and twelve days at the Cape of Good Hope will put that ship on will no longer be tributary to the Porte nor be considered as its demurrage here, which otherwise would not have been the case.—
A lamentable state of disunion amongst the passengers, and of in the salons of Vienna, and many persons appear to give it between some of them and the master of the ship, during the whole voyage, and continued here, seems to have been the occasion of this delay. I trust, however, that no further inconvenience will arise from it, as the necessity of providing shelter and their business as settlers will now claim their undivided attention.

Intelligence from New Zealand has reached us. A large body of settlers who sailed from this country last autumn have arrived and are located on the shores of Port Nicholson. The site of the first town has, it seems, been fixed at Thorndon (the future Wellington), at Lambton Harbour, which is the inner harbour of Port Nicholson, and is well adapted to commercial purposes, from
the excellent shelter and anchorage it affords to shipping.—
that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifications which Rifat Bey was charged to make him. He declared

On the 28th of August, the grand ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City to Prince Albert took place in the Guildhall, which was very elegantly fixted up and arranged for the occasion by Mr. Herring, the upholsterer to the corporation.

FRANCE.

From the St. James's Chronicle. BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 21.

In consequence of a general feeling among the great body of the English residents here, that they had not had an opportunity afforded them (through, it is said, the neglect of the British Consul) of paying their respects personally to his Majesty Louis Philippe during his short visit to Boulogne, a meeting was convened by requisition, and held yesterday at Ince's British Hotel, when the address herewith sent was unanimously voted, Lord Oranmore acting as chairman. There were no speeches, except a short introductory one from the chairman, and an attempt at a great over troductory one from the chairman, and an attempt at a grand ora-tion from Romeo Coates, which unfortunately was cut short. A vote of censure on the Consul was moved, but not entertained, as

wote of censure on the Consul was moved, but not entertained, as the meeting itself was considered indirectly a censure.

According to the on dits, it appears that Louis Philippe intimated to the Consul that he would be happy to receive the visits of the respectable English at Boulogne; nevertheless, not more than about half-a-dozen availed themselves of this gracious intimation; and why?—because they had no notice of it! The Consul (who, by the by, did not attend the meeting) excuses himself by saving, that he had addressed himself to the proper authorities by saying, that he had addressed himself to the proper authorities on the subject; that in consequence of receiving no answer up to nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, he wrote a hurried note to the Mayor, who replied, on his own note, that his Majesty would be happy to receive at his levee, to be held at 11 o'clock, les Anglais distingués resident in Boulogne! This reply was received at a quarter past 10 o'clock, rather too late to apprise the numerous English of distinction resident at Boulogne of his Majesty's gracious pleasure. Thus a most favourable opportunity was lost for the display of friendly feelings on the part of the English towards the King of the French. It was to obviate this that the meeting was called, and the address as appended was most cordially and when the powers presume to insult and menace France, I know close pleasure. Thus a most favourable opportunity was lost for the display of friendly feelings on the part of the English towards the King of the French. It was to obviate this that the meeting was called, and the address as appended was most cordially and unanimously voted and numerously signed, I believe by upwards of 400. Without meaning to visit the Consul's proceedings with censure, it appears to me that, under existing circumstances, the man enacting the part of British Consul ought to have known what good policy as well as good feeling required of the English here (a numerous body) on so important an occasion as a visit of the King of the French, however unexpected; and he had all Monday to reflect on what was to be done, and to arrange matters accordingly. Yet nothing was thought of or attempted to be done not interpolated the functionaries who conducted it. They expected loftiness, hauteur, firmness, unshrinking courage and devenued to the consults of t Monday to reflect on what was to be done, and to arrange matters accordingly. Yet nothing was thought of or attempted to be done until a continuous addressing until after his Majesty was gone. Louis Philippe in addressing the Consul at the levee said, that he hoped the storm that threatened the political horizon would pass away like that from which he himself had just escaped; that he would do all in his power to maintain friendly relations with England, to the people of which he was strongly attached." "TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE I, KING OF

"THE FRENCH.

