IMPORTANT NEWS.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Aug. 17.

Arrival of the Steam Packet ACADIA—Ten Days later from Europe.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival at this port this forenoon, of the British Mail Steam Packet Acadia, Capt. Robert Miller, from Liverpool. The Acadia was telegraphed at a quarter past nine o'clock, and at about ten was safely moored at the wharf in East Boston. She left Liverpool on Tuesday the 4th of August, and arrived off Halifax at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning the 15th—but was prevented by a thick fog from entering that harbor until 7 P.M. She was 34 hours from Halifax to Boston, and has brought 63 passengers from Liverpool, and 13 from Halifax.

Trade was still dull in the manufacturing districts, but promised to revive as goods were in demand to export to the United States. Money continued plenty.

The crops of grain were uncertain, as the weather had been very unpropitious; but the Mark Lane Express of the 3d inst. says, "the weather has during the past week been decidedly auspicious, and advices from all parts of the country, represent the outstanding crops as having been greatly improved within the last ten days."

The most important intelligence is the prospect of a war between England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Turkey, on the one hand, and France and Egypt on the other, a treaty has been concluded between the four great powers, having for its object the settlement of the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt, and they have offered the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and the Pachalic of St. Jean de Acre to Mehemit Ali. France is opposed to these terms, and there is a great prospect of a general war in Europe.

The Boundary Question.—We copy the following interesting article on this subject, from the Liverpool Times of 3d August:—

"We have just received a copy of the valuable and interesting report of the gentlemen above named, on the subject of the boundary between the United States and British America. It will probably be remembered that they were appointed some time ago by the British Government, to examine the country claimed by England as part of the Province of New-Brunswick, and by America as a part of the State of Maine, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact features of the disputed territory, and more especially of the two lines of Highlands, insisted on by the two countries as defining the boundary settled in the treaty of 1783. This examination seems to have been extremely minute—much more so than either of the previous surveys of the British or the American Governments, in which they point out most extraordinary mistakes, such, for instance, as a blunder in the elevation of the land at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of upwards of two hundred feet, in the survey made in 1838 by the Commissioners appointed by the state of Maine, and others scarcely less extraordinary in the survey made by Colonel Bouchette, who examined the country some years ago on the part of the British Government. The general result of the report is extremely favorable to the claims of this country, and renders it highly probable that by far the greater portion of the territory now claimed by America as a part of Maine, will be declared to belong to the British Crown.

The report is accompanied by a number of maps, one of them marked A, exhibiting all the lines of Highlands existing in the disputed territory, and certainly nothing can apparently be more distinct than the line of heights on which the British Government founds its claim. In this line some of the mountains rise to the height of two thousand feet, others of nineteen hundred, and the mass of them seem to be a thousand feet in elevation. It further appears that a considerable portion of the line of mountains on Mr. Burnham's map, on which the people of Maine principally rest their claim, has no existence whatever, the country being perfectly level. This is, of course, an *ex parte* statement, but if the face of the territory should be found by the arbitrator to whom the whole question is to be referred, if the British and American Commissioners should not agree, to be as described by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, there can be little doubt that the greater portion, if not the whole, will be awarded to this country."

The South Australian Register mentions the discovery of an inhabited Island in lat. 15 37 S., and long. 174 25 W. It was large and wooded, and apparently thickly inhabited. It was named Brinsmade's Island.

Great Britain appears to be increasing her force in the Mediterranean. The Cambridge and the Revenge of 78 guns each have sailed for the Mediterranean, and the Queen, 110, Tweed 20, and Bittern 16, are to follow immediately.

There was a serious riot at Lancaster on the 26th, growing out of the dislike of the lower classes to the constabulary forces. A regular battle ensued, and many persons were seriously injured. The police were defeated.

Symptoms of War.—A treaty has been concluded between England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for terminating the difference between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, which has created much excitement and indignation in the French capital. The Government are preparing for war, in order to sustain Mehemet Ali. The Moniteur of the latest date contains two royal ordinances. The first calls out all the conscripts of the second portion of the contingent of 1836, the second the entire of the conscription for 1839. Royal ordinances, dated 28th of July, asks credit for the increase of the effective force of the Navy, by 10,000 seamen, 5 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 9 steamers. The number of soldiers which the two above mentioned ordinances call into service, is estimated at 180,000 men. Still it is confidently asserted by letter writers from Paris, that there will be no war—that Louis Philippe is determined there shall be no war, but will cultivate a general peace.

The first effect of these ordinances upon the funds was unfavorable. A reaction subsequently took place, and stocks recovered. Still on the 1st of August, there remained more of Agitation in the public mind than at any period since the revolution of 1830.

