of the year blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture, the winds breathe out their last gasp, the clouds yield no rain, the earth be defeated of heavenly influence, and her fruits pine away, as children at the withered breasts of their mother, no longer able to yield them relief; what would become of man himself, whom these things do all now serve?" and how would he look back upon those benefits, for which, when they were daily poured upon him in boundless profusion, he forgot to be thankful?

While, therefore, we partake, in so eminent a degree, the benefits of civil polity, let us not be unmindful of our great Benefactor. Let these solemn occasions serve to remind us, that there is an intimate connexion between religion and government; that the latter flowed originally from the same divine source with the former, and was, at the beginning, the ordinance of the Most High; that the state of nature was a state of subordination, not one of equality and independence, in which mankind never did, nor ever can exist; that the civil magistrate is "the minister of God to us for good;" and that to the gracious author of every other valuable gift we are indebted for all the comforts and conveniences of society, during our passage through this turbulent scene, to those mansions, where, as violence is no more committed, punishment is no more deserved; where eternal Justice hath fixed her throne, and is for ever employed in distributing rewards to her subjects who have been tried and found faithful.—*Bp. Horne.*

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

We have taken occasion from time to time, both by appropriate selections from influential writers and by arguments of our own, to induce, if it were possible, a more correct view of the duty of LOYALTY than, it is to be feared, too extensively prevails.

It is sometimes thought,—need we to Christian Britons say how erroneously,—that the constitution of human government is an accident, a contingency; which man alone is to be the agent in framing, and which passing events are to be allowed to shape and diversify. It is important to be able to appeal to Scripture for direction, even in the minutest parts of human conduct; for where mere human guidance is so fallible, it is in the highest degree satisfactory that a reference can be made to an authority which, by common consent, cannot err. On so important a subject as the principle of national government, it is not to be supposed that the Scriptures should be silent; or that the careful and candid inquirer should not be able to draw from them all that is necessary for his satisfaction upon that point.

From the very beginning we find the monarchical form of government to have prevailed in the world: frequent reference is made in the Word of God to the authority of kings: when his chosen people expressed themselves desirous of a temporal and visible head,—the vicegerent of Him who was hitherto their Sovereign,—God himself took the matter, as it were, into his own hands, and by the solemn anointing of Saul and subsequently of his successors by his prophets, seemed very plainly to establish the principle that Kings and Queens reigned by Him,—that they were politically to be considered as His representatives upon earth,—that their authority was derived specially and directly from Him, and consequently was not to be dependent upon the will of the governed. In all the changes, too, which took place in the holders of the sovereign power, we find the hand of God to be apparent: one was deposed and another exalted by his direction and command; and any, the slightest sanction for that comparatively modern innovation, the elective principle in government, is not, we believe, to be found in the records of his revealed will. "Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever," says the prophet Daniel, "for wisdom and might are His, and He changeth the times and the seasons; He removeth kings and setteth up kings; He giveth wisdom to the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding." "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice: by me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth," is the sentiment in regard to the King of kings of the royal author of the book of Proverbs. And in the New Testament, it is expressly declared that "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

It was in accordance with this principle that Archbishop Cranmer addressed the excellent king Edward the Sixth at his coronation: "I am here as the messenger of my Saviour Jesus Christ; and thus I shall humbly remind your Majesty of the duties which have fallen upon your highness, as God's vicegerent, within your own dominions." And it is with the same adherence to the Word of God, that the Archbishop of Canterbury is instructed at this day to address the Sovereigns of England at their coronation:—"Receive this imperial Robe and Orb; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge, and wisdom, with majesty and power from on high. And when you see this Orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer. For He is the Prince of the kings of the earth—King of kings and Lord of lords.—So that no one can reign happily who derives not their authority from Him, and directs not their actions according to His laws."

