GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LARGE SHIP.

The "Newburyport Herald," referring to the launch of the Great Republic, says:—

"Mr. McKsay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build by contract.

"The theory has been started of building a ship so large, that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion, ploughing directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the highest waves will always be below the deck. It is a daring thought, but in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict, that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons' through a river in the same gale."

[That such a ship can be built we have no doubt at all, but it will have to draw about 50 or 60 feet of water. Such a vessel could enter very few ports in the world, because there is not a sufficient depth of water to float such a vessel. It would not be wise, we think, to build vessels of such magnitude. There is certainly a limit to the economic size of vessels, but what that is we cannot tell, nor can any other person at present; experience alone can settle this question. A ship named the Columbus, built at Quebec, in 1824, by Charles Wood, was nearly of as large tonnage as the Great Republic. It was launched with 4,000 tons of cargo on board. It was 300 feet long, 50 feet in breadth and 30 feet deep. Her speed was so very great that she took *only 54 days* to cross the Atlantic, anchored safely in the Downs, and in a storm was afterwards driven on the coast of France, and wrecked. There is certainly a great difference between the voyage of the Columbus, 54 days and the Sovereign of the Seas, 14 days—so much for 29 years progress.

A portrait of Shakspeare, printed in chromolithography, uniform in size, style and color with the original in Lumley Castle, has been exhibited in London, by Mr. Vincent Brooks. The new process by which the portrait has been produced, seems remarkably well adapted to reading the force and solidity of oil painting upon paper, by means of the press, and if it does not yet reach to some of the peculiarities of an oil picture, it still possesses considerable advantages in power over the ordinary printing in colors, and in the imitation of the state of a picture painted in oil, even to the close resemblance of the cracks which so frequently occurs in the opaque and thickly empasted parts. This effect has been very successfully carried out in the present specimen.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under the London bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy Palace, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chesnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—The *South Side Democrat* (Petersburg, Va.,) remarks—"In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been informed that few, if any, of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that city, tells us he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptedness of the negro to high temperatures, that is as immutable a fact as any other natural law.

News from Van Dieman's land to the 19th of July is to the effect that "John Mitchell is gazetted as an absconder, and a reward of £3' or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate,' is offered for his apprehension. The Colonial *Times* say:—We understand that Messrs Mitchell and Martain have proceeded to join their compatriots in America. There are only two left. From the foregoing it may be inferred that the Government is not very anxious for the "Patriots" recapture. It would seem as if they winked at their departure and thought it a good thing to get rid of them.

A new discovery has been made to relieve deaf persons. Two aurists in London, have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

The Bank of England uses, in its accounts, no less than sixty folio ledgers' filled completely up every day.' They are made on the premises.

Eight pairs of engines, each pair of 400 horse power, for eight of the line of battle ships in course of building or commission, are making at Plymouth, for the British navy.

A county treasurer in Ohio, who is a defaulter in the sum of 7,000 dollars, very innocently says he "has no idea how it occurred."

MR. COBDEN ON TEMPERANCE.—The following extracts from a letter just written by Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P. acknowledging the receipt of a number of Petitions on the Sunday Traffic Question, from Mr. J. Boyes, of Pudsey near Leeds, will no doubt be read with much interest:

"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion, that the Temperance Cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. It is vain to seek by extension of the Franchise, or Free Trade, or by any other means, to elevate the Labouring masses unless we can impart to them habits of sobriety and economy,—In fact, their destiny is in their own hands, and they will as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. They are, therefore, the truest friends of the Working Millions, who are labouring in the cause of Temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."—[Bristol Tem. Herald.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 12, 1853.

