

edifice raised by the hands of my father, and which mine will defend and preserve.' The Royal speech was received with enthusiasm, and the King on his passage was hailed with the warmest acclamations by the people. M. Bronnier, Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in France, and having the rank of Minister-Plenipotentiary, and who is now here, was present at the Royal sitting in the diplomatic tribune.

PRUSSIA.

ITALIAN, Sept. 20 :—' All Persia is thrown into a state of suspense and anxiety by the disappearance of His Majesty the King of Persia from Teheran, with 30,000 cavalry, 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camels loaded with ammunition. We are completely at a loss to conjecture the object of the expedition or the place of its destination. Some surmise that his Majesty has hastened to co-operate with Turkey against the lawless aggressions of Russia; whilst others, with better reason, are of a different opinion. Persia's uniting with Russia in the present crisis would at once excite the animosity of the Sonnees (as all the Turks belong to that sect,) and a religious war might be the upshot.'

The declaration of war by Persia against Turkey is still doubted.

Persia has, offered through Prince Woronzoff, 30,000 troops to Russia, and demanded a Russian General.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOTE OF THE FOUR POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Intelligence from Constantinople of the 13th inst. states that the courier who conveyed the collective Note and Circular instructions of the Vienna Conference had arrived, and the Ambassador of the Four Powers proceeded at once to take these documents into consideration. A strict inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the destruction of part of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, which is attributed to the neglect of the Turkish authorities in not recalling those vessels after they had been warned to do so, or to the want of timely information that the Russian fleet was cruising off the coast of Asia. M. Pouillade, the French Consul in Wallachia, left Galatz on the 4th inst. on board a Lloyd steamer, which was bound for Constantinople. The Russians stopped the steamer at the Sulina mouth, and compelled her to proceed to Odessa.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FLEETS.—The *Monitor* announces the defeat of the Turkish squadron by the Russian fleet. The following despatch has been received by the French Government :—' Vienna, Dec. 11th.—On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Nachimow, at the head of six ships of the line, forced his way through the roads of Sinope, and destroyed, in a combat of one hour, seven frigates, two corvettes, a steamer, and three transports. The frigate least damaged, which the Russians were carrying to Sebastopol had to be abandoned at sea; and Osman Pacha with his suite, were brought on board the Admiral's ship. It is one of Prince Menschikoff's aides-de-camp who brought the news on the 5th Dec. to Odessa, from which it was sent here by telegraph.—' His confirmed by way of Bucharest.' Advices from Constantinople of the 3rd state that the defeat at Sinope had created great excitement and indignation. It was reported that the French and English Ambassadors were deliberating upon sending the combined fleets to the Black Sea. The Persians are reported to be marching on Arabistan. A difference had broken out between the British Ambassador and the Persian Government.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.—The following bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa on the 5th of December :—' The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet composed of eighteen ships—two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of five hundred horse power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured :—

- One of 64 guns. No name given.
 - 60 guns. " "
 - 52 guns. Nezami Effendi.
 - 50 guns. Ahmet Ali.
 - 46 guns. Nazim Fesim.
 - 22 guns. Fesi Mahrouc.
- Steamers—
- 3 of 20 guns each.
 - 2 transports.
 - 1 ditto, British transport.

'The engagement took place near Sinope. 5,000 Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pacha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several officers, both English and French, were on board the Turkish fleet.'

ENTRY OF THE FLEETS INTO THE BLACK SEA.—' VIENNA, TUESDAY EVENING.—It is credibly asserted that the combined English, French and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th. It is supposed that their destination is Sebastopol.

'Three ships from each squadron have been left to guard the approach to Constantinople.'

We mentioned, a month or two since, the determination of the Emperor of France to send a *corps d'armee*, if necessary, for the relief of Turkey. The orders that were then, or soon after given, have been since renewed, and Marshal St. Arnaud could, at the present moment, detach no inconsiderable force to the East at a very short notice.—*Times*.

The tidings of the catastrophe at Sinope was received by the Emperor Louis Napoleon with a burst of indignation. A personage of some distinction, though not a political character, having recently mentioned to Louis Napoleon that he had heard of the entry of the fleets, and wished to know if it was true—' Yes (the emperor is said to have answered.) I hope so; and if they have entered you may rest assured that they shall not quit it, except with the Russians from the Principalities.'—He declared on another occasion that, in the Eastern question as it stood, there was but one course for him to follow, and that was *le sentier d'honneur*—the path of honor—and that he was determined to do so, even if he did it alone and unaided.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.—The Russian bulletins supply the dates which were needed to distinguish the battle delivered by General Andronikoff at Akal-Tsiche (or Akiska,) from previous engagements in the same vicinity, accounts of which have been received via Constantinople. These latter, which come down to the 19th ult., left the town of Akal Tsiche in possession of a Turkish corps, which invested the citadel held by a Russian force. The Russian despatches relate to a battle which was fought on the 26th of November (or the 14th November, according to the Russian calendar.) Making allowance for the proverbial exaggeration of Russian bulletins, it would appear that General Andronikoff was able to relieve the fortress of Akal-Tsiche, after a conflict which must have been severe. The loss of the Turkish in killed amounted according to the report of his enemy to 1000 and not 4000, as was first stated by a contemporary. What the Russian loss was we may probably never know, for General Andronikoff's return of thirty-nine killed, when brought into comparison with his description of the formidable position and murderous fire of the Turks becomes preposterous. The mail from Constantinople will probably place us in possession of another and a very different account of the battle of Akal-Tsiche. It will not be forgotten that, according to the St. Petersburg accounts of the affair at Oltenitza, the Turks were on that occasion defeated and driven into the Danube.—Another battle, as Russia despatches again say, has been fought at Ougulsi, in Asia. The date assigned is the 2nd of December. (20th of November, Russian calendar). The report reads very much like that from Akal-Tsiche. It is alleged that Prince Roboutoff defeated the Turkish Seraskier on the Turkish territory, took twenty-four cannon, the whole Turkish camp and material of war. The Seraskier retreated in great disorder to Kars. Advices from Bucharest of the 17th announce that an action has taken place at Matschin (opposite Ibraila). It comes out that the Russians could not succeed. They made a reconnaissance with two steamers, five gun-boats, and four battalions of riflemen, and it is said destroyed the Turkish batteries below Matschin. The firing was sharp. The Russians lost ten killed and several cart loads of wounded.