In the interval between the termination of the historical portions of the Old Testament and the time of our Saviour, the Grecian and Roman popular forms of government arose; and from the eminence of conquest and glory which, under such a dynasty, those countries reached, it was naturally to be expected that these would be forms of government in high estimation with the more advanced and refined nations of the world.—Yet in any lesson which our Saviour conveys upon the duty of civil obedience, there is never the slightest allusion to, far less commendation of, those more popular models of national government; but both by himself and his apostles, the obligation is uniformly inculcated of obedience to the "*king* as superior, and to governors, as unto them that are sent by him." The Roman dominions, at the time, were governed, it is true, by an individual with royal authority; but the popular offices of consuls, tribunes, &c. were still maintained and dearly cherished by that people; and it might have been expected that, if any countenance was to be given to the validity of government when lodged in the people, our Lord would have alluded to them, and not drawn his illustrations on that head, as we find he always did, exclusively from the *regal* dignity.

The universal prevalence of this principle of government in the early ages of the world, can only be ascribed to a Divine revelation in the first instance,—an opinion strongly supported by the very manner of its exercise, by the deference which was paid to it, and by the positive precepts which the Scriptures both of the Old and New Testament contain in reference to the respect and obedience which is due to it. Yet, if any other form of national polity were better adapted to the interests of mankind, and more positively conducive to their present and everlasting welfare, we can believe that it would have been recommended by the divine authority. We can understand, then, that the monarchical form of government was by the Divine wisdom deemed most consonant with that important end,—that, in this manner of government. practical advantages were involved; and by it, if we may here use the words, the natural fitness of things maintained. There is, in short, sound philosophy to be discerned in this principle of government; but we shall best express it in the words of a contemporary writer:—

"Loyalty is indeed a Christian virtue. And when once the principle is thus recognised, it continues to exercise a salutary influence over the whole tenour of social and civil duties. The Queen as supreme, not created by man, or deriving a dependent and elective dignitary from any extraneous source, but born to the inheritance of Royalty, occupies that commanding position, which every subject regards as elevated immeasurably beyond his reach. The regal dignity exhibits permanently before the sight of the community one station at least, to which neither intellect, nor wealth, nor any other power can possibly attain. There is thus imposed a forcible restraint upon the natural pride of the human heart; and the indefinite aspirings of unsatisfied ambition are brought to a necessary termination. The existence of the monarchy tends very extensively to the formation of the national character; and the frequent contemplation of this one elevated object, exercises a most salutary influence over the habits of thought and conduct of the whole community. All the other gradations of society experience the effects of the monarchical principle;—thus sentiments of respect, submission, and courtesy are encouraged; and thus, contentment and humility are fostered, to the real and general happiness of the social state."—[The Divine Origin of Regal Power, a Sermon by the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Incumbent of Beverley Minster.]

Our main design in offering the present remarks and extracts, is to combat the opinion that the sovereign power is legitimately lodged in the people, and that, with this persuasion, they are at liberty to adopt what seems best to comport with their present interests, or to accord with their present tastes. Enough, we trust, has been adduced to shew the fallacy of this sentiment wheresoever entertained. So that, if we find ourselves living under a monarchical form of government, we cannot, without impiety,—not to speak of the criminal violation of human law,—undertake to destroy the authority of the sovereign, or do aught that would wrest it from his hands. For loyalty is not a duty which depends upon the circumstances of the case,—which may be yielded or withheld, as our interests serve or our inclinations may direct. Strictly speaking, we have no choice in the matter: the sovereign, by a divine as well as human law, claims our obedience; and on the immutable principle of a moral and Christian duty, we are bound to yield it.

Nor does the fact of encouragement or discouragement,—of good or ill requital for the faithful performances of this obligation, diminish in the slightest degree its force. Unhappily a contrary sentiment has often been brought to bear very injuriously upon the strength and purity of this duty. It is sometimes thought that a man should be loyal only so long as he is well treated; in other words, that when the duty of loyalty is no longer recompensed, it is no longer to be yielded! We should, by all means, rejoice to see the faithful performance of every duty, however positive and solemn that duty may be, viewed with becoming respect and even accompanied with the reward which, humanly speaking, is due to useful and zealous services; we should always rejoice, for instance, to see the loyal and devoted subject cherished and protected by his sovereign, and a recompense bestowed upon his services when it can consistently be yielded; and we should ever regret, deeply and unfeignedly, to see the advocates of a pure and hearty loyalty treated with coldness or discouragement. But what we unequivocally condemn is, that, if a man happens to receive no such return for his valuable and faithful services, he is at liberty to express his complaints in condemnation of his sovereign, or is justified in the threat, sometimes freely indulged in, that he will transfer his allegiance to a quarter where it will be more highly appreciated and better rewarded!

