this intrepid messenger, his pursuers offered him a thousand pounds if he would deliver up the letters he carried, but this he refused to do, and not finding it practicable to proceed to the fleet, swam back to Derry, and by preconcerted signals, gave notice to General Kirk that he had delivered his letter, with an intimation of the length of time which the city might be expected to hold out.—These signals were the taking down the flag for a short time, and the firing of a certain number of guns from the steeple of the Cathedral. Kirk had ineffectually offered three thousand guineas to any man who would undertake to deliver this letter, till Roche at last took charge of it. Walker's letters to Kirk, which had thus been prevented from going by the intended mode of conveyance, reached him however, and copies of it have been given in Nairne's collection of state papers. It mentioned the capitulation offered by General Hamilton, and the probability that the city would be compelled to accept of it, if not relieved before six days. He also represented the distress of the garrison and the facility of sending them provisions. A letter of the same date, signed by three of the citizens, was inclosed in Walker's. They informed the General that they had fed for some time upon horse-flesh, which now began to fail them. They complained of sickness, mortality, and desertion, and prayed to be relieved by a supply of provisions, and to have a Governor appointed, if the siege should not be raised. A third letter, of the same date, and signed by Walker, Baker, and five of the citizens, mentioned the effect which the appearance of the fleet in Lough Foyle, and the delay of landing, after that time, had produced upon the enemy. It stated their fears of being undermined, their want of food for eight days, even of horse-flesh, upon which they had subsisted for a considerable time before, and in the name of themselves and twenty thousand distressed Protestants, shut up in the city, on account of their loyalty and perseverance, prayed to be supplied with provisions, especially biscuit, cheese, and butter, as they had no fuel to dress their meat. They recapitulated their almost incredible victories over the enemy, and the names of the many officers of note they had killed or taken prisoners, concluding in these words:—"If you do not send us relief we must surrender the garrison within six or seven days. We understand that the boom is certainly broken, so that you may come up with ease." Kirk, in the mean time, heard their cries, and saw their signals of distress, without making the slightest effort to relieve them.

On the same day that the letter of the Governor and citizens of Derry had been written to the fleet, Colonel Gordon O'Neill, who had been an inhabitant of the city for some years before it was besieged, desired a conference with some of the officers of the garrison, and Colonel Lance and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell went out to him. They met on the strand near the gallows, and there O'Neill informed them that King James had sent instructions to Marshal Rosen, that if the city would surrender, all those who chose to go to their respective dwellings should have liberty to do so, and that any losses they should sustain would be made up to them by reprisals; those who would enter his army should be treated there without distinction of religion, and those who wished to go to England or Scotland should have liberty to depart. To these proposals he required an answer on the ensuing day; and in the mean time the enemy continued to be busily employed in making their trenches, and coming still closer to the city. The countermining went on with equal perseverance on the part of the garrison, encouraged by the indefatigable pains and expenditure of Capt. Michael Cunningham, and Mr. William Macky, who not only paid the soldiers out of their own pockets for the work, but, what was at this time a much greater sacrifice to the general safety of the city, gave many of them food at their own houses. There was also a collection made by way of freewill offering among the inhabitants to carry on the work, by which the enemy was kept from getting to the near side of the Bog, without which they could draw no mines. At this time one M'Gimpsey called upon Colonel Murray, and volunteered to swim down the Lough with intelligence to General Kirk. Murray, after consulting the Deputy-Governor, Mitchelburn, who seemed inclined to delay the messenger, promised him a reward, and dispatched him with a letter signed by himself, Colonel Cairnes, and Captain Gladstanes, representing the great extremity to which they had been reduced, and most earnestly imploring a speedy relief. This letter was closely tied in a little bladder, in which two musquet balls were placed with it, that if the enemy should take the messenger, he might break the string and let it fall into the water. Whether this unfortunate man was taken alive by the enemy, or was killed, as was reported, by being carried forcibly with the stream and tide against the boom, was not ascertained at the time, but the latter is more probable, on account of the letter reaching Marechal de Rosen, who, in his dispatch to James, of the twenty-seventh of this month, gives the following account of the transaction, and the contents of Mitchelburn's letter:—"We have fished this morning a drowned man, who floated on the river with bladders about his arms. When he was taken up we discovered that he had come out of Derry to swim to the fleet.—We found in another bladder, fastened to his neck, the three letters inclosed, by which your Majesty may see in what state the town is now, and of what consequence it is to hinder the enemy from supplying it. I presume, under these circumstances, to take the liberty of representing to your Majesty that you would have been master of the town long ago if my advice had been followed, which was, not to grant protections nor receive any person coming from the town, by which means they would the sooner consume their provisions, and be obliged to surrender themselves, with the halter about their necks."