"THE RESPECTFUL ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS

"May it al.

"May it al.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned British residents and visitors at Boulogne-sur-Mer, beg to offer to your Majesty our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on your visit to this city, and to assure your Majesty that the want of information of your Majesty's intended levee alone prevented our having the honour of personally conveying our respects to your Majesty on that acceptant on that occasion.

We also beg to offer the same congratulations and our best feelings of respect to her Gracious Majesty the Queen and the other members of your Royal Family.

"We respectfully thank your Majesty for your kind solicitude expressed for our welfare. We hope your Majesty may long live to reign over a gallant and generous people. We trust the friendly relations which have so long existed between your Majesty's jesty's government and our own country may not be weakened; and we beg, in true carnestness of feeling, to address to your Majesty our own British acclamation of

"'God save the King."

The treaty of the Four Powers is the absorbing topic. That the King is personally disposed towards peace has already been sufficiently proved by the expressed sentiments of his Majesty at Bonlagon. A letter from Vienna of the 18th of August, in the Commerce, affords conclusive confirmation of the fact of this happy disposition of the Royal mind. That letter states that his Majesty addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor Ferdinand, expressing his expressing his desire for peace, and counting upon the moderation and wisdom of Austria, as a means of effecting so desirable an object. lect. The Courrier says that Austria did accompany her signa-ture with an expression of sincerc regret at her being obliged to Join in the treaty, while Prussia qualified her signature with certain restrictions. The Presse, which was the first to inform the hubble of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific. public as to the suggestions of the Austrian Ambassador in London to M. Guizot, states positively that M. Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Austrian Ambassador in London to M. Guizot, states positively that M. Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Austrian Ambassador in London to M. Guizot, states positively that M. Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestion of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestion of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestion of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestion of the suggest commissioned to make the proposition of allowing the government of Syria for life to the Pacha of Egypt, and that the consultations with M. Guizot at Eu were all directed to the same object; but that it has been appeared by the same object; but

The Garde de Sceaux has ordered an inquiry into the late occarrences at the Bourse. It is high time to make such inquiry, if only for the purpose of vindicating some high official personages from the serious suspicions of which they are at present the object. PARIS, August 27.

If the violence of the Republican and Bonapartist journals represented the national ardour for war, its continuance at present arises from an apprehension that peace will be preserved. Neither the National, the Commerce, nor the Capitole have abated in the slightest degree their angry declamation. The ministerial journals having aylanded their hals having exhausted their reasoning upon the treaty of London, and not finding it their cue to be tampering too much with the citement which they were the first to rouse, are now waiting for exertisement which they were the first to rouse, are now waiting for events. The government is doing the same—it is arming and waiting. The present calm is, perhaps, but a lull of the storm.—The Courrier Francais calls it an "aimed truce;" and to show the vigour with which France is proceeding with her warlike preparations, tells the world that "before a month France will have 450,000 soldiers, 1200 cannon and 55,000 horses; while she will have at sea 28 ships of the line. In less than a year she can, in case of war raise her army to 200,000 soldiers. Leaning can, in case of war, raise her army to 900,000 soldiers. Leaning apon so respectable a force, the country can await events with calmness and confidence." A circular from the Minister of the Interior add Interior, addressed to the different prefets, ordering the reorganisation of the National Guards in the departments, is prepared and will shortly be published.

