NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

FRANCE.

It has again been reported that the Government are about to negotiate aloan of 160,000,000f, as considerable difficulty will be felt in meeting the enormous expenditure incurred till spring.

On the 23d, the Council of State voted 8,000,000f, to pay the legacies left by the Emperor Napoleon, by the will which he made at St. Helena.

A Polish Legion for service in the Turkish war is being formed in Paris; and although the chiefs of it have got no direct countenance from the Government, they have been assured that no obstacle will be thrown in their way.

The *Moniteur* says:—The Government of the United States has just given satisfaction to a new series of claims brought forward by French shipowners and merchants, on the occasion of the seizures improperly made by the Custom house of San Francisco, in 1849 and 1850. Indemnities have consequently been granted by the American treasury to MM. Foussat, Guillevin, Porte, and Jouvet, and Boye and Raveau, shippers of the Java, of Bordeaux. A supplementary indemnity has also been given to MM. Foucault and Co., owners of the Abeille, of Havre. The amount of these indemnities was immediately transmitted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, which is charged to pay it to the different parties. The claims of the owners of the Louise-Marie, of Havre, and the Java, of Bordeaux, as also that of M. Moulot, of the Edouard, have so been difinitively liquidated."

AUSTRALIA.

At the latest accounts the Vienna Bourse was firm under the feeling that the British Government had counselled the Porte to resume negotiations. Metalliques were quoted 92¾, and exchange on London 11 16.

ITALY.

The endeavours of the Charge d'Affairs of Prussia, at Turin, to induce the Sardinian Government to place the duty on the brandies of the Zollverien on the same footing as those of France have not been successful, but it is still hoped that he will attain his object.

A decree has been published declaring the Piedmontese Senate and Chamber of Deputies closed and convoking a new Assembly on the 19th of December, owing to the former having ceased to enjoy the confidence of the majority of the nation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Turkish army in Bosnia are about to march into Servia, and a bridge is being thrown across the Daina. The Servian population is much agitated, and preparing to defend the territory. The Turks continue to occupy the island of Rutschuk.

Letters from Constantinople, dated 10th instant, give some details with respect to the plans of Omer Pacha, which do not leave a doubt of the fact that the operations at Oltenitza were a mere feigned attack, intended to deceive Prince Gortschakoff as to his real intentions. The plan has perfectly succeeded; for while the Russian general has concentrated his troops round Bucharest, thinking that that was the point threatened, Omer Pacha has very different objects in view. It is believed that he was combining his troops, so as to attack the division of General Luders in Bessarabia; and it is also believed that the object of the Ottoman Government in sending its fleet into the Black Sea is to co-operate with the land forces in that attack. It appears that the first successes of Omer Pacha have added immensely to the hopes of the Turkish Goverment. With their successes the courage of the Turks rises, and it would now be more difficult to bring them to terms than it would have been a month ago. They not only declare their full determination to run all the chances of the war, but speak of the terms which they were lately ready to grant to Russia as now being out of the question. So confident does the whole nation now feel of success that it would require nothing less than a complete and irretrievable disaster to induce them to accede to peace on any more mild terms than an indemnity from Russia, and the revision of all the treaties that have been concluded between Russia and Turkey for the last century—treaties which they consider as the primary causes of all their misfortunes.

The appointment of Faud Effendi, as Commissioner to the army of Omer Pacha, has given great dissatisfaction to the Wallachians, and who, notwithstanding his quarrel with Prince Menshikoff, took upon him as a Russian agent. It is Faud Effendi who is considered responsible for the disastrous convention of Balta Liman in 1848, the effect of which, according to the Wallachians has been to make the Moldo-Wallachian principalities little better than Russian provinces.

Prince Gortschakoff has ordered a Roman Catholic chapel at Bucharest to be closed.

It has been stated that the Emperor of Russia, in reply to an enquiry of Austria, states that he will still enter into negotiations, if the Porte proposes a project of peace.

Considerable reinforcements from the frontiers of Poland are being sent to the Bussian army in Asia.

A private letter from Odessa states that a Russian squadron, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers, have left Sebastopol, in consequence of the Turkish ships of war having been seen in the Black Sea.