The Weekly Advertiser has one of those extraordinary articles that one hardly knows how to deal with. We would willingly laugh at or with it, but, in spite of its laborious attempt at wit there is nothing that elicits even a smile. Argument there is none and as for the assertions of the vast benefits the country has been, is deriving, and will continue to derive from the continuance of the present party in office, they are of a piece with most of the assertions made in that periodical and unsupported by any proof. The people of New Brunswick manifest an inclination for a few hundred of horses and several speculators purchase to the amount of some thousands of pounds and pay for them in gold or New Brunswick notes. A demand for oats takes place in the United States or the neighbouring colonies and consequently occasions an increase in price. Larger quantities are exported than otherwise would be, and as a matter of course larger importations follow and the impost and excise amounts increase proportionably. All this however is gravely attributed by the Editors of the Advertiser and Gazette to the introduction of responsible government. In Shakespear's play of Henry IV. Owen Glendower says to Percy

"——— At my birth,
The frame and huge foundation of the earth
Shak'd like a coward"

and Percy replies

"Why, so it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat had
But kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born."

And so say we, all this would have happened though George Coles and responsible government had never been heard of. Mr. Coles cries out, and his organs resound the cry that he has fostered and encouraged the trade of the Island with the United States; When, where, and how? The Legislature has passed an Act, word for word a copy of similar Acts passed in Novascotia and New Brunswick admitting certain articles the produce of the United States free of duty when that Republic shall make similar concessions but in the mean time we pay a duty of 10 per cent on boots and shoes 25 per cent on clocks and watches 10 per cent on carriages, &c.

If Mr. Coles had really wished to encourage and foster a trade with the United States, he should have limited the duties on articles the peculiar manufacture of that country to the lowest per-centage on articles when imported from Great Britain. One really gets sick and tired of all this senseless self gratulation.

The article above referred to, is directed against Col. Gray, who, because he is an officer in Her Majesty's Army, and holds the Commission of Lieut. Colonel in the unembodied Militia of Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of Provincial Aid de Camp, is, it would seem, to hold his tongue at public meetings, and to refrain from expressing his sentiments upon political affairs through the medium of the public papers. This is really carrying matters with a high hand. The Royal Gazette sometime since, complained of some persons who held little offices under the present administration voting against the Government candidate styling them "Wretches who struck at those that fed them or gave them bread" or in some equally pathetic or heart rending expression, but we never expected that the appointing a gentleman to a situation unproductive of the least emolument was to bind him irrevocably either tacitly, or openly, to support the Government in all its measures. If the writer will look over the list of the members of the House of Commons, he will find Generals and Colonels, Admirals and Captains on both sides of politics.

But what shall we say to this precious piece of rhodomontade!

We cannot say we ever heard of the probability of Colonel Gray becoming the owner of the Worrell Estate, and certainly he must know best that it is not so. It is rather mysterious, however, that Colonel Gray, for some time after he arrived in the colony, as it appears by his own confession, entertained opinions strongly in favour of the present administration, and that he should so soon become an adherent of the tory, proprietory, party. Who will say that the mortgage he holds on the Worrell estate had nothing to do with this surprising and sudden change in the colonel's opinions,—he doubtless imagines that he has now proprietory interests to protect, and must therefore league himself with proprietors and their agents, whose policy it is to frustrate public improvement—to substitute despotic rule for a free constitution—to cramp the energies of the People, and deprive them of the rights and liberties of British subjects,

We dare to say that the writer whoever he was, thought that paragraph a stunner, something sublime that would fix the flints of both Islander and Haszards Gazette, but alas poor man! He is miserably deceived, it is nothing but rant-fustian-humbug.