Advices from Beyroot, state that the insurrection in Syria extended itself and gathered strength. In every skirmish that had taken place, the bravery of the insurgents was remarkable. Their leaders appeared to possess military talent, and among them were some French officers of military skill. The insurgents had hoisted the Turkish flag, and proclaimed that they fought for their legitimate sovereign, the Sultan. Proclamations, couched in the most soul-stirring language, have been issued—and the insurrection has become general. Damascus was threatened by Said Emir, at the head of 16,000 Syrians, who have all solemnly sworn not to lay down their arms until they have accomplished the ruin of Egyptian administration.

Letters from Constantinople to the 10th of July, state that Sami Bey, the Envoy of Mehemet Ali, had had an intercourse with Reidschid Pacha, but it was not believed that the proposals of Mehemet Ali would be acceded to. The Representatives of the four great powers, with the exception of the French Ambassador, advised the Divan to wait the result of the conference of London, before giving a reply to the Viceroy. Lord Ponsonby had advised the Sultan not to treat with the latter, unless he should agree preliminarily to withdraw his troops from Syria, and to reduce his land and sea forces—a proposition which Mehemet Ali would be sure to reject.

A letter from Batavia of the 30th of March contains accounts previously brought by the English papers, of the destruction of the island of Ternate, by an earthquake.

The Presburg Gazette states that letters from near Bucharest, announce that a Russian army of 150,000 men had marched for Syria. Intelligence of a similar nature had reached Constantinople.—Letters from Bessarabia speak of large bodies of troops having marched from Poland, which are supposed to be destined exclusively for the Caucasus.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 17

A well-planned revolution has broken out in various parts of Syria against the army and government of Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been actually taken by the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon.

The Viceroy of Egypt had succeeded in landing a strong reinforcement of troops in Syria. The London Times says:

It appears now certain that the Egyptian fleet succeeded in landing the troops it had on board at Beyrout. It was composed of one man-of-war, 12 frigates, and a brig, and was commanded by Osman Bey, the Turkish Admiral, and by Mustapha Bey, the Egyptian Rear-Admiral. Between the 22d and the 30th it landed 18,000 men, of whom 5000 were Turks taken at Alexandria, Seide, Tripoli, and Tarsus.—Admiral Napier, we find, arrived at Beyrout on the 7th inst., but the Egyptian fleet had sailed, and there only remained one frigate and two corvettes. These reinforcements raise the army of Mehemet Ali, in Syria, to 88,000 men. The insurrection of Lebanon would, therefore, it was expected in Alexandria, be suppressed in a few days.

In the House of Lords, July 30, Viscount Strangford addressed an inquiry to the Prime Minister in relation to the state of the negotiations on the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, to which he received the following reply.

"Viscount Melbourne—Certainly, it is true that negotiations have been carried on between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the sublime Porte, for the purpose of pacifying matters in the Levant, and settling public affairs in that part of the world. It is unquestionably true that these negotiations have been carried on, and that they have been considerably advanced. Matters of this kind cannot be considered settled or perfected until they are ratified. That such negotiations have been carried on to this extent is certainly true. (Hear, hear.)

"Lord Brougham—I wish to ask the noble Viscount whether it is true or not that no communication whatever was made to France, or to those representing France, on the subject of these negotiations or this treaty until after the period of their being concluded?

"Viscount Melbourne—It certainly has always been our wish to concur and agree with France on this subject; but it is also certainly true that France has not been a party to this arrangement.

"Lord Brougham—All I can say is that I cannot express too strongly my deep regret on the subject."

The following is stated by the Paris Constitutionnel to be the substance of the treaty entered into by England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, with the Porte:

"The hereditary sovereignty of Egypt, and for life the Pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre, are to be offered by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali. If within ten days the Pacha shall not accept these terms, the Sultan will offer him Egypt alone. If he still refuse, the four powers will compel him to accept the offer of the Sultan."

There is no later news from China. The ship Penang had arrived at Liverpool from Macao, March 24, with a cargo of tea. The extensive military preparations which were making against China were well known to the Chinese authorities.

The case of Mr. Henviside vs. Dr. Lardner for crim. con. is reported at length in the papers. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, gave a verdict against the Doctor of eight thousand pounds.

The receipts of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, for the last six months, amounted to £126,474; and the expenses to £67,003, and the net profits to £59,471. There was a previous surplus of £10,784. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, amounting to £60,445, leaving a balance of £9,809 to the credit of the next half-yearly account.

Late accounts from Paris state that the King of the French was suffering under an affection of the heart, which inspired uneasiness in the minds of his friends.

The warlike tone of the French Government papers had produced a considerable depression of the French Funds. At the latest date, Aug. 1, they had recovered in a slight degree. The depression was from 4 to 6 per cent.