A letter from Vienna announces that it is the intention of the Russians to attempt a great operation on the Danube by crossing the river at Rutschuk and Silistria. The road from those towns joins that which leads to Shumla, which is, with Adrianople, one of the boulevards of Constantinople. This news may be considered as indicating an intention on the part of the Russians, to attack Constantinople directly.

The statement of the entrance of the English and French fleets into the Black Sea has been contradicted in the most positive manner.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers (the new French Ambassador) and staff were expected at Constantinople on the 15th inst., in the Promethee. Owing to a heavy north-westerly wind, she had to put into Messina on the 9th inst. The news of the appointment of General d'Hilliers to be Ambassador at Constantinople has given great satisfaction.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Vienna, stating that the latest orders sent to Omer Pacha were for the continuation of hostilities.

Messrs. Baltazzi & Co., of Constantinople, have advanced 30,000,000 piastres on account of the Egyptian tribute, and other bankers 5,000,000.

The Sultan was reported to have received from the English and French Ambassadors the assurance that he might, in case of need, count on the co-operation of France and England; and that he could send its fleet into the Black Sea without fearing to leave the capital exposed to a *coup de main*

A division of the Turkish fleet was preparing to sail in the evening of the 10th or the 11th for the Black Sea, where, according to the reports of some captains of merchantmen, a certain number of Russian vessels had been seen proceeding towards the coast of Asia.

The main force of the Russians is moving towards Lesser Wallachia, where it is said very stringent measures will be employed, as the people exhibit symptoms of an inclination to rise against their Russian protectors. Two corps of 5000 men each have been left near Oitenitza; the one at Negojeschti, and the other at Dobreni (not marked). Mention is also made of two extra batteries, four squadrons, and 1000 Cossacks being placed near Giurgevo. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the Turks made attempts, probably feigned ones, to land opposite Nicogolis, Sistow, and Rutschuk.

A telegraph despatch has been received from Constantinople, dated the 17th, stating that the Russian forces had attacked St. Nicholas, in Asia, by land and sea. They were repulsed five times by the Turks, who held the fortress. A Russian steamer, with eighteen hundred persons on board, was stranded, and twenty-five of the crew were saved, and brought by the Turks to Constantinople as prisoners of war.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers, the new French ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th

Letters from Bucharest to the 17th state that the city was tranquil, and that the Russians had taken positions to effectually protect the city from the accidents of war.

On the 18th instant renewed attempts were made by the Turkish forces to cross the Danube, at Nikopoli and Siston, but in which, however, they were unsuccessful.

Advices from Krakova to the 14th state that 8000 Russians were stationed there and its environs. The outposts are established at Delea and Radowa. The probability is mentioned of a retrograde movement upon Statina. The Turks have advanced on one side as far as Poran, and on the other to Rastaw.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 21st, states that a few days previous one of the *attaches* to the Ottoman legation at that city left for Constantinople, with a note which it is said will open the way to direct negociations with Turkey.

The news of the retreat of the Turks had produced a favourable impression in Vienna, and hopes are entertained of the early resumption of negociations.

The Russian and Turkish commanders are stated to have placed batteries on the heights commanders are stated to have placed batteries on the heights commanding the crossings of the Danube on each side near Olenitza.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that it received information last night that the English Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entrance of the English and French squadrons into the Black Sea.

The Paris Bourse yesterday was active, and the French funds have considerably advanced, speculators being in confident hopes of a pacific settlement of the Eastern question.

A further sum of £8000 in gold was sent on Friday to Russia. An opinion prevails, however, that the greater portion of the amount already despatched will, before long, return.

The decline in Exchange at Canton will further tend to check the shipments of silver in this country.

