

...through ages yet unborn, shall shine,
Minerva of thy Oxford's shrine.
while thy pulse beats quick, of all the clan
kind slave reminds thee thou art man,
the wholesome truth!—go, turn thine eyes
Helmheim's towers in dwindled splendor rise
arlb'rough's glories in reverse behold;
...
ere how heroes' earthly fame expires,
whidhrift heirsure satires on their sires."

om the New York Papers, of Monday.]
FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
p packet ships Utica and Samson, the former
the 25th, the latter from London 24th,
furnished with papers of the latest dates. The
unimportant.

ENGLAND.
Bill for removing the civil disabilities of the
as lost on its second reading in the House of
June 23d. An amendment was moved by
of Malmshury, "that the bill be read a se-
cene that day six months," and carried by a
140 to 80—majority against the bill, 92. In
se of the debate, the Earl of Winchelsea de-
the proposed measure as "an insult to the
ity!"

the same evening, in the House of Commons,
a Tithe Bill being under consideration, Mr.
ell moved that any sums raised in lieu of
should, after providing for vested interests,
be applied to objects of general utility and charity.
as 99, nays 360.

os, June 24th.—City—Monday Evening.—
the morning, we have received no addition to
tical information from the Continent and the
ala. Money has been more difficult to-day,
apathy of speculation in the British funds is
be mainly caused by the want of confidence
tending measures of the present ministry.
It also be seen, that the foreign market equal-
es of the gloom of the British, and the rage
ulation is suspended.

IRELAND.
a correct understanding of the following arti-
ys the Dublin Evening Mail, it should be re-
ered that in Ireland the term Protestants is re-
ference exclusively to the Church of Eng-
neither Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists,
akers, being included under that appellation:
e are authorized to state that a general meet-
the Protestants of Ireland will be held in the
Dublin in the first week in July—the week
ext—attended with circumstances of such a
er as must ensure the attendance of gentle-
the most remote provinces in the kingdom.
s will be discussed and resolutions adopted—
nts be uttered, and speakers present them-
calculated to inspire our friends with hope—to
implacable foes with consternation and dis-
Brighter and happier days are in prospect for
we hope in our next to be able to give the
ion, and to go somewhat into the detail of the
ars at which we only at present glance; but
e this announcement for the purpose of give-
friends timely notice, so that they may make
rangements for being present."

FRANCE.
principal intelligence of interest relates to the
of the recent elections of members of the
er of Deputies. The result was a great min-
nymph, 270 Deputies out of 320 having been
d in their favor. Among the unsuccessful
tes were several of the most important mem-
beric opposition in the last Chamber. The pa-
ntain the names of the newly elected Dele-

Journal des Debats remarks, "that the friends
throne and the institutions of July have, by
ections, obtained a most signal triumph. By
g all the attempts of the spirit of disorder and
the inhabitants of the capital have acquired
le to the esteem and gratitude of France."
ve out of fourteen deputies for the department
Seine have been elected. They are Jacque-
Lefebvre, Odier, Ganneron, Thiers, (Minister
terior,) Francois Delassert, Count Delaborde,
onen, Charles Dupin, Demonts, Panis, Tremi-
ll Ministerial.

tax, and praying that this tax, the Agno Romano, should be estimated at 8,000,000 scudi, instead of its present amount of 12,000,000 scudi.

A letter from Rome, dated the 13th inst, states that Turlonia's house has just received a privilege for the establishment of steam-coaches between that city and Naples.

The Austrian Observer states that it has received a letter from Santa Nova, dated 14th May, announcing that the Island of Samos had completely submitted, but does not take upon itself to guarantee the correctness of the fact, though the same intelligence has been communicated to several Consuls by their agents.

The Moniteur Algérien of the 10th inst. states that a regular correspondence between Algiers and the other ports of the Regency is about to be established by means of steam boats, which were expected to commence their voyages on the 15th. It also promulgates two Orders of the Day, one for protecting the property of the natives and others, during the season of gathering in the fruits of the earth; and the other, prescribing the precautions to be taken by the troops during the continuance of the great heat, and directs that no soldier shall leave the barracks, except in cases of absolute necessity between ten in the morning and four in the afternoon. All the men engaged in working parties go out at four in the morning and remain till half-past five, when there is great emergency but not otherwise.

In the night of the 18th instant, a barn in the small town of Hutwyl, in Switzerland, was struck with lightning, and the flames spread so rapidly that in the space of two hours, twenty-eight houses, two hotels, the town-house, the church, and the parsonage, with other buildings, making in all no fewer than forty, were entirely destroyed, depriving 370 persons of their homes and furniture. Happily no lives were lost. The bells of the church were melted.

At Bordeaux, on Saturday, the thermometer rose to nearly 30 deg. above zero of Reaumur, or 99 1-2 of Fahrenheit.

During 1833, the linen cloths exported from Belgium amounted in value to 15,446,660fr., of which 14,505,037fr. were sent to France. The exportation of flax and hemp amounted to 518,162 kilogrammes, of which 438,142 kilogrammes went to England.