From the Times of Aug. 3.

Most earnestly do we deprecate the violent outbreak of national pride and all the clamour of martial preparation, which have reached us through the French press. These detestable opportunities of strife are hailed in a tone of exultation which should be laid aside. A people holding so high a place in the rank of civilized nations, should remonstrate with a nation as civilized as itself in calmer and more pacific language than that which is necessarily used to the semi-barbarians of Cairo or Pekin. We do not share the predilection of the French people or the French Government for the Pacha; but if aught of needless mistrust or personal slight has been shown towards France or her able and respected representative in this country, by the British Government, or by foreign diplomatists in London, the people of England are now as much as ever disposed to testify their esteem for the French alliance, whether that country send us a marshal or a philosopher—a Soult or a Guizot. But the people of England look on nothing with more contempt than hot and misplaced indignation, even though it be supported by undoubted resources and untarnished bravery.

We are sincerely desirous that the Eastern question should be settled; but if any proof be needed of the hold which the alliance of France has acquired upon the opinions and the interests of this country, that proof will be found in the general dread of the public lest a settlement, otherwise so desirable, should be obtained at too great a risk. But if France act with good sense and good faith, that risk, as we stated on Saturday, is very small; for what and where is there the cause of war? Are nations to be estranged by the same puny causes which drove the pedantic and punctilious Courts of the 17th and 18th centuries to arms! Or where, in this instance, is the national insult or wrong which can justify so violent and desperate a resentment? If, by the untoward course of events, those sparks are wafted on till they threaten the fabric of European society with a conflagration, it will be recorded that events so disastrous never sprang from a more paltry cause. Such a war would be begun, not for independence, for Poland perished unassisted; not for freedom, for the appeal of the most oppressed countries in Europe has been made in vain; not for fame, for enough of fame has been bought by France, though at too dear a price; not for a territorial aggrandizement, for the disputants on neither side put forth their own claim to possession; not to fulfil the faith of treaties, for France having signed the collective note of the 27th of July, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, has already pledged herself, at least, not to assail it. Are we then exposed to these dangers for the sake of a desperado like Mehemet Ali, whose hard Government is placed, even by his supporters, on the lowest level of Oriental despotism, or for the sake of the barbarous and lawless population of the pachalic of Aleppo and Mesopotamia?

The details of the Eastern question are in themselves so contemptible—the rival powers are so similar in their badness, that this apple of discord is not even an apple of gold.

The loss of one drop of Christian blood shed in war in the heart of Europe is followed by more calamities, and is more grievous to humanity, than the massacre of a horde of Mussulman insurgents. The evils of war are exactly proportioned to the civilization of the countries engaged in it. The nations which have made most progress in the arts of peace are most afflicted by the interruption of them; and if France and England stoop to share the violence they ought to moderate, the advantages even of victory will be shared or engrossed by powers quite unable as yet to compete with either of them in benefitting mankind, though ready to surpass them in bloodshed; the burden and the ruin will rest upon themselves.

But, although it cannot be concealed that the utmost foresight cannot insure the avoidance of so fatal a rupture, is it too much to ask and to hope that a social and Christian spirit may yet command the elements of political strife? If we are separated from France on this question, there is no reason for severing the great and numerous interests by which we are now and for the future as much united to that nation as we were yesterday.

If on the other hand, we find ourselves strangely combined with Russia in this particular treaty, that is no reason for laying aside our long vigilance of her designs, and our protestations against the spirit manifested by so many of her previous and her present actions. On the contrary, that vigilance requires to be redoubled, especially if we have to deal with her either as friend or foe single-handed. We have ere this contracted alliances with Russia, from which she has extracted all the benefit she sought; we have ere this fought battles of which she has reaped the spoil. England is not more inclined now than she has ever been before to tolerate Russian dominion in Constantinople; and, great as is the responsibily of those who have ventured on so bold a course for the attainment of its immediate object, that responsibility binds them under the heaviest and most solemn obligations to provide against the possibility of being deceived by its ultimate results.

France.—A despatch was expected on Monday evening by the French ministry from M. Guizot, in answer to a note addressed by M. Thiers to the British Cabinet, but it was understood not to have arrived, and until it does M. Thiers has, it is said, determined to suspend the publication of his ordinance for the levy of 200,000 men. The tone of his journal (the *Constitutionnel*) is warlike. It says—"France should be prepared for all eventualities. It will not see with cold blood a hand placed on the Turkish empire. All alone, as she is, she has an immense power—material and moral. Her material position consists in a population admirable by its compact unity, and its passion for the glory of arms, for grandeur obtained by justice. It consists in the best finances in the world, in 200,000,000 of reserve accumulated at the Bank, 150,000,000 laid by for internal improvement, in two milliards of royal forests, and of 300,000,000 of the war budget. Without a loan, without even the sale of its woods, France could have, in a short time, 700,000,000 disposed to make head against its enemies.