This reorganisation of the National Guards of the departments is only another of those embarrassments revived or created by M. Thiers, under cover of the agitation into which he has thrown the country, to make the government of the country by other hands than one such a difficulty as he hopes shall amount to an impossibility. The departmental National Guards were organised after the revolution of July contemporaneously with those of Paris.—But it soon appeared that parish importance was in this instance, as in almost all others, more troublesome and overbearing than that of the metropolis, which is reduced to its proper standard by the multitude of its rivals and superiors. While the town and village heroes were not violently deprived of those muskets and village heroes were not violently deprived of those muskets and tabres which they appeared desirous to use, the ceremonies which keep such an institution alive were allowed to drop into disuse, and at the present day the departmental guards exist only in name. otwithstanding the warnings which history has supplied, M. Thiers is about to give life and action to this troublesome body. However, military preparation is proceeding. The Presse pro-claims that England, with less noise, is not less effective in its recautions. "Better late than never," as the old proverb has it,
I hope it is true. With regard to the recal of Admiral Lalande, t appears that it is only temporary. He is called to Paris for the purpose of being consulted. He is to divide the command of the feet with Admiral Hugon, now at Smyrna, and the whole will be blaced under Admiral Paris for the purpose of being consulted.

Placed under Admiral Duperre.

King Leopold, who reached Brussels on the 26th, proceeds to the Rhine, to follow up his negociations. Count Woronzow was said to have arrived in Paris, also on a mission of peace.

A Vienna correspondent of the Carlsruhe Gazette writes:

The Count de St. Aulaire is not come in order to induce the Cour Powers to relinquish the treaty entirely, but to persuade them. them to resume negociations through their representatives, in this danesion by the Sultan?

Sobocessions in Court Ambassador would be authorised to make the French Ambassador would be authorised to make the french Ambassador would be authorised to make the french government. believe certain reports, the Viceroy will no longer be supported in pretensions with regard to Syria, but, on the other hand, he

From the Morning Chronicle. MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE,

PARIS, Sunday; 9 o'clock P. M.

The Moniteur of this evening contains the following important telligence from Alexandria and Valencia:—
"The news received from Alexandria by the government, states that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the

A royal ordonnance for the expenditure of nineteen millions of francs for material of war, is published in all the French papers. There have been disorders at Thouars, in La Vendée, in consequence of the reappearance there of a famous Chouan chief, called Diot. He had taken advantage of the amnesty, and returned from Switzerland. The towns-people, however, had not amnestied him, and it was with difficulty that the military could procure

Diot time to escape.

The Univers, a religious paper, published in Paris, gives an acount of a scene which it says took place between the King of the French and the ambassadors of Austria and Prussia, at St. Cloud. French and the ambassadors of Austria and Frussia, at St. Cloud. In this the King is represented as rating the King of Prussia and Prince Metternich in terms savouring more of the halle than of a court, and as honouring Lord Palmerston with the title of a cerveau brule. M. Rothschild is introduced as a much astonished

Two ministerial journals, the Courrier Français and Le Siecle, publish respectively articles which in effect affirm that King Louis Philippe had actually held to the Prussian and Austrian Louis Philippe had actually held to the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors the language put into his Majesty's mouth by the Univers. "If we be rightly informed," says the Siecle of Sunday, "the King, in complaining with just indignation of the perfidiously calumnious praises which represent him in Germany, with the approbation of the censorship, as desirous of 'peace at any price,' said, among other things, to the Austrian ambassador—'They wish to put us to the test: they thought, no doubt, that we would yield to fear; they have been migraken. I shall tell we would yield to fear; they have been mistaken. I shall tell you who is afraid. It is your government. It is you who tremble before the Russians, and suffer yourselves to be led by her in direct opposition to the real interests of your country. I have been personally insulted by the Emporor of Russia. I am aware of all the outrages with which he loaded me and my family. I disdained them, because they only affected me and mine. But when the powers presume to insult and menage France. I know when the powers presume to insult and menace France, I know

termination, but they found him weighed down by a sense of his own situation, and that of his friends, adherents, and party. He neither protested against the competency of the Commissioners or examining officers, nor refused to reply to any of their questions, nor expressed indignation or resentment at any of their many observations calculated to wound his amour propre. The Prince stated that he considered himself the lawful heir of his uncle the Emperor Napoleon; that he thought the institutions of the empire were those best suited to the French nation; that he was persuaded that the majority of the people, and above all the army, con-curred with him in that opinion, and would be found ready to sup-port him in the resolution to attempt the recovery of his rights, and the re-establishment of France in the position which ought to be hers in the scale of Europe. He persisted in his opinions and his pretensions, but he admitted that he had been misinformed, and isled, if not betrayed.

misled, if not betrayed.