The present aspect of affairs seems calculated to occasion considerable suspense. It appears beyond question that the Turks maintained their position at Oltenitza with the utmost intrepidity, and that neither in science nor discipline did they evince any inferiority to their assailants. Omar Pasha could only be dislodged from the left bank of the Danube by the concentration of the whole Russian force in the Principalities, and, even before this demonstration, he retreated without loss and without dishonour. If the retirement of the Turks had been extended to all the divisions of their army, affairs would now be reduced to nearly the same position as that of last month,—Russians and Ottomans being arrayed in Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, prepared for war, but with the Danube between them. There still, however, remains a strong Turkish detachment at Kalafat, a place which has been recently fortified with intrenchments and field-works, which possesses a secure communication with Widdin, and which can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omar Pasha may decide on throwing across. Already the force in this quarter is considerably more powerful than that which gave the Russians so much trouble at Oltenitza, and the position itself, as has been often remarked, is one of great strategical importance. It is, consequently, by no means improbable that Prince Gortschakoff may direct his operations against this point, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentrated between Oltenitxa and Bucharest. As the Turks can command succours from their entire force, by means of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear of a decisive engagement in these parts; nor is it unlikely, indeed, that Omar Pasha may repeat his attacks at other parts of the Danube, when the strength of his adversary has been drawn into Lesser Wallachia. On the other hand, the Russians may now oppose the passage of the river, and the force at Prince Gortschakoff's disposal, when the troops now on march have come up, may enable him to watch the several points, without circumscribing his operations against Kalatat. These appear to be the considerations suggesting the principal chances of military action. The latest intelligence from Constantinople informs us that Omar Pasha has been ordered to prosecute the war with energy. At present the honours of the campaign undoubtedly rest with the Turks, who have advanced into the country occupied by the enemy, and inflicted severe losses upon their opponents, without experiencing any corresponding damage themselves.

The city correspondent of the London *Times* of the 25th says,—The accounts of the movements of the ministers of the King of the Sandwich Islands, most of whom are Americans, to bring about the annexation of the islands to the United States, confirm anticipations which have been long entertained, and are not without commercial importance. The duties levied on British goods at these islands do not in any case exceed five per cent (with the exception of spirits, which are highly taxed, on temperance grounds), while, if annexation were to take place, they would at once be raised to the level of the American tariff, which averages 26 per cent. By treaty the King is bound to grant no commercial advantages to other nations beyond those enjoyed by England and France, and any act on his part which would result in the free admission of American goods, and the imposition of increased duties on those of other countries, must, consequently, be a violation of these conditions, whether it takes place by annexation or any other means. The shipping trade with the islands, in case of such a step, would likewise then come under the restrictions of the American coasting trade. For the present the attempt seems to have been checked by the feeling of the population generally, which has led to the dismissal of Dr. Judd, the minister assumed to have been most active in promoting it, but, from the yearly increase in the number of American residents, the probability is that the period of its consumation will not be much delayed. The traffic of Europe with the islands, although it is rapidly increasing, is not of such importance as to render it likely the affair would be met in any other way than by a formal protest on the part of the Powers affected by it, but the impropriety of its character, supposing it to be carried out without any modifying provisions, must, of course, in the eyes of the world, be wholly independent of any question as to the greater or less extent of the rights invaded.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company have made another attempt to throw across their cable from the Irish to the Scotch coast, which has resulted in another very disastrous failure! It would really seem that they arc fated to endure disappointments which would blast the hopes of men of moderately sanguine temperament. Whether it has been the state of the weather, or the mismanagement of their own officials, every effort which they have yet made to place themselves on a footing with their more successful, and apparently more skilful, competitors—the Magnetic Company—has proved abortive, and they now stand in a position little in advance of that which they occupied eight or ten months ago. On Tuesday' the cable of the Company was "paid out" from a steamer which took its departure from Nillisle for the Scotch coast, but the vessel had not proceeded more than four miles seaward when lo! the cable again gave way to the great consternation of all on board. The vessel again returned to the shore, and no other attempt has since been made to lay down the cable. These repeated failures are really extraordinary, and do not augur well for the position which this Company will hold in the public confidence.—*Northern Whig*.

The Citizens of Liverpool were urging upon the governmeut the necessity of giving efficient support to Turkey in the present struggle with Russia.

The Queen of Portugal died in Child-bed on the 15th ult.

It is rumoured that the British Parliment will meet before Christmas, on account of the war between Turkey and Russia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARRIVAL AND WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP HUMBOLT.—The powerfull Steamship Humbolt, 12 days from Havre, bound to New York, with over 60 passengers, and a valuable cargo, in putting into this harbour on Tuesday moruing, short of coals, struck on Chebucto head, and backing off again, was found so much injured that she had to be run on shore to save the lives of her crew and Passengers.

