Some of these cases are of interest to show with what slight disturbance life may go under a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper, who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs, concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who, in his early youth, was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed, I feared so," he responded with impeded utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer were it possible." He laid his sword upon a stone, at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had turned to glass, and almost immediately sank dead upon the turf."—*Quarterly Review.*

GAVAZZI IN DUBLIN.

The first of a course of lectures by the celebrated and gifted Padre Gavazzi was given on Monday evening in York street Church, Dublin, which was crowded to excess by a highly respectable audience amongst whom were many Protestant Clergymen. The appearance of the distinguished orator is but little changed since his last visit to this city; but, in accordance with a statement made in a letter recently received from him, and published in the columns of this journal, upon his breast he now wears an open Bible as a distinguishing mark, instead of the cross which he retained for some time after leaving Rome. At half past seven o'clock, on the motion of the Rev. A. King, seconded by Mr. F. Foley, the chair was taken by

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Gamble Lewis, D. L.

The Chairman having introduced the Lecturer to the meeting.

M. Gavazzi came forward amid applause, and said the subject of his lecture was "Nunneries, as anti-Biblical, anti-Christian, and anti-Constitutional establishments." He said he had to apologize for himself for appearing before a Dublin audience with his broken English again, because he had not improved in his Pronunciation by reason of his travels; for when a man travelled much, especially in foreign lands, it was impossible to learn a language; so that his language was poor and baby-like as before. He came there as a poor Italian speaker, but not as an English speaker. If he spoke in any but his own tongue, they should exercise a little patience towards him to understand him a little better; because, speaking in Italian, by English hearers he could not be understood at all. He only spoke in Italian, to maintain the Italian style of oratory before an English public. The able lecturer then proceeded to enlarge upon the subject chosen for the discourse, in his native tongue, challenging the admiration of the audience by his mode of delivery and his expressive gestures, which in themselves almost translated his ideas and arguments as they became embodied in his words. Having concluded the Italian discourse, he proceeded in English, and said:—I challenge the Roman Catholic priests and bishops to prove from the Bible the institution of nuns and nunneries. When they do so I will agree with them, and worship them as a true institution. But it would be rather difficult to prove. I say that God could not contradict Himself, and therefore He could not give a general law to mankind, as He did in Genesis, and afterwards give a command against it. Anybody who works against the general rule works against the law of God; and therefore the system of nunneries cannot be but devilish, and contrary to the ordinance of God Himself. (Hear, hear.) The Roman Catholics praise the system of virginity very highly. I cannot do so. There is no command of God upon the subject. There is no precept of Jesus Christ for the institution of convents. When I find virginity in its true place, I praise it; I praise it where it should appear in the houses of the parents and guardians of the young, but not when ladies are enclosed in houses by priests and monks. (Hear, hear.) Men are not naturally the persons to whom the mortality of young females should be entrusted. If St. Paul had no precept on the subject of nunneries from Jesus Christ, and no command from God, how can the Popish Church have? Can the Pope of Rome have any? No, no. I say therefore, the institution not only is not founded on Scripture, but is against the Word of God. I will quote some texts from the Gospel which bear on this point:—"You are the light of this world. Nobody will light a candle and put it under a bushel, but over a candlestick, so that it will clear the whole house." I do not quote your English version; I read mostly from my own Italian, and from the Latin, and I will translate another text from these:—"Let the men know well your good works, in order that from your good works they may glorify your Heavenly Father." Now, it is a certain fact that nuns and monks are purposely secreted from sight. Their light is put under a bushel, and if their lives have sanctity no body knows that sanctity. If they glorify God with their sanctity we do not know it. We know that in order to glorify our Heavenly Father we must appreciate the good works of our brother; but if the good works of nuns are concealed how can we through them glorify God? Does not the church which conceals them deprive God of part of his glory; and therefore the existence of nunneries is against the Word of God and anti-scriptural. (Hear, and applause.) Jesuits, priests, and bishops of Rome, prove to me from the Bible, from Gospel or Epistle, that nuns and nunneries are a divine institution, and I will close for everlasting my mouth. But if the Word of God is against your institution, you will permit me to maintain also that your institution is an anti-biblical one. (Hear, and cheers.) We have not far to travel to find the origin of the present nunneries in the Church of Rome. The Papacy is a Pagan system transubstantiated in the present church. It is so clear a historical proposition, that if I had time to spend a lecture on it, I could prove its Pagan origin in everything, from the Virgin Mary to purgatory. And when I arrived in Dublin this morning, I had