Where such a baneful feeling prevails, we cannot wonder at the existence and the growth of insubordination. Individual discontent finds vent, not simply in the expression, often too warm and selfish, of complaint; but complaint rises into the language of threatening and intimidation. Hence we have party spirit and political feuds as the natural offspring of this vicious and irreligious principle. Crush the one, and we shall not have to lament and extirpate the other. Destroy this root of bitterness, and we shall have no such unseemly branches to deplore. Make the tree good, and the fruit will partake of its soundness: establish a sound and Christian impression of the duty of loyalty, and we shall not have society disquieted with these unchristian ebullitions of a levelling and insubordinate temper.—Our attainment of every wish is, in this world, impossible, and the disappointment even of reasonable expectations is no excuse for seeking to overturn what the Divine wisdom itself has established, and human experience, during a long series of ages, has pronounced best adapted to social and individual interests, and to the welfare of the world. Selfish ambition must be repressed, when it cannot be gratified; and never should any eminence either of wealth, or influence, or power be sought, if it is to be pursued in any other way than in the revealed path of Christian duty.

But a brief period has elapsed since the performance of a painful duty, the announcement of the death of the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of St. Catharine's, devolved upon us. We are again called upon to record another circumstance of the same distressing nature, the departure from this vale of tears of the Rev. William Johnson, the worthy Rector of St. John's Church, Sandwich. The Church, by his loss, has been deprived of an industrious and valuable servant, and his parishioners of a kind and attentive Pastor. His unexpected death has excited the deepest sorrow in those who are acquainted with his excellence, and particularly in his fellow-labourers in the holy cause to the advancement of which his unceasing exertions were devoted. But he has left a situation of trial and anxiety, to receive from the hands of his Heavenly Father the reward of his labours, and to enjoy in eternal mansions an uninterrupted rest.—Though we cannot but lament our deprivation, yet our grief is alleviated by this consoling consideration.

We extract from the *Western Herald* the following interesting particulars of the mournful event:—

"This deplorable event took place on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, about six o'clock, after a short illness of only fifteen days, during which period his bodily sufferings were most acute and severe; but, notwithstanding, he bore them all with remarkable fortitude and patience. On Friday, the deceased partook of the comfortable Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered to him by the worthy and Right Rev. Bishop M'Coskry, of Detroit. Towards evening he expressed himself as much easier, but seemed to be aware that the change experienced was but the prelude to his dissolution, for which solemn termination of his mortal career he said his mind and heart, through the mercy and goodness of his GOD and Saviour, were happily prepared.—The night was spent by the deceased in audible prayer and praise, expressed in beautiful and affecting language, and evidently flowing from a regenerate and sanctified heart.—He retained possession of his mental faculties to the last moment, and gave up the ghost without a struggle, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his untimely departure, as well as the congregation over whom he had officiated as Pastor for nearly fourteen years.

"The deceased was a man of robust constitution, and apparently had enjoyed uninterrupted good health for a long period before his last fatal illness, and had attained the age of forty-six years. He was of a warm and generous temperament, possessed a kind and benevolent heart, and ever evinced a tolerant and forgiving disposition.

