, in regard to the exercise of the royal prerogative, to comment on the total incapacity of military men for civil rule in these colonies."

Could any thing be more vague than this? Both the honorable gentleman who had spoken on the other side, had stated their perfect conviction, that the two officers who were governing these colonies, had given entire satisfaction; and he distinguished in their own profession, and they bore about them the marks of their services in the severe wounds they had received in the field. It was only necessary for the person who had sent home this memorial to look across their own frontier into the Great Republic adjoining their territory, and see a person elevated by the voice of his country to the highest station, who is a military man also, and who has risen to distinction by his successful achievements in war, and is now placed, in peace, in the highest office of the State.

But it was asked, how would he account for not bringing forward a measure, during the present Session, with regard to the affairs of Canada? It was his intention as he stated more than once, to bring forward some measure, if he had found himself in possession of information to enable him to frame one. Nothing, it was easy to show, would be more unlikely to prove advantageous to the interests of the mother country, and to those of the province than for him to have brought forward any crude and undigested measure. Such information as he wanted, all the members of the committee must be satisfied it was out of his power to obtain.

From the year 1820 to the present time, the Legislative Council had agreed to, or had refused their consent to bills, according to the varying pleasure of each successive governor. He trusted that this would be altered, and that a more moderate system would be introduced.

Sir G. Murray explained, and said that he only supported the Legislative Council as he was friendly to the British Constitution.

Mr. Huskisson was of opinion that the appointment of Sir James Kempt, as governor of Canada had done a great deal towards the welfare of the colony, and that nothing could have been more calculated to remedy the evils which had so long existed there. Objection was made to the appointment of military men to such offices, but none capable of executing its duties, were desirous of accepting such an office, as was found to trench on their private fortunes, unless it was joined with some of the military appointments and emoluments of the place.

It was extremely desirous that this Country should interfere as little as possible with the internal arrangements of that country, especially as its vicinage to the United States placed it in a peculiar situation; but where it was found that the interests of the whole empire were concerned, the Legislature of this country must take care to abstain from going beyond that point.

Sir S. Inglis said that this was the only nation that did not feel it to be its duty to convey to its dependencies the religion of the parent state.

Mr. Warburton thought that as not above one-tenth of the inhabitants of Upper Canada belonged to the Church of England, it would only be conveying that Colony into a second Ireland to attempt to fix the religion of the Church upon her. Mr. Labouchere having briefly replied, the motion was agreed to.

COLONIAL.

MONTEREAL, JULY 20.

We copy the following account of the new Catholic Parish Church, in this City, from the Montreal Herald, which is communicated to that Journal by a Correspondent. Knowing as we do the source from which it proceeds, we recommend it to the perusal of our readers as the only correct description of that splendid edifice which has yet been inserted in the public prints; and the accounts which have appeared from time to time in American and Provincial Journals, being with one or two exceptions, incorrect in several most important points.

The corner stone of this Church was laid on the 3d September, 1824. A brief description of the building was given at that time, but it is proper that we now submit a more full description.

The edifice is a chaste specimen of the perpendicular style of Gothic Architecture, of thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is devoid of many ornaments and decorations from want of means. The great object proposed in erecting this church for as small a sum as possible; and the form and style of the building have been chosen solely with that view. The site of the building—the climate, materials, and artificers of this country were considered at the formation of the plan, all the parts of which internal and external were intended to harmonize with each other. There have been many obstacles in the way of bringing the building to its present state, which it required no ordinary degree of assiduity and perseverance to surmount.

This Church will bear no comparison with many structures in Europe, even of the seventh rate, either in point of magnitude or grandeur of parts; but this is not to be wondered at when we consider how much of the wealth and talent of Europe has for ages been employed in designing, erecting and decorating these magnificent pieces of finished, may rank with some of the best in North America; and will, while it stands, be a magnificent monument of the public spirit of an infant country with limited means.

For the information of distant readers, we may state of this building, that it fronts on Saint Joseph-street, and the Place d'Armes. The soil on which it stands is of unequal quality, which rendered it necessary to use great caution and attention in constructing the foundation, there being a declivity of 13 feet from west to east, terminating in soft and marshy ground. On account of that declivity and other causes, a terrace became necessary on which to base the building. This will add much to both its convenience and appearance when surmounted by an iron railing, with gates, lamps, &c.