The only incident that occurred during his examination that proved the Prince to be occupied in a lively way with the proceedings, was a reference to the money seized on board the steamer.

"It is mine," said he, "I beg it be returned to me, in order that I may apply it to the wants of my fellow sufferers." General Montholon not only repeated that he was not aware of the Prince's intention when he went on board the steamer, but now added his belief that the affair was, in respect of himself, a guet a pens, (trap

The examinations of Colonels Montauban and Parquin produced from them respectively frank avowals of their attachment and devotion to "the Imperial cause."

LORD PALMERSTON TO M. GUIZOT. TRANSLATION.

that it has been found that while M. Thiers is President of the Council, further negotiations with Austria are impossible. This is what the National said several days ago; and it must be added that there are many well informed persons who venture to predict that there are many well informed persons who venture to predict that the present Cabinet will not long survive the meeting of the Clambers.

The French government has received during the whole course of the negociations, which commenced in the autumn of last year, the most reiterated, manifest, and incontestable proofs, not only of the desire of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which these Courts have never ceased to attach to the moral effect that the union and concurrence of the Five Powers would produce in an affair so serious ly and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The Four Courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain their object have been fruitless; and notwithstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join them in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mchemet Ali, based on ideas anounced towards the end of last year by the French Ambassador in London, still the French government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other Powers dependant upon onditions which those Powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

In this state of things the Four Courts had no other choice the fature the first the f

than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they have engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency and to expose the peace of Europe to daily-increasing dangers, or, on the other hand, to adopt the resolution of proceeding without on the other hand, to adopt the resistant or proceeding without the co operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the Four Courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a nature to ensure future peace.

Placed between these two choices, and in conformity with the nportant interests involved therein, the Four Courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives; and they have consequently just concluded with the Sultan a conven-tion destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications

actually existing in the Levant. feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French overnment has made to them that it has nothing to object to the rrangements which the Four Powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no All accept, provided Mentenet All consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the Four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the Pacha of Egypt; and that the only motive which has prevented France from uniting with the other Powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

The Four Courts entertain, then, the well-grounded hope that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and moreover, they anxiously address themselves to the French government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operati

standing they cannot be french government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the Four Courts hope and even demand of the dria; and may not the Foundaries and the Griendship of the French government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali, with the view of inducing the Pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed

If the French government could by these means efficaciously

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. (From our own Correspondent.)
Boston, Sept. 19th, 1840.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship "Britannia" left Liverpool on Friday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock, having been but 9 days out of sight of land. During the first two or three days she met with head winds and a heavy sea; -during the remainder of the voyage, the ocean was as still as a lake, and the skies beautifully clear and bright. No news of moment was stirring in England. No intelligence of the operations supposed England. No intelligence of the operations supposed to be taking place in China had reached England. The crops were every where very abundant and well–saved. The summer had been unusually sunny and pleasant. The summer had been unusually sunny and pleasant. The majority of the passengers by the Britannia,

destined for the Canadas, came on to Boston, in conse-

quence of the miserable accommodations for travelling afforded between Halifax and Picton, as well as in consequence of the exorbitant demands of the waggonowners. The fares exacted are, from Halifax to Pictou by waggon, (100 miles) £5; -from Pictou to Quebec by Steamer "Unicorn," £6. Until these impositions are mitigated, Canadian passengers will of course decline landing at Halifax, and prefer the more economic and expeditious route by Boston, and thence by Lake Champlain to Montreal, or by Oswego to Toronto. The accommodations, tables, and attendance of the Britannia are good. Intending passengers, however,

to deny, and amid their conflicting statements it is impossible to arrive at the certainty of any thing.