"The deceased was followed to the grave by at least three or four hundred persons, a large number of whom came from Amherstburgh, where he was extensively known and much esteemed, and from the city of Detroit. The funeral service was read in the Church—which was filled to overflowing—by the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Amherstburgh; and a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop M'Coskry, in the usual eloquent and impressive style of that eminent divine, from the 23d Psalm, 4th verse:—'*Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff comfort me.*'"

We learn from the *Colonial Churchman* that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday, the 9th September. Mr. W. Scovill, A.M. of King's College, Fredericton; Mr. T. N. Dewolf, late of the Theological Seminary, New York; and Mr. Jamieson, of the Theological Institution, Belfast, were admitted to the holy order of Deacons. We are likewise gratified with the cheering announcement that several Theological students are preparing for ordination, and will soon contribute their assistance to the relief of the prevailing spiritual destitution. The appointment of a Bishop for New Brunswick is, we understand, confidently and anxiously expected.

A late number of the *Montreal Gazette* contains an extract from a despatch of His Excellency the Governor General to Lord John Russell, dated the 18th January, relative to the seat of government. His Excellency suggests the propriety of avoiding a hasty determination, but at the same time expresses his unwillingness to make Montreal, or any place in Lower Canada the theatre of Legislative action. He shows that he is fully awake to the necessity of enfeebling the influence of the French, by separating them from their coadjutors, and thus depriving them, in a great degree, of the power and desire of embarrassing the government. There are strong reasons for supposing that the Parliamentary sessions will continue to be held at Toronto, as His Excellency intimates his wish to select the situation with reference to the future advancement of the Western Districts, desirous, as he evidently is, that subsequent alterations may be obviated. This is another instance of his determination to render the re-union of the Provinces as beneficial as possible, by securing, as far as is practicable, the advantages of British Parliamentary ascendancy.

On Wednesday last Dr. Rolph, who has lately returned from England, attended a public dinner at the City Hall, to which he had been invited by the influential gentlemen of this city, as an evidence of their approbation of his exertions in the cause of emigration. We have been informed that about one hundred persons assembled on the gratifying occasion, and that the end, with a view to the attainment of which the dinner was given, was satisfactorily obtained. We are perfectly sensible of the expediency of inviting to our shores a British and loyal emigration and we cannot be blind to the necessity of securing the benefits that must result from it, especially at the present critical period, when we are on the eve of entering on a new state of political existence. If the labours of Dr. Rolph, therefore, shall prove to have been instrumental in effecting this desirable object, he will deserve the gratitude of his fellow-subjects for promoting the best interests of Canada. Of his assiduity none can entertain a doubt; of the success that will attend it, it is to be hoped it will realize the expectations of the most sanguine.

☞ We have been requested by authority, to state for the information of Clergymen and Catechists who draw their stipends from the *Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, that it is a rule of that Society, a strict conformity to which they find it necessary to exact, that no bill upon their Treasurer should be drawn at a shorter sight that *thirty* days.

☞ The Bishop of Montreal is about proceeding by the *Unicorn* Steamer to visit the District of Gaspé in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, expecting to return by the same conveyance, and to reach Quebec before the 20th of September, after which it is the purpose of his Lordship, with the Divine permission, to make his circuit in the Counties of Megantic and Beauce in the District of Quebec; and, in the early part of the winter, to visit the few remaining Protestant settlements in that District, north of the St. Lawrence. The Visitation of the Diocese will then have been completed, the Districts of Montreal, St. Francis and Three Rivers having been visited last winter.

His Lordship intends to hold an Ordination at Quebec in some part of the month of October, when it is expected that several gentlemen now in Deacon's orders will be admitted to the Priesthood.

*** Gentlemen intending to present themselves to be examined for the Ordination to be held at Quebec, in October, by the Bishop of Montreal, will be pleased to make the necessary communication without delay, to the Rev. George Mackie, Chaplain to the Bishop, at Quebec. It will be necessary that when they come for Ordination, they should exhibit their Testimonials and *Si Quis*, in the usual form.

We hear that an "OFFICE OF REFERENCE AND RECORD, for the sale of Lands belonging to private individuals throughout the Province," has been established in this city. By affording information of the lands to be disposed of in the Province, it will furnish the emigrant with knowledge which it would be, otherwise, more difficult for him to acquire, and at the same time will be highly beneficial to the landed proprietor. Agents, in connection with this office, have been appointed in various parts of the United Kingdom, and every step has been taken to render it as serviceable as possible.

