such as [illegible] him, brief and heroic; he acknowledged the offer to be the greatest proof of the trust reposed in his royal Consort and himself. He accepted it thankfully, observing, that as he had no other intention in coming into England than to preserve our religion, laws, and liberties of the Nation, they might be assured that he would endeavour to restore them, and be willing to concur in every measure for the advancement of the welfare and glory of the nation. A burst of acclamation resounded through the house on the conclusion of this speech; it flew with electric rapidity over the city, was re-echoed with joy through the three Kingdoms, and on the same day they were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

In the meantime the Romish party in Ireland were encouraged in their intolerable aggressions on the Protestants, by daily reports of the landing of King James at Cork. Almost every post brought a false alarm of the tyrants arrival—bonfires were lighted, and guns discharged in several garrison towns, in honor of an event looked upon as the finishing stroke to all opposition to the dominion of Tyrery in the island.

Early as it was in the year, General Hamilton was sent with an army into Ulster, and the Judges entered on that circuit a full month before the usual time of the Spring Assizes. The pretext for this extraordinary measure was to punish the thieves and robbers who had plundered the Protestants, but the design was to condemn those poor men of the Reformed Religion who had taken up arms to defend their houses against these villains, and also to extort from them the means of supporting that army which had been raised for their destruction, there being at that time, from a ruinous management of the public affairs, little or no money left in the Exchequer. These Judges, immediately after opening their Commission, read a letter from the Government to the principal men in each of the counties, and to the Protestant Minister and Popish Priest of every parish, requiring them to summon the inhabitants of each parish together, and cause them to subscribe to the utmost of their ability for the subsistence of the King's forces, assuring them that his Majesty would soon be at the head of his loyal subjects in Ireland, with a considerable assistance from the King of France, and that they who had no money should send in meal, malt, beef, cheese, butter, herrings, leather, brogues, stockings, wool, cloth, linen, or any other articles, of provision or clothing which the country afforded. By this crafty measure, the Protestants were exposed to inevitable ruin, and the little they had left was now drawn from them for the maintenance of their persecutors. General Richard Hamilton, who commanded the army sent to the North at this time, and who afterwards became so distinguished in the war which ensued, was the fifth son of the gallant Sir George Hamilton, of Donalong, in the County of Tyrone and Nenagh, in the County of Tipperary—an officer whose services in the cause of Charles I., as Colonel of a regiment of foot, had been eminently conspicuous and were highly rewarded.

The war was now commenced against the Protestants, and prosecuted in all directions with vigor proportioned to the fears of Tyreonnel, and the apprehension of the Popish Clergy, that unless their crusade against the Reformed Faith were brought to a termination in a short time, the opportunity of regaining their lost ascendency would be gone forever. At the same time that Hamilton marched for the North, Lord Galmoy, afterwards so notorious for his perfidy and cruelty, was sent with a strong body of forces to guard the passes between Connaught and Ulster, for the purpose of preventing the Protestants on the western side of the Shannon from joining their more numerous friends in the Northern Counties. He was the son and successor of Edward, second Viscount Galmoy. On the 6th of August, 1677, he was created Chancellor of the University of Oxford; he first commanded a troop of horse in the Royal Guards, and was afterwards Colonel of Foot in James's new raised Irish army; he was also Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kilkenny. One of his dragoons, on their march to the North, met with the wife of a clergyman, who had fled to Derry or Enniskillen, and according to the dreadful report recorded in Burton's History of Ireland, several of them, one after another, ravished her, and afterwards cut open her body, leaving it exposed in a most savage manner, along with the body of a dead man.—About the same time, a Protestant gentleman, in the County of Tipperary, seeing some of Tyreonnel's dragoons coming towards his house late in the evening, shut and barred his doors, as if the family had retired to bed. Upon this, sixteen of them advanced to the hall door, and not being quickly admitted, they broke it open, calling the owner of the house a traitor for shuttingit against the King's troops. They then pillaged the House of all the valuable articles in it, and horrid to relate, they violated the gentleman's only daughter before his face. Thirteen of the ruffians abused her while she was expiring, and three of them after she was actually dead. Such, at this melancholy time in Ireland, was the dominion of that power which exalts itself against God.