The London Globe—ministerial—gives a rumour that King Leopold was about proceeding to Vienna, and the Revue de Paris says that a note has been sent by the British Government to that of France, to the effect that the great question will be adjourned for the present, and a congress be held at Vienna for its adjustment.

Meantime active preparations are made by the Turkish Government for war. Eight thousand troops had left Constantinople to the present formed at Kutara—some fore, vessels had been char-

to the spirit of the times, a delinquency on the part of any mem-the Tocat provinces. The cause assigned for the outbreak is the general discontent of the Turks of the interior at the new measures lately introduced, which place them on a footing with the D THE TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH OF

to the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors.

sailed for the coast of Syria.

From the Commercial Herald.

Toronto, 23d Sept. 1840.
Sit,—In the Examiner of this morning I ebserved an article under the head of City Elections, and upon perasing it I was astonished to find that the Editor of that Journal had ventured to put in circulation a report that I had or was about retiring from the contest for Toronto. He says, after stating that, it is general-

Now what materially increases the impropriety of Mr. Hincks' conduct in endeavouring to injure my election, by publishing a rumour which he knows is perfectly untrue, is, that a very few days ago in conversation with Messrs. Hincks and Beatty, I stated to them, in answer to an observation from Mr. Beatty, that I rould not come forward for Brockville or any other place besides Toronto, and that unless I was returned for this City, I would not

go into the united Parliament. For the information of my numerous friends, I beg distinctly to declare, that I never have entertained the remotest intention of abandoning the contest here. It is my firm purpose, unless some-thing beyond my control prevent it, to come forward as a Candi-date for the suffrages of the Electors of Toronto, upon Conservadate for the suffrages of the Electors of Toronto, upon tive and Constitutional principles at the approaching Election, and from the pledges which I have received, and which I know will be honourably fulfilled, I feel perfectly certain of being returned by

I am persuaded that no false rumour of this kind I have now contradicted, or any scheme to which my opponents can resort, on destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications contradicted, or any scheme to which my opponents can be taken ing the Levant.

The Four Powers, in signing this convention, could not but that of the Honorable J. H. Dunn and Robert Baldwin, Esq. the Government Reform Candidates, as their friends have proclaimed

> To proper, sound and constitutional reform, I trust that I shall never be opposed, but to the principles advanced by Mr. Baldwin and the gentlemen composing the Committee for St. David's Ward, appointed to secure the joint election of Messrs. Dunn and

> > Your very obedient servant,
> > H. SHERWOOD. From the Times.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHURCHES AND REVENUES BILL. The order of the day for the second reading of the above bill

Viscount Melbourne rose and said, that, unequal as he knew he was, on all questions of great and paramount importance, to bring them before the house with that force and clearness which he could wish, he confessed that he never felt his own weakness, deficiency, and want of ability, so much as he did on the present casion, when he was called upon to introduce to their lordships a measure no doubt of very great magnitude and of very great importance. This was a question that not only involved a most importance. importance of church government, but also many questions of common law and of ecclesiastical law, with which, of necessity, he must be very little, very imperfectly, acquainted.—

He felt, under these circumstances, great satisfaction and consola- There it was (said the noble viscount, turning round to the bench tion in the reflection that he would be supported and assisted by those who possessed a complete and thorough knowledge of the whole of this intricate subject—by those who were well acquainted with the actual state of the system which existed at present, and with that which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce and which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce cretion of the bishops by any council (hear, hear); HE WAS FOR CAPTAINS. with the action state of the system which existed at present, and with that which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce and establish, and who would consequently be able to correct any error that he might fall into, or supply any deficiency that might be found in his statement. Upon the present occasion, that of the second reading of this bill, although it contained many details of great importance, and which required careful consideration, he should refrain from entering into them, but would confine himself entirely to the general principle of the measure, which briefly was, whether their lordships would consent to some reduction of the should refrain from entering into them, but would confine himself entirely to the general principle of the measure, which briefly was, whether their lordships would consent to some reduction of the present cathedral establishments, and the application of such funds as might be raised by that reduction to this object—the removal of that spiritual want which was so crying an evil, which had heretofore been brought under their lordships' notice in so strong, so powerful, and so cogent a manner, and which of itself formed so decided a claim on their lordships' justice and good feeling.—