The Mail Steamship Ospray, which arrived in the morning, and one of the Dartmouth Steamers proceeded to her rescue; and returned at 4 p. m., with the passengers and their luggage, which were landed at Cunard's warf. The report was that the Humbolt had been run on shore—her bows high and dry and her stern in deep water. No hope of the ship being saved; bnt exertions are being made to secure the cargo-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Boston *Courier* that on Tuesday evening last, an accident occurred on the Fall River Railroad, between Stoughton and North Bridgewater, by which four or five passengers were injured. The steamboat train, which left Boston at 5 o'clock, was stopped in consequence of the breaking of a wheel of the second elass car. The conductor of the train immediately seized the signal lantern, and went back to stop the special train from South Braintree to South Bridgewater, which was following behind. Owing to the deose fog the engineer of the moving train did not observe the lantern, aud the result was a collision with the disabled train. The engine of the Bridgewater train passed two thirds of the way through the last car of the steamboat train, and the second class car ran into the first passenger car. Upon the occurreuce of the accident to the first train many passengers got out, so that at the time of the eollision not many persons were in the cars that were broken. Of these, the Rev. Mr. Potter, of South Carolina, was considerably bruised about the head. A gentleman from Lynn was badly scalded. Mr. Babcock, of St. Andrews, was bruised, but not much hurt. Miss Briggs sprained her ancle in leaping from the car. A brakeman had his arm crushed, and three or four others were slightly hurt.

Since the above was in type, we regret to learn from the Bostou papers, that Mr. Babcock expired on Thursday last, owing to internal injuries received from inhaling the steam. He was an enterprising business man, and his loss will be much felt by the inhabitants of St. Andrews.

What is more soul-harrowing than pegs in one's boots?

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 14, 1853.

THERE are two books on our table of which we have too long delayed giving some account to our readers. One of them "The Westminster Review" for October last, is one of the best numbers of that able periodical that we have lately seen. It contains several well-written articles. "Religion in Italy" will prove interesting and instructive to those who take an interest—and who does not?—in the probable fate of the once Mistress of the World. "The Progress of Fiction as an Art" we have not read, having been attracted by the article "Partnership with limited liability," well worthy of a perusal by all who wish to see the fetters, which the ignorance of our ancestors were in the habit of imposing upon commerce, struck off. It is a subject of the first importance to all communities, but confessedly to a young and rising country, abounding in natural resources but limited in capital wherewith to bring these into action. We intend to avail ourselves of some of the arguments and illustrations. "The Book of Job" is a splendid piece of criticism upon that incomparable poem; with its religious tendencies we attempt not to meddle,—leaving every man to his own conviction,—but to those who wish to have their enjoyment in the reading of the Book of Job heightened, and much of its obscurity dispelled, we would recommend the perusal of this article. "The School claims of Languages," like the article on Partnership, has received our best attention. The question between the preference to be given to either, in teaching the Ancient and Modern Languages, is well discussed; and we trust to be able to bring it before our readers at no very distant period. "German mysticism in the 17th century" will please those who delight in the mysterious and obscure, "The Universal Postulate," on the contrary, will prove attractive to those in search of Truth, divested of all that is either mythic or mysterious. Short as is the article on the "Progress of Russia," it is yet sufficiently long to shew the systematic and well-directed efforts of that Power to increase its dominion over the surrounding countries, and merits attention at this particular juncture. The Review is accompanied by the usual notices of the "Contemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France."

The other "The Anglo American Magazine," published at Toronto, by Thomas MacLear, 45 Yonge street, is a highly respectable publication, and we regret that we have not seen it before. We perceive by the October and November Numbers before us, that it has advanced as far as No. 5 of the 3d volume, and as it is always difficult, almost impossible to pronounce correctly upon the merit of articles of which we have not seen the commencement, we shall not attempt it. The War of 1812, '13, '14 reaches to chapter 11. The Chronicles of Dreepdaily are in number 17, and if all are as humorous as No. 16, we do not wonder at the Magazine having an extensive circulation. We would heartily recommend it, as containing, besides the usual *melange* much local and critical information under the head of "The Editor's Shanty." The price is $3 per annum.