The Protestants of the West County of Cork had for three preceding years been severely persecuted by their Popish neighbors; they were robbed and plundered of their furniture and cattle in the open day-light, which terrified them so much, that leaving their homes and the little which had been left in them, they now flocked into walled towns, for the preservation of their lives; the Irish, in this triumph, grew so insolent, that they went in great bodies through the country, with pipers playing before them, and gathered in the remains of the property of the unhappy objects of their fury.—These robberies appeared, from the confession of Chief Justice Nugent, to be designed by the Government, and he boasted of the policy of such a proceeding. At the Assizes of Cork, he publicly called such robberies necessary evils, and from the beginning he took no care to suppress them. On the 28th day of February, in this year, the Protestants of Bandon, hearing that the Earl of Clancarty was marching with six companies to reinforce the troop of horse, and two companies of foot there, commanded by Captain Daniel O'Neill, disarmed the garrison, killed some soldiers, took possession of all their horses and arms, and would have done much more had they been assisted. They shut their gates, and generously refused to give up any of their leaders, but at last purchased their pardon for a thousand pounds, with the demolition of their walls, which were then razed to the ground, and have never since been built. In a letter of the 1st of March, preserved among Sir Richard Cox's manuscripts, Tyreonnel expresses his sorrow that this treaty had been made until the authors of this disturbance were punished.

The chief actor in disarming the Popish garrison of Bandon, on this occasion, was William Fortescue of Newrath, in the county of Louth, a captain in the Earl of Clancarty's regiment of foot. After James's abdication, he associated himself with the Earl of Inchiquin and other Protestants of the province of Munster, for self-preservation, and on this, their first success, they proclaimed King William and Queen Mary. This service exposed Captain Fortescue to the resentment of the Irish, by whom he was afterwards a very great sufferer: for the Earls of Inchiquin, Barrymore, and others, being deprived of their commissions, he narrowly escaped with conditions for his life, in the surrender of Mallow, upon articles with Lieut. General McCarthy; and the Earl of Clancarty, in mere prejudice to his firm adherence to the Protestant interest, not only detained above an hundred and fifty pounds of his money, which he got into his hands, but soon afterwards, in breach of his articles, robbed him of two hundred pounds worth of his substance, and committed him to the gaol of Cork, among thieves and vagabonds, where he kept him in restraint above eleven months, with daily threats of death, refusing him all subsistence, bail, or exchange. This same Clancarty, on his march towards Derry with his regiment, commanded the companies disarmed at Bandon by Captain Fortescue, to revenge themselves by plundering his house in the County of Louth, while he lay in gaol an hundred and thirty miles distant. They took away all his stock and goods, to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, burned and destroyed his dwelling house and improvements, stripped his family, and left them so miserably exposed, that some of his children died of the severe usage they received.

This gallant gentleman was son of Sir Thomas [illegible] of Dromskin, Knight, who was cashier-[illegible]-general from the Government of Carrick-[illegible] committed a prisoner to the castle of [illegible] where he lay confined with many other [illegible] and military officers, until they were [illegible] consequence of the victory at the Boyne. [illegible] time, the Protestants of the North-East [illegible] proclaimed King William and Queen [illegible] principal towns of that district. They made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce Carrickfergus, and after their refusal to lay down their arms, General Hamilton advanced against them with a considerable body of troops. They retired from Newry to Dromore, where they were overtaken and routed by the enemy, who being greatly superior in numbers, slaughtered them most unmercifully in the pursuit. They stopped at Hillsborough, but were soon obliged to fly from the town and [illegible] continued their precipitate retreat. About four thousand of them, kept together by the spirited exertions of Lord Mount Alexander and Sir Arthur Rawdon, reached Coleraine, and took their station there in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river Bann; and at the same time the Protestants of the North-West of Ulster poured into Enniskillen and Londonderry, as their last places of refuge.

About this time a large party of the Popish horse and foot suddenly entered Cork at midnight, and disarmed all the Protestants of that city. The next day they seized all their horse, and broke into the houses of several of the principal citizens, whom they robbed of great sums of money. Similar outrage were committed in the neighbouring towns. Lieutenant-General MacCarthy having thus, with the spoil of the Protestants, encreased his horse, and added to the number and equipments of his foot marched with two field pieces towards Castlemartyr, the seat of Colonel Henry Boyle, who had with him there about an hundred and forty gentlemen and servants, to defend themselves against the attacks of the Papists. He was persuaded by his friends to make no resistance, on the promise of the Lieutenant-General that neither their persons nor estates should be molested; but without any regard to this promise the house was plunder, and Colonel Boyle, with many of the gentlemen he had with him, were carried prisoners to Cork.