another proof of this. I met—not a ragged school—oh! no, not that—coming out of a chapel, but a ragged old woman. I asked myself mentally what feast day it was. Well, Oh! I said, it is the Month of May, the very ragged Month of Mary. But what is the Month of Mary, you ask? Did St. Paul or St. Peter institute any Month of Mary. Oh! no, it is a pure invention of the Jesuits. This is the month of May. What is it? It is the month of Flora among the Pagans. Now, change the name of Flora to Mary, and all is clear. The Pagans beautified and dressed their altars all this month with the loveliest flowers, brought by young maidens; but in the change made the essential power is new. It is only ragged women who bring these spiritual gifts to the Virgin Mary. But the origin is a Pagan, not a scriptural one. (Hear, and applause.) Ancient Rome had its vestals, and modern Rome, namely the Papacy, has its vestals also. What, then, is the origin of these? Are they Biblical? are they spoken of even? But if so, Satan is mentioned in the Bible; and if they are not Biblical they are Biblical they are anti-Christian. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then went on to give a succinct history of the establishment of the conventual system, in the course of which he alluded to the opinion entertained by Saint Jerome of their morality and influence, and quoted historical examples to support his argument against their morality. He then continued—I am not to be understood as condemning all nuns. As individuals I respect nuns, and I have to say before my Dublin audience that many of them are very good, very holy, very pious, and very faithful to their vows, so that they live and die true virgins to Jesus—that is, speaking of them as individuals. But no one will make me as a gentleman publish from these cases which I know of the morals of conventual houses. I have only to say [illegible] to every Roman Catholic priest, bishop, or [illegible], who will dare to deny my statement, that I have known many immoralities perpetrated by [illegible] in these establishments. I have my [illegible] here [striking his breast] and if necessary I will publish my facts, but they would make the very out casts of society ashamed. (Hear.) I read the other day in the declaration of the Catholics of Ireland, that they are defending these establishments because they are an integral part of the Roman Catholic worship. Now tolerance, Protestant tolerance, must be general; but Protestants must still be vigilant. Nuns and nunneries are no integral part of the Romish worship. If the Romanists go to confession—if they eat meagre fare on Fridays—if they are content to go to purgatory, we make no interference at all with them. But when their system implies some topic against British freedom it is right to insist on its abolition. They say—"It is an integral part of Roman worship." If they said right, they would say—"It is an essential part of the Papist system. We may be good Catholics without being good Papists. France, for two centuries, denied the infallibility of the Pope; yet it was called a very Christian country. In Spain, there were no nuns for more than thirty years; but it was always called a true Catholic country. And they can in Ireland and Great Britain, be good Catholics who freely exercise their worship without nuns or nunneries. There is no ground of defence, no excuse to maintain such establishments. (Hear, hear.) They are anti-Biblical, anti-Scriptural, and anti-constitutional, and they must therefore be annihilated. (Applause.) The third topic is, that they are anti-British, anti-constitutional. Britain is praised as being the greatest country in Europe for freedom; freedom for all and all in Great Britain. But it is no freedom to kidnap young girls, and put them into prisons and monasteries. (Applause.) Oh! but they are not kidnapped? They are not imprisoned against their own good will? All the nuns, say the priests and bishops of Ireland, and the laity of the entire church, are nuns of their own free will. "Ah!" Paul Cullen said, "they want to look into the management of monasteries; but we know better than any other the entire rules of the nunneries." But I have only to ask my hearers, can they swear upon the bible that all nuns in Ireland and Great Britain become nuns of their own good will? No, you cannot; because you do not know anything about nuns but what is stated by bishops and priests. Many become nuns from false feelings of delusion; many after the delusion of father confessors. The priests show the monasteries as a paradise of serenity and calm. The young girls believe this, and become nuns. Many became nuns by violence and force. The guardians and relatives compel them because they prefer some others, or parents because they wish to have more money for their brothers and sisters, or because there is no money to give with them as a dowry in marriage. (Hear, hear.) They are intimidated by fear, which is in itself force and violence. If this is so, do they in Ireland or England all become nuns freely? If it is not true, why will Rome prevent the inquiry into convents? Because they say to permit an inquiry is to confess the possibility of a reason for it. This is reasoning! This is logic, my dear friends! (Hear, hear.) It is the logic by which that poor man, Mr. Spencer, was restrained from having a controversy in Exeter Hall. "Oh!" said Dr. Wiseman, called Cardinal Wiseman, "to allow a controversy is to admit that the religion is controvertible." It is rather a stupid argument. If all is right, let them be prepared to prove that all is right. (Hear, and applause.) "No, no," say they who oppose inquiry, "it is a good argument." Good, good, good for Roman Catholic, but not for Protestants; and therefore inquiry is necessary in order to satisfy ourselves in this land of freedom that the freedom of none is tampered with. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Seymour said in the House of Commons that inquiry is useless, as we have the act of George III. for the *habeas corpus.* Who will take the trouble to point out cases and have the act applied? Not the guardian, not the tutor, not the person who compelled the person to become a nun. (Applause.) Who knows the fact when the poor creature is so imprisoned that she cannot speak to any one without the particular permission of the lady superioress and in the presence of a sister? Who can make an appeal to British law if such a nun is sent away from England to France or America,—if it is so that she is said to have died long ago, and yet all the time concealed for life in another country, or imprisoned in a subterranean dungeon? (Applause.) Oh! you know very little about the monastic life. Nuns often live in despair under the care of the priests, superiors, and father confessors. Often they have such an idea of their church that they will suffer a hundred thousand times a life of repentance and despair—oh! in silence, rather than to make ashamed the holy Church by speaking a word of their agony. (Hear, hear.) The fear of purgatory is so great, and so cunningly does Rome work with fire, that you cannot obtain a word from the poor inmates of such monasteries. (Hear, hear.) But do the greater part of the nuns become such freely? Can nuns not repent? Cannot there be, when they know better, any knowledge of the great sacrifice they made? Such creatures must be protected by British freedom. (Applause.) Mr. Seymour said also there could not be legislation for particular cases; yet municipal corporations, and companies, and individuals, obtain bills in the house of which he is a member; and when a few days ago bad food was provided for the British cavalry by Mr. Sturgeon, one of the contractors, it was made the subject of special observation and legislation. There is very bad food, there is very bad hay in these heavenly gardens—the convents—the convents—(applause)—and the British Parliament was only going to inquire was the food good. We asked no exclusive advantage, but simply an entire equality before the law. We asked no peculiar immunity, but just a bill of inquiry. But the convents are really outlawed establishments. (Hear, hear.) They are closed, and therefore we ask equality before the law. All must be open in Great Britain, and, therefore, no nunnery. All open! All open! (Applause.) When I was in America, a person high in the Congress said to me that nuns were good for Protestants—they were charitable. Charitable! Because I suppose in London you meet three nuns with a little basket—Sisters of Charity or Mercy, or some such order—and they have in this little basket charity to give people in their houses. Do you suppose they will do a good work to Protestants? Simple and blind! They go into Protestant houses and present some little gift to the Protestant sick. But it is only to proselytize. Do you suppose that the nun with her kindness and holy words, and her lady-like manner, and her beautiful smile, and her simple sweet face—do you suppose she comes to relieve the poor dying Protestant? Simple and blind! The dying man is worked on, the little family is impressed, and this is the idea on which all is founded. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Thus, it is said, they educate nurses for Protestant families. I have nothing to say against other servants; but as Horace says, impressions received in youth are not readily effaced. Children like puppets, and when they see the Papist nurse kneel before the Romish puppet, they are led by curiosity to examine and imitate. The ladies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Birmingham afford another excuse. They teach the daughters of our aristocracy to play the piano, trill Italian with pure accent, speak French in the most approved style, and gymnasticate gracefully. We do not want that; we want them taught to read the English Bible—(Loud applause.) That is the grand question of education. But if there ever be an inquiry it will turn out useless. There was a Maynooth inquiry, and it only cost money, and we still continue to endow the institution. An inquiry will give no result, except it be the legalising of the nuns and nunneries. Another champion of nunneries was little Lord John Russell. (Great laughter.) He said he did not believe any outsider was competent to speak of these institutions. My dear Lord John Russell you are yourself but an outsider; and I, who have known those places, as an insider, for twenty years, claim a right to speak of them. Little Lord John also said he knew of no case of force in nunneries. Your memory is very short, my dear Lord John Russell; you forget the case of Miss Talbot, who, if she had not had great spirit, would not be Lady Ewart to-day. (Hear, hear.) In America I spoke against Negro slavery. The nunneries are a species of white slavery; and as the remedy for the one is abolition, so it is for the other. Negro slavery is a bad system, and the supporters of such a system must be bad. The parallel is complete. Slavery is anti-liberal, anti-Christian, Satanic. Will we say we will have an inquiry into negro slavery? (Applause.) No! I hope the 6[illegible],000 ladies who signed a petition for inquiry will petition Queen Victoria for the total abolition of white slavery in the convents. If the system is anti-Biblical, anti-Christian, and anti-British, it is a duty on all Britons to memorialise for its abolition; and if only one person in the seventy-four convents in the United Kingdom—if only one has been put there against her will, or is living there in repentance and despair—then arise from everywhere British ladies, memorialise Queen Victoria, and destroy nuns and convents, in order to free this only one from living in misery, repentance, and despair.—M. Gavazzi concluded amid loud applause.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 7, 1854.