The length of the church from east to west, is 253 feet 6 inches, and its breadth from north to south is 134 feet 6 inches. The height of the flanks is 61 feet from the flagging of the terrace to the eave. There are six towers so arranged that each flank presents three, and the east and west ends two each. Those on the principal or west front will when finished be 220 feet high. The towers are of a quadrangular form with octagonal buttresses placed at the angles of each, and terminating at the top in conical pinnacles of the same shape. The space between the front tower, is 73 feet by 120 in height, crowned with an embattled parapet. The flanks, and east end towers, are finished; they are each 115 feet in height. The flanks are decorated with buttresses corresponding in form with those of the towers, and crowned on the top with hollow pinnacles which serve as chimneys. The exterior of the building is faced with hewn stone of an excellent quality, and of a hue well adapted to the Gothic style.

There will be five public and three private entrances to the first floor, and four to the galleries, so that an audience of 10,000, (the number for which it is seated) may assemble and disperse in a few minutes without disagreeable pressure.

The eastern window at the high altar is 34 feet in height and half that size in breadth. It is separated by shafts into five compartments, and sub-divided by mullions into 56 divisions in the perpendicular style. The windows in the flanks consist of one range, and those in the front are finished in the same style as the eastern window. The building will be surrounded with a spacious terrace, from which are all the entrances to the apartments. This terrace when finished will form the line of Saint Joseph-street and the Place d'Armes. The building will recede on it in front 41 feet.—The ascent will be by five steps, after which, there will be a flight of seven steps, to the portal, which is formed by an arcade consisting of three arches, each 19 feet by 43 in height. From this arcade there will be five entrances to the Church, two of which lead to the galleries. Over this arcade is placed another of the same form, in relief, which connects the towers and piers. Between these are trefoil canopy-headed niches intended for marble statues in alto-relievo. At the termination of the front between the towers, there will be a promenade 76 feet by 20, elevated 180 feet above the surface of the Place d'Armes. To this

there will be a safe and easy access by a geometrical stair, and when the ascent is gained, the spectator will have a most delightful and extensive view of the river St. Lawrence and the surrounding country. To strangers this will be particularly interesting, and we understand books will be kept for notes, &c. The front towers are intended to contain clocks and bells; and to form observatories accessible to the summit by safe and easy flights of steps. It is unnecessary to remark that from this the view must be magnificent in the extreme.

The girth of the building, including the projections, is 1125 feet. The front will be finished this season, and the tower raised a little above the square of that height. Further operations, both with them and the terrace, must be delayed for want of funds. It is to be regretted that this should be the case, as the towers, if finished, would add much to the appearance of the building and be seen from several miles distance.

The roof of the Church is covered with tin, and the gutters the hips and valleys are lined with copper. The embattlement parapets at the eave of the flanks, which are peculiar in the crowning of Gothic edifices, are omitted on account of the great quantity of snow that falls in this country during the winter. The severity of the frost, also, prevents considerably the decoration of buildings in this climate.

INTERIOR.—The floor from the front entrance to the chancel, is an inclined plane of three feet. This gives commodiousness to the general aspect. There are several spacious aisles leading in the same direction, and two crossing these at right angles, one of which leads to the flank doors. Between these the pews are placed, and raised at six inches above the aisles.

There are seven chapels—five of which are finished—and so placed, that all are seen from the front entrance. The high altar is seen in a direct line, nearly at the extremity of the nave; it is elevated in the chancel 2 feet (6 inches above the floor of the church, and is encompassed on three sides by semicircular seats, for the Clergy, &c. The front of the chancel is open, and is accessible by an easy flight of five steps, in the form of adouble semi-reverse. The eastern window, high altar and choir, will be seen from the front doors to great advantage, together with a perspective view of the flank windows, side altars, side galleries, and the grained ceiling, eighty feet in height. The vaults of the ceiling and galleries are supported in part by a double range of grouped columns, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter: from these spring the groins of the ceiling. The middle vault is intersected by an imitation of bas-relievo ribs, disposed diagonally over the vaults, painted in fresco; the intermediate parts, of a grave and gloomy aspect, which would have been in keeping with the Gothic style, had it been more soft, &c.

Variety of shade and brilliancy of colour, are inconsistent with sacred buildings. In ball and drawing-rooms, and theatres, &c. caprice may be indulged—but, in sacred edifices, it displays bad taste, and shows a great want of experience and reflection in the innovators.