On Wednesday, twelfth of March, King James landed at Kingsale, and proceeded to Cork, where, on Sunday, the sixteenth of the same month, he heard mass in a new chapel erected there by the Franciscan Friars. As the Royal bigot passed through the streets, on his way to the mass-house, he was supported by two of these Friars, and attended by many others in their habits. He was received and entertained by Donough, Earl of Clancarty, who was made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and appointed to the command of a regiment in the Royal Guards, and also Clerk of the Crown and Peace throughout the Province of Munster. Tyreonnel met his Royal master in Cork, who immediately created him a Duke for his services; and the life of a Protestant Magistrate, one Brown, a gentleman worth five hundred pounds-a-year, in that county, was sacrificed on the occasion. Brown had been in arms against the Rapparees, and as the Assizes were going on when the King arrived, he put himself on his trial, expecting that in case of his condemnation, the Royal visit would insure him a pardon; but in this he was sadly mistaken; far from being wise or humane enough to begin with such an act of mercy, if not justice, the deluded monarch gave an appalling proof of the cruelty of his disposition, by leaving the unfortunate gentleman to his fate, who was immediately hanged and quartered.

In the meantime, about three thousand of the Irish being garrisoned in the Fort of Charlemont, and attempting to plunder the Protestants in the neighbourhood of Armagh, Lord Blaney had frequent skirmishes with them, in which he constantly prevailed, to their great loss, until the thirteenth of March, when being informed that his castle of Monaghan had been taken by the Rapparees, and that all the Protestant forces in that quarter had retreated to Glasslough, where they were closely besieged by the enemy, and hearing also that Sir Arthur Rawdon had quitted Loughbrickland, and that the Irish army under General Hamilton had possessed themselves of that place, he called a council of war, in which it was resolved to march the next day to relieve their friends in Glasslough, and afterwards to proceed with them through Dungannon, to join those who had already retreated into the County of Antrim; but Lady Blaney and the Protestants shut up in the Glasslough were relieved in the meantime by the valour of Mathew Anketell, Esq., who had suddenly collected two troops of horse and three companies of foot. The Irish had entrenched themselves in a Danish fort, situated on a commanding eminence, and from their position kept up a heavy fire on the protestants who advanced against them. Anketell, however, intrepidly led his gallant band into the fort, from which he dislodged his terrified adversaries, and pursued them with slaughter, but he was slain himself in the hour of victory. Major John M'Kenna, who commanded six hundred of the Irish on this occasion, was taken prisoner, with his son, and eighty-nine of his men left dead on the field. It was with difficulty that the victors were prevailed upon not to sully their glory by murdering the captive ethefhain, in revenge for the death of their beloved Anketell, whose remains were buried with great solemnity in the aisle of the church of Glasslough, where a plain tombstone in the floor records his untimely death in maintenance of the Protestant religion. After the battle, Lady Blaney and her party escaped to Londonderry, with two troops of horse and three companies of foot.

The Protestant Association having in the meantime, received fresh assurances of support from England, proclaimed King William and Queen Mary in the North-Eastern town of Ulster, and even ventured to make an attack upon the Castle of Carrickfergus, in which, however, they were unsuccessful; and after General Hamilton, as already mentioned had driven them from Newry, Dromore, and Hillsborough, Lord Mount Alexander and Sir Arthur Rawdon kept four thousand men in arms at Coleraine, while those of the North-West district sought refuge either in Enniskillen or Londonderry.

On the fourteenth of this month, Count Lauzen and the Marquis de Lery landed at Kinsale, with five thousand French troops, and King James sent back as many Irish, under the command of Major General Macarty. Lord Blaney kept possession of the city of Armagh, after his Lady had escaped to Derry, until he was nearly surrounded on all sides by strong parties of the enemy. He had been promised reinforcements by Governor Lundy, from Derry, but being disappointed in them, he resolved to march on the Tyrone and Londonderry side of Lough Neagh, and the lower Bann, to Coleraine, with his little army consisting of seven troops of horse and eight companies of foot. With a view to intercept him, twelve hundred men were rapidly hurried forward from the forts of Charlemont and Mountjoy, to seize the pass at Attrea bridge, and five hundred more were dispatched to attack him in the rear. Lord Blaney, however, reached the bridge about a quarter of an hour before his opponents arrived there, where he halted, gave battle, and killed one hundred and fifty of them, driving many others into the river, where they were drowned. The rest fell back in confusion, and he made good his masterly retreat to Coleraine. Some companies of his army, however, which had endeavoured to escape on the eastern side of the lake, were not so [illegible] They were overpowered and disarmed near the town of Antrim. On the sixteenth, the Enniskillen-men, who five days before had proclaimed King William and Queen Mary with great solemnity, received an account that the garrison of Dungannon was deserted by order of Col. Lundy, and that they, and all the inhabitants in the country about Dungannon, had fled towards Strabane and Londonderry. At the same time, their Governor received letters from Lundy, acquainting him that it was concluded by their Committee to order all the forces in the North-West Ulster to draw towards Derry and the Lagan, for the purpose of making their stand on the Donegal side of the Fin water: the letter contained a very melancholy account of the condition of the garrison of Derry. The Enniskillen-men, however, resolved not to forsake their town, and their heroic maintenance of that important pass between Connaught and Ulster contributed in an eminent degree to the security of Derry and the country about it.