There appeared some time since, in either Whelan's Gazette or the Weekly Advertiser, an assertion that the Steamer Rose was previous to her loss in an unsound and rotten state. We were at some pains to ascertain the truth of this bold and as it turns out gratuitous assertion, and in a conversation last week with the purchaser of the wreck of the Rose, William Heard, Esq. he stated—we use his own words—"that from the stern to the stem, from the gunnel to the keel, there was not two inches of unsound wood in her, with the exception of a portion of the outside of the planking which was adjacent to and receiving the splash of the paddle-wheel, partially decayed in consequence of being alternately wet and dry." Her timbers, he said, were of good english oak and so sound and firmly put together that it cost him an immense deal of labor to break her up, and that it would have been some pounds in his pocket had she been in the decayed state described in one, or perhaps both of the above periodicals. So much for journalists who are made without scruple to serve the turn for the moment, and for the moment only, of those who are so unprincipled as to make them.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND WILLIAM H. POPE ESQ.,

We have received a rather voluminous communication from Mr. Pope respecting the conduct of the House of Assembly towards himself in the case of Cumberland and wife vs. Darrach, accompanied by the report of the Committee. In which Report says Mr. Pope "I am charged by the House of Assembly with unjust and oppressive conduct towards a poor old man, and with having caused him to be illegally imprisoned for a period of nine months: and on the floor of the House, my conduct was denounced by several speakers who characterized it as being of the most cruel and revolting character, and as the report and also several very intemperate speeches upon it were published by you, I trust you will consider it an act of common justice towards me, to republish the whole proceedings of the House in this matter, including the evidence, which was only partially published, as well as, to afford me the opportunity of *stating* to the public that the proceedings against Darrach were not *unjust and oppressive*." Nor were they "*Such as could not be sustained in a Court of Law or Equity*;" and of proving that the House of Assembly by appointing a Special Committee "*to examine the same and report thereon*," and by adopting the Report prepared by that Committee, displayed *great presumption, and the grossest ignorance of the nature and extent of their duties and powers as members of that House.*

That the members of the Special Committee who signed the Report, and those members of the Assembly who voted for its adoption, *are justly chargeable with untruthfulness*, and that the requesting His Excellency "*to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Committee of the House to the Judges of the Supreme Court or Court of Chancery, with the view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and should they recommend a new trial to be commenced then the House would make good any expense attending the same*" while it displayed their ignorance of the principles of the Constitution of the Country, amounted to a very serious offence, it being an attempt on the part of the assembly to tamper with the Judges, and thus sully the purity of the Bench, which, if accomplished, would render unsafe our lives, liberties, and estates. Now although we cannot, as Mr. Pope wishes republish the whole Report and the evidence &c.,—they having already been before the public in every periodical published rendering it the less necessary,—we are willing that Mr. Pope should have a fair proportion of our columns for the purpose of shewing the correctness of his conduct and the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and we will, where necessary, insert the evidence which has remained unpublished. Mr. Pope observes.

"The whole facts of Darrach's case were laid before the Supreme Court of Judicature an affidavit, and, in shewing cause against a Rule nisi which was obtained in Easter Term to set aside the second Judgment, the merits of both cases were fully argued, and in Michaelmas Term last, the Court *Ordered the Rule nisi to be discharged with Costs.*

I therefore think that this decision fully bears out the statement that the proceedings were not as characterised in the Report "*unjust and oppressive*" nor were they "*such as could not be sustained in a Court of Law or Equity.*"

The House of Assembly of this Island cannot legally claim or exercise judicial powers,—nor constitute themselves a Court of appeal to try the validity of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature—, its Judgments, Executions, or imprisonments; nor to prosecute, try, convict and punish the Attornies or Barristers of that Court for professional misconduct; nor can they compel Proprietors or Proprietors agents to restore to their Tenants, leases, which, for valuable consideration they may have surrendered; Yet on the presentation of Darrach's Petition a Special Committee was at once appointed "*to examine the same, and to report upon it, with power to send for persons papers and Records.*" This committee summoned before them witnesses, examined these witnesses, and also certain Leases, accounts, and receipts produced by them—determined the legal effect of those documents as evidence—decided a question of law as to the right of the plaintiff to appropriate certain payments made to him by the defendant,—in the absence of the particulars of the Plaintiffs' demand, invented those necessary items—proved the Defendant's set-off for him—tried condemned and passed sentence upon the unfortunate Attornies, who were ignorant of the charges for which they were so tried, condemned and sentenced drew up a record of their proceedings which they termed a Report, and submitted it to the House of assembly, by whom it was all but unanimously adopted. This most clearly proves the charge of *presumption*, "*and the grossest ignorance, of the nature and extent of their duties and powers as members of the House of Assembly.*"