We copy from the *Colonist* of Wednesday last the following melancholy particulars of a murder committed in the Jail by a man supposed to be labouring under an aberration of mind, on a fellow-prisoner confined in the same cell. From this fearful and horrifying event, the removal of all lunatics to some place of confinement more fitting than the Jail, is rendered imperatively necessary. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped, that, until a permanent asylum can be erected, some temporary structure will be immediately provided.

"A man of the name of Clarke, or Lafferty, supposed to be insane, and who was on Monday committed to our Jail on a charge of fire-raising, yesterday afternoon treacherously murdered a fellow-prisoner named John Morrison, who has been confined for eight years as a maniac, under the following circumstances:

Shortly after his committal on Monday, Clarke and his victim had some words, which passed over; and no suspicion being entertained that the quarrel would be renewed, they were both allowed the use of the hall, as is usual. After dinner, Morrison retired to his cell to indulge in his customary sleep, and while sleeping Clarke seized a short billet of fire-wood, and unseen by any one, inflicted a dreadful blow over Morrison's right eye, which instantly deprived him of life.

Clarke gives his real name as Lafferty, and states that this is not his first victim. He has only returned from a five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A coroner's inquest sits this morning."

The inquest has been adjourned.

☞ Later intelligence has been received, for which our readers are referred to the proper head.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH BUILDING.—It is cheering to observe the increased number of new churches that have of late years sprung up in this diocese; within the last three weeks, three new churches have been consecrated in this immediate neighbourhood, and there is reason to hope that the good work that has been begun will not end here. But whilst we look back with thankfulness on what has already been done, we must not forget that a great deal still remains before us, and that all our past exertions to increase church accommodation have been so far from supplying the deficiency, that they have not even kept pace with the annual increase of our population. It has been well remarked by the Rev. H. Wilberforce, in his "Essay on the Parochial System," that "after all our exertions, our church room and our parochial ministry are less adequate than they were twenty years ago. Should we now abandon the work, every church already built would witness against us, for we need them now more than ever. May it go on and prosper!"—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

A CHURCH FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS.—It is in contemplation to erect a church within the liberty of the Rolls, which embraces part of Chancery-lane and several streets on either side, and ample funds for that purpose have been already subscribed. The necessity for having a place for Divine worship has long been felt. Within this liberty there is a population of 3500 persons. Some time since a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a sacred edifice, and their exertions were ultimately crowned with success; £4000 was given by the trustees of Miss Hindmarsh, who left that sum applicable to such an object, and the parishioners readily subscribed upwards of £1000. The site selected for the building is in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

The Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P., and Lady Harriet Clive, at the expense of several hundred pounds, are erecting a neat parsonage house at Redditch.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The *Merthyr Guardian* of last week records an act of munificence in this duty, which, if men can feel, must make the majority against Sir R. Inglis's motion blush with shame. On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Cardiff by the Marquis of Bute, who had given the site for the edifice, and the sum of £1000 towards the erection of it. Besides this, Dr. Nicholl, M.P., had given £200, the Bishop of Llandaff £100, Messrs. Blakemore and Booker £100, the Rev. Wm. Price Lewis £100, and the relict and sisters of Thomas Charles, Esq. (ten times bailiff of the borough) £100. The Incorporated Society for Building Churches had also given £500 towards the pious object. On Tuesday a meeting was held at Merthyr, the Marquis of Bute in the chair, to erect a new church at that place. Mr. David James, a Unitarian, attempted to bring dissent into the meeting by moving an amendment; but he was very properly "cut short" by the Rev. T. Williams, Curate, reading the requisition, which was only to persons, who are "both friends of the Church, and interested in the *extension of religion*;" so Mr. David was put down. At this meeting the noble chairman contributed £300, and an endowment of £50 a-year; the Bishop of Llandaff £200, Anthony Hill, Esq. £200, and Wm. Meyrick, Esq. £50; the total subscription amounted to £934. But that which is an *example* to all great manufacturers, who attract thousands to their works, and for whom there are not sufficient churches, is, that A. Hill, Esq. announced "his determination to build and endow a church within what he might call his own range; and if a life begun, continued, and which would in all probability be ended in laborious exertion would provide him the means to accomplish that object, it certainly should be done." (Loud cheers).—Besides this, a sum of nearly £1500, has been collected towards building a church at Maesteg, in the western part of the county, where a large mining population has congregated within a few years.—*Bristol Journal.*