[To be continued.]

[From the London Morning Herald.]

There is probably no country in Europe, not professing the Roman Catholic faith, in which Roman Catholics are more liberally and more forbearingly treated than in Prussia. And this is not a system adopted to-day or yesterday, but a system dating back to the times of the Great Frederick. In his day Berlin and Potsdam were the refuge of the oppressed of all religions. Thither fled the Huguenots of France—the Protestants of the Pays de Vaud—and the Valais. Thither fled, also, the philosophers and *beaux esprits* who were persecuted in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV., and during the whole of reign of Louis XV. In Berlin, at different periods, were found Leibnitz, Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Madame du Chatelet, the father of Ancillon, Dunker, and many Italians, Spaniards, and Portugese, oppressed and persecuted in their own countries. Work which could not then obtain an *imprimatur* in France, in Brussels, or in Austria, under Maria Theresa or the Emperor Joseph, were freely printed, published, and sold, *Unter den Linden*, at Berlin. The result of this freedom of thought and opinion was, that, while less liberal and tolerant states were filled with strifes and dissensions, and were unprosperous in a fiscal and trading sense—Prussia waxed daily richer and more successful. The Roman Catholic in Silesia, in Pomerania, or in the March of Brandenburgh, was treated just as tenderly and as justly as the Evangelical or Reformed Church in the capital. The good example of tolerance set by the old warrior called by Prussians in an ecstacy of admiration—*Frederich der Einzige*—the unique, the unparalleled Frederick—has been imitated by his successors, and by none more than the late excellent King of Prussia, Frederick William III. Two of the Ministers of that Monarch, Stein and Hardenberg, ameliorated in every possible way the condition of Roman Catholic clergymen in Prussia, and in certain locations liberally allocated to them a fixed stipend. The son of this deceased Prince, the now actual Sovereign of Prussia, has walked in the footsteps of his worthy father. But this kindness and consideration extended to the priests of the Church of Rome—these largesses, showered down upon them both by father and son, have not had the effect of conciliating the bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic faith—have not had the effect of conciliating the Papal Nuncio, or his Holiness Pius IX. Every one is aware of the trouble and *tracasserie* produced in the reign of the late King of Prussia by two Roman Catholic bishops, and of the attempts made by these priestly perturbators to create discontent in the country on the subject of mixed marriages. That question, which in the whirlpool and turmoil of the year 1848, 1849, and 1850, had lain in abeyance, has just again been revived. The Ultramontane priests called Redemptorists and Passionists (which is but another and a newer name for Jesuit)—whom some Prussian towns, in the hope—the vain hope—that these men would act as a *remora* against revolutionists—the Passionists and Redemptorists, holy fathers, we say, have recently, at the bidding of Rome, again opened this question of mixed marriages, and have everywhere read to their flocks a Papal Bull, in which Pio Nono expressly tells them to refuse their assent to such mixed marriages, unless the parties entering into the contract bind themselves to bring up all their children in the one only Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith. Ardent lovers and devout Roman Catholics in vain protest their readiness to do that which people of different religions joined in matrimony, or about to be so joined, were in the habit of doing, or promising to do, in France in the days of Louis XVIII., and Charles X., and in Ireland in the days of George III., George IV., and William IV. An amicable compromise was the order of the day. If the gentleman was a Protestant, and the lady a Roman Catholic, from the year 1815 to the year 1844 or 1845, was the general understanding that the boys should be brought up in the creed of the father and the girls in the creed of the mother. This regulation *a l'amiable*, which satisfied Pius VII., Leo XII., Gregory XVI., and Pius VIII., will not satisfy Pius IX. or his nuncios *in partibus infidelium*. Now, so bigoted, so intolerant, and so arbitrary have these minions of a foreign and aggressive power become, that they force the Roman Catholic father or mother, about to marry a Protestant, male or female, to *swear* that ALL THE CHILDREN issue of the union shall be brought up in the creed of Rome, so that if, in the diocese of Posen, or possibly in the diocese of London or Dublin, a gentleman of the Evangelical or Protestant faith is about to unite himself with a blooming bride of Popish blood and belief, he is forced on the Evangelists to promise and swear that the sons and daughters of his marriage shall be brought up in the faith of Rome.