In proof of the *untruthfulness* of the Report, I shall instance *two statements* contained therein, both which I believe the committee knew to be untrue when they signed it. The one is "*that Darrach was served with a second writ for arrears of rent while he was in prison under the Execution issued upon the first judgment.*" The other, *that the judgment for £50 was confessed by the Defendant's Attorney without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him.*"

When I was requested to attend before the Special Committee, I stated to the Chairman that the Committee had no power to compel my attendance, but that I would attend and give such an explanation of the matter, as I felt assured would satisfy them that Darrach's case was very different from what it was represented in his petition. I had not, however, been long in the committee room, before I was convinced that the object of the investigation was not so much to elicit the truth, as *to make a case for this oppressed tenant against his Landlord.* I heard it stated that the writ in the second action had been served on Darrach *while he was in prison* under the Execution issued upon the first Judgment. I immediately searched for the writ in the Prothonotary's office—found by the Sheriff's indorsation upon it that it was served on Darrach on the "5th January"—I then gave the Committee a statement in writing to this effect, and called their attention to the fact, that no judgment was signed against Darrach until the 21st January; subsequently, on hearing the Report read in the House, I noticed that the mistatement had found its way into it, the next morning I informed a member of the Committee in the House, that the statement was contrary to the fact, and requested that it might be corrected—and the attention of several members was called to it by my Father, a member of the House, in my presence, but this untruthful statement was I suppose considered too good an embellishment to the report, to be taken from it.

The assertion "*that the Judgment was confessed by the Defendant's Attorney without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him*" I cannot designate by any milder term than a *falsehood*. Every member of the committee knew that Mr. Young had stated as one reason why the cause was not tried, "*was that the agent of the Defendant authorised him to confess the suit.*" I also stated to the Committee that *I was present when he did so.*

In the Report it is unequivocally stated "*that the defendant's Attorney neglected his client's interest in confessing judgement, and that, without the consent of the defendant or his son who was acting for him*"—Not the slightest allusion is made to the evidence of Mr. Young—His testimony was not worthy of credit in opposition to that of Mr. Archibald Darrach the defendant's son, and agent, who, Mr. Young told the committee, had expressed his willingness to run the risk of a criminal prosecution, by swearing that a receipt, which he knew was given for money paid in 1843, had been given in 1849, and this for the purpose of defrauding the Plaintiff—this is the most *disreputable* part of the whole proceedings—the Assembly well knew, that almost as soon as read on the floor of the House, the Report would be circulated in the Newspapers throughout the Island—they also were well aware, that the evidence, which contradicted that Report, would be committed to the safe keeping of the Printer to the House, by whom it would be concealed in the appendix to the Journals—and they had reason to believe that the libellous allegations contained in the Report would be read and believed by thousands, who would not suspect the men who signed that Report and voted for its adoption *of wilfully misstating the truth.*

But the Report did not impute enough of crime to the Attorneys, and it was considered necessary to attack them again in an *after dinner sitting* of the assembly, and with right good will, the speakers entered upon the task. One of these conscript worthies I particularly noticed as far out-doing his fellows in *fierceness* of speech and action, it was Francis Longworth, Esquire *M. P. P.* for Charlottetown, *of the special Committee*, his indignation knew no bounds—after much violent gesticulation he succeeded in telling the Assembly—and his friends in the galleries—among other things "*that the poor man Darrach had been sacrificed*" "*that the judgments of the Supreme Court against him had been obtained unwarrantably and that the Attornies were alike culpable.*" This is the language of Mr. Longworth, as it appears in the Reports of the House—I would ask is there in the evidence taken before the committee anything which in the slightest degree warranted Mr. Longworth in declaring the Attorney General and myself "*alike culpable*" of "*sacrificing*" Mr. Darrah, or of "*obtaining the judgment, of the Supreme Court against him unwarrantably?*" I answer not—was it not then *disgraceful*—was it not *dastardly* in that individual—publicly on the floor of the Legislative Assembly—where he knew the objects of his detraction would not even be allowed to deny their guilt, thus to hold up to public abhorrence those whose only crime consisted in having done their duty? He knew well that he was unable to prove the charges which he made—He knew they were *untrue*—But he believed his parliamentary privilege would protect him—and he was reckless.