On the same day that this letter was written, Colonels Lance and Campbell made such a reply to Gordon O'Neill, as appears to have exasperated the French General, for an shells were, on that night, thrown into the city. One of them fell upon Joseph Gallagher's house in Bishop-street, where two barrels of gunpowder were lodged. It killed no less than fourteen persons, viz. six grenadiers belonging to the regiment in which Captain Ash served, four horsemen, and four women.

On the twenty-eighth, the Irish army hung up the body of a man on a gallows, within view of the city, on the other side of the water, and called over to acquaint the garrison that it was the messenger whom they had sent towards the fleet. Colonels Fortescue and Blair went to the orchard where the camp lay to confer with Lord Louth, who, contrary to the position assigned to him in Nerwick's army of the city, as besieged at this time, commanded the troops on the Donegal side of the river, in conjunction with Sir Neill O'Neill, whose regiment of dragoons had quarters there. Their errand was to treat with these officers concerning Mr. James Gromlie, who had, as already mentioned, come there with Roche from the ships. Lord Louth and Sir Neill would not let him go, or exchange him for any other prisoner, so he remained in the Irish camp. On this day and night twenty shells were thrown into the city. They killed one man, two women, and a child, and did great execution upon the family of Alexander Pope, the undertaker, quarter of Colonel Murray's men, in the action of the preceding Tuesday week; one of these fatal shells fell into his habitation, and killed his wife, his mother-in-law, and his brother-in-law.

This day Lord Melfort received two letters from Lord Dundee, with an account of the state of his master's affairs in Scotland; in one of them is the following passage; I am glad to hear by your Lordship's letters that the King's affairs prosper so so well, and that Derry will soon be ours; but I hear it was not on Monday last. I know not what the matter is, but I would think Mackay's going south and the troops drawing back from Kintyre towards Edinburgh, would import some alarm which they have got. I have so often written over all the country that Derry was ours, that now, say what I like, they hardly believe me, and when I talk of relief out of Ireland they laugh at it though I believe ere long they will find it earnest, and then our enemies confusion will be great."

On the same day the Earl of Clancarty arrived with his regiment in the Irish camp, and believing the ridiculous prophecy that the gates of Derry should fly open at the approach of MacCartymore, lost no more time in trying the experiment than was necessary to get himself intoxicated with liquor, and at ten o'clock at night, while the enemy kept up a heavy cannonade of bomb shells, he attacked the works at Butcher's-gate, and few of the garrison being out at the time, he soon possessed himself of them, although one of their own shells fell among his men, and they ran close under the walls for shelter from the shots they expected to be fired at them. The noise of the exploding shell alarmed the garrison, and the light of the combustibles it contained discovered the assailants, just as Clancarty had entered some houses in a low cellar under the half-bastion, and a horseman at Butcher's gate had called for fire to burn it.

[To be continued.]

THE CABINET CARD PARTY.

A private apartment at the Foreign Office. The four ministers who assembled so hastily to settle the Turkish question, for the eleventh and last time of settlement, are discovered playing at cards, and waiting for despatches.

Lord Aberdeen—Shuffle, Clarendon.

Lord Clarendon—You are always making me shuffle. (Cards dealt.) It's Palmerston's lead.

Lord Palmerston (aside,)—I wish it was.—(Plays.) There, my lords, like the princess in the story, I am perpetually dropping diamonds.—(Slily.) By the way, Aberdeen, they are very fond of diamonds in Russia, if you happen to know such a place.

Lord Aberdeen (sulkily)—The muckle deil tak Reesha, and all her concerns. (Plays).

Lord John Russell—Don't, don't! That's a wicked way of talking. (Plays). I've followed your lead, Palmerston. (Lord Clarendon plays.)

Lord Palmerston—And won the trick. It's a way people have who do as I bid them. If somebody I know had dumped Menschikoff's ultimatum with Dundas's broadside, as I advised, we four should not be sitting in a back office the first week in September, instead of shooting partridges. However, we won't talk of that, or the Premier will get reviving, to the great damage of Clarendon's peace of mind.

Lord Aberdeen—I wish ye'd just play. Dinna talk so, man.

Lord Palmerston—While I'm talking I'm playing, as has been found out once or twice in the House and elsewhere, my dear Aberdeen. Nobody wastes fewer words than Her Majesty's present Home Secretary; but holding your tongue is not always the best proof of wisdom.

Lord Clarendon—Very good *prima facie* evidence of it, though, if you have nothing to say.

Lord Palmerston—*Experto crede.* I say, Aberdeen, I have a presentment that despatches of a particularly disagreeable character are on their way. It's your play.