The pillars are of wood, and painted in imitation of clouded Italian or American marble, which prevents, in some degree, defects from appearing in the wood, as well as the pillars, from being soiled by hands. The facing of the gallery-trusses, and the greatest portion of the carpenters work, are painted in imitation of oak, resembling the oak finish in the Gothic Cathedrals in Europe. The gallery screens are in moveable panels, and painted a crimson colour. The railing, in front of them, imitates iron, and produces an agreeable effect.

There are recesses in the piers, between the windows on the first floor, intended for family monuments, &c.; and in the recesses of the windows are placed the confessional screens. Suitable arrangements are made in the interior for all the monuments and historical paintings that may be wanted; and at the high altar, on each side of it, and flanking the east window, there are places assigned for 12 large historical paintings, which will produce a fine effect, as the light brought on them will be happy.

There are geometrical stairs in the eastern towers, leading to the galleries, as there will be in the front towers when finished. The galleries—the access to which is commodious—consist of 2 tiers. The organ is placed upon the upper gallery, over the front entrance—the door for which is clastic, and is 27 feet by 27 feet 6 inches and projects 6 feet beyond the line of the galleries in a segment form, which gives great capacity to the tone and sound of the organ: the front of the segment is finished with a trefoil curtain fringed with drops.

The choir screen is finished in recessed seats for the clergy, and surmounted with embattlement pendants, reversed in alto-relievo. The wardens' seats are to be placed opposite the pulpit, crowned by an open fringed parapet.—The pulpit and canopy are attached to one of the pillars; the access to it is from the first gallery. It resembles in form, that in the Gothic Cathedral at Strasburg, in Germany; the canopy is crowned with a crocket; but has not its effect, owing to the painting of it.

The high altar is in the florid style, resembling in part, that of Saint Peter's at Rome, but is placed too near the eastern window, a defect which impairs the aspect of both. This, with other alterations in the plan, was done to suit the convenience of the clergy; they delayed however, too long, before they made their wants known. But the style of painting completely destroys the design and the delicacy of the workmanship; and the intended effect of the ornaments is totally lost by the manner of bronzing them. The classic rules rigidly reject any thing of the kind from being introduced into Grecian or Gothic Architecture, particularly in sacred edifices. It has been done in Roman Architecture, but is universally condemned by those of cultivated taste. It is only upon the canvass and plastered walls of a level surface, that the brush should display a variety of colours, not upon prominent and indented architecture; as it disunites the whole effect of the materials of which it is composed, when changing the hue, and more so when placed in an unfavourable light, which unfortunately is the case with the high altar of this edifice.

The eastern window was intended to be filled with stained glass, which would have produced a grand effect, but patent glass

was substituted for cheapness.—As the painting was not well, it must be painted again, to dim the original glare of light. It is, however, the intention to have it filled with stained glass some future day. The ceiling was to be painted in the best style of fan tracery in fresco, but the design made for it was relinquished, from the want of time and matter to accomplish it. Mr. Pennoyer, a man of merit, an Italian by birth, has painted the pillars and the ceiling in the present plan, but there was too much surface to paint in the intended design in one season, five or six months being all that can be expended on it. It is to be regretted that the whole of the interior was not finished as we intended; in which case it would have accorded with the exterior. Although it reduces not the desired effect, yet it is beyond what could be expected, considering circumstances, and the time and money expended upon it.

Notwithstanding the alterations and substitutions made in it, yet the whole of the interior as arranged, has every possible convenience, and is disposed of so as to obtain the object for which it was erected. It was intended to be warmed with hot air, conveyed from furnaces, placed in apartments under the floors, but will at present be heated with stoves.

It is not necessary on this occasion to enter into a detail, but we merely observe, that the building, although placed on a cramped and limited site, unity, convenience and proportion with effect and grandeur, without ornament; and the exterior is completed, will present a pile of Gothic architecture that will, we trust, be long of service to builders in Canada in the construction of edifices.

The master builders of this edifice are—Messrs. Lamontagne and St. John, masons; natives of Canada. Messrs. Redpath & McKay, masons and stone-cutters; natives of Scotland. Messrs. Perry and Wetherill, plasterers; natives of England; and Mr. Cox, carpenter, native of the State of New York. The last has distinguished himself in his line, and is entitled to great praise. Indeed they have all done their duty as well as could be expected of men in a country where they had no practice in Gothic work, or edifices in that style to refer to, as builders have in Europe.

The Architect had to direct all, and to furnish detailed drawings for every part of the work, in miniature and in full size.