The object of the measure was simply this—namely, to supply that state of unhappy destitution of spiritual instruction which unquestionably, from various causes, was known to prevail at present throughout a great part of this country. (Hear.) That was the general principle of the bill, and it was to that he had to ask their lordships' consent on the present occasion. It was almost unnecessary for him to restate that which had been stated before, and which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which existed in this country. That had been admitted on all hands, and lamented by all; and, considering the morality of the country, the policy of the country, and the general interests of the country, it was an evil to which it was most incumbent on Parliament to apply a remedy. The commissioners in their report said, in order to give increased efficacy to the establishment of the church, it was obviously necessary they should attempt to equalize the number of persons attached to different churches, and to add to the number of the churchs. They then stated the number of livings in the country, and the population, agree with either of those parties, at the same time he was far agree with either of those parties, at the same time he was far is the Britannia are good. Intending passengers, however, should be apprized that the guinea-fee demanded before setting off, is stated by the Stewards never to reach their hands; there is consequently an unpleasant application of additional gratuities at the close of the voyage—Lord Viscount Falkland (successor to Sir Colin Campbell in the Government of Nova Scotia), Lady, and Suite were passengers. His Lordship seemed fully alive to the necessity of a railway for the mails &c. The mail of the small number of ministers in the large towns and work of the small number of ministers in the large towns and work of the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the population, even after his part of the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the population, even after his part of the subject. The population, even after his part of the subject mitted it had been done in several cases, and stated the grounds on which it might be done again, he, in fact, cut from his feet the Leopold was about proceeding to Vienna and the Revue de Paris says that a note has been sent by the British Government to that of France, to the effect that the great question will be adjourned for the present, and a congress be held at Vienna for its adjustment.

Meantime active preparations are made by the Turkish Government for war. Eight thousand troops hid left Constantinople to join a camp formed at Kutaya—some for; vessels had been chartered for the conveyance of troops to Syria—and two ships of the line and three frigates, the poor remains of the Sultan's fleet, were to proceed in the same direction, under command of an English naval officer.

The following is from a letter in the Caronicle, dated Constantinople, August 12;—

"To add to the difficulties Turkey is already involved in to meet the contingencies of a fresh war, and ere the disturbances in the capital are hardly quieted, another affair has now occurred, to call the every decimal stated the ground of his argument; because if they were so bound up by the intention of original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions, then he said in none of the campet of the measures that were laugh.) A bishop might commit a crime, but they would not on that account abolish bishoprics. The only ground on which delinquency in any case should lead to interference with any institution was this—that delinquency was a proof of the vice of the original institution (hear, hear), and it would be said that insti-THE TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH OF JULY.

(From the Morning Post.)

We are enabled this day to submit to the attention of our readers a document of the greatest importance, the precursor of other documents, which must soon see the light, on the all-absorbing Eastern question. It is the memorandum addressed by Lord Palmerston to the French Ambassador on the day of the signing of the treaty of London.

This valuable State paper will be perused with the deepest interest, as the manifesto of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against the isolated policy of France.

The political personage who has favoured us with this communication of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish of M. Barante, the ambassador, recalled. of M. Barante, the ambassador, recalled.