Lord Aberdeen—They canna weel be more disagreeable than your interlocutions, my Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston—Don't put yourself out. There now, see, you've lost the trick, with the best card in your hand—a manifest judgment upon you for your ill temper. You never saw me put out.

Lord Aberdeen (spitefully)—Nae since Christmas twelvemonth.

Lord Palmerston (laughing)—Very good, very good, indeed. Who says the old gentleman's memory is failing? Christmas had a February after it too, hadn't it, Russell?

Lord John Russell—Never mind; you played the deuce!

Lord Palmerston—I did, though I ought not to say so. That's lost. John, you are a very steady player, and stick to the rules, but you have no dash in you. I have some notion that you think you play constitutionally, and as Lord Somers would have done in a similar emergency; but your long-whist ideas won't do.

Lord John Russell (offended)—If I lose, I have at least the consolation of knowing that I have adhered to those maxims which have tended—

Lord Palmerston—I know. All right. That's ours. Do you know, Aberdeen, that I think it would be an excellent plan to send Clarendon to St. Petersburg, to see what he can do in this matter. Cobden would give him a note to the Emperor, I dare say. It would look as if we were in earnest when we send one of the cleverest men in England to negotiate.

Lord Clarendon (much pleased)—Oh, I'm sure I—(in the excess of his confusion and gratification revokes).

Lord Aberdeen (grimly)—Are ye clean daft? Haven't ye a club? And are ye sic an sedlot as not to see what he means? Wha's to do your work while ye're gaun. Is the linen of the Foreign Office to be given to the hizzies of the Home Office to wash, ye bern natural?

Lord Palmerston (carelessly)—Oh, as to that; any little matter that the clerks did not see their way in, I would put right with the greatest pleasure. Don't study my interest.

Lord Aberdeen—'Deed I shan't. We understand. But the climate o' Reesha wadna agree with Clarendon—he's an that streaky.

Lord Palmerston—Well, I don't know. He was sent to pacify the Spaniards, being of the Boring Don family, and you know—

"With the addition of a slight pelisse,
Madrid and Moscow's climes are of a piece."

Lord John Russell—There is this objection to parting with Clarendon. I should be expected to go back to the Foreign Office, and this I am not anxious to do. I speak French very well, and with a very pure accent, but I cannot understand what is said to me in reply, which rather impedes discussion.

Lord Palmerston—My dear Russell, it would be impossible so spare you from the work which you discharge so admirable. Ah, you took that trick from them very cleverly—very neat finesse, indeed. No—but I think an arrangement might be made. If Lord Aberdeen does not go out at once, he must go before Parliament meets, of course—

Lord Aberdeen—I just see na "of course" in the matter.

Lord Palmerston—Yes, my dear fellow, you *must* go.

Lord John Russell—Why, yes; *he* must go, that's certain.

Lord Clarendon—Certainly, he must *go*—no help for it.

Lord Palmerston—Well, then, supposing—I merely put it hypothetically—that Aberdeen goes to—to—to bed, we'll say, and Clarendon to Russia; I should be very happy to hand my work over to anybody—George Grey, if he is well enough; or your brother, Clarendon, what would he say to it? or Bright, if you like. Well, then give Benjamin Hall his peerage (Lord Badger, isn't it?) and let him be Clarendon's nominal successor—he's quite competent to fold and endorse letters.

Lord John Russell—And the real work to be done by ——?

Lord Palmerston—Myself, of course, as—a—a—Premier. (Russell, I'm leading up to the Queen). For to that it must come, unless you are determined to smash the Coalition.

Lord Aberdeen (dashes down his cards, having just assured himself that if he goes on he loses the rub)—But I'll hear of na sic a thing, and I'll see the hale Ministry at the deil before I'll consent.

Lord Palmerston—Very well, my dear fellow very well. It isn't worth being in a rage about. If we don't settle it, the country will settle it for us, and I, for one, can quite afford to wait. Take up your cards; I thought you never showed your hand so you could help it.

Lord Aberdeen (petulantly)—No; I'll not play. I dinna like to be fashed with impertinencies. (Leaves the table.)

Lord Palmerston—Just as you like. Russell and Clarendon, let's go the odd men.

Lord John Russell—Thank you. I'm the odd man of the Cabinet already. Let's play bright. (He takes up the cards, when a knock is heard. Messenger enters, with despatches from Russia, and the fright becomes earnest.)

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 7, 1853.

The Mail Steamer *Africa*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night (29th) at half past eight o'clock from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th of Sept. She had 126 through passengers.

The principal intelligence by this arrival arises from the Eastern Question, and excites considerable interest and speculation.