Anger and surprise ran mountain high in Paris. That England should join hands with Russia, though but for a special purpose, and in direct defiance of France, was an event that, from M. Thiers down to the shoe-black at the corner of the street, no Frenchman could have believed. Yet, God knows, they have had a fair warning for the last six months, for Lord Palmerston, it is known, has ever persisted in declaring that England would not desist in its determination to limit the empire of Mehemet Ali, and the ministerial press has never softened its tone of ardour and defiance. But all this was considered mere bluster and the final resolve of the British Cabinet has fallen like a thunderbolt on Thiers; and certainly on him the blow falls hard; he who has stood up for the English alliance, made it his hobby and his support, to find it fail him, and from no fault of his, is, however unavoidable, at least highly regrettable; for Thiers certainly was willing to cede all that any French Minister durst cede to England, and his ability and address would have reconciled such sacrifice to his country. It were to be wished, therefore, that the diplomatic resolve of last week had taken place under any other ministry than that of M. Thiers. We have made a mortal enemy of him, and *certes* a formidable one.

The policy of countries cannot, however, be altered from respect towards any man; and if it be for the paramount interests of England that Mehemit Ali should be put down, and that empire which he was forming between the Persian Gulf, the Nile, and the Taurus, under the patronage of France, shaken and shattered ere it assumed consistency and strength, then the British Government would have been most culpable in neglecting the present grand opportunity. We have overlooked too many of the kind in eastern affairs, and have no longer a single move to throw away. As to arguments of right in this question they but weakly apply: that of the sword seems alone invoked by all parties—Mehemet certainly invoked no other; so that other countries flinging their swords into the scale, especially if done not for the purposes of conquest, but to preserve the political balance existing, cannot be stigmatized as unjust. The question is one of expediency almost altogether. Success will be no small leaf of laurel on the brows of the Whig Ministry. Failure may bring at once upon them condemnation and ruin.

The Four Powers have signified their intention of limiting Mehemet Ali to the hereditary possession of Egypt and to the Pachalik of Acre, with the threat of curtailing his portion still more should he resist. France, summoned to join in this, refuses. She will arm on the contrary, raise a couple of hundred thousand men more, and send the millions, which she was hoarding to pay off her five per cents. to the Pacha of Egypt. Our fleet, in the meantime, cuts off all supplies going from Egypt to Syria. It cannot, however, stop French gold; and the mountaineers of Lebanon will find themselves much puzzled to decide whether they will gain most by being Turkish or Egyptian. Then the Turks are to make another onslaught upon Syria. Could all these things have been accomplished in the month of July, during the first flush of the insurrection, Ibrahim could scarcely withstand it. The Egyptians would probably be driven from the north of Syria, and the verdict of the Great Powers be accomplished without peace being disturbed. On the contrary, if there be delay, French money and advice and guarantees will calm the insurrection, and a fresh batch of coercive measures must be hatched by the Four Powers, no longer so facile in execution or promising in success. Celerity, therefore, is not merely half the battle, but all of it. If Mehemet can hold out till winter, it may take an European war to reduce him.

The *Journal des Debats* of Wednesday announces it to be the intention of France to raise the army to 500,000 men, to form a corps of observation on the nothern frontier, and to arm ten more vessels of the line. Russia being known to be rather lukewarm on the Egyptian business, the French corps of observation is intended to alarm the Germans. It is more likely to have an effect quite the contrary.—*London paper.*

Mehemet Ali is a proud and daring soldier; the energy by which he has raised his power to so formidable a pitch may impel him to a desperate defence of it. His language, addressed to those British agents who have seen him most recently, was stern and uncompromising. He is too near the grave to temporize; the crisis of his fate is come; he may exaggerate his own power, relying upon, or even stimulated by, hopes of succour from France. He may reject the terms offered by the four Powers, confident that if he be not strong enough to retain Syria, he is at least dangerous enough to embroil Europe. Whilst Ibrahim, with equal determination, and more to fight for than his aged, but not infirm, father, my fling his sword into the balance, and re-enter Asia Minor at the head of his army. Such is the other alternative, to meet which the convention of the four Powers provides extraordinary, if not adequate, means.—*London Times.*

The Syrian, Egyptian, and Eastern Question.—It is the established policy of the British Government to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, because such integrity is necessary to qualify the Porte to keep up its own independency, and thus to remain a principal Empire in Europe. On the other hand, it has become the policy of France, not only under the impulse of certain Egyptian feelings which she has long been known to entertain, but also as respects the security of her new conquests in Algiers and Africa, to take the part of the Pacha of Egypt, and to require that he should be allowed to retain Syria as well as Egypt, because, says the French Government, Egypt, without Syria, will be unable to maintain herself, and in the first general European War will almost necessarily be seized upon by one of the belligerent powers.—It is obvious that France has taken up this policy under a secret and covert jealousy of the preponderating power of Great Britain. We do not apprehend, however, that it will lead to any thing like a rupture between the great powers of Europe.—*Bell's Messenger.*

The Princess Augusta was still living, but was very low.