Is this, then, the idea Romanists entertain of justice, fairness, and equity—of toleration, liberality, and reciprocity—of good and kindly feelings? If such be their notion of fair, honorable, and conscientious dealings in the marriage or any other contract, all we can say is, that their ideas of fair and honourable dealing differ very widely from the views of all other Christians—and would even be condemned as intolerant and illiberal by enlightened Turks or instructed Hindoos or Mahomedans. So long as the Romanists had any favour or privileges to obtain, either in England or in Prussia, their promises were of the fairest and the smoothest. Butter, to use a homely praise, would not melt in their mouths—they were all things to all men, and were at once yielding, tolerant, suave, and malleable. They sought, they averred, merely equality, not dominion or supremacy. But now that they have obtained this equality he who runs may very clearly read, that they really require absolute dominion—uncontrolled sway—unquestioned supremacy. Having obtained the inch they sought in 1829, they are resolved to go an ell beyond it in 1853. What though they swore the contrary thirty years ago? *Autres temps, autres mesurs.* Pius VII. was then Pope of Rome, Pressayneous was Archbishop of Paris, Poynter Roman Catholic Bishop of London, and Troy Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, *Vous avez changé tout cela*, Romanists now explain in justification, for Pio Nono sits 1853 in the Papal chair—Wiseman calls himself Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and Paul Cullen rules the see of Dublin. What was the law of Holy Church under Pius VII. ceases to be so under Pius IX. The *personnel* of the Papedom being changed, the principle and practice change with the *personnel*. But the occupant of the Holy See for the time, being always infallible, of course Pio Nono is right in 1853, as Pius VII. was right in 1829. Reasoning such as this may satisfy Roman Catholics of the mental calibre of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, or such good easy statesmen as the Earl of Aberdeen, but it has failed to satisfy such a Monarch as Frederick William of Prussia.

As an answer to the bull of the Pope, the King of Prussia, who has ever dealt so tenderly by the Roman Catholics, has directed General von Bonin, the Minister of War, to issue an order to the Prussian army to the effect that any officer taking the oath required by the Roman Catholic priests and bishops in reference to these mixed marriages, shall be at once dismissed the service. This is a Royal Rolando for the Papal Oliver, and, for ourselves, we can only delight in this matter on Brandenburgh against the Bishop of Rome.

If some such spirited order as the Prussian Ministry of War's were issued nearer home the Wisemans and Cullens would think twice before they issue mandates conflicting, not merely with the principle of justice and most political, but with the peace, comfort, and happiness of domestic and married life.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 29, 1853.

Four Days Later from England.

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 149 passengers.

The London papers have the following rumor: That M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Lindgen's mission.

PARLIAMENT.—THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that the new circular, purporting to be Count Nesselrode's, was an authentic document, but the Russian Government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish waters. Next evening Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views. The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian army in the Provinces of the Danube; for while one was neutral ground, the other was not, and the presence of the fleet in Turkish waters could be no offence to Russia.

The Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst., has an editorial narrating the singular fact, if true, that Russian emissaries are spread throughout the northern dependencies of China, endeavouring to convert the allegiance of the Buddhists to the sovereignty of Nicholas. This information is derived from French missionaries.

Captain Haug's proposed expedition to explore the interior of Australia had been favourably reported on by a committee of the Royal Geographical Society.

FRANCE.—The plot against Louis Napoleon's life at the opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled, and the prisoners are on trial.

The silk crop in different parts of France is viewed with anxiety, but is not suffering; other crops again promise well.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Count Nesselrode has issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies the principalities because French and English fleets occupy Turkish waters, and hints most clearly that Russia will refuse conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn, expressing, however, Russia's willingness to evacuate the principalities, when demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see necessity for bringing matters to a settlement one way or the other, Russia's object being merely to gain time and render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting the possibility of war. Opinions begin to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of a specific tendency, the latest implying that France and England had, last week, forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession on both sides to end the matter. An answer was expected a week from July 11th; till received, all is mere guesswork. Bourses are pretty firm, a good sign.

The new Manifesto of Count Nesselrode was published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, of June 20th, old style. It is an important document.—The following is a synopsis: the note is entitled, "Russian Notification to the European Powers. Circular," and is addressed to M. ——, Diplomatic Agent, &c. It commences by reminding them that his (Nesselrode's) circular of May 30th notified them of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government; that Russia had narrowed its demand to the simple signature of a note, which, except in what particularly concerns the holy places, did not contain in respect of the general guarantee claimed in favour of the church, anything more than a simple confirmation of what Russia had long possessed; that if this demand were not complied with in eight days by the Porte, measures more decisive than simple rupture of relations would be taken, and in making this ultimatum, Russia had given particular explanations to the great powers, and especially requested France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude. This two-fold request was unheeded, Turkey having refused the ultimatum, and the two maritime powers not having thought fit to defer the considerations recommended to their serious consideration.