Questions similar to the following are often propounded to us:—Why does the *Chronicle* denounce popery so vehemently? Can you point out cases where the existence of popery has been detrimental to the commercial or social welfare of New-Brunswick? Why is it that on the eve of elections, or during their progress, your utmost energies are so pointedly directed against the advancement of popish principles? Are you in the least degree apprehensive of a popish ascendancy in this loyal Province?

Such, and kindred interrogatories are frequently put to us; sometimes they are prompted by motives of laudable curiosity; at other times, the manner and language of the interrogator, are evidently intended to convey a censure on the course which we have pursued for years, while we ourselves have long since been impressed with the conviction, that it is the wisest and most patriotic that can be adopted.

There are hundreds of persons on the other hand, who subscribe for the *Chronicle*, and pay their subscriptions with commendable punctuality, who read the paper carefully, and recommend its principles to the sanction of their friends, and through whose agency, our subscription list is becoming daily enlarged; we say that there *many* hundreds of such people, who trouble us with no enquiries whatever, but leave the paper to speak for itself, whilst they are thoroughly convinced from their observation of concurring facts and circumstances, that we, as well as they are fully justified in painting popery in its own colors, and in estimating it at its true value. Honest admiration is frequently manifested by the deepest silence.

To our interrogators we have replies in readiness, and a few observations to accompany them. We oppose the spread of popery, because we are firmly and conscienciously assured, it is a great, and would be, without a timely and vigorous opposition, an increasing evil. Indeed we oppose the advance of popery on many grounds, and among the number, briefly advert to the following:—in almost, if not in all countries, where the Romish church is in the ascendancy, there is an absolute dearth of civil and religious liberty. The very genius of popery is directly antagonistic to the rational and natural freedom, which all men have a right to enjoy. These facts are well appreciated by the American people, hence their organizations of the "Know Nothings," over nearly the entire extent of the Union. The members of this association are solemnly pledged to give their suffrage to no candidate for the highest down to the lowest office in the gift of the people, who is not a sound and reliable protestant. And these *simple* Know Nothings are carrying all before them. A leading New York Journal informs its readers, that the next President of the United States will be a protege of their singular institution. The cause of this combination, and the principle which animates its members are abundantly obvious, and they will vividly present themselves to the minds of our readers.

But some credulous and tender hearted protestants will occasionally assure us, that the popery of Rome, and of the Italian States generally, and of Spain, &c., is of one type, whilst the popery of the northern portion of this vast continent, assumes, and will continue to possess, a milder and more tolerant aspect. This at best, is but an idle and groundless conjecture. The *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Romish journal, (now happily defunct,) recently published under the immediate auspices of a popish bishop, the following announcement: "If the [Roman] Catholics ever obtain a numerical majority in the United States, there will be an end to religious freedom!" Need we add another word? Where popery is uppermost, what is the social state of the people? Let the city of Rome answer the question. And what is the commercial, manufacturing or maritime status of a priest-ridden nation? Turn again to Italy, or to Spain, or to Mexico, and you have the most decided and emphatical answers. When such are the *inevitable* results of popish influence, wherever that baneful influence preponderates, is it not the bounden duty of every lover of his country, who is afforded an opportunity, in either an editorial, or indeed, in any public capacity, to warn his fellow countrymen in time of the "voice of the charmer, charm he ever so sweetly," and to point out to them, the curse with which they may be inflicted, if prompt and timely means are not adopted by which the evil may be averted. Even in our own fair land, the pope has his minions, and we have now in our possession *written documents*, that will bring home to the minds of the most sceptical, that Jesuitism is doing its work, silently but perseveringly, patiently and faithfully, in this Province, yet apparently, in the teeth of assertions *published* to the contrary, by coadjutors in the miscreant calling, also, we are assured, in the pay of Rome.

To see the unfounded and most impudent presumption of Rome, our readers need only to turn to the June number of Harper's Magazine, where in page 31, they will find the following remarks, and the impious assumption subjoined:—"The unity and policy of the Papal Court is undoubtedly the same in all ages, so far as concerns its claim to temporal and spiritual power. Were it not contracted by the spirit of the age, there is no reason to believe it would not now assert its authority as distinctly and frankly as in the thirteenth century, in the mandate of Nicholas III., cited in the ninety-sixth distinction of the canon law, viz.:—

"It is evident that the Roman Pontiff cannot be judged of man but of God!"

In a bull of Gregory IX., inserted in the Decretals, under the title of "Pre-eminence," we read as follows:—

"God has made two great lights for the firmament of the universal Church—that is to say, he has instituted two dignities: these are the Pontifical authority and the royal power; but that which rules in these days, that is to say over the things spiritual, is the greater, and that which presides over things natural the lesser. Therefore all should know that there is as much difference between Pontiffs and Kings as between the sun and moon. We say that every human creature is subjected to the Sovereign Pontiff, and that he can, (according to the decretal of Innocent III., called the Prebends), in virtue of his full power and Sovereign authority, dispose of the natural and divine right." Upon such infamous assumptions, the writer in Harper mildly observes, that, "at this age of the world, we may well smile at these doctrines. But the spirit which conceived them still exists, though the power then enforced has departed. * * * Spectators now gather to Rome during holy festivals, not to worship or acknowledge "the great head of the Christian Church," but to wonder at the debasing shows proffered, and the haughty magnificence displayed by priests who found their creed on a Gospel of humility and love."