The Assembly actually presented an address to His Excellency requesting him, "to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Committee of the House to the Judges of the Supreme Court or Court of Chancery, with the view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and should they recommend a new trial to be commenced, then the House would make good any expense attending the same."

And among those who voted for that address were *five members—a majority of the Executive Government of this Island!!!*—Well might his Excellency tell the committee who presented that address, that "*it was a case of very great importance and that he would give it his best consideration.*"

It was indeed "a case of very great importance"—one Branch of the Legislature including a majority of the Executive Council, requesting the Lieutenant Governor to commit an offence, which would render him unworthy the high trust which her Majesty had confided to him—It would be folly to suppose that His Excellency required one moment's time to determine, whether he should comply with this request—He will knew that to do so, would be to violate the principles of that constitution which it is his duty to maintain in their integrity—a constitution,—the stability of which, depends upon the preservation of its matchless Judicial system. But his Excellency probably *did require* a few moments to recover from the amazement and indignation, which it is likely that address induced, and to consider, whether it was not his duty to acquaint Her Majesty's Ministers with *the now well ascertained fact*, that the power of self government in the hands of an assembly *so ignorant*, and *so unscrupulous*, would probably lead to very serious results; and to advise them to adopt such measures as might be necessary to place the Government of this;—a British Colony—in the hands of parties more competent, and worthy of the trust than are ever likely to be found in its House of Assembly.

Were his Excellency—aye, or that Gracious Sovereign whom he represents—to make such a request of the Judges of the Supreme Court—those learned personages would doubtless inform Her Majesty that the "*taking of such opinions was not according to the custom of the Realm*" and that centuries had passed since British Judges had refused to give *extra judicial opinions* even when requested by their Sovereign so to do. They would also most probably respectfully intimate to her Majesty, that the sooner she dismissed from Her service those who had advised Her to make so improper a request, the better for Her own peace—and the good of her subjects, and had His Excellency after giving this "case of very great importance" his "best consideration," in reply thereto, informed the five members of His Executive Government, that the making such a request to Her Majesty's Representative proved most conclusively that they were either *very ignorant*, or *very unscrupulous*—that if they were so ignorant as not to know, that to comply with their request, would be *highly illegal*—or knowing that such compliance would be illegal—were so unscrupulous as to prefer the request—they were *in either case*, very unfit persons to be the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative—or the Rulers over Her Subjects—and called upon them for their resignations, he would not have acted unwisely or illegally—

Your Obt. Ser.
W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1853.

We observe, with melancholy pleasure that it is intended to erect—by subscription—a monument in St. James' Church, to the memory of the late Dr. McKenzie, one of the ill fated sufferers on board the late Steamer Fairy Queen. The list is at Mr. W. R. Watson's drug store, and is headed with the names of His Excellency Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman.

☞ WILLIAM BARRY, seaman, a mulato, was committed to jail by Peter McGowan, Esq., for breaking into and robbing the stores of A. & J. Duncan & Co., Hon. W. W. Lord and Mr. W. B. Dean.

The Packet *Isabella* arrived last night at 11 o'clock with a Colonial and American mail, by which we have English News one week later. The Packet left again this morning to bring the English mail.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 22d Oct., arrived at New York yesterday morning. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

A despatch from Vienna of the 18th says, that Gortschakoff has replied to the Turkish summons, that he has not authority either to commence hostilities, make peace, or evacuate the Principalities, and refused to do either the one or the other. There the matter rests.

Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under Austrian protection from the 1st. Oct.

The Turks will allow neutral flags to sail on the Danube until the 25th, but no longer.

ODESSA, Oct. 14th.—The Turkish declaration of war has been received. The corps of General Luders is still near, expecting marching orders.

ITALY.—Agitation begins to manifest itself in Italy.

China advices continue to report the successful progress of the rebels northward, but do not offer any remarkable incident. Disastrous floods had occurred at Canton, doing much injury to the rice crops, and causing scarcity. The export of tea shows an increase of four million pounds over the same period last year, and all from Canton.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The steamer Dalhousie, from London for Sydney, New South Wales, was wrecked off Beachy Head on Wednesday, the 19th Oct. and the passengers and crew were all drowned! A small lad only escaped.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The combined fleets had not entered the Dardanelles up to the 13th, but were momentarily expected.

The Turkish fleet was preparing for sea with all possible despatch. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

Nine soldiers deserted from St. John N. B. Garrison on Tuesday night last, they stopped the mail coach on the St. Andrew's road, and robbed the driver of £2. We also learn that they robbed a gentleman travelling on the road of £42. A party has been sent in pursuit of them, and no doubt they have all been captured.

The *Times* says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable state papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that Russia is already morally defeated, and that she will be so materially.

Gold is 28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 65 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The Turkish declaration is a temperate and highly spirited document, and it fully protects the rights of commerce.

When the Czar heard that Turkey had delared war, he fell into a passion, and swore he would wage a war of extermination!!

Omar Pacha had notified the Russian Commanders to quit the principalities before the 25th, else he would commence hostilities.

It was supposed that fighting would commence on the Black Sea.

General Paskiewitch, of Polish notoriety had taken chief command of the Russian army in the Principalites.

On the 5th Oct. the fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will keep neutral on the Turkish question.

A battle had been fought on the 27th ult. between Schamyl and the Russians, in which the Circassians retreated to the mountains, with heavy loss on both sides.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th; among them M. Gordchaux, Minister of Finance under the late Provisional government; but he was speedily released.

Intelligence from Paris, by telegraph, states that the Bourse was dull at the opening on the 18th, but became gradually more steady, and closed with a rise.

The cholera in England does not, seem to increase in virulence or extent. The London Board of Health, in their report of Oct. 17, anounces seven deaths in the suburbs on the preceding day and several in the Westminster-jail. The deaths in Newcastle and the sur rounding towns had nearly ceased.

NAPLES.—The Neapolitan government of Naples, in order to check the increasing prices of corn, had imprisoned the corn dealers Naples! This not proving effectual, however, they were released, and government contemplated becoming buyers foreign markets, and bearing the loss of underselling at home.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Ottoman Government has published a manifesto, intimating the course it intends to pursue towards Russia, and assigning the reasons for adopting it.

The manifesto remarks in the outset that the principal points to which the government of his majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these: That from the very beginning, his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that animated with the desire of preserving peace, he had acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation. It adds, even if Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the holy places, she ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain, and should not have taken measures of intimadition on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. The question of the holy places, says the manifesto, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the sublime Porte had testified a favourable disposition on the subject of the guarantees demanded. Was it not, then, seeking a pretext for a quarrel, to insist upon, and endeavor by threats and warlike measures, as Russia had done, to enforce the question of the privileges of the Greek church, granted by the Ottoman government—privileges which the government believed its honor, its dignity, and its sovereign power were concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it could neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any government!

The manifesto says that since the Russian cabinet has not been content with the assurances offered, since the benevolent efforts of the Four Powers have proved fruitless, and since the Sublime Porte cannot longer tolerate the existing state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, the Ottoman cabinet finds itself obliged to declare war, and it has given instructions to Omar Pacha to demand from Prince Gortchakoff the evacuation of the principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned.

The declaration of war, however, is accom-