They had sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. By that advanced attitude the two powers have placed Russia under the weight of a threatening demonstration, which, as they were forewarned, has added new complications to the crisis. Consequent on this refusal, and this demonstration, the Russian troops, stationed in Bessarabia, had entered the principalities, not to make an offensive war upon the Porte, but to substitute for moral guarantee and to reestablish the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations, by taking a military position; inasmuch as Russia regards the presence of the fleets in Turkish waters as a maritime occupation. But further than this Russia has no intention to hold the position longer than her honor and security require, and so soon as Turkey shall have accorded satisfaction, and the two powers shall cease, the Russian troops shall return within their own confines; but Russia does not in the least conceal how full of meaning is the attitude which she takes, and what results may follow from it, should the Turkish government compel her to come out of the limited and narrow circle in which she desires to remain; but the position into which Turkey thrusts us, (Russia) by pushing things to an extreme, leaves no other course open.

The Latest News is contained in the following from the London Times of the 12th:

The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question, in the following strain:

"We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of this government is dearer than all, should think that national honor exacts war, he will certainly not recoil from necessity."

Vienna, July 11.—The Russian troops are about to be concentrated near Peterwarden in protection of the frontier. It is said that the Porte will publish a proclamation in reply to the Emperor of Russia, setting forth all the injustice suffered from Russia for above a century.

The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 27th of June. The first act was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar. An army eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for nine months.

TROUBLE AT SMYRNA.—In a riot at Smyrna, resulting from the arrest of Costa, Kossuth's emissary, the captain of the United States frigate St. Louis behaved gallantly. In consequence of the row, Austria demanded and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the governor of Smyrna was discharged.—The American commander's conduct excited admiration. U. S. frigate Cumberland was still at Piræus. No further accounts of the King difficulty.

Advices from Smyrna, June 29, state that the captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoners to Trieste. The United States minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

The Turks continue their warlike preparations, and their whole fleet (composed of two three deckers, three seventy-fours, eleven frigates, seven corvettes, eight brigs, and nine steamers) will be ready to sail for the Black Sea immediately. Last week an embargo was laid on every Turkish vessel in the port, and a large supply of excellent seamen was in this way obtained, as every craft had to furnish a certain number of men. That matter being settled, the embargo was removed.

M. Balabine, a residuary member of the Russian Legation, left Constantinople on the 17th ult. for Odessa, taking with him the archives of the embassy, and bearing the answer of the Porte to Russia's last and slightly modified demands. The Porte offers to recognize a moral engagement with respect to all the Christian powers, but asserts that it is precluded by existing treaties from signing a treaty with Russia. Baron Brunn, it is said, has had some hand in drawing up this conclusive reply. However that may be, it seems quite consistent with every act and expression of Turkish state since Menschikoff's departure. The Sultan is said to attach great importance to the advice of Austria.

The Porte, it is said, has resolved upon not meeting the invasion of the Danubian provinces with armed resistance, but would protest against such violation, and retire, while Russia continued to occupy the territories, to enter on negotiations. Daily conferences take place between the English and French ambassadors and the Turkish minister for Foreign Affairs. The government has given strict orders that Russian travellers and residents, particularly merchants, shall be treated with the utmost consideration.

IRELAND.—CLARE ELECTION.—The latest intelligence from Clare gives the following numbers, but not the decisive result:

Sir John Fitzgerald, 1,350; Cornelius O'Brien, 1,274; Colonel Vandeleur, 1,227.

The votes were given in despite of the most awful threats that could be fulminated. Here is a passage from the speech of a Romish priest, delivered from a Romish altar to a large congregation of inhabitants of Clare: "May the blight seize your potatoes! May the mortmal seize your cattle! May the cholera seize yourselves! May you be sent to hell!—if Colonel Vandeleur is returned!"

FRANCE.—Vice Admiral Hamelin has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in the place of Baron Lacuse. Vice-Admiral Brunt is appointed to the chief command of the squadron of evolutions of the Atlantic.—Rear-Admiral Charner is appointed second in command. Captain Legras is appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Barbier de Tinan, commander-in-chief of the naval station of the Levant.

The levy of seamen in the port of Havre has caused such a scarcity in the merchant service, that wages have risen twenty per cent.

The Jena ship of the line, of 90 guns, sailed from Toulon on the 24th, to join the fleet in Besika Bay.