INDIA.

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail, informs us that General Godwin died at Simla on the 26th of October. At Rangoon one hundred convicts had hanged. Most of them were cut down. Major S. Edwards is appointed Commissioner for Peshawar. Cholera has appeared at Bombay. At Shanghai and Amoy they are still fighting. At Foochowtoo there is great disaffection. Canton is quiet, but great apprehension prevails. In noticing the death of General Godwin, it is a melancholy coincidence that the very last number of the *Gazette* contained General Godwin's appointment as K. C. B., and Colonel of the 20th Regiment, honours which, unfortunately, have turned out to have been but posthumous.—The colonelcy of the 20th is thus again placed at Lord Harjinge's disposal.

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP BURGESS ON THE MAINE LAW.

We copy the following letter of Bishop Burgess, from the Family Visitor for October :—

GARDNER, Me., Aug. 22, 1852.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—To your queries I reply briefly, in their order.

Q. 1. "Did this prohibitory law originate in the schemes of politicians for other purposes, or did it stand in the Legislature upon its own merits?"

A. I have very little knowledge of the operations of politicians amongst us: and, undoubtedly, individual leaders or others, members of parties, may have been

influenced by their political interests in sustaining or opposing this measure. But I suppose that beyond all question, the law originated with persons who were solely concerned for the suppression of intemperance: and that it was passed only because it was believed to be demanded by a great majority of the people, for its own merits.

Q. 2. "Has it justified the expectations entertained of it by its friends at the time of its passage?"

A. What were their actual expectations, I cannot venture to say: but every reasonable expectation must have been more than satisfied. Whatever it is in the power of a prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity or inquisitorial scrutiny, this law has generally, in my opinion, accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do succeed: but it has ceased to be an article of traffic: it has ceased to present any open temptation: the young are comparatively safe; and all the evils of public drinking-shops and bars are removed, together with the interest of a large body of men in upholding them for their own pecuniary advantage.

Q. 3. "Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so as to induce the belief that at a future day it might be repealed?"

A. In my opinion quite the contrary. Should the law be repealed, which seems in the highest degree improbable, it will be the result merely of political arrangements: but I do not believe that any political party would venture on a measure so hazardous to its own prospects. Undoubtedly many discreet and conscientious persons saw strong objections to some features of the law, and still feel their force: but multitudes who doubted the expediency of adopting it, would I believe, regret and resist its repeal.

Q. 4. "Has the law been generally executed, and the amount of intoxication been speedily diminished in the State in consequence?"

A. The law has been, I believe, generally executed though not everywhere with equal energy: and the amount of intoxication has been, in consequence, most evidently, strikingly, and even, I think I may say, wonderfully diminished.

Q. 5. "Has the health, wealth, morality and the general prosperity of the State been apparently promoted by it?"

A. Unquestionably.

Q. 6. "Has the law been found in its operation to be oppressive to any citizen not guilty of its violation?"

A. So far as I know, not in the least. In thus answering your inquiries, I would avoid everything like the intrusion of an opinion respecting the practicability or wisdom of such a measure elsewhere. I never appeared here as its public advocate; and I am not blind to such arguments as may be urged against legislation, which, though it is peculiarly humane in its operation upon persons, is so sweeping with reference to things. Nevertheless I am most devoutly grateful for the practical working of the law; and believe that to every family in Maine it is of more value than can easily be computed. I am, very faithfully, your friend and brother.

GEORGE BURGESS

Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, D. D.

SYDNEY, C.B. DEC. 31.

THIS town was the scene, yesterday morning, of one of the most appalling tragedies, that it has ever fallen to our lot to record; and which deeply convulsed and agitated the whole community. We refer to the sudden and violent death of ARCHIBALD OTTO DODD, Esq., barrister at Law, aged 27 years, who was shot dead, in the store of Mr. Burchell, about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, by the voluntary discharge of a loaded pistol at him, by NICHOLAS HENRY MARTIN, Esq., J. P., and late Post Master at this place, which the latter took at that moment from his pocket. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the same day, upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned by the Jury thereupon, against Mr. Martin—who immediately after the discharge of the pistol at Mr. Dodd, repaired to the office of P. H. Clarke, Esq., J. P., and surrendered himself up to Justice.

It appears from the testimony of parties who witnessed the fatal occurrence, that the pistol was discharged at deceased without any previous altercation at the time, and without the slightest warning.

The reason assigned for this shocking act, is an alleged injury done by deceased to a member of the family of the accused.

The deceased was the eldest son of Judge Dodd, to whom, and his family, the most profound public sympathy is felt.

We most sincerely grieve for and commiserate the families of both parties, thus suddenly thrown into the deepest affliction.

We have at present merely time to announce the fact of this dreadful occurrence; but shall place the evidences given before the Coroner's Jury, together with the examination of Mr. Martin himself, which will doubtless take place in a few days, before the public next week.