THE *Royal Gazette* attacks us with the usual polite and gentlemanly language, by the use of which it is peculiarly known and distinguished. We think we recognize "Observer" now, and beg to inform him that as nothing reputable can, in our opinion, emanate from such a source, we are perfectly indifferent as to what he either says or writes concerning us. "Fair Play" is another of the same stamp, and as he merits so he will receive from us the same contempt. So much for them. The Hon. W. W. Lord is entitled, from his having put his own name to his letter, to be treated with somewhat more of courtesy. Mr. Lord ought not to find fault with the expression made use of by us with respect to his having been appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the loss of the Fairy Queen. We reiterate that the Government had no right to appoint him, and he ought to have refused the appointment. Mr. Lord is the owner of a number of vessels, and is, we take it, in the habit of insuring, and of course must know something of the practice of Insurance Offices upon occasions of loss. And let us suppose the Fairy Queen had been insured, and a doubt had arisen with respect to her seaworthiness: would the Insurance Company have been likely to have appointed Mr. Lord as a proper person to repair to the spot and report on the state of seaworthiness in which the vessel went to sea, or as to the causes which led to her loss? Or would they have considered any report as coming from him who was the agent at the moment of the loss, and had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been employed, as worthy of being relied upon? Suppose Mr. Lord had volunteered to become the Commissioner of the Insurance Company, would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought to know that appointing you would be highly improper; and we must candidly tell you, *that harsh as it may seem, no reliance can be placed upon anything that may come from you, who are an interested party, who stand in the place of the owner.* We might as well appoint Mr. Whitney himself, if he were here, as you, his representative. Had you not been concerned in the matter, and was not your own reputation at stake, perhaps from your knowledge of shipping we might have availed ourselves of your services, as it is we must decline your offer to be our Commissioner. We shall have occasion, however, to examine you as a *witness*, and shall be glad of any information that you can give to the perfectly disinterested men we intend to appoint for the investigation of this delicate and perhaps difficult matter.—Would Mr. Lord have had any right to be offended at such a reply,—or if he were, would any man of common sense sympathize with him? No! he might as well be offended at having his name struck off by the plaintiff from a special jury list, in case it happened to be on the pannel, in a cause between the same Insurance Office and Whitney the proprietor. If Mr. Lord is offended with that paragraph, it is without reason. We can make allowances, too, for Mr. Lord's misapprehension of his reception at the Public Meeting alluded to. We qualified our account of it by alluding to "the excitement of the moment." There was some attempt made, as Mr. Lord states, to put him down; but Mr. Lord seems to have forgotten that the parties making the attempt were almost immediately silenced, and that he was heard, and repeatedly heard; and we have since been informed, and we believe that it was the case—though it escaped our memory at the time—that Mr. Lord expressed his thanks to the meeting for the opportunity that had been given to him of publicly vindicating his character. We thought then, and we think now, that Mr. Lord would have acted wisely had he absented himself from the meeting altogether, and trusted to some friend—not Observer—to give a quiet account of the nature and extent of his connexion with the ill-fated Fairy Queen, and Mr. Whitney the proprietor. As to Mr. Theophilus Stewart, there is no doubt—and it was so stated in the account given in *Haszard's Gazette*—that he was compelled to sit down. This is a privilege which public meetings often exercise. As for Whelan, he had chosen to come as a listener,—according to his own account,—and it seems shared the fate of other listeners, "heard no good of himself." He then foolishly attempted to express his contempt of the meeting and of its resolutions, and met with the treatment which he deserved. If Mr. Lord thinks that any apology is due to him, it must be for having given him credit for a sincerity and candor to which it seems he has no claim. We were mistaken in his character, and we crave his pardon for having misrepresented him.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

I attended at the "Anglo Rustico District School House," on Thursday evening, 1st December inst., where a very respectable audience were assembled, to hear a well-written and very instructive lecture on the "Benefit of Education," by Mr. E. Roberts, the able and efficient Teacher in charge of this school. The learned lecturer improved the subject in a very interesting manner,—denouncing the many evils incorporated and inseparably connected with ignorance,—making a forcible and animated appeal to parents to discharge their parental duties aright, and to offer every facility to their children for reading and storing the mind with truly usefui knowledge. The lecturer also took occasion to expatiate at some length on the benefit and necessity of a School Library; and after their feelings were raised to the required zenith, a previously prepared Constitution was read and resolutions were submitted for instituting a Juvenile School Library; many names were enrolled, and all preliminaries arranged. A Managing Committee was elected; a President, Vice President, Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed;—and thus a Library, to be designated the "Anglo Rustico School Library" was constituted the 1st day of December, 1853. Success to the enterprise and laudable spirit of the Anglo-Saxon Rusticans!—May they speed in their endeavors for the benefit of the young and rising generation.