The Eastern Question.—The Czar has refused the Turkish Note and the impression was that war is now inevitable. It was currently reported, although no foundation was apparent for the rumour, that the Turks had attacked the Russian outposts, though no general engagement had been fought. This whole rumour is doubtful. The words of the Vienna Despatch are:—"The Czar rejects the Turkish modifications, but abides by Vienna Note and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple." This yet leaves one chance for peace. Another Despatch says, a new manifesto was expected from Russia. The Turks were quite rife for war and Omar Pasha had difficulty in restraining his troops from hostilities. Fanaticism on both side was at its height. Anonymous placards, calling on the faithful to attack the Russians, had much excited the people and it was only on the special demand of the representative of the Powers that the Sultan consented to postpone issuing a manifesto to his people. It is couched with warlike language and is indeed a declaration of war. The Turks are making further preparations and pay for everything in specie. The levy of 80,000 men is progressing and the Abbas Pacha promises 15,000 more from Egypt. From Bucharest the Russian Commander-in-Chief had issued an order of the day to his troops and concluded saying:—"Russia is called to annihilate Paganism, and those who shall oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the Pagans. Long live the Czar, vivs the God of the Russians."

Omar Pacha notified Prince Gortschikoff that if the Russian gun boats approached too near the Turkish batteries they would be fired on. Gortschikoff briefly replied, "if they are fired on they will return the fire." The Turks have carefully fortified the line of the Balkan, between Shumla and Trimova. Gen. Danneberge corps is established at Cragira, and the operations in crossing the Danube will be by Widen Misa & Sophia. The Turks will of course fortify the passes as they have done the others, in which case it is thought the Russians will ascend the river and cross into Servia.

It is said that the French Ambassador urgently attempted to persuade the Porte to recall the modified note even after it was sent to St. Petersburg. The Russian party in Constantinople prophecys a change in the Turkish Ministry. Riza Pacha, ex-Minister, of War, to supersede Mehemet Ali, the determined enemy of Russia. Trouble continued between the Hospodars and the Porte. The latest despatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan gives them authority to remain in the Principalities.

Gyzopaulos, chief dragoman of the Russian Embassy, arrived at Constantinople, attended by several steamers, and his arrival caused a sensation, but it only related to the affairs of commercial chancellaire.

A Courier took his departure for Marseilles with orders to embark there at once. It is said he is bearer of a dispatch to the English Ambassador from his Government, enjoining him to employ every means to induce the Sultan to accept, without delay, the note of Vienna without modifications. In case the Porte should object that it cannot restrain the population the Ambassador is authorised to allow the English squadron to enter the Bosphorus and to disembark troops for the purpose of causing the decision of the Sultan to be respected. A Courier is also to be sent to Omar Pasha forbidding him to commence hostilities in any way. France and England agree perfectly on the Eastern question.

Asiatic Cholera is spreading in England, Cases are reported at Liverpool and London, and over 100 at Newcastle. 50 deaths had occurred at Gateshead and 50 on board the *Great Britain* steamer, at Vincent, up to August 25th.

In Ireland the weather is very fine and the crops are quite safe. In Britain the weather is broken.

The German papers assert that the United States are backing up Switzerland in her opposition to Austria and promise her active assistance, the boldness of the Americans in the Kosta affair being the main grounds for this. A more probable rumour is current, that the Cabinet of Vienna is endeavouring in Connection with its grievances to induce the Governments of Europe to demand of the United States Government a declaration of its views on the subject of intevention in European politics, on the Laws of Nations, and the subject of citizenship. Vienna letters say that it is fully believed there that the Washington Cabinet will consent to Kosta's being given up to the Austrian authorities at Smyrna.

Liverpool, Sept. 18. Ship Marco Polo, which before distinguished herself in making the quickest passage out and home, from hence to Australia, arrived here to-day on her second return trip, having made the voyage in exactly 6 months. She sailed from hence on the 15th of March; she left Melbourne 10th June, and has on freight about £280,000 in gold bars and dust. Although this may not be the very quickest voyage home, it is beyond doubt the quickest voyage out and home ever made by any ship from this country.

India.—*Calcutta, Aug. 5th.*—There was a dreadful famine in Burmah. Cholera was committing great ravages in the upper Provinces of India.

China.—The revolutionary army maintained its position. An attempt had been made to retake Amoy, but without success.

Markets.—*Liverpool Cotton Market.*—Trade dull, but little decline until the Bank raised the rate of discount, when the flour market became shaky and closed with a decline of 1-8d. The state of Eastern affairs and the difficulties between employers and operatives aided the decline.