The French government has consented to allow the Sultan to purchase 50,000 or 60,000 stand of arms, to be selected from the arsenal stores, and has given orders to the Messageries-generales to be in readiness to convey them to Turkey. The Constitutionnel says some of these arms are perhaps already on their way. Turkey having also asked for a certain number of French officers to take command in the Ottoman army in case of war, orders have been given to send in returns from the different regiments of officers who, having regard to their ages and families, may be eligible for this service.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape papers brought by the Melbourne steamer which arrived at Plymouth on Friday, came down to the 17th of May, nearly four weeks later than those received by the Bosphorus. Peace continued on the frontier, and there was no reason to believe that any further rupture would take place, at least for the present. Small quantities of gold had been discovered at Natal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The arrival of the French and English fleets in the Bay of Besika, and the good accord which prevails among them, inspires Turkey with the greatest confidence.

The Russians have sunk several boats loaded with stones in the canal of Sulina, to interrupt the navigation of the Danube.

The following fulsome paragraph from the Fredericton *Reporter* of last week, was copied into and adopted by the *New Brunswicker* of Tuesday last; and we cannot but express our surprise, that that paper should tacitly join in thus be-lauding the radical leader of the Nova Scotia Government party:

"The Hon. Nova Scotian has succeeded in giving his detractors one of the most triumphant refutations which his most ardent admirers could have anticipated. He has long since won the palm in hot warfare for the constitutional rights of his countrymen, and long may he continue to wear it."

It cannot be denied, that the Hon. Joseph Howe has for some years past waged "hot warfare" with his opponents in political matters; but that he is entitled to all the merit ascribed to him by his panegyrists, we can by no means concede. It is not every hot warfare that is honourably conducted; and unfortunately in political matters it is too often the reverse; and *certes*, we do not feel disposed to admit, that in his career of political conflict, the Hon. Joseph Howe is entitled to high commendation in this respect. His first act, on getting into office, in turning out every magistrate in the Province, who would not think with him and submit to his dictation, and his more recent conduct in railway matters, in first endeavouring to bamboozle his own countrymen, and then striving to gull the people and Government of New Brunswick, prove but little in his favour, in regard to his mode of managing "hot warfare" in politics; although, had he succeeded in his railway schemes, he would have established an unquestionable title to good generalship in *humbug*, rather than in open and manly contention.

DECIMAL NOTATION.—We perceive in the *Athenæum*, (a London literary and scientific journal) of June 18th, a notice of a public meeting of the SOCIETY OF ARTS, on the 10th of June last, which was "crowded to suffocation," and at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, and personally distributed the medals and prizes awarded by the Society. It was stated on that occasion, that although a smaller number of prizes was then given than formerly, it was not because the Society was less able or less willing to reward merit; but because, from the altered spirit of the times, the encouragement and aid of the Society were less needed as a means of bringing forth isolated inventions and dormant talents, and were more urgently needed in the developement of enlarged generalizations and comprehensive measures.

In the list of prizes awarded, we find the following:—

"To Professor Jack, of New Brunswick, for his Essay on the Decimal System of Weights and Measures—the thanks of the Society."

We understand that some time ago Professor Jack, of King's College, Fredericton, prepared a paper on the above mentioned subject, for reading before the Fredericton literary association known as the ATHENÆUM, and subsequently transmitted a copy of the Essay to the SOCIETY OF ARTS, in London. The paper was read before that learned society on the 23rd of February last, and met with the highest commendation. It was highly spoken of in the London *Athenæum* of Feb. 26th, and was published almost entire, together with the very animated discussion which it originated, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Since then, numerous communications on the subject, especially with reference to decimal coinage, have appeared in the columns of both publications; and in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* of July 1st, Mr. Jack's system of Decimal Weights and Measures are brought forward. In this Essay, Professor Jack contends that to introduce a *Decimal System* of coinage and measurement, in place of all the existing systems of weight and measure, as well as in the current coinage; and thus to establish a uniformity and simplicity of notation hitherto unknown, but extremely desirable. The subject is one of great importance, and well worthy the consideration both of scientific and practically mercantile men in general.

We have received a copy of the "*Journal of the New Brunswick Society*," being part IV., containing volume I., which has just been published at the *Head Quarters* office, Fredericton. It contains the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Society, held in January last, and also a very interesting and minute report on the Provincial Exhibition of 1852, as held at Fredericton, and of all the proceedings connected therewith, together with a variety of other documents. The pamphlet, therefore, will be an interesting record for preservation and reference on future occasions.

☞ The mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer for England, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday evening at 7 P. M.