It is scarcely two years since the first move was made for defining this district and of erecting the School House; while those interested therein were few and far between. Now they have—where trees and bushes then stood—a substantial, comfortablo School House, well finished and well furnished. Here may be seen suspended to the nicely plastered walls a laıge Map of the Hemispheres, the Terrestrial Glfibe, a Thermometer for regulating the temperature of the room, a Book-case well filled with books, and much other School furniture, that give it really a prepossessing appearance. What a usefnl acquisition will the School Library be!

I caunot conclude without contributing my share of the just tribute of praise due to the able and experienced Teacher, Mr. Roberts, who improves every opportunity, and takes the lead in all praiseworthy exertions for the benefit of the young; marshalling his willing rauks, and stimulating them to renewed exertion. The inhabitants of this district were surely very fortunate in securing the talents and experience of Mr. Roberts in opening their new school—a period when inexperience might have proved its ruin. The present prosperous state of their school is mainly attributable to his exertions.

By giving the above a place in your valuable and widely circulated paper, you will oblige

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Township No. 24, Queen's County,
2d December, 1853.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE:
ITS PRESENT AND LATE MANAGEMENT COMPARATIVELY CONSIDERED.

To His Excellency, Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, *Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please Your Excellency,

I observe that, in the correspondence between yourself and the Rev. Dr. Evans, it is stated, by Your Excellency, that, "not long after your assumption of the Government of this Colony, you wished and suggested that *The Royal Gazette* should be published *separately*, but that you were informed that *The Royal Gazette*, 'emblazoned with Her Majesty's Arms,' had always been the vehicle of political and all other topics, and you did not think it your province to urge on the Government, at an additional expense to the Colony, any departure from a practice which had been so long sanctioned by the confidential advisers of your predecessors, intimating to its Editor, of which the public must be aware, that *he* must be responsible for all articles published in *The Royal Gazette*, unauthorized by the Government."

Now, as, at the time of Your Excellency's arrival in this Colony, I was, and had been, for many years previous, the Editor and publisher of *The Royal Gazette*, I feel myself called upon, in consequence of the *publication* of the above statement of Your Excellency, to make, and give publicity to a few observations with reference to that statement and the inferences to be drawn from it, in the way of explanation of my management of *The Royal Gazette*, as compared with that of my successor in office; and, in doing so, I beg leave to assure Your Excellency that nothing can be farther from my intention than to impinge in the smallest degree upon the respect due to Your Excellency, either in your public or in your private capacity. If I am betrayed into any asperity, my censure and condemnation will be directed solely against your confidential and "*responsible*" advisers; for, under RESPONSIBLE or PARLIAMENTARY Government—even in a Colony as much as in the Parent State—I am of opinion that the public and personal character of the Chief Magistrate should scarcely ever be involved in any close and rigorous scrutiny of the acts or political bearings of the Government.

That the *Royal Gazette*, before the assumption of the Government of this Colony, by Your Excellency, had been the vehicle of political, as well as other, but not "*all other*," topics, I freely admit. At the same time, however, I feel that I can, with perfect safety, positively deny, as I now do, that, whilst in my hands, the *Royal Gazette* was ever made the vehicle of indefensible scurrlity or unwarrantable personal abuse; and I hesitate not to adopt, and re-echo, as my own sentiment, that paragraph of the Rev. Dr. Evans, upon which it has pleased Your Excellency particularly to animadvert: "That it can but be lamented, by all who have been taught to regard the *Royal Arms* as the *insignia* of truth and honor, that the *Royal Gazette* should be made *the vehicle of wicked misrepresentations*."

From the tenor of Your Excellency's remarks, it seems that you are impressed with the belief