BRUNN, June 16.—A Dantzic timber merchant is gone to Poland, to purchase large quantities of timber. Orders have been received for 2000 wooden houses to be taken to pieces and embarked at Dantzic for Toulon, and thence to Algiers, to be employed in building a new town or suburb. The entire stock of zinc here, even that which has just arrived, has been bought up at a high price for the Russian Government.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

Despatches were received yesterday morning by the Royal Geographical Society from Captain Back, and the following extracts, containing the most interesting portions of his narrative, are published for the formation of the public. It is gratifying to observe the good spirits in which he writes, and the entire success of the preliminary operations:

*Fort Reliance, East-end of Great Slave Lake,
December 7th, 1853.*

I overtook Mr. King at Cumberland-house, and got him fairly off, with the two boats heavily laden with 123 packages of 90 lb. each, by the 7th of June.

The accounts I had received from different persons of the low state of the water in some of the rivers, foreboded considerable detention to the boats; and, other circumstances considered, it was evident to me that they could not reach the eastern end of Slave Lake before the commencement of cold weather. Giving up all hope of seeing them again before the accomplishment of my plans, I stimulated my crew to the utmost, and actually worked them, until my arrival at Fort Chippewayan, which was about the end of July, for 18 hours a day. On my route, I met Mr. McLeod, an old acquaintance of mine, and for whom I had a letter from the resident Governor, Mr. Simpson, intimating a wish that he should accompany the expedition; and I am sure you will be happy to learn that he immediately consented to place himself under my orders, and undertake the management of the Indians at our winter quarters.

On our reaching Fort Chippewayan, we made every inquiry relating to the direction of the rivers that de-

who are born here on the spot cannot ascend." Upon further inquiry I found he was right, and that some time would be saved by taking a more indirect course, which could only be effected by following the uncertain trending of the stream that he called "Hoar Frost River." On our rounding a point, this presented itself in a cataract of 70 feet descent, and discouraging as this was, and still more so the range of mountains through which it forced its passage, we commenced the operation of transporting the canoe and baggage over hill and valley, full 1700 feet, the greatest difficulty consisting in conveying the canoe through the fallen and entangled wood. The numerous rapids in the river annoyed and delayed us; but the next day we passed the last woods, and entered a large lake in the barren grounds. The lat. of its southern extremity is 63 deg. 24 min. 33 sec. N.; long. 108 deg. 11 min. W., or a little to the northward of the Chesadawd Lake of Hearne, which, however, is not known by the natives.

In making a succession of portages from lake to lake, I crossed the same traveller's line of route, and fell on a lake of such magnitude as to be bounded on the E. by E. by the horizon. In a N. E. direction it led us to a river, which we went up, and again launched the canoe on another extensive sheet of water. We were bewildered several times among the islands and deep bays, still I kept going to the N. E. in which direction I was the more assured the river must be, from the general flatness of the surrounding land, and particularly from the north-west dip of a few sand hills that were occasionally seen to the northward.

After being three days on the same lake, I encamped on some sand-hills at the bottom of the bay, and despatched the men in two parties to look for the Tilew-ee-cho-dezeth, the source of which I accidentally discovered while occupied in taking some angles from the summit of a hill.

On the third day the people returned, having fallen on the river at some distance from us. The canoe was immediately carried to its stream, which is narrow in some parts, and connected with a chain of small lakes by detroits and rapids. I could not forget giving my poor voyageurs a glass of grog on this occasion, after which grateful ceremony we pursued the meanderings of the current, sometimes with ice on each bank, till the 1st of September, when my little canoe was so shattered, the nights were so cold, the country totally destitute of wood, and the men fairly exhausted, that I could not with any degree of prudence incur further risk this season.

The place whence I returned is in latitude 62 deg. 41 min. N., and longitude 108 deg. 13 min. W., about 115 miles east of Fort Enterprise, and only 109 miles from the nearest part of Bathurst Inlet.

We had been fourteen days without wood, and on the 5th of September got to the first dwarf pines, about two feet high, and on the 7th concluded the journey, by arriving at the east end of the Great Slave Lake, where I had previously directed Mr. McLeod to commence the building of our establishment.

The two boats under Mr. King got to us exactly a week after, and it is satisfactory to state, that most of the stores, &c. were undamaged.

Our winter house I have called "Fort Reliance," from a feeling of dependence on that Providence which will support us amidst every trial to which we may be exposed. It is situated on a sandy point in a deep bay, which receives two small rapid streams from the northward, and is surrounded by mountains and red micaceous granite and gneiss.

Fort Reliance is in lat. 62 deg. 48 min. 15 sec. N., and long. 109 deg. 10 min. W. the variation of the needle being 25 deg. 41 min. E. and considering this and the entrance of the Mackenzie River as the two extremes of the Great Slave Lake, it will be found to equal Lake Michigan in length and may therefore be considered as the second largest lake in America.

I have a very compact observatory built where the needle is performing its diurnal fluctuations with more or less regularity, according to the appearance of the aurora, or other atmospheric phenomena. The dip, magnetic force, &c. have also been ascertained; nor am I conscious of having omitted any thing that the friends and protectors of the scientific part of this expedition may have expected from me.

DIED.

On Monday evening, July 28th, Mrs. JANE P. HARRIS, wife of Dr. Thomas Harris, of United States Navy.