☞ The Consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton, which is to take place on the 31st of August next, being an event of a highly interesting nature, and unique in the history of the Province, while it is also one which the present generation is not likely to see repeated within our borders, will most probably induce very many of our citizens to visit Fredericton, for the purpose of witnessing it. We therefore cannot but think, that on so peculiar an occasion, the proprietors of the several river steamers should make a *pleasure trip* of it, and charge passengers only one fare for the passage up and down. We have no doubt that by doing so, they would induce very many to take the trip who would otherwise stay at home, and thereby would materially increase their own profits. We hope the hint will be acted upon.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Our indefatigable and obliging Postmaster General, John Howe, Esq., is ever ready to afford every facility in his power for the improvement of postal accommodations; and we wish that greater means were at his disposal for effecting such improvements as fast as they are needed. We would suggest for his consideration, that the numerous population of the Grand Lake district, and the importance of its growing interests, render it very desirable that a weekly mail should be established for that district, instead of the present *fortnightly* one. In the mean time, we have pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Young's Cove, that our worthy Postmaster General has determined, in compliance with their numerously signed requisition, to establish a Way-Office at Young's Cove, for their accommodation. In the present state of our postal affairs, we consider that the establishment of Way-Offices in rural districts, as fast as they appear to be required, will materially benefit the revenue of the Post Office, as well as greatly accommodate the population.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—We perceive the following notices in New York papers; from which it appears that GLEASON is decidedly distancing the rival illustrated newspaper:

THE MAMMOTH PICTORIAL.—It will be just as we predicted—*Gleason's Pictorial* is now triumphant, and the great gas light is becoming extinguished. Barnum's *News* has reached us, traced; that is, only half its original size. We congratulate Mr. Gleason, and the public, who, perceiving at once the intention of the great showman, have supported Mr. Gleason. This is as it should be—what enlightened man but must repudiate a system where wealth will seek to annihilate the talent and industry of those who were the first to conceive and carry into execution the designs exhibited in Gleason's Pictorial? Honor to whom honor is due.—*New York Picayune.*

"KINDER GIS OUT!"—Barnum has found Gleason too many guns for him, and after trying to rival the favorite and original illustrated American paper, GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, for the space of six months, has given up the attempt, and has cut down his paper to one half its former size, or just one half the size of Gleason's Pictorial. How his subscribers will be satisfied with this, after paying for a whole loaf to receive but a half a one, is none of our business. Eight pages, in place of sixteen, is a falling off indeed! In the meantime, Gleason's Pictorial keeps on the even tenor of its way, full of fine illustrations and excellent literary matter. We don't know Mr. Gleason personally but he has achieved a success in typographic art worthy of immortality.—*New York Evening Mirror.*

"BLACK BALL LINE."—Messrs. Reed & Co., have just launched a new ship (built at Carleton) of 990 tons, called the *John Barbour*, which is to be added to their fine line of Liverpool Packets. We are gratified to learn that this line is succeeding so well, and have no doubt that in less than three or four years from this there will be a line of *Steamers* running between St. John and Liverpool—one leaving each port once a month. In such case all our merchants would steam it direct from St. John, instead of *via* Halifax. There is business enough now in our humble opinion, for such a speculation.—*News.*

Towed into the Harbour yesterday from the Bend, a beautiful new ship of about 1000 tons called the "*Eskunga*." The E. is the prettiest ship that ever arrived in our Harbour from the Bend, and is well worthy the inspection of connoisseurs. She is thoroughly put together of the best materials, chiefly of Juniper, and reflects much credit on her builder Malcolm Cochrane, and is commanded by Capt. John Harvey, of this city.

The steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, sailed from the latter port on Friday morning last, with $436,807 in specie, and about 100 passengers, among whom are the following from this City, viz:—Miss Doherty, (*Victoria House*,) and Messrs. Sheraton, Hastings, Inches, Hegan, Kemp, Beard and Waugh.

The packet ship "Middleton," which arrived on Friday evening, brought 243 passengers, viz:—

Male adults,	100
Female ditto.,	61
Males under 14 years,	39
Females ditto.,	28
Male infants,	8
Female ditto.,	7
	243

One male adult died on the passage.

"*Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast*," is the *dictum* of the poet; and England's unequalled dramatist declares that "he who hath no music in his soul, is fit for treasons, stratagem, and spoil." Such, too, is the universal belief of the civilized world; in all ages the divine art of music has been justly considered as one of the most effectual ameliorators of human manners and tranquilizers of human passions, and a love of music as a sure evidence of refined taste. Yet there are anomalies in the world; and therefore how far a Board of Aldermen can be susceptible of musical influence or refinement, is a problem yet to be solved. As in legal estimation a Corporate Body has no soul; so we presume it has no senses or civilized tastes; and on no other principle can we account for the existence of the following barbaric enactment; a piece of legislation more worthy of the heathens of the Cannibal Islands than of a civilized community in a Christian country:

"And be it Ordained, That no person to whom a License shall be hereafter granted to keep a T