Breadstuffs.—The market had again assumed a decidedly upward tendency, and the sales of all articles were large, with daily rising prices, closing on Friday, the 16th, at the highest figures yet attained; advance 6d. to 7d. on wheat; on flour 1s. to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. to 2s. on Indian corn. United States white wheat, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; red 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; Western Canal sup. 31s. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Indian corn, moderate request, 34s. to 35s. 6d. white; yellow, 33s. to 34s. 6d.

Provisions—Moderate demand, little change, awaiting the result of Government contract.

Bank of England has raised their rate of discount to 4 1-2 per cent.; consols closed at 95 1-4 to 95 3-8 cash.

Since markets closed, the Telegraph indicates more probability of negotiations being re-opened instead of war.

The following are the changes contemplated in the costume of the British army: A felt helmet, perfectly ventilated, light, pressing equally, and possessing a handsome form, entirely supercedes the present shako. The coatee, with all its lace and finnery, gives way to the plain scarlet frock, which does not touch to the knees; a sensible martial uniform, a traction more costly in its first price, but involving a large saving to the soldier in time, trouble, and pipe-clay. These alterations will be introduced upon the next issue of clothing.

In the form of the knapsack, a material amendment has also been sanctioned.

Our readers will be surprised to hear that the Hungarian regalia, the crown, sword, sceptre, orb, cross, and mantle (the latter spoiled by the damp) have been discovered. It appears that they were hidden by Geyen and Pervael in an cyot of the Danube, buried in the ground. Kossuth was kept in ignorance of the fact, and they have now been restored through the information given by some family anxious to make peace with the court. The recovery of these valued symbols of sovereignty has spread great joy throughout Austria. The Koszta affairs seem to excite great uneasiness, and the Americans are already charged with backing Switzerland in her opposition to Austria. An open rupture with the Americans is anticipated in some quarters, and the increase of their naval force in the Mediterranean is not looked upon with indifference at Vienna.

At Copenhagen, the cholera has made considerable progress, 345 new cases and 185 deaths have occurred in one day. The total number of cases now amounts to 4750, and the deaths to 2603.

Sir Charles Adam is dead. He died on the 16th, from effects of the shock he experienced from the announcement of the sudden death of his brother, General Sir Frederick Adam.

In the Duke of Devonshire's Park, at Chatsworth, there are kept 700 deer. The park contains 2000 acres.

Four days later from England.

The Collins' steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to 21st September.

Markets. Breadstuffs animated, with an advance of 3d per 70 lbs. on wheat, and 1s. on flour.

The Arabia arrived out on the 17th, in 10 days and 6 hours.

The Eastern question still unchanged. The Vienna conference is in session, attempting to smooth over difficulties, and it is expected that new modifications conciliatory to both Russia and Turkey will be made, but it is feared the armies had come into collision.

The Servia Charge had notified the Porte that Servia would remain neutral in the event of war.

It is said the French Government entertains confident impressions that the Turkish difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms.

The 'Patrie' remarked that the Emperor of Russia would not under any circumstances commence hostilities, but the decision of Turkey will not be known till the first or second week in October.—The Conference considers affairs very serious.

Spain. A letter from Madrid announces another momentary crisis at hand, and in private political circles the propriety of deposing the Queen was freely discussed.

A telegraphic-despatch from Vienna announces that Austria declines sending any longer with the other Powers, and addressed despatches to her ambassador at Constantinople, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first note unmodified.

The Hungarian Regalia is to be lodged in the Vienna Museum.

The King of Prussia has decided not to attend the meeting of the Emperors at Olmutz.

China. Advices of 9th June from Amoy, give an account of the naval engagement between the Tartar and Rebel fleets. No important results took place, and the former retreated. The rebels, elated with their success, seem to have a firmer hold of the city. They are reported to number 15,000 men, and the Imperialists only 8000. The former are in want of money, and heavy exactions continue to be made.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Friends and Contributors to that Institution was convened on Wednesday evening, 5th instant, in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, on account of its affording the most extensive accommodation, which was completely filled by a respectable and attentive congregation. The Chair was occupied by the Hon. Judge Parker, the President and warm friend of the Auxiliary.

The meeting was opened by singing an appropriate Psalm, after which the Hon. Chairman briefly announced the specific design for which they were convened—to celebrate the Jubilee Year of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to take up a collection in aid of its funds. The platform was well filled by Rev. Gentlemen of various denominations, from distant localities, and delegates from Branch Societies.