The Presse denies the alleged warlike disposition of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Presse denies the pressed of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Pressident and the pressed of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Pressident and the pressed of the Court, and the p the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors.

more cogent, those institutions were to be considered absolutely inviolable, and that they were to be bound to that course of proceeding which, under present circumstances, might be unwise and absurd. The learned counsel had denied the applicability to this sailed for the coast of Syria.

The capital of Spain was tranquil at the latest dates, but an idea seems to prevail that a storm was brewing there, which would explode upon the return of the Queen Regent.

absurd. The learned counsel had denied the applicability to the case of the proceedings which took place at the Reformation; but he (Lord Melbourne) thought the learned gentleman had not stated very accurately the main of those proceedings. Unquestionably, if he had said what took place at that time—if precedings which took place at the time—if precedings which took place at the remainder of the case of the proceedings which took place at the Reformation; but he (Lord Melbourne) thought the learned gentleman had not stated very accurately the main of those proceedings. dents of the kind were to be cited—they were to be treated with great caution, and should be sifted before they were adopted, he (Lord Melbourne) should agree with him, because, although the Reformation was one of the greatest blessings that ever happened to this country, yet unquestionably it did not originate from the purest motives, nor was it carried on by the most justifiable means. (Hear, hear.) The learned counsel had referred to the case of the seizure of the lesser monasteries, which were suppressed by the 1st act of the 27th Henry VIII., cap. 28; but let not their lordist act of the 27th Henry VIII., cap. 28; but let not their lord-ships suppose that these monasteries were very small, for he be-lieved that there were about 270 religious houses then suppressed, and that their landed property amounted to as much as £30,000 a year, and their personal property to as much as £100,000. history, however, it was said, that surrenders came from very few of these houses, and the act proceeded entirely on delinquency.— Had it been otherwise, it would have been recited in the act, because when the greater abbies saw their brethren dismembered that way, they did make surrenders; and the act of 33 Henry VIII. went on nothing but surrender, and for this reason that they could not do otherwise. (Laughter.) But the learned counsel wanted an exact precedent on this occasion. He thought he had one in his hand; because, having paid much attention to this subject. and having gone back in his researches to the time of Edward II., he must have met with a precedent in the time of Henry VIII. If their lordships looked to the 32d Henry VIII., c. 24, they would find that was an act to seize into the hands of the Crown the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The being without the jurisdiction of Henry VIII. denied any delin uency on their part, and their possessions were seized solely of the ground of their adherence to the Roman Catholic religion.— That was complete evidence of a transference of property of this kind produced by change of circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The learned counsel had afterwards gone on to open various reasons why this measure was inexpedient, and stated a great many duties which he said the chapters ought to perform, and which they ight with great advantage to the country be called on to per m. He could not agree with the learned gentleman. thought the bill of the Government was better than his. (Laughter.) He had seen many of his suggestions in other quarters and in various publications, and he could not say he agreed in all of them. The learned gentleman spoke of the maintenance of divine worship. That was a point which he thought this bill would obviously provide for. The next point was the study of theology. That might be a very good thing in itself; but he did not think it was the thing they wanted. (Laughter.) He had a very great respect for that science, but he thought there were other points which were comprised in this measure, and which were of greater necessity than that. (Hear, hear.) Education and almsgiving he believed the learned gentleman had not paid particular attention to. (Laughter.) He did not mean to throw out any imputation against the views of the learned gentleman, but he did not see that his proposition was especially fitting for that purpose (hear, hear); and then the learned gentleman said the right reverend prelates were over-laboured—that they had a great deal more to do than they were able to attend to—that they had to time for study or to improve their own minds. He durst say that was true (hear, hear); and he doubted not, from the proofs they had had of the labours of former right reverend prelates, that was greatly to the loss of the world, and, as far as their own happiness was concerned, greatly to the loss of their own satisfac-tion. But the learned counsel said that the church wanted a