CHURCH-RATES.—The law of church-rates is more than 1100 years old. A *declaratory*—mark, only a *declaratory* law, and one which, therefore, refers to an existing law still older—a declaratory law of King Ina commands that the *church scot*, or rate, be paid as a house tax at Martinmas, under a penalty of 40s. and twelve times the rate. Now Ina began his reign in the year 688, when the law in question, with others, was promulgated—so that the law of church-rates is at least 1162 years old.

At the Reformation one-third of the land in England, and one-half of the land in Scotland, belonged to the Church.—If the whole property now in the possession of the Church of England was equally divided, it appears from the parliamentary returns, that each parochial minister would receive under £300 per annum.

THE LATE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S—Dr. Jenkinson was formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, and was presented several years ago to the Living of Laverington, in the Isle of Ely. He became Bishop of St. David's and a Prebendary of Durham in the year 1825, and was appointed to the Deanery of Durham on the death of Dr. Hall, in 1727. The late Dean was much beloved by those who were admitted to his intimacy; his habits, however, were generally retired and recluse. He was learned, amiable, and courteous. His conversation was varied and instructive. As a father, friend, and husband, he was exemplary. He was kind to all, and was never known to offend. His knowledge of books was extensive. He lived mostly in his well-chosen library, to which he was principally devoted. His death will be lamented not only for his personal character and virtues, but he will be regretted as the last Dean of Durham under the system which has now continued from the Reformation.—The *Carmarthen Journal* says of this excellent prelate, that his lordship maintained a large school for the instruction of the poor children of the parish, which generally numbered about 150 pupils of both sexes, to whom he also gave a suit of clothes each every year. The greatest part of his income was applied to improvements in his palace at Abergwilly and the grounds, for the purpose of employing the poor. The diocese of St. David's will now be curtailed of some outlying portions. That part of it now in the county of Glamorgan will be annexed to, and in future form part of, the diocess of Llandaff, whilst other portions will be attached to St. Asaph and Hereford.

We learn from the Conventional Address of the Bishop of Ohio, that during the past year eight persons have been admitted to the ministry,—four to the Order of Priest, and four to that of Deacon; two new churches consecrated; and the rite of confirmation administered to one hundred and ninety-five individuals. There are at present fourteen candidates for Holy Orders in that Diocese.—*Banner of the Cross.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, PORTLAND.—This parish has recently risen up out of, and in the place of a former one in that beautiful city of the East. The new parish with encouraging prospects have purchased the old building erected some forty years ago, and are now making an effort so far to repair it as to make it comfortable for a worshipping assembly.—*Ib.*

Civil Intelligence

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Albion.

FROM INDIA, EGYPT, &c.

The Alecto, with the mails from India, arrived at Malta, on Tuesday week, at a quarter-past one, a.m., bringing letters and papers from Bombay to the 23d of June. These reached Marseilles, by the Prometheus steamer, on Saturday, at half-past 3, p.m., arrived in London by express, via Paris, yesterday morning at one, and their contents, reprinted in the London Times, were received in Liverpool by the first railway train, which came in at four, p.m.

Admiral Elliot sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore, with the Melville, Blonde, and Modeste, towards the latter end of April. The Blenheim had not yet reached there from England, (April 30), but was to proceed directly to the general rendezvous of the expedition against China.

The Wellesley and Druid were already at Singapore, where the transports of part of the first division of the Bengal troops had also arrived.