After the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rector of Portland, had read the 40th chapter of Isaiah, and the Rev. Dr. Gray a letter from Bishop Eastman of Massachusetts, the Rev. George M. Armstrong gave the leading address, and ably opened the way for those who should succeed him. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Yarmouth, N. S., then followed, giving an outline of the history of Bible Institutions generally, and of the political state of Europe when that sacred standard was erected, around which so many friends of Bible truth were cordially uniting. The next speaker was the Rev. John Armstrong, who also furnished much interesting historical and statistical matter, and manifested a fine fraternal feeling. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Miramichi, then followed, who in a brief but animated speech commended the work of Bible distribution to the cordial co-operation of all who would wish to be found useful in their day and generation.

The Meeting was then again enlivened by singing, after which a collection was taken up, amounting to about £63.

The attention of the listening audience was then called to the address of the Rev. Mr. Spurden, of Fredericton, in which he led the mind to God as the only source whence all good can originally come. The Rev. William Temple then followed, briefly alluding to the circumstances of his first connection with the Bible Society, and contrasting them with the vast improvements which he had lived to witness. He again was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Lightbody, of Sheffield, who in a strain of animated eloquence dilated upon general topics connected with the noble cause of Bible circulation, and shewed the happy results where that blessed book has free access to the eye and ear.

The closing Address was then given by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, who, among other subjects of deep interest, did not overlook the astounding indications of Divine Providence in the vast empire of China. The Meeting then joined in a song of praise to "God from whom all blessings flow," and separated with feelings of joy and gratitude.

The subject of Decimal Coinage has, for a long time past, occupied the attention of practical and scientific men in Great Britain; and the manifest utility and convenience of such a system of notation has successfully been impressed upon the British Government. The great difficulty in the way of its adoption was, the accommodation of the values of the proposed decimal coins to those of the coins already in currency, while retaining the *sovereign* or *pound sterling* as the unit of account, and thus as little as possible deranging the ancient system of computation. That difficulty, however, appears to be sufficiently overcome, to warrant a re-arrangement of the coinage on the decimal system; as we learn from the latest English papers, that the Royal Mint has been for some time past, and still is, very actively engaged in striking a sufficient quantity of the new coinage, to be issued for circulation at the commencement of next year. The *sovereign* will still be the unit of account; the smaller coins being decimal subdivisions of the pound. The *half sovereign* and the new *florin* (or two shilling piece), which is the tenth part of the sovereign, will be retained in circulation; but all shillings and sixpences, (and probably crowns and half-crowns), will be called in, and give place to new coins of decimal proportions. This arrangement will afford vast facilities to mercantile men, and to the public in general; and when we see the system in successful operation in England, it will be desirable for us to adopt a corresponding regulation of our Provincial coinage. The proposed alterations in the British currency will, under any circumstances, require a revision of our local law on the subject.

The Epidemic at Mobile.—The *Mobile Register* of Sept. 21, says:

"Death still continues busy among us—not only in the city limits—but beyond them, in places deemed hitherto cities of refuge. Mr. R. Purvis, of Springhill, died yesterday; none of our readers need be told how little liable, in the general estimation, he was to such a fate as perishing with yellow fever. He was a very old resident, and deemed most thoroughly acclimated.

Labor is just now so scarce that many operations are obliged to be suspended. This is most keenly felt in loading and unloading of vessels. Seventy-five dollars per month were yesterday demanded by dock hands, even for bay Steamers."

NAPOLEON ON THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The following remarkable observations of Napoleon Bonaparte, while at Saint Helena, are from O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena," and the surmises will be read with some interest at the present juncture. The prediction is fast being verified, and the late conduct of the British Ministry would seem to favor the designs of Russia. Indeed the English press are vociferous in their denunciations of the Ministerial course towards Turkey, whom they had undertaken to befriend: and some of the papers openly accuse Lord Aberdeen of being in the Russian interest.

"In the course of a few years, Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling which Alexander practised towards me, was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who you may say are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia, and other Provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this.—But even this alliance will not avail. France, England, and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen.—She quarrels with you—marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers—which to Russia is nothing—and 100,000 *canaille*, Cossacks and others, and England loses India. Above all the powers, Russia is the most to be feared, especially by you. Her soldiers are braver than the Austrians, and she has the means of raising as many men as she pleases. In bravery the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them.—All this I foresaw. I see into futurity further than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Paniotowski at the head of it as king; but your *imbeciles* of ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be praised, (*encense*) and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed.—When they see the very finest countries in Europe overrun, and a prey to those northern barbarians, then they will say, 'Napoleon was right.'"