In order to contrast Popish liberality with that which manifests itself, even with a semi-civilized people, we are induced to copy the following paragraph from a late number of the *New York Herald*, a paper which at one time, was said to have been rather favorable to the claims of Papists:—

Japanese Civilization and European Barbarism.—On the death of Robert Williams, a marine serving on board the Mississippi, off the coast of Japan, Commodore Perry applied to the authorities of the empire for permission to bury his comrade ashore. The boon was at once granted; a grave dug, and the funeral cortege invited to land. It proceeded unmolested through a large village, and was accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of natives, who behaved with the utmost decorum and propriety. Contrast this with the conduct of two European countries in the like case—the Papal States and Spain. In neither of these countries are Protestants suffered to perform the rites of Christian burial over their dead in open day or in large cities. The Protestant dead are buried at night and by stealth at Madrid; and at Rome, the only Protestant chapel is outside the walls, and every now and then, is threatened to be shut. Could not a few Japanese be sent to Spain and Italy to teach the natives of those regions sense and toleration?

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on Friday night last, with dates to the 17th June.—The following items of news were received by telegraph to the News Room:—

Silistria held out up to the latest dates—the 14th.

It is announced that Austria and Prussia have jointly framed a reply overruling the objections of the smaller German states.

The Baltic fleet was at Boresund, 20 miles from Helsingfors.

The Allies are still proceeding to Varna.

A Bill giving Canada an Elective Senate passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

Very wet weather in France excites fear for the crops.

Prince Paskiewitch has been severely wounded.

Nothing later from Asia, Greece, or the Black Sea.

Breadstuffs advanced 1s. on Flour; 1d. to 2d. on Wheat; Corn declined 6d. to 1s. General markets unchanged.

Seven days Later from England.

IMPORTANT NEWS!—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE TURKS!!—THE RUSSIANS EVERYWHERE DEFEATED!!—IMPROVEMENT IN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The steamship *America*, with dates to the 24th June, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. She brings news of the Baltic having arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. The War news by this arrival, to which all eyes are directed, is of the greatest importance to our readers.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The siege of Silistria has been raised, the Russians having been defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events is as follows:—Siege operations were begun on the 17th May. Until June 15th, the attack and defence were carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery. On both sides storming parties were directed against the entrenchments. Mines and countermines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to the besiegers and besieged. On the 2nd June, Mussa Pacha, the brave Turkish Commander, was killed by a shell; soon after which Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die. On the 12th, a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gortchakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting they were repulsed; and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omer Pacha, succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison on the 15th, made a sortie. A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortchakoff was severely wounded, Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other general officers were killed. The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Islet of Ilqpa, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the river before the North face of the fortress. The Russian battalions East and West of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, and destroyed their bridges behind them. The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kalaresch, awaiting reinforcements and orders. General Lipranda's division and several detached corps are marching in haste from Slatina to join them.

The victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having arrived.

The siege of Silistria being raised must alter the whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plan of the allies.

It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy. Ere this the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirsova, Matschin and Tsaktcha, and the apprehensions of their advance on the Balkan is for the present at an end. Russian accounts via Bucharest admit that the operations against Silistria are suspended, but they say that the seige is not finally raised. The Russians have evacuated Moguseli and Sinsultsen. Five thousand Turks have occupied Turkickui, and it was reported that the Turkish garrison of Kutschuck crossed to Giurgevo, killed 400 Russians, and took nine guns.

Russia again makes peace overtures through Austria, but as the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the Allies from Turkey, it can scarcely be regarded as true. A rumour is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate, but no dependence can be placed on the statement. The Czar is likewise reported to be sick, and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has however ordered Prince Dolgorukie, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities to draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a Military point of view. This unusual mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte for Austrian occupation of the Moldavia and Wallachian principalities was signed on the 14th June, and at a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward an ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian Government that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

THE BLACK SEA.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin issued a circular on the 7th, announcing the close blockade of the mouth of the Danube. Most of the fleets were cruising off Sebastopol. Six or eight ships were at Varna assisting the embarkation of troops—transports with heavy guns having arrived; perhaps Sebastapool was to be attacked soon.

Circassia.—Sifer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia. The Circassians are reported to have defeated the Russians with great loss. Schamyl was in full march upon Tiflis.

THE BALTIC.

Nothing of importance has transpired. Two English steamers had destroyed the wharf and some gun boats at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Gamba Karleby, but were attacked by the Russians and driven back to the ships with the loss of 3 officers and 3 seamen killed, 2 officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 29 taken prisoners.

Admiral Napier has sent four ships against the place, and all the Russian pilots are sent into the interior.

The British under Admiral Plumridge have taken possession of Torneo unopposed, and it will be fortified as a station for the English troops.

Activity continues in fortifying the Swedish ports.

On the 13th of May, three British steamers destroyed the ships, dock yards and stores at Brahestadt, in the Northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, and destroyed property to the amount of 350,000 roubles.

On the 31st a steamer captured several vessels off Uleaborg, and on the 1st of June four steamers destroyed the dock yards and stores at Uleaborg, causing damage to the amount of 400,000 roubles.