Admiral Elliott in the Melville, of 74 guns, with the Blonde, frigate, and Modeste, sloop of war, sailed from Cape of Good Hope, for Singapore, the rendezvous of the expedition against China, on the 30th April; and was to be immediately followed by the Blenheim, 74, and Columbine, sloop.

(*From the Times, July 31.*)

THE MAINE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The report of Commissioners Mudge and Featherstonhaugh upon the northwestern boundary of the British province of New-Brunswick is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of a great international question.

Any person who paid attention (and who has not?) to the clamours of the republican newspapers for some years past, must have been persuaded, had he not known better, that the citizens of the state of Maine were a set of the most oppressed and ill-used of God's creatures—lambs worried by the prowling wolves of England—turtle-doves fluttered in their nests—stricken and sighing sufferers under wanton injury, with whom the world must sympathize, and who well deserved that every man able to use a firelock would join in that appeal to arms which they so long and lustly have threatened.

The press of England, and the Times amongst other journals, have vaguely apprehended, without direct inquiry, that the American claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of foundation in positive truth and justice, and that a mutual compromise, or in other words a certain sacrifice of pretensions on both sides, might be necessary towards an equitable adjustment of the feud. Our own fear was that the claim of England to the line of boundary from Mars Hill (southwest) towards the source of the Connecticut river, might, by reference of history, prove to be untenable, and that we should very possibly have had to bribe America by a sum of money into a peaceable acquiesence in the demand of a road or some narrow strip of territory along which to carry our indispensable communications between Fredericton and Quebec.

It was assumed as almost certain, that where there was so much smoke, there must have been some spark of fire—that where there was such confident and vehement assertion, there could scarcely fail to be some plausible pretence whereon to justify or excuse it—and that, in fact, if Maine was not altogether in the right, it was out of the question but that England must be to a considerable extent mistaken. We shared that impression, so prevalent of late years amongst our countrymen, and should, according to the blindness of our credulity, have, not reluctantly, compounded for a surrender of some portion of the national claim.

From such a necessity it is most gratifying to be convinced by the official report above alluded to that Great Britain stands henceforth completely and finaly relieved.

It has seldom occurred to us to meet in the course of any political controversy a demonstration so triumphant as that brought forward on the part of Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in support of a right so hotly and pertinaciously disputed. The temper, the diligence, the reasoning power, the thorough knowledge of their subject in all its branches, and their lucid exposition of such a variety of complex and difficult matter which are presented by the report of these able gentlemen, must do them the highest honour both here and in America, although praise from the latter quarter may no doubt be but grudgingly bestowed. Indeed, after the disappointment which this decisive paper will have inflicted upon the confident anticipations of many thousands of sanguine minds among our neighbours, we cannot wonder, and ought scarcely to blame them for showing signs of considerable dissatisfaction. We trust, however, that the good sense of America, when it has had time to operate, and the respect for justice, which belongs to, as it ought to be inherent in, a free people, boasting of the fairness of their foreign policy and the wisdom of their domestic institutions, will ere long smooth down any angry sentiments which may have been excited by this occurrence, and will leave unimpaired and uninterrupted their friendly relations with Great Britain.

It would be an attempt at once irksome and superfluous for our readers to follow us through an analysis of the facts and arguments which constitute the body of proof in this report. It may suffice to state, as the result of the labours assigned to the commissioners, that they have satisfactorily ascertained, by a strict investigation of the face of the country, by an industrious perusal and comparison of charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical records, the absolute and indisputable conformity between the intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcations of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; that *no portion* of the "disputed" districts ever could, under the authority of that treaty, or with any colour of justice, have been claimed by the United States; that the award of the King of Holland, which transferred to the republic about three-fifths of the "disputed territory," was founded on erroneous data, and on entire ignorance of facts which have been subsequently developed; that the award of that sovereign, if accepted by the parties, could never have been executed under any circumstances, the structure of the country interposing thereto physical and irremovable obstacles; that, so far from the smallest fraction of the disputed territory falling within the line of the United States, a rigorous construction of some authoritative documents would actually prove a just title on the part of England to a portion of what has heretofore been regarded as a part of the State of Maine itself: and that, in fine, the conclusions upon which certain "official agents of the republic have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are *ans ubstantial inventions* brought forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of the question."

Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated—viz., that "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that *she has always had a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory*—a title it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fails to inspire."

To the rights thus ably stated and zealously enforced it is not too much to express a hope that full justice will be done by the government of this great country, and that the credit reflected on the commissioners by the service they have now rendered to Great Britain will not be turned into disgrace against their employers, through a failure to maintain with skill, firmness, and patriotism, the national interests thus brought home to the consciousness of all intelligent and honest men.

LONDON, JULY 29.

DEATH OF LORD DURHAM.—We copy the following from a second edition of the *Sun* of last night.—

"*Cowes, July* 28.—From the hour of his Lordship's arrival at Cowes there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he has been daily getting weaker, but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the acute disease had been changed into the chronic: indeed he had no medical man in attendance for some days, and his amiable lady and family had been lulled into a false security.

"His Lordship had not eaten any thing for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and only taken beef-tea. On Sunday and Monday he did not rise even to have his bed made: his lady was his sole and constant attendant night and day; no one else even went into his room. His Lordship had taken a great fancy to the town, and to the last was very anxious to purchase or take on a lease for fourteen or twenty years a large house for his family: and Mr. Moore had applied to the Earl of Belfast, Sir Thomas Tancred, Mrs. Goodwin, and others, for that purpose; his Lordship considering himself better, and that he would recover. At five o'clock this morning, he was taken worse, and Mr. C. Day was for the first time called in: he attended immediately, and pronounced him dying—that he could not live five hours. At ten minutes past nine his Lordship expired. It was a terrible and unexpected blow to his lady and children; for if ever a husband was doted upon by an amiable and affectionate wife, it was John George Lambton, Earl of Durham. Lord Lambton was sent for to his father a few minutes before he died.—His Lordship's daughters were also with Lady Durham. The whole family are in the greatest distress."

The London *Colonial Gazette* remarks as follows on the death of Lord Durham:—

"We boast continually of the extent and grandeur of our Colonial empire, and yet there is not in this country one public man of eminence to whom Colonial policy is a subject of deep interest—for LORD DURHAM is no more. These days have seen but one; and we essay in vain to name the man who may fill the void occasioned by Lord DURHAM's death. He was a Colonial statesman on principle and by inclination. "Go forth and multiply and subdue the earth," he used to say; "for we want room at home, and so let England be everywhere." Notwithstanding aristocratic prejudices and habits derived from his birth, he delighted in the conversation of merchants, ship owners, and colonizers. In order to excite him at any time, it was only necessary to touch the cord of the greatness and glory of England; and then he would descant on "ships, colonies, and commerce," with that combination of wisdom and fire which distinguished the great men of ELIZABETH's day, when the English race began to spread over the world.

In another respect the spirit of the great English colonizers was manifest in Lord DURHAM: he believed, with the framers of the old charters of local self-government which conveyed free institutions from England to America, that distant colonies should be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. This liberty he deemed the one thing needful to maintain the Imperial connexion: and thus, while he revived the ancient doctrine of "Responsible Government for Colonies," which had slumbered since England took to colonizing with convicts, he was the first British statesman to use the word "perpetual" in speaking of the connexion between the Colonies and their Mother-country. Lord DURHAM's Canadian mission will be his monument. In every colony of England his "Report on the Affairs of British North America" has been reprinted and circulated, and, we had almost said, got by heart. But it is in Canada especially that his death will be mourned. His widow remains, struck down with grief. The people of Canada will surely adopt some means of enabling her to prove to her son that the memory of the husband and father lives in their hearts.

According to a Parliamentary report recently laid before the House of Commons, the amount of revenue collected at the different outports during the year terminated 5th January, 1840, was as follows—Liverpool, £4,080,664 7s. 2d.; Bristol, £1,058,192 3s. 2d.; Hull, £839,572 4s. 7d.; Gloucester, £156,365 14s. 8d; Lancaster, 38,956*l.* 0s. 8d.; Chester, 77,136*l.* 6s. 5d.; Exeter, 81,000*l.*; Newcastle, 444,325*l.* 9s. 1d.; Plymouth, 99,109*l.* 11s. 6d.; Portsmouth, 39,014*l.*; Southampton, 40,775*l.* 8s.; Stockton, 78,275*l.* 16s. 3d.; Sunderland, 102,804*l.* 8s. 1d.; Whitehaven, 102,143*l.* 11s. 6d.; and Yarmouth, 54,352*l.* 12s. 6d. The revenue received at Douglas, Isle of Man, in the same period, amounted to 18,216*l.* 1s. The sums collected at the principal ports in Scotland were as follows—Aberdeen, 63,441*l.* 13s. 5d.; Dundee, 83,723*l.* 15s. 9d.; Glasgow, 448,829*l.* 17s. 6d.; Greenock, 293,745*l.* 18s 7d.; Leith, 425,181*l.* 18s. 8d.; and Port Glasgow, 63,122*l.* 19s. The revenue at the principal Irish ports was as follows—Belfast, 308,357*l.*; Cork, 211,840*l.*; Dublin, 781,495*l.*; Dundalk, 11,510*l.*; Galway, 18,3000*l.* Limerick, 128,319*l.*; Londonderry, 85,358*l.*; Newry, 44,488*l.*; Sligo, 14,568*l.*; and Waterford, 161,632*l.* 12s. 4d.—*Colonial Gazette.*