It is hoped, that whatever errors may appear in this edifice to those of correct taste they will not be charged to the Architect, as it was utterly out of his power to have things done to his wishes. We understand that it is his intention, when he returns to Europe, to publish a description of the building with the plans, elevations and sections, and an history of the whole since its commencement, which we doubt not will contain much useful information.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, C. Simonds, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 3. Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week: STEPHEN WIGGINS, THOMAS T. HANFORD, CHARLES HAYES. Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The ship Jean Hastie, Capt. FIDLEY, has arrived at N. York, from Glasgow, with London letters to June 12—Liverpool 13—Glasgow, June 15th. Our American files, give the most important items of political nature, that the papers, brought by the above vessel, furnish. Respecting the WAR IN THE EAST, nothing conclusive can be said, as various paper accounts are floating on the surface of newspaper—all vague and contradictory. Owing to the deficiency of dates, accounts, relative to the War, often go through the same Press, several times, thereby, laying before the reader, not only editions of the same work. The blockade of the Dardanelles, still continued to exist—but no longer to be sanctioned by our Government. The most important piece of intelligence, among the accounts received, connected with the subject, is, a Russian Bulletin from the Camp before Silistria, dated May 22, giving the details of a smart affair on the 17th, between 15,000 Turks, afterwards reinforced by 10,000 more, all under the command of Reschid Pacha, and the Russians. At the first attack of the Turks the Russian force, at the point of conflict, was very small. Reinforcements having been thrown in, a signal defeat, and retreated to the valley of Novosha, leaving 2000 dead upon the field. The loss of the Russians is stated to be 1000. We learn, also, from a London Journal of the 12th, that, at Constantinople, the arrival of the British Ambassador, who had been absent, was most anxiously looked for, by all classes, in order to resume the negotiations with the Porte; and a successful issue was hoped for at the Turkish Capital. The Musselmen appears to place more reliance on the exertions of Great-Britain than on the united exertions of the TWO POWERS, was of course looked for. There was in a most depressed state, in consequence of the great preparations making for carrying the War on with Russia. In addition to all this important intelligence, the London prints, say, and upon good authority, too, that the EMPEROR NICHOLAS, has opened some fresh negotiations for a private Loan, from certain Houses in ENGLAND and FRANCE, in addition to what he obtained last year, the whole of which, it is said, he has already expended. Nothing positive, as to the amount, was known—reports state, it would exceed that of last year, very considerably—but the amount of this sum, we conjecture. Beside this, rumors, it will be seen, are afloat, in the late Papers, that exertions are being made to bring the War to a termination. How far this is true we cannot say—it may be authentic, or it may not—though we have no doubt, but ENGLAND and FRANCE, and indeed all the EUROPEAN POWERS, are anxious for such a result, even RUSSIA herself. How this can be brought about, if the Sultan is not at all probable, judging from the character of that personage, he will concede any claims merely to gratify the pride of NICHOLAS, and who, in the present prosperous state of the War, would not desire it. The question has been often asked—what are the real designs of RUSSIA? We shall not answer it now—not on account of any thing mysterious, involved in the interrogative; but because, it has been replied to so frequently, and carries the answer along with it. Her designs all shortly be both seen and felt; and although, comparatively, small advances have been made towards CONSTANTINOPLE, yet she is evidently bringing her forces to an important position, where she will strike an important blow soon. Then the gates of the City will be open, and the consequences need not be enumerated. The words of a late author, here quoted, are not altogether inapplicable to this important matter. Russia may well be compared to a mighty river, which at times seems to repose, but which is ever active in its apparent

tranquillity, gradually undermining the banks which oppose it, until at last nothing remains to oppose her inundation! "What benefit will it be to cumulating a power, which will render her more dangerous neighbour, than she is already? An interesting Summary of the most important items of News will be found to follow these observations, to which the reader's attention is directed.

A numerous Meeting of those interested in the West-India Trade, was held at London on the 6th of June, to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum.

A Letter from London, June 5th, says—"There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation."

The Duke of Cambridge it was expected would be appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Eldon has had an interview with the King for the purpose of giving his opinion (relative to the king) with regard to a proper person to succeed the present Lord Chancellor.

The rumors in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Sir Charles Wetherill is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge, when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the British fleet has sailed from Smyrna to the 12th of May, from Smyrna to the 5th. Adriatic sea fields there, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there, consequently laid waste.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Turkish Merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade. Intelligence from Constantinople, speaks of negotiations for a peace, and implies a hope of a prospect of success. The czar is attempting to negotiate another Loan in London.

