

by letters from the Danube. His remains were buried in a Christian cemetery not far from the fortress. He was much esteemed amongst the garrison, and was only in the 39th year of his age. His death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was completed. They had however retreated while Butler was yet alive. The amount of exertion he must have gone through may best be inferred from the causes assigned by those upon the spot for his death. He did not die precisely from any wound which the shot or shell of the Russians had inflicted upon him, nor from exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood; but from sheer over-fatigue of body and mind, aggravating the consequences of injuries which themselves were not of a mortal nature. The Times, in an eulogy of the gallant young officer, states that the defence of Silistria was mainly conducted by him, certainly for the last half of the period over which the struggle extended, that is, just when the privations were the greatest, the means of defence most nearly expended, and the spirits of the garrison most beaten down.

The Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, have respectively contributed the sums of £3,000 and £2,000, towards the immediate establishment of a diocese of Perth in Western Australia, the extensive portion of Adelaide being subdivided for that purpose. The sanction of her Majesty's Government to the formation of the new diocese has been obtained.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.—On Thursday the 12th, the Bishop of Cashel concluded his tour of confirmation and visitation throughout the diocese of Cashel and Emly at Templemore, where 198 young persons were confirmed, including forty of the military stationed there. His lordship confirmed between 500 and 600 in the diocese Cashel and Emly amongst them were 200 converts at Noon.

THE PRIESTS' SOCIETY.—NUKS.—A young person, who had been eight years in a convent, and had taken the white veil, renounced the errors of Popery yesterday, with another convert, under the instruction of the Priests' Protection Society, and received the Lord's Supper in Saint Thomas's Church, Marlborough Street. IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case, Worts v. Cubitt, heard in the Rolls' Court on Thursday, raised the point whether a bequest to "all my daughters," conveyed a share to an illegitimate daughter. It was decided that it did.

FRANCE.

French troops, embarking in English ships, for the invasion of Russia will, present a "unique," as Louis Napoleon says, and a notable spectacle. According to the traditions of the French Foreign-office, and to the generally received theory of international relations, France and England are natural enemies, France and Austria natural allies. The Emperor, in addressing his "adieux"—the departing soldiers—does not miss an obvious "point," to which his studied imitation of Napoleon's style gives a rather odd effect. They are about to go, he tells them—implying that there will be more to follow. They go off cheerily; the Emperor, satisfied with having silently meditated in public, the sands at Boulogne, upon the fulfilment of his duty, enjoys sparingly the exuberant popularity which the excitement of the hour surrounds him. He hastens back to his capital; while marching spectators break off their reflections to speculate on the effects which this expedition may produce on the people of Sweden, where projects of aggrandisement and revenge are already fermenting visibly in the public mind, and threaten the overthrow of ministers suspected of partiality to Russia.

The Emperor returned to Paris, or rather St. Cloud, Friday, from his visit to the camp at Boulogne and the English fleet off Calais. There existed a very general expectation here that her Majesty intended visiting the Channel on the occasion, and receiving a visit from Louis Napoleon on board her yacht. It is thought that some little disappointment has been experienced by her not doing so.

The following is the address made by the Emperor Wednesday to the troops encamped at Wimeraux, as alluded to:—

Soldiers—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops, and our fleets and armies, united in the same cause, give the law in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have chosen you to be the first to carry the flag to those regions of the north. English resisters about to convey you there—a fact unique in the history of the world, a proof of the intimate alliance of the two nations (peoples), and of the firm resolution of

the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weaker, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour.

"Go, my children, announce Europe, openly or in secret, offers up prayers for your triumph, our country, proud of a struggle in which it only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of event, — I shall have my eyes upon you, and soon, in re-blessing you, I shall be able to say, They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa.

"Go; may God protect you!"

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—There can now be little question that the military insurrection, originated by General O'Donnell in the Spanish capital a few weeks since, is rapidly making head in all the provinces of the Kingdom, and that the reign of the infamous Sarrutian Government—of the hapless Queen herself—is likely to be brought to a precipitate and disastrous close. In the fortnight which has succeeded the first outbreak at Madrid, the progress of the insurrection, if not so rapid as might have been anticipated, has yet been sure. This is apparent from the following facts. General Blaser, the Minister of War, has failed to check the insurgents in their march upon Andalusia, the Regiment of Montera, which had been summoned to strengthen the garrison of the capital, deserted its officers a few miles from Madrid; the Regiments of Navarre and Guadix, forming the garrison of Barcelona, declaring themselves against the Government, and on the following day two battalions of the Regiment of Bourbon, at St. Sebastian, followed their example. The forces which had previously joined O'Donnell, may be inconsiderable in number, but although the Minister of War is in pursuit of them at the head of a column of more than 10,000 men, he has failed in his attempts to disperse them.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the simultaneous movements which have been made at Vittoria, Burgos, Vallaolid, Granada, and other parts of the country, convince us that the days of the present Government of Spain are numbered. It may struggle for a while, assisted only by the indifference of the nation; but, if it perishes, it will perish without one line in history to palliate its crimes, or one partisan to lament its fall.

AUSTRIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received in Belgium:—"The Austrian Government is, as you know, sending immense masses of troops into the country (Galicia), what they are to do nobody knows, but that they are prepared for active service is proved by the extensive field-hospitals that they take with them, the quantities of drugs that are being bought up, and the full *état* of surgeons and apothecaries that attend them. You will, I dare say, have heard that the Russians are retreating. Whether or not this has been occasioned by imposing upon the Austrian troops nobody knows; one thing is certain, Austria is the power which can most surely give the whole affair any turn she chooses; for the military force she has on the Russian and Turkish frontiers—or rather on a sort of tongue of land between the two countries—is, at least, equal, or superior to the Turkish, French, and English, on the one side, or to the Russian on the other. If she declares for Russia (which she won't), then adieu Turks, French, and English in Turkey. If she declares implicitly for Turkey (which I don't think she will), then the Russians may scramble out of Wallachia and Moldavia as fast and as well as they can. I think she will take up a position from which she can dictate peace to both parties—at least as far as Turkey is concerned, but won't trouble herself about what Napier and Dundas may do in the Baltic and Black Sea."

THE DANUBE.

BUCHAREST.—Upon ascertaining the retreat of the Russians and the relief of Silistria, Omar Pasha ordered a general advance, and by the 2nd of July he had transported his headquarters to Kischak, and on the following day the Turks made a successful attack on the island of Radoman, lying in the Danube between that place and Giurgevo, and forming one of the outworks of that town. On the 3rd and the 4th the action was renewed, and the Russian detachment under General Solomonoff (10th division of the 1st corps) was surrounded by the Turks, who had crossed the river both above and below Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with considerable difficulty, and General Chrouleff was severely wounded. Prince Gontchikoff immediately advanced, with a large force to Frateschi, a place within six miles of Giurgevo, where he offered battle to Omar Pasha. According to the latest telegraphic intelligence from Vienna, the Turkish General led himself strong enough to attack with 25,000 men, the divisions of General Paskoff and General Solomonoff in this position on the 2nd and 10th

inst., and completely routed the Russians, who fell back to Bicharest, leaving the road to the capital of Wallachia open to the allied forces.

THE "FIREBRAND" AT SULINA.—The following has been received at the Admiralty:—"Britannia, off Balje, 11 July 1854. Sir—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that Captain Parker of the Firebrand, on the night of the 26-27th June, nearly surprised the Cossack Guard at the entrance of the Danube, but only succeeded in securing the Cossack officer in command, whom I have sent to General Land Rujan. On the 28th and 29th, assisted by the Fury, he completely destroyed the strong and well built batteries at the Sulina. The light-house, the private houses, and the quarantine establishment, were untouched, but the fear of damaging them by the use of powder and fire rendered the work of destruction of the batteries very severe and heavy to the crews of the Firebrand and Fury. Lieut. Jull, of the Royal Marine Artillery, was wounded in the head by a ball, but remains in command of his men; and the arrangements made by Capt. Parker have again prevented any loss on our side. Captain Parker speaks highly of the conduct of Lieut. Jones on these occasions, as well as on those when the cavalry posts were lately destroyed to the north of the Danube.

THE DANUBE.—We find the batteries of the Sulina mouth have not only been captured, but occupied by our forces, and that the impediments to navigation on the bar are being removed. From the moment that we can throw a sufficient naval force or flotilla into the Danube, the Russians are cut off in the Dobruddja, many of them still remain there, and the whole line of operations is still opened to the allied forces and closed to the enemy. It is an extraordinary and almost incredible fact that down to this time, nearly four months after the declaration of war, the Russians should have had the use of a steam flotilla on the Danube, and that the allied flags should only now appear there; for one of the most obvious requirements in this war, both in the Black Sea and the Baltic, was a multitude of small vessels fit for service in shallow waters. The necessary steps, however, have at last been taken; and not only is the mouth of the river by this time opened, but Lieut. Glyn of the Britannia, and Prince Leiningen (also serving in the British fleet), have been despatched overland with one hundred and fifty blue jacks from Varna to Giurgevo, for the purpose of manning the Turkish boats up stream, and of placing the Russian flotilla between two fires. When this important operation is performed, the Danube itself will effectually preserve Bulgaria and the Ottoman territories south of the river from any further danger of invasion.

CIRCASSIA.

A British expedition to the interior of Circassia has been sent, under Captain Brock, starting from Bardane, accompanied by Ismail Bey and the Chronicle correspondent. The latter tells us—

"At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable in Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority, that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty."

At Bardane they were detained ten days, because—

"It turned out that Ismail Bey, to his quality of Circassian chief adds also that of dealer in Circassian girls, and in all manner of goods. He had taken advantage of the free passage given him in a man-of-war, to bring with him a number of bales of merchandise.— Since his arrival here he has been actively engaged in bartering these bales for young women, and shipping them for Constantinople; and we have been obliged to await the end of his operations, as we cannot go anywhere without him. I have already told you that our intention is, if possible, to penetrate into the interior, and have an interview with Mohammed Emir Bey, the recognised chief of the Circassians. To give a plausible reason for detaining us at Bardane, Ismail Bey told us that it would not be convenient for us to move on until we had informed Emir Bey of our intention, and received some communication from him."

I. E. ISLAND.

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we announce the appointment of John Hensley, Esq. A.B. as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in King's College, Windsor. Mr. Hensley, though not a natural born, is an adopted son of Prince Edward Island, and what is of the most importance, has been educated here, so that the Island has a right to claim the honor which has accrued to her from the elevation of one of her children in the higher ranks of literature. While we congratulate Mr. Hensley, his relatives, preceptors, and friends upon his success, we trust that his example will prove an incentive to others to work their way through the arduous, and at times, it must be confessed, unsmooth paths of learning, and still to persevere, though they feel pain by reason of the ruggedness of the road, and severity of the ascent, for let them be assured that they will in the end be well repaid for all they may have suffered, or be compelled to endure while in the pursuit.—Hensley's Geom.