The Chinese were actively engaged in making preparations of defence. Volunteers were invited and encouraged to join the celestial army, and the women of several of the maritime cities had been removed into the interior from fear of an attack of the English. No hostilities had of late occurred along the coast.

Of the plan of operations nothing had transpired, but it was generally believed that the campaign would open by the bombardment of Canton.

The same uncertainty continued to prevail respecting the movements of the Russians in Turkistan. It appeared, however, certain that they had not yet gained possession of Khiva.—Captain Abbot, our envoy in the country, had left for St. Petersburgh, on a mission from the Khan of Khiva for the Russian government.

The state of affairs in Affghanistan was rather unsatisfactory. Schah Sooja would not, it was feared, be able to maintain himself on the throne of Cabul, without the assistance of the British.—The country between Candahar and Guznee was in insurrection; troops had been marched against the revolters, and an engagement had been fought, in which they had lost between 200 and 300 men.

The Lord William Bentick, from London, and the Lord Castlereagh, from Karrack, both with troops on board, were wrecked off Bombay harbor, on the 17th June, 28 of the crew and officers of the former, 7 passengers out of 11, and 65 soldiers were lost, and only 70 of the 200 persons on board the Lord Castlereagh had been saved.

The Arabs made an attack upon Aden in the night of the 20th of May last, but were repulsed with loss. Another was expected on the 6th of June.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announced that Khosrew Pacha, having been detected in a conspiracy against the new order of things, had been exiled to Rodosto, and conveyed to that place in a Turkish war-steamer, on the 8th.

According to the last advices from Circassia, received in the Ottoman capital, the insurgents had gained another signal victory over a division of 12,000 Russians near Ghurghara.

The accounts from Tabrin, of the 22d June, state that the Schah was then on his return to Teheran. The French embassy had left Ispahan on its way back to France, having failed in the principal object of its mission,—namely, the establishment of consuls in different parts of Persia, and the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 17th ult., received in Malta by the Leonidas steamer, brought accounts of the pacification of Syria. A despatch from the Governor of Beyrout, dated the 12th ult., informed the viceroy of this fortunate event. The Druses and other insurgents had sent hostages to Damascus in return to propositions made by Mehemet Ali, granting them important concessions. On receipt of this intelligence, the Pacha immediately addressed a circular letter to the consuls, apprising them of the pacific conclusion of the Syrian insurrection. The Egyptian division of thirteen frigates and one sail of the line, which had left Beyrout on the appearance of the Powerful and Edinburgh before that city, had returned to Alexandria.

When the Alecto left Beyrout, on the 21st ult., with the Indian mail, the country round was perfectly tranquil, and the Egyptian troops were expected soon to return to Alexandria.—The Powerful and Edinburgh, the Castor frigate, and Cyclops steamer, were still at Beyrout. The two last were about to proceed to Alexandria.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples published a decree dated Palermo, the 21st ult. announcing that the difference which had arisen between Great Britain and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, respecting the sulphur trade, being completely at an end, he had thought proper to abolish the sulphur contract passed between his government and the company of Faix, Aycard & Co. This decree had not yet been officially notified to Mr. Temple on the 25th, having only reached Naples on that day, and the Benbow, Implacable, and Daphne were waiting the accomplishment of that formality to put to sea.

Mr. Moore, Queen's Messenger, arrived in Malta on the 27th in the Minos, French steamer, from Marseilles, with despatches, which were forwarded to Admiral Stopford, by the Acheron, on the 28th.

WARLIKE APPEARANCES.

From the London Times, August 5.

The Paris papers of Sunday are, as might have been expected, taken up chiefly with the state of affairs to which the policy of Lord Palmerston had given rise.

With the single exception of *La Presse*, the most complete unanimity appears to prevail among the journalists, of all shades and colors, on this subject. Even the Debats declares adjourned until the final arrangement all its enmities and hostilities of a domestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt or resentment could suggest is levelled in these papers, at the head of the *ci-devant* "eminent statesman who wields the destinies of England." Every possible laudatory phrase is put in requisition to convey approval and admiration of the wise, firm, and temperate measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the national honor.