A telegraphic despatch dated Gothland, the 11th, says the French and English fleets were at Boresund, 20 miles from Sweaborg, and it was expected that they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th. There were 16 Russian ships in Sweaborg, and they have blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rock.

Peninsular Malas.—The Russian agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Miguelite party.

The vines of Madeira had been almost universally covered with blight.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The news of the adhesion of Greece to the ultimatum of the Western Powers caused great surprise, Russia reckoning on diversions, contrived at great expense, in the Southern provinces of Turkey.

London, June 16.—*Disaster.*—The Europa, cavalry transport, was burned to the water's edge while on her passage to her Gibraltar station, with troops. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Col. Moore, commander of the troops, and fifteen soldiers. The remainder on board, sixty-six in number, saved themselves in boats.

Lord John Russell has been unanimously re-elected to his seat in Parliament by the city of London. He addressed the citizens in very decisive terms as to the war.

Vienna, June 16.—The Russians made another unsuccessful attack on Silistria on the 10th. Marshal Paskiewitch received a very severe contusion on the right leg, and was obliged to delegate the command to General Gortchakoff, and to be removed to Jassy.

It is stated that the Porte signified his acceptance of the Convention proposed by Austria, with reference to the eventual evacuation of the Principalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing of interest from the Parent Country. In Parliament a motion has been put on the notice Book to inquire if the Government has taken steps to secure equal advantages with the United States in the trade with Japan. Lord Dudley Stuart has moved for a copy of the Servian protest against Austrian occupation. Also, for a copy of the Austro-Prussian convention, with its additional articles.

The London *Times* has an editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the Reciprocity treaty just concluded by Lord Elgin, but regrets that Great Britain has not secured a share in the American coasting trade.

The Government organs still advocate an immediate attack on Sebastopol. They also recommend that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

Several failures have occured, among which are Davidson & Gordon, metal brokers, London; Howalts, Moon & Co., Leeds; Halstead, Wakefield; T. Taylor & Son, Halifax; Stowell, Bairston & Co., in the worsted trade, with some smaller firms.

FRANCE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the baths of Pyrene, has been discovered in the departments of Larne and Garonne, and 150 arrests have been made.

The perfect has been dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Levasieur, the friend of Lafayette.

The New Scotch Judge.—Edinburgh, May 11.—The vacant seat on the Bench has been conferred on Mr. Charles Neaves, who was Solicitor-General under the Derby Administration—an appointment which has given great satisfaction.

Minie Rifles.—Orders have been issued for 1,000 of the Minie rifle muskets peculiarly manufactured in the year 1851, to be sent out to Turkey with the least possible delay, to replace those now in use by a portion of the troop stationed in the East.

Arrival of Russian Prizes at Hull.—Two Russian vessels, prizes to H. M. S. Conflict, have arrived at Hull. The first (the Industrie) arrived on Sunday night, and the second (the John) on Monday afternoon. The Industrie was brought home by Mr. James Morton, and the John by Mr. John Todd. They are two of four vessels, all prizes to the Conflict, sent home under the general care of Master Mason of that ship. The other two, which are expected daily, are named respectively the Caroline Charlotte (barque), and the Carl Magnus (brigantine). The capture of these vessels has already been made public. Their crews, who were in no wise annoyed at their capture, were handed over to Sir C. Napier to be disposed of. The crew of the Carl Magnus, in particular, expressed their joy at being taken. It is said the object of bringing the prizes to Hull is, if possible, to find a market for them. A fine Russian barque, the Alexandre, which arrived at Hull with a cargo of linseed, has been sold for safety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The "solemn mockery" is over, and the sheriff's Court has adjourned *sine die.* After one fortnight, spent by the Ritchie-Roman Catholic party in the deepest agony of suspense, they have, by the lapse of time, been given opportunity for freer respiration; while Mr. Ritchie, the New-Brunswick "leader" of the papal "demagogues," has, by corruption and chicanery on the one hand, and ignorance or misconception of constitutional law and legislative precedents on the other, secured a temporary but unenviable triumph, and *another man's seat* in the House of Assembly. It is well understood why Mr. Ritchie has thus conveniently lost so much of his former independance. He resigned—deserted! He finds now his occupation and his character shattered or gone; and hopes, by four year's parliamentary *penance,* to bolster up a ruined and bankrupt political reputation. And how? He will bribe Mr. J. M. Johnson to resign the "leadership." *Mr. Johnson will do it!* He will then take the Northumbrian popinjay under his *left wing* and "*beat for volunteers*"!! The hope, the *prayer* of Mr. Ritchie was that Mr. B. Botsford would gain a seat for Westmorland: but the prayers of the wicked have availed nothing! Anxiously eyes were cast to Victoria and the Exchequer of the Ritchie. Romanists freely unlocked to bribe the people of Victoria to return the nominee of the Bishop: but they sowed in the storm and reaped in the whirlwind! "Hubble bubble, toil and trouble" were fomented in Kent, in order to oust Mr. Cutler, but the Protestants of Kent are beginning to shew symptoms of the prevalence of the "*Kent*-ish fire"—and *ergo* Mr. Cutler led the poll. Kings—Carlton—yea the great majority of the Counties have acted a noble part, and the few dreary hours Mr. Ritchie will be permitted to spend in his ill-gotten chair will but serve to shew him how many and much better men there are in the Government and Assembly than himself—and how impotent and insignificant Faction and Corruption have deservedly grown. Suppose him even there for a year: What can he do? I grant you were he returned *first—second*—or *even third* on the poll he might have exercised some influence; but reduced from second on the poll (four years ago) to fourth, and holding *that* by the vote of Mr. M'Lean, or, at best, by the strange proceedings of a Sheriffs' Court, he will rave and rave and tabre it out in raving!! He played a deep game—too deep even for himself; and four years—aye four times four—cannot serve to raise him from the political depth to which he has fallen. He said on the Hustings that he intended to do again what he did before! What did he do before? Read the *Journals* and they answer—Nothing; but read the reported *Debates* and they answer—he talked—and talked—and talked! Nothing more! Oh! I beg his pardon. He really did endeavor to break-down Fredericton, and *inflict* Saint John by a change of the seat of Government! *And* he—he wrote—the celebrated Non-Confidence Motions!! and he—he —*r-e-s-i-g-n-e-d!!!* What a Statesman! He attempted all these things in *eight* or *twelve* years and failed in all except the *last,* and now wishes he had failed in that! Surely the Gods will rewards him! The House of Assembly assuredly will by *returning* him to the shades of private life! to the kindly repose of oblivion!!

