

TURKEY.

The possession of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled—the Court of St. Petersburg refers the question to the Conference at Paris. It contends that the island is a portion of Bessarabian territory to be held till the new frontier is decided upon by the Commissioners of the Principality. Of the steps taken by the English Government we have the following particulars, related by the Constantinople correspondent of the Times:—

“In order to ascertain all the details, which was necessary in order to judge of the nature of the Russian occupation, Lord Lyons despatched Her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, Captain Hillyar, to the spot, while the Turkish Government sent a commissioner there for the same object. The news which they brought back was, as you know, that seven Russian marines, with a lieutenant, had come to the island, giving as the object of their arrival the restoring of the lighthouse. As the officer commanding the Turkish detachment had no instructions to prevent their landing—which he could easily have done, considering that his force was not only superior in numbers but was armed, which the Russians were not—the Russians landed without opposition, and were quartered in the only house which exists on the island, where they were living on the hospitality of the Turks, who treated them as their guests.

“Before these details arrived, which showed that the Turks were actually in possession of the Island and not the Russians, and that the Turkish flag alone was waving over the lighthouse as a symbol of their occupation, the simple fact of the Russian occupation was sent to England, the answer to which was the order to Lord Lyons to remove the Russians from the Island. By the time this answer arrived the *Gladiator* had likewise arrived, bringing the above mentioned details, which modified considerably the first impression which prevailed when the occupation became known, and under which impression the order to remove the Russians had evidently been given.

“The gallant Admiral followed, therefore, more the spirit than the letter of this order, and sent back Captain Hillyar, of the *Gladiator*, with instructions to offer to the Russian lieutenant commanding the detachment on the Serpents' Island to give him and his men a passage to Odessa, and if they did not consent to this, to proceed to Odessa and ask for their removal by the authorities there. Captain Hillyar proceeded accordingly, but his offer was not accepted by the lieutenant, who excused himself by his orders to remain on the Island until further instructions from his superiors. So Captain Hillyar went to Odessa, and asked, according to his instructions, for the removal of the Russian detachment on the Serpents' Island. The Governor asked for forty-eight hours' delay, to telegraph to St. Petersburg for instructions. The answer from there was that the Russians could not be removed until the question of the Serpents' Island was settled by the Conference at Paris.

“When Captain Hillyar received the answer at Odessa he returned to the Serpents' Island and stationed himself there, sending down the gunboat which had been put at his disposal with the news to the Admiral, who sent back instructions to him to remain there in observation and prevent any attempt the Russians might make to increase their force. This precaution was not useless, as the sequel showed, for on Friday last, the 15th inst., a Russian Steamer made her appearance before the Island, having on board M. Botianoff, Counselor d'Etat and Gentleman de la Cour, and a staff for the re-establishment of the lighthouse. The Counselor d'Etat, when he made the Turkish Commander acquainted with his mission, which was to see the lighthouse restored, was told that the thing had been done, and that the commander of the Turkish detachment had no orders to receive any further reinforcement of Russians on the Island. Seeing that his intention of landing an additional force on the island had been foiled by the precautions taken by Admiral Lyons and the Turkish Government, M. Botianoff left in the evening in the direction of the mouths of the Daboué. Captain Hillyar, suspecting that this was done with the view of taking the superior commanding Turkish officer there by surprise, and gain admittance through him to the island, sent the *Snake*, which overtook and passed her, so that when the Russian steamer arrived M. Botianoff found the Turkish Commander au fait to what had passed and on his guard, so that his object was foiled there just as well as at the Island. Thus the question rests for the moment.”