general ecclesiastical council for the management of its affairs. -

A MONARCHY BOTH IN SPICITUAL AND TEMPORAL AFFAIRS .-(Hear, hear.) Bishops he knew had great power, and possibly they might use it oppressively, but that was no reason why it should be entirely taken away. There were, hewever, few instances of that power being so exercised, and he considered that was one great advantage of their having seats in that house, (hear), and he ancestors had, at that time, departed far enough. He did not agree with either of those parties, at the same time he was far from denying that the men who were attached to the extremes of him one of its best recommendations, namely, that it took funds from the quarters in which they could be most easily spared, in order to transfer them to those where they were most wanted, and where they were likely to be productive of the greatest benefit and advantage. The learned counsel who had addressed their lordships on the present measure had said that the enemies of the church were divided with respect to its justice and expediency, while all the friends of the church were agreed in their opposition. He did not know who that learned gentleman meant which he spoke of the enemies of the church, but it would not be the first time if evil should proceed from friends and advantage be derived from enemies. The learned counsel had called upon the supporters of the measure to show upon what maxims of law, upon what statute, and upon what precedents had the bill now before their lordship, been founded. His answer was that reason and common sense demanded of the legislature that they should make provision for the spiritual destitution which unhappily prevailed in various parts of the country, and which called aloud for speedy remedy and relief. (Hear, hear.) A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate te visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, adjoining the Royal Saloon, at the south-east corner of Church Street, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

By Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, and MISCETLANEOUS STATIONERY, consisting, among other articles, of—FOLIO POST, QUARTO POST, FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND NOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Leadpenells, Slates, Slate-penells, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing peneils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c. which, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers, they can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous terms.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY,

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, October 1st.

U. C. College, September 22, 1840.

JAMES DUFFY, Collector. The Editors of the following papers are requested to copy the above:—Neilson's Gazette, Quebec Mercury, Montreat Herald and Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the House of Industry, for supplying the following articles, for the use of that Institution, viz:

FIRE WOOD, best quality, per cord.

MILK, per gallon.
WATER, per puncheon.
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to JAMES CURRAN, Superintendent.

MAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of PURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1842.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, the lady of Frederick Widder, Esq., of a At Kingston, on the 9th instant, the lady of the Rev. S. Givins,

Rector of Napance, of a son.

At the Georgian Springs, Township of Planta anet, U.C., on the 2d instant, Mrs. Francis Boult, of a daughter. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, George Shaw, son of the late Captain Shaw, of Oakhill, near Toronto, to Elleu, daughter of the late W. Huson, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.
On Tuesday last, in Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Short, H. H. Meredith, Esq., of Cobourg, to Margaret, third daughter of John Brown, Esq., of the former place.
On the 19th instant, at St. Paul's Church, New York, by the Rev. S. Digby, Edward Kent, Esq., of Toronto, U.C., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Maunder, of Stopford, County Devon, England.

County Deven, England.

DIED. At the residence of his father, in the township of West Gwillimbury, on the 1st instant, Mr. James Armstrong, seventh

son of Robert Armstrong, Esq., in his twenty-sixth year, deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. On the 2d instant, at the residence of his father, Chippawa, Beauchamp Colclough, youngest son of James Macklem, Esq.,

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 25:--Frs. F. Boult, Esq.; J. Kent, Esq., parcel; Rev. A. N.

The following have been received by the Editor: -

Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. J. Taylor, rem. in full vols. 3. und 4; Rev. E. W. Sewell, rem.; Rev. S. J. Lockh rt, rem. in ll vols. 2 and 3; Mrs. Leonard. To Cot respondents.—The poetical communication of ELIZA full vols. 2 and 3: Mrs. Leonard.

has been received, but, though the feelings that manifestly influenced the author are highly laudable, we can scarcely promise its insertion. A careful cultivation of the talcut it evinces may render her future effusions as pleasing, as they will, doubtless, be

[Our correspondents are reminded that the postage should, in all cases, be paid upon the communications which they forward either for insertion in the paper or for our private remarks.]