I have no doubt, Sir, since the whole Government have been so triumphantly sustained at the Polls, and so many members of the mean opposition of '52, '53 and '54 disposed of, the Government and House will sedulously set to work to labor for the progress of this Province. Many mighty schemes are now in embryo, and I only trust some powerful pen will *write them into notice,* ready for the immediate action of the legislature of our land.

M. P. P.

(For the Chronicle.)

Mr. Editor—In a time like this, when our neighbours are being daily stricken down with Cholera, it becomes an imperative, and paramount duty of the authorities not only to warn people to clean their premises from all filthy and infectious matter, but also to afford them every facility for effecting that purpose. But, Sir, how stands the case?—The Executive of the Board of Health, Mr. M'Avity, I believe is using every *means in his power*—so far as *means* are afforded him—for the purifying the City; and so far as examining premises and notifying Landlords goes, has, I believe, proved himself a zealous officer. The Israelites complained that the Egyptians were hard taskmasters, when they were required to make Bricks without Straw, and I see no just reason why our Board of Health (if there be such a body) are not to be placed in the same category. They say, "Remove all filth and offensive matter from your premises within a given time, or we will order a prosecution for default." This order, Sir, is much more easily given than complied with. The first step is to obtain a person willing to undertake the unpleasant task of removing night soil; the next is to obtain a vehicle for its removal; and the third is where it is to be deposited? In reply to the first question, and I have had both to suffer and pay exorbitantly for my experience, I answer that I have not been able, after several day's search, to discover but one person in the City willing to undertake the Job, (and his attendance very uncertain), so that what with the importunities of the authorities on the one side and the uncertainty on the other, I pity the poor devil whose lot it is to undergo the difficulty. The second consideration is that of obtaining a vehicle for its removal. This, Sir, is all but impossible to be accomplished, as our *wealthy* and *now thrice-paid* Truckmen have awarded the penalty of loss of "*cast*" to any one of their fellows who will undertake it; and should one of them be found at the work, he is in a much worse position than if caught stealing, and is sure on his first appearance on the "*stand,*" to meet the execrations and hootings of his brainless compatriots. Few men, whatever moral courage they may possess, chose to come in contact with such treatment, and the consequence is, all decline to engage in so unpleasant a business. And now comes, perhaps, the greatest difficulty yet—the place of deposit. As I understand the thing, and I have "*per force*" made diligent enquiry, there is no place within the City's bounds appointed for that purpose neither dare you attempt to dump it in the City, however eligible the position, without subjecting yourself to the penalties of the law. I believe it is permitted to be put on the flats in *Courtney Bay;* where it rolls about from place to place, at high water's edge for months; but if you dare throw it over the breakwater, where a strong current sweeps it directly into the Bay of Fundy, you are just as sure of paying a fine, as you are of "death or quarter day," or any other thing which admits of no doubt.