Fifteen persons have been indicted at Quebec, for participation in the Chalmers' Church riot, and attempt to demolish the building. Mr. O'Farrell, on behalf of the prisoners, moved to quash the indictment on the ground of informality by the Sheriff in preparing the Grand Jury lists, and other frivolous pretests, which being overruled by the Justices, the prisoners put in "a plea to the jurisdiction," and Mr. O'Farrell moved that they be admitted to bail until the time appointed for trial. This was objected to both by the Solicitor General and the Justices, when their former plea was withdrawn, and "not guilty" inserted in its stead. The application to admit the prisoners to bail was renewed, and the Solicitor General having refused his consent, Mr. Justice Aylwin remarked:

"Though the offence for which the prisoners stood at the bar was now only punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life, it was formerly a capital felony, and subjected the person convicted of it to the penalty of death. The old established rule in England was, that when a bill was found against a person in custody for a capital felony, he would not be admitted to bail between his arraignment and trial. Several innovations, it was true, had been lately made upon this and many other rules, but these innovations were exceedingly dangerous and ought not to be permitted. Considering the circumstances of the case, His Honor would refuse to allow the prisoners to be bailed, firstly, because it was contrary to the general rule, and secondly because the facts stated against them were of grave importance. Their case was one of a peculiar character, and if what was contained in the affidavits against them were true, it involved not only the attempt to demolish a church, but also the question, whether the people of this city should enjoy peace and tranquility."

The application was refused, and the prisoners were removed from the dock.

New Works.—*Harper's Magazine* for October, 150 pages, for sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King street, contains—Memoir of Damascus, (illustrated); Prisons and Prisoners of Paris, (illustrated); the Susquehanna, (ditto); Napoleon Bonaparte, (do.); Bertha's Love; Lighten the Boat; an Incident of my childhood; Bleak House; Making our Wills; Autumn Leaf; How Steel Pens are Made; Record of events, Literary Notices, Ladies' Fashions, &c.

No. 8 of the "Life and Times of the late Duke of Wellington" has just been issued.

Godey's Lady's Book for October, contains a large number of engravings, and a piece of new Music, (Flora's Song.) The contributions are varied, and it appears to be an excellent number.

Yellow Fever at Bermuda.—This dreadful epidemic continues its ravages at Bermuda, and 44 deaths occurred therefrom on the 13th and 19th September. The Governor of the Island, Colonel George Philpotts, R. E., was among its latest victims: he only assumed the Government in May last. The next officer in succession to Col. Philpots, is also ill with the fever, and could not be sworn into office. The 56th Regiment is stationed in the island, and up to the 16th ult. eighty-five men, women and children, and three officers, belonging to it, had already fallen. Captain Hare, of the 56th, was among the number, as also his wife, who was eldest daughter of the late Governor Philpotts.—What a solemn visitation to meet his remaining family, who were expected among the first arrivals from Britain!

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. John Barberie, (son of Oliver Barberie, Esq.) was unfortunately drowned when stream-driving on the Salmon River. He was standing on some logs, when a sluice was suddenly opened up stream for the purpose of starting them, and by some means lost his footing or became entangled among the timber, when the rush of water overwhelmed him.

Shark Telegraphing.—A despatch sent from Annapolis for this City, on Monday morning, arrived at its destination Wednesday afternoon. The person who sent it came here on Tuesday.

A new Steamer, designed to run on the upper waters of the St. John River, was launched at Woodstock a few days ago. Her machinery is on board, and the vessel is expected to be got ready for operations in a few days.

Accident at Annapolis.—On the 27th ult. the wife of Mr. Ichabod Corbet, of Annapolis, came to her death in consequence of her clothes having ignited while taking a kettle from the fire. Her sufferings were extreme—she having lingered for several days after the dreadful accident.

The awful aggregate at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th publishes the statistics of the Yellow Fever, showing the aggregate deaths from that disease alone to have been (from the 20th of May to the 8th of September,) *nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight.*

☞ The American Fishing schooner *Antelope*, of Beverly, James Allan, Master, has been totally wrecked at Cape Mabon; the crew barely escaping with their lives. She had a full fare of codfish, which was also lost.

Henry Pryor, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Halifax, by a majority of 61 votes.

☞ An alarm of fire was given about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, which was caused by the burning of sawdust near the Mills of Messrs Robert Rankin & Co., a short distance from Indian Town. Owing to a strong wind, the fire spread very rapidly, and communicated to a large pile of laths, a great number of which were burned. At one time the mill was in great danger, but through strenuous exertions of the Firemen it was prevented from catching fire.—*Brunswicker.*

☞ A telegraph despatch received at the News Room last evening, states that in the Chancery suit of the Bank of British North America *vs.* Wardlaw, Administrator, &c., of the late Robert Watt, of Montego Bay, the Chancellor has dismissed the appeal, with costs. The suit thus terminates in favour of the defendant.—*Brunswicker.*