The Bishop of Toronto.—A despatch has been published from the Hon. C. P. Thomson to Lord John Russell, relative to the conduct of the Bishop of Toronto, and of the late bursar of King's College, Upper Canada, with reference to the funds of that institution. The Bishop of Toronto drew his salary as President; and the late bursar was in arrear £13,000, of which £6306 were still due. The Bishop's salary was stopped by the Governor-General, who states of the bursar, that, "The employment of the funds of a public trust by one of the trustees, for his own advantage, is a proceeding which, in his opinion, is highly objectionable, and calculated to destroy the confidence of the public in the management of the University;" and it is added in a note, "In England such a transaction would be visited with severity in a court of equity."—*Scottish Guardian, Glasgow.*

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget died on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, after an illness of a few days, in Grosvenor Street. Sir Edward was the brother of the Marquis of Anglesy, and was in his sixty-fifth year.

The Bishop of London has confirmed, in town and country this year, nearly 21,000 persons.

On Tuesday, a violent explosion of fire-damp took place at one of the pits at Mostyn colliery. Large lumps of coal were thrown up from the bottom of the pit to the surface, a height of 130 yards. Eight corpses have been brought up, and seven more have been seriously injured.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

The Queen gave a state ball on Monday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen opened the ball with the Duke de Nemours, Prince Albert dancing in the same quadrille. The attendance was numerous.

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., has been created a Baronet; a tribute of untiring zeal in the great cause of philanthropy, joined with exemplary personal worth, which will give general satisfaction.

The Scott Monument in Edinburgh.—The first stone of this national tribute to the genius of the greatest of Scotland's sons, is, our readers are aware, to be laid next month, on the anniversary of Sir Walter's birth day. The greatest exertions are making in the northern capital to render the proceedings of the day in every way worthy of the event—a grand Masonic procession is to take place, and the Master Mason of Scotland will, we believe, lay the first stone.

It affords us pleasure to state that the trade of Paisley, which has been rather more spirited for two or three weeks past, has undergone a decided improvement this week.—During the last eight days a great number of weavers have been engaged at various kinds of work, and a good deal of it of that description which will give employment to the female portion of the community, as well as to the weavers.

Government in pursuance of its plan of granting pensions to literary men, have conferred upon Dr. James Browne, L.L.D., and Member of the Faculty of Advocates, at Edinburgh, an annuity of £100, "in consideration of his high literary attainments."

East Indies.—At length there is a prospect of regular monthly communication with Madras, Calcutta, and Ceylon, by means of steam vessels. The prospectus of the East Indian Steam-navigation Company appears in our advertising columns; and it will be seen that it is proposed to raise a sufficient capital to build eight first-rate vessels, which are expected to make the voyage from London to Calcutta in forty-two to forty-five days; to Madras, thirty-eight to forty; Ceylon, thirty-five to thirty-seven. The Company's plan includes Bombay; but, for the present, the East India Company wish to retain this route in their own hands. The voyage to Alexandria is put down at fourteen days.

OUR EASTERN POSSESSIONS.—There are at present no fewer than nineteen vessels at London loading for Sydney, eleven for Van Diemen's Land, twenty for Madras and Calcutta, four for Bombay, and fifteen for the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Iron Ship.—The iron sailing ship, commanded by Captain Mitchell, completed her third voyage across the Atlantic and back, on the 17th ult. and with such success as to establish the fact of the applicability of the sterner metal as a substitute for timber in the construction of ocean-going vessels. The ship did not make any water during the voyage, and while her bottom remained clean, made good occasionally from nine to nine and a half knots per hour. It is remarkable that she had no ballast in, yet was quite stiff, notwithstanding her deck load. Wooden vessels generally require one-third of their cargo to be in ballast or heavy goods.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

It is calculated that there are eight hundred millions of yards of cotton goods manufactured annually in Great Britain, being nearly one yard for every supposed human being on the globe.