The *Morning Post* confirms the chief particulars of

this account, making, however, the chief actor on the English side Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, who is in command of the Black Sea fleet. The *Post* says:—

“The tactics of Russia are well understood by Lord Palmerston, and it was no question with him for a moment what should be done. A portion of the Mediterranean squadron was sent into the Black Sea, and the *Mannibal* and *Gladiator* soon appeared off Odessa. Sir Houston Stewart waited upon the Governor to make inquiries upon the subject and to state the views of England. He was informed that no answer could be returned within forty-eight hours. In the meantime, the Governor of Odessa contrived to send a steamer with troops to take forcible possession of the Isle of Serpents. But Sir H. Stewart has not cruised in the Black Sea with his eyes shut, and, therefore, when the Russian vessel arrived near the lighthouse it found the *Gladiator* already there with imperative orders to prevent the Russian troops from landing. In vain the Russian officers protested. The Russian steamer had to go back to Odessa. In the meantime the Governor had given his answer, on the expiration of the forty-eight hours, to Sir Houston Stewart. It was, that the Russian Government were desirous of referring the question of the occupation of Serpents' Island to the Congress of Paris. We do not know what the Governor said further when he found his *ruse* defeated, but it certainly was an unhandsome trick to attempt to steal a march upon us at the moment we were asking explanations. Sir Houston Stewart's instructions are to clear the island of Russians. It thus has not been done, it is because the lieutenant in question has fallen seriously ill, and removal might injure him, and, as he and his men are unarmed, while the Turks have the real possession of the Island, it is not of pressing importance to us, and we can afford to act hospitably and generously.

“As to the question of reference to the Congress, it is simply absurd. There is no question to refer. We shall maintain the Turks in Serpents' Island, and in all other rights secured to them by the treaty, which is worth nothing if we cannot enforce its observance.”

SWITZERLAND.

There has been an insurrection at Neuchâtel. During the revolutionary movements of 1818 the canton was separated from Prussia and incorporated into the Helvetic League. There appears, however, to be a Prussian party of Royalists who have never approved of the change, and on the 31st inst. resolved to return to their former allegiance. Accordingly, on the 1st of August, 1848, the Prussian flag, declared the canton in a state of siege, called on the communes to nominate public committees, and arrested several members of the Council of State. A second column of insurgents marched against Chaux-de-Fonds. The Federal Government were soon in action, and ordered troops at once to the canton. The result is given by our Paris correspondent.

The following telegraphic despatch, received at Paris by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the French Ambassador at Bern, is all with which, I think, I need trouble you, respecting the tempest in a wine-glass which has taken place at Neuchâtel:—

“The Republicans of Chaux-de-Fonds, after having effected a junction with a squadron of Federal cavalry in garrison at Clumier, attacked this morning the Royalists who occupied the town and chateau of Neuchâtel. At one hour's combat they carried all the points. The Republicans had fifteen men killed, some thirty wounded, and from two to three hundred made prisoners. The Republican Government has been re-established. The Federal troops entered the town a few moments after the Republicans had recovered possession of it.”

CANADA.

THE “INDIAN” AND THE “ATLANTIC”—The Canadian beats the Yankee Steamer.—There is no doubt that the feats of our steamers have already created a great sensation in New York and the other American ports; but we shall be surprised if a small but highly important piece of news brought by the “Canadian” does not make our friends to the South open their eyes a little wider than ordinary. The plain truth is, that of two steamers sailing the same day, one from Quebec and the other from New York, the New-Yorker was distanced by the Quebecer, which arrived and delivered her news. Liverpool before her competitor was telegraphed. Who shall say that a new era is not dawning upon Canadian commerce? We all know the vantaes that have been made of these American vessels—and vantaes, be it said, that were by no means vain boasts. We know that no money was spared in building them, and that immense subventions have been laid out to encourage their running. In short, the highest steam has been carried in its boilers, in its treasury, in the newspapers. But here is a vessel with inferior power, and with a very moderate aid from Government, which makes the passage from the Canadian port in shorter time than her powerful rival. We need not say that in imputing this success to the superiority of the route as well as to the excellence of the Canadian vessels and of the arrangements of Messrs.

Elmiston and Allen, we in no respect disparage the latter. The gentlemen in question and the ships of their Company, have accomplished wonders; and if the advantages of the Canadian route of commerce are now demonstrated in practice as well as theory, it is to them we owe it. Still the permanent geographical superiority of this country for the purpose of communicating with Europe, is a more important fact than any accidental superiority which might have been gained by a faster steamer over one less speedy. We know now what we are capable of with inferior though excellent means. We must not be content till we prove what we can do with a class of vessels equal to those with which we have to contend.—*Montreal Herald*.