New Ship.—Towed into this harbour on Saturday morning, by the steamer *Maid of Erin*, a splendid new ship, 1156 tons O. M., called the "*Tiskandra*," built and owned by Michael S. Harris, Esq., Head of Petitcodiac. This ship will no doubt add to the character of our New Brunswick built vessels. For symmetry of model, and workmanship, and materials, she stands second to none that have appeared in this port. We wish the enterprising owner every success and encouragement, and hope he may realise the fruits of his industry.—*News.*

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

New York, Sept. 29.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent gives the conclusions arrived at in Marcy's letter to Hulsemann, on the Koszta affair. They are, that Koszta was arrested within the nationality of the United States, which, therefore had the right to extend protection to him, and that Commander Ingraham's interference in his behalf was therefore right, and that the present detention of Koszta being illegal, the President expects that the Emperor of Austria will now place him in the same condition he was in when seized by the Austrians in Smyrna.

Washington, Oct. 3. *Difficulties with Mexico.*—We have news this morning from the Texas and Mexican frontiers, which informs the President that serious disturbances had taken place between the Mexican and American troops stationed in the Mesilla Valley. Apprehensions are felt by the President and Secretary of War, should the reports prove true, that the peaceful relations between the two countries will be seriously jeopardized by the conflict.

☞ The office of the *Protestant Times*, a newspaper lately started at Quebec, was fired by incendiaries on the 23d ult. Considerable damage was done to the building and printing materials.

Another Locomotive for the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, arrived at the former place from England, on Monday last.

Pictou, September 19th.—The ship "Wolfe" noticed in our paper in July last arrived at Liverpool from this port. The Wolfe was owned by Messrs. J. & P. Crear, who bought her with her cargo last fall, as she lay stranded at St. Peter's Island, Cape Breton. She was got off early this summer, and brought to this port for repairs; but it was found impossible to ascertain the extent of injury she had received, without discharging cargo and heaving down; and there were no facilities in this place for performing such an operation, or repairing a ship of her great size (1264 tons,) Capt Evan Crear, a brother of the owners, offered, if a competent crew could be obtained to take her home to England in the condition she was in, being completely waterlogged, and her deck nearly down to the water's edge. She sailed from this port on the 20th July, got clear of the Gut of Canso and and passed Green Isle on the 1st of August, and arrived at Liverpool the 1st of Sept. The result is creditable in the highest degree to Capt Crear, as under the circumstances such a voyage could only be accomplished under the guidance of the ablest seamanship and most careful and prudent management. The brig Athol, Capt D. Crear, sailed with the Wolf, and was to accompany her home, but the vessels separated in a gale on the Western edge of the Banks and did not sight each other during the voyage, the Athol arriving at Liverpool six days in advance of the Wolfe.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

☞ We are very sorry to perceive by our New-foundland exchanges, that strong apprehensions of scarcity are entertained for the coming winter with regard to the out-harbours of the island. We hope such fears may not be realized to the full extent. How thankful should our people of this Province be, when they look around and see on one side the awful dread of famine amid the rigors of the fast approaching winter, and in another direction pestilence sweeping thousands before it, and even visiting those balmy isles to which our invalids have so often resorted in search of health.—*Halifax Church Times.*

Provincial Appointments.—Zachariah Chipman to be Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons for the Port of Saint Stephen, Charlotte.

Vital Godet and Clement Legere, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the Barrachois Marsh, in the Parish of Shediac, Westmorland.

Jonathan Kent to be Commissioner of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods for the Island of Grand Manan, &c.

Pollet LeBlanc and Pacifique LeBlanc, to be Commissioners of Sewers for Tedish Marsh in the Parish of Shediac, Westmorland.

Joseph Fairweather, William King, Joseph Beattie, and William H. A. Keane, to be additional Members of the Board of Health in the City of Saint John. *By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 23d Sept. 1853.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We are not much in the habit of taking or puffing medicines, though we had rather write about them than swallow them, any day. But this Balsam of Wild Cherry is as near one of Nature's own pure preparations, and has effected such extraordinary cures under our immediate knowledge, that we are bound in justice and truth to chronicle its virtues, and publish them to the world. We have neither time nor room to repeat the particulars of a cure it has effected for one of the compositors in the office of the Mirror; and we can only refer those afflicted with Coughs and Lung Complaints, to directions and certificates.—*New York Mirror.*

Washington, North Carolina.

Mr. Fowle.—Dear Sir,—Mr. Hervey Hill, whose certificate is given below, is one of our most respectable farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health.

Very respectfully yours,
W. A. SHAW, M. D.

Beaufort County, North Carolina,
Chocowinity, near Washington, Aug. 12, 1847.

The undersigned, feeling grateful for the relief afforded by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, deems this it is but an act of justice to say, that but for the use of that valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what she and all others considered Consumption, would have probably