News is received from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make peace with Turkey, and that Gen. Parkewitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople both by sea and land from Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea.

Papers lately received, furnish us with two Russian Bulletins.—The first dated May 11, and announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria, (22d May) detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet and seldom disturb even the Russian outposts which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place. The success gained by the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who with 15,000 men, and afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more, and who was ultimately defeated, after much hard fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000.

From the general tenor of the bulletin we think the battle was fought with about equal success; sanguinary to both parties. A postscript to one of the Russian Bulletins informs, that a courier had just arrived from Admiral Greig, with news that the Turkish fleet which had entered the Black Sea, had hastened back to the Bosphorus, on learning that the Russian fleet was going to meet them. Immediately after the retreat of the Turkish fleet, the Commander of the Russian fleet reinforced his squadron, stationed off the Channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships to cruise on the coast of Natolia, the result of which was, that about 20 Turkish transports fell into their hands, and a new frigate was set on fire near Scylla, not far from Bosphorus.

Sir Humphrey Davy died at Genoa on the 26th of May.

The following summary is from London Papers to the 7th June, received by the ship Monagahela, at Philadelphia.

The London Times does not credit the account published in the Prussian State Gazette of the success of the Russians before Silistria, as the intelligence is at variance with letters from Vienna. The Turks are said to have fought with great intrepidity, and the Russians to have lost three thousand men.

The London Courier announces the receipt of a letter from their correspondent, informing that on the 5th of May the garrisons of Rudeshock and Guirghevo attacked the Russians before those places; that the engagement was severe without any decisive success on either side. One hundred waggons of wounded Russians had been sent to Bucharest. A Russian corps, which had crossed the Danube, near Hirsowa, had been defeated by the Turks. The Russian General, it is said, will leave 25,000 men before Silistria, and advance with 50,000 men in Servia.

An article from Bucharest speaks highly of the appearance of the Russian army which had crossed the Danube. The horses of the cavalry are said to be of one color, according to the divisions to which they belong. The Hussars had been disembarrassed of their carabines, and long lances substituted. The lances of the Cossacks are dreathed by the Turks.

The Nuremberg Courier of the 20th May, states that Mercantile letters received that day from Vienna, affirm, that after a horrible carnage Varona had again fallen into the hands of the Turks. Little confidence was given in London to the above news.

It appears by intelligence from the frontiers of Wallachia, that contagious diseases, and the small Oriental plague has appeared, and caused many deaths in the Prussian State. At Ploeschchan, 165 persons died in two days; 300 families were under quarantine. In Wallachia 12,000 persons are reported to be sick.

On the 5th of May, three severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Bucharest, during which the Danube overflowed its banks, and caused great damage on both sides of the river.

A London Paper considers the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles, as to practical effects, a mere paper blockade, and says the insurance at Lloyd's for Constantinople is 40 shillings, the same as that paid for insurance at Smyrna.

The London Standard states that Mr. Peel is to retire, and supposes Earl Grey will succeed him.

The Prussian State Gazette mentions that the City of Odessa steamboat will henceforth regularly proceed to the Crimea, once a fortnight.

Lord Chief Justice Best has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Wynford.

The London Examiner says Mr. Brougham has been invited by the Duke of Wellington to accept an office.

Dr. Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford, is dead. His official duties, it was rumored, were about to take place in the French Ministry.

A London article of the 12th of June, says the Madrid accounts of the 29th May, state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavouring to persuade the King to abdicate in favor of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort. The Prince of Partana, Ambassador employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, aged 23, which was persisted in.

ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY. THE FOLLOWING IS THE NUMBER OF RUSSIAN MEN OF WAR NOW IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ON THE BLACK SEA.—

On the Mediterranean.—8 ships of the line, viz.: Asow of 74 guns; Grand-Duc Michael, 52; Alexander Newsky, 74; La Frere Champeneuse, 84; Ezechiel, 74; Waldimir, 74; Constantine, 74; Emanuel, 60; 7 frigates, viz.: Princess Lopez, 50 guns; Constantine, Maria, Olga, Alexander, and Castor, each of 24; Helena, 30. One corvette, Szmiatizky, 24. 4 brigs, viz.: Ulysses, 20 guns; Telamachus, 20; Achilles, 15; Usseride, 18. These 20 vessels mount 1002 guns.