SYDNEY, C. S.

The Rev. Chas. Ingles, and his family, left Sydney on Wednesday last, for Quoboo, en route for Woodstock, C. W., the place of their intended future residence, accompanied by his son, Henry Ingles, Esq., whose removal thither we noticed in our Journal last spring, but who recently revisited Sydney to aid and facilitate the departure of his aged parent and the family, from Cape Breton.

It is a painful circumstance, in a small community like ours, to part with a family such as Mr Ingles, who have spent upwards of a quarter of a century amongst us, to the comfort and happiness of a large circle of intimate personal friends, and to the satisfaction of the inhabitants generally. For a period of upwards of twenty-eight years the Reverend Mr. Ingles filled the sacred office of Pastor of the congregation of the Church of England in this town, and that of Rector of the Parish of St. George, and the estimate of his services was testified by a most gratifying address presented to him by his parishioners on his resignation of his charge in May, 1853, at which period there was also an address of a very pleasing nature, signed by the inhabitants of Sydney, generally, accompanying it. The recent date of both these truthful attestations of affection and esteem towards that worthy clergyman, rendered unnecessary the kind intentions of many who longed to again address the Reverend gentleman, on his final removal to Canada from amongst us, which was waived in consideration of the reported delicate state of his health, and the intensity of his feelings on the occasion of the separation. It would be superfluous to hero state, what all feel and acknowledge, that Sydney has sustained a heavy loss in the departure of this amiable and benevolent family; but we cannot forbear making use of this opportunity of expressing in behalf of this people, their good wishes for their future happiness in their new arrival there, and their possession of health and all worldly comfort and prosperity, will delight their numerous friends and acquaintances.

We take pleasure in rejoicing a neatly expressed and very feeling address, from the congregation of Trinity church, Sydney Mines, presented to Mr. Ingles during his brief sojourn there, previous to his embarkation, and his equally touching reply.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. CHAS INGLES, B. A.  
Rev. and Dear Sir,—

We the undersigned, on behalf of the Parishioners, would take advantage of your presence amongst us, previous to your final departure from this the scene of your early labours, to present you with an address, expressive of our sincere regard. To many of us you have administered the holy rite of baptism—to others of us you have broken the bread of life—and to all of us you have preached with faithfulness the Gospel of a crucified Saviour. We cannot think of you in connection with those hallowed times and scenes, without a feeling of the deepest gratitude coupled with sadness that we shall see your face no more.

Be assured Rev. and dear Sir, that wherever you go, our best wishes go with you; and we hope and pray that all happiness both temporal and spiritual may attend on you and your worthy family in that far distant home to which you are about to remove.

(Signed on behalf of the Parishioners of Trinity Church Sydney Mines.)

ROBERT AENOEL, Rector  
RICHARD BROWN, }  
D. G. RIGBY, }  
Sydney Mines, Sept. 15, 1856.

REPLY.

TO THE RECTOR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF TRINITY CHURCH, SYDNEY MINES.

Gentlemen,  
My Friends and Brethren,—  
Most sincerely do I thank you for the Address presented to me on behalf of yourselves and the Parishioners of Trinity Church. During twenty-eight years I held the undivided charge of the Parish of St. George, and according to my ability was ever ready to attend the duties of your section of the Parish; that those duties and ministrations are still borne on your memory with approbation is indeed a source of gratification to me, and earnestly do I pray that they may be blessed to us all individually and collectively, and at the great and awful day of account may be found supplied by the merits of our common Saviour. How do I never recover I may be situated from the scene of my early labours, I shall ever bear in mind the many kindnesses I have received at your hands, and with much warmth of heart reciprocate your prayers for our mutual happiness as well in time as in Eternity.

CHARLES INGLES B. A.  
Sydney Mines, 15th Sept. 1856.