Now, Sir, it does appear to me that the operation of the nuisance law, as well as the workers of it, is much more calculated to fill the public chest than to purify the City: and that the manure thus thrown away, has a tendency rather to feed lawyers, by the prosecutions, than to feed vegetation by its legitimate application. I do not draw a bow at a venture when I assert, that the dirt of this City, under a judicious arrangement, and a proper application, is calculated to increase the City's Revenue many hundreds of pounds per annum. That the whole of the present expenditure of from £500 to £1,000 per year for cleaning streets could be saved—the City kept sweet at all times—the arduous services of the Board of Health dispensed with—and last, not least, the productions of the lands in the immediate vicinity of the City increased £5,000 annually. This is not a fancy picture, neither is it the ravings of a maniac, but the sober solid observations of one who does know, and as a proof of the sanity of his remarks he will, for brevity's sake, point to the City of New York, where the dirt of the City *is sold for $15,000 per annum,* and the contractor enriched thereby.

Thinking with our public bodies, is hard labor, hence the nickerbockerism of City movements.—Let but the authorities offer a premium for the best digested system of curing the malady and they may hear again from.

Sir, yours obediently,

Oliver Order.

Holloway's News Room.—Extract of a letter received from Thomas Le Gall, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Thursday Royal Gazette,* dated the Island of St. Vincents, W. I., 24th March, 1854:—

"*To Professor Holloway*—Dear Sir. * * * Without intending any unmeaning compliment, I can assure you that your News Room will be of vast importance in the West India Colonies, and lead to results of which you had no conception when you established it. The state of these Colonies was, and still is, but imperfectly known in the Mother Country, the most absurd things are circulated respecting Society here and nothing is talked of but the oppression of the blacks, whereas they are the only class that are prospering. The planters or owners of estates, are all on the brink of ruin; many estates are about to be abandoned, even in this Island, which is unquestionably one of the most fertile and healthy of all the British Settlements, and this is entirely owing to the misgovernment of the Home Authorities, and to the false statements that continually appear in the English papers. Now, I believe, nay, I am sure, that your News Room will be the means of disabusing the public mind, because the Colonial newspapers filed there will be more generally received, and consequently the subject better understood, and I augur that your News Room will be as celebrated as your Medicines." * * * * * * *

I remain, dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

(Signed) Thomas Le Gall.

We believe the establishment of Holloway's News Room will, in a few years, be found of immense advantage to these Provinces also.

Analysis of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Scheme.—The *Morning Chronicle* contains the following clear statement of Mr. Gladstone's propositions:—The deficiency on the year may be taken in round numbers at £10,000,000. By the grant of an additional 3½d in the pound on the income tax the House of Commons have already provided more than £3,000,000, leaving £6,000,000 of estimated outlay, and £800,000 for contingencies to be covered by new imposts. The increase of the income tax to 14d. in the pound will supply £3,250,000; an addition of 1s. to the Scotch and of 8d. to the Irish spirit duty, will give £450,000. The foreign and colonial sugar duties are to be equalised at once at rates somewhat lower than that which is at present paid on sugar, while it is higher than the duty, which under the existing act would have become payable on all that description in July. The proposed change will add £700,000 to the revenue duty. The items already mentioned leave a deficiency of £2,600,000. These are to be met by an increase of about 45 per cent. on the malt tax; and the whole income of the country will be upwards of £63,000,000 to provide for an estimated outlay of a corresponding amount. The issue of £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills, and of £4,000,000 of Exchequer bonds will give the Government the command of a considerable sum of ready money in addition to the income arising from taxes.

A friend of mine was present lately at a scene which shows the affectionate terms on which the Emperor and Empress live together. Near the Bois de Boulogne, in the Avenue Dauphine, workmen have been for some time engaged in making a sewer, and yesterday they completed it, put up a flag, and made arrangements to present two large bouquets to the Emperor and Empress, who pass by the place daily. There was also to be a speech on the occasion. The Empress passed unexpectedly before the Emperor, and some females went up to her carriage to present a bouquet. She accepted it very graciously, and was about to drive on, when one of the females asked if her Majesty would not condescend to wait to hear the *discours.* The Empress smiled and replied—"*Je vous remercie, mais le discours est pour mon mari.*" These words, *pour mon mari* (for my husband) produced an extraordinary effect upon the crowd. As a *grande dame* the Empress would have said, *pour l'Empereur,* but the words *mon mari* were appreciated by all who heard them. The common people, who are always shrewd in their appreciations, said, "*Voila une bonne femme et cela prouve qu'elle a un bon mari.*"—*Paris Correspondent.*

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION,

BY THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

St. Andrews, July 2nd; St. Stephens, 4th; St. James, 5th; St. Patrick, 6th; Grand Manan, 9th; Campobello, 16th; St. George, 18th; Pennfield, 19th; Musquash, 20th; Dipper Harbour, 21st; Pisarinco, 22nd; Portland and Carleton, 23rd; St. John, (Trinity, St. Marks, and St. James,) 24th; Loch Lomond, 25th; Upham, 26th to 29th; Hampton and Norton, 30th; Kingston, August 2nd; Springfield, 3rd; English Settlement, 4th; Kingston 6th; Oak Point, 7th; Westfield, 8th; Maugerville, 10th.