The celebrated Dr. Graefe, who lately died at Hanover, left the enormous fortune of 3,600,000 Prussian dollars, equal to thirteen millions of francs, or more than half a million sterling; which he amassed almost entirely by his honourable profession, having begun life with a fortune of between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* only.

An enormous organ is now being erected in the abbey of St. Dennis. It contains about 6000 pipes, amongst which are some measuring 52 feet, and weighing 12,000 lbs. This magnificent instrument is nearly completed.

The Queen has presented to the Surry Zoological Gardens a beautiful specimen of a deer lately received from the Himmalaya mountains.

There is every probability that King Leopold will make one of his mysterious visits to the Queen shortly, but it will not be until after Parliament is up, and her Majesty has retired to Windsor. His approaching visit is denied *officially*, but that only makes the fact more certain with those who know how much his Belgic Majesty is given to mystification.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

Lord Ebrington has put down by proclamation the tee-total processions in Ireland, it having been found that these temperance meetings had resolved themselves into vast political associations.—*Birmingham Adv.*

The Irish papers are filled with reports of meetings for the Repeal of the Union; at which Mr. O'Connell continues to repeat his former speeches.

The Directors of the Plymouth Company of New Zealand have in contemplation to despatch a surveyor with a competent staff immediately to the colony, to select the site of the intended settlement of Mew Plymouth.—*West of England Conservative.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE FOR DAMASCUS.—On Tuesday morning Sir Moses Montefiore and suite left London by the Emerald, on the mission to the East on behalf of the persecuted Jews. Mr. David William Wise, who was under sheriff to Sir Moses Montefiore, accompanies that highly respected gentleman on the mission.

PAGANINI.—This fiddler died worth £70,000.

Batholomew Fair is to be gradually abolished.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF A SHIP MASTER.—It will be seen from Captain Hosken's report of the homeward voyage of the Great Western, that he was diverted from his course in a most unjustifiable manner by a signal of distress hoisted by the master of the brigantine Champion, of Newfoundland, when, instead of requiring assistance, he merely used it as a decoy, to induce him to take a passenger on board. Such conduct should be severely reprehended by the ship-owners, as it will have direct tendency to make the captains of steam vessels, who are tied to time like a mail coach, pass by cases of real distress when they find themselves so trifled with.—*London Paper.*

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The Mandarin, convict ship, Captain Muddle, which sailed from Falmouth on the 28th of February, arrived at Cimon Bay, Good Hope, on the 4th of May. On the 30th of April, information was given that it was the intention of the convicts to take possession of the ship and carry her to America; and John Black, a convict, was to navigate the ship. One of the guards was in the plot.—*Shipmans Gazette.*

There is a wealthy and truly patriotic gentleman of Liverpool, who is so peculiary favourable to the formation of at least one park, for the health and recreation of our "good old town," that he has expressed a desire, should be find a suitable site, to lay out a sum of £50,000 in the purchase and laying out of the ground, and to dedicate the same gratuitously to the use of the public for ever.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE FRENCH MARINE.—A French journal, the *Siecle*, in the confidence of M. Thiers, gives the following account of the present state of the French marine, derived no doubt from official sources:—"The French fleet in the Mediterranean is equal to that of the English, and counts thirteen ships of the line, viz:—The Montebello, 120 guns, commanded by Admiral La Susse; Ocean, 120 guns, commanded by Admiral Rosamel; Hercules, 100 guns; Jena, 90 guns, commanded by Admiral Lalande; Suffren, 90 guns; the Diadem, Santi Petri, Jupiter, and Neptune, of 86 guns each; the Trident, Genereux, Alger, and Triton, of 80 each. Eight of these vessels are under the order of Lalande, four others under Rosamel, but both will be immediately united. There are at present arming in Toulon; the Sovereign, of 120 guns, with the Marengo, Ville de Marseille, and Scipio, of 80 guns each, all of which may be ready in six weeks. In three months, eight more ships of war, with from ten to twelve frigates, may be also ready.—This will compose a fleet of 25 sail of the line, and 24 large frigates."

A meeting of the members and friends of the Incorporated Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Wednesday July 8th, at the National School-house, High Street, Marylebone,—Lord Kenyon in the Chair. The noble Lord stated that for many years this was the only missionary society in connexion with the Church; that it has now been in active operation 140 years, and has ever been patronized by the most distinguished persons both among the clergy and laity. Its object is to supply spiritual instruction to the inhabitants of the British Colonies, by means of canonically-ordained clergymen, catechists, &c. In British America much has been done; churches have been erected, and efficient ministers appointed; and it is a matter of rejoicing that these blessings are duly appreciated by the colonists, who regularly attend services of the Church. There is, however, much spiritual destitution