Of the principal measures, so taken, our readers are already aware. The papers before us and our private letters acquaint us that, in addition, and as necessary accompaniments, camp furniture and hospital magazines on a most extensive scale, had been ordered. The Minister of War announced on Saturday, to the Committee of Artillery, that a sum of 6,000,000f. (£240,000) was employed in the purchase of horses and *matériel* for that department. "Already in the course of the day," says La Presse, "saddlery to the amount of 1,700,000f. (£68,000) was ordered."

General (not the Marshal) Gudinot is mentioned as destined to have an important command, arising out of existing circumstances. In the navy, very extensive promotions and nominations, and, it is also added, superannuations, are immediately to take place.

All the offensive statements of the most rancorous portion of the French press (we mean the legitimatist journals) are copied into the ministerial and *juste-milieu* papers. They recapitulate the naval force of France already at sea in the Mediterranean (13 sail of the line, of which 3 are first rates, and may be forthwith increased to 25 sail of the line), and contend that by dividing the superbly disciplined crews of that fleet, "which the English themselves confess are the finest in the world," with the new levies, they will form a perfectly efficient and adequate body of seamen.

The rancour and animosity of the Paris press are, however, benevolence and amity when compared with the feelings expressed by the Provincial papers. Those of Bordeaux are in an especial manner distinguished by this course.

The utmost possible anxiety prevailed in Paris for the arrivals from London, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh with intelligence of the manner in which the new attitude of France should have been received in those capitals respectively. This feeling, added to the carrying out of the hostile preparatory system of M. Thiers above referred to, produced at Tortini's, on Sunday, a new fall in the funds. The Three per Cents opened at 81f. 60c. fell to 80f. 80c., and were at 81f. when our correspondent closed his letter.

A private letter, dated Vienna, July 22d, in the "Universal Gazette de Leipsic," states that it was believed in the best informed circles that a secret treaty existed between Mehemet Ali and France. "The fact likewise of an understanding between Marshal Marmont and M. Thiers is confirmed," says that paper, "and it is understood that the Marshal is to be appointed Governor of Algeria.

The recent military movements of men and ammunition, although on a small scale, are not devoid of interest at the present critical position of the affairs in the east. Two officers and a detachment of gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery have left Gibraltar on very short notice for particular service in the Mediterranean. On Saturday last, Lieut. Taite, three non-commissioned officers, and fifty gunners and drivers, embarked at head-quarters at Woolwich on board her majesty's steam vessel the Alban, and sailed within an hour afterwards for Portsmouth, to be transferred to the line of battle ship the Vanguard, of 80 guns, Capt. Sir David Dunn, Knight, K. C. B., who had instructions to sail immediately on their arrival for Gibraltar. The men were taken by surprise, having only had one day's notice of the intended movement. It is only about three weeks since the Numa freight-ship sailed from the royal arsenal with a large quantity of military stores and 3500 barrels of gunpowder on board, from Purfleet, and the Index (hired schooner) is at present loading at the royal arsenals with stores of a similar description, to supply the military stations at Malta and Corfu. Although these movements may appear as straws in comparison with the movements of the British army, they show how the wind blows.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—The expedition to the Niger, which has been contemplated for some time, has now been finally decided upon, and will leave England for Africa when a sufficient compliment of men is obtained, and the stores required for this service are completed. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Dundas Trotter, of the royal navy, and three of her majesty's steam-vessels will shortly be commissioned by the gallant officer in command, and Commanders William Allen and Bird Allen.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 5.—In answer to Mr. Packington, Lord J. Russell said that he did not know whether the governor-general would enforce the ordinance regarding St. Sulpice, Canada.

Lord Ashley moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, "to direct an inquiry to be made into the employment of the children of the poorer classes in the various branches of trade and manufacture in which numbers of children work together, not being included in the provisions of the acts for regulating the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories, and to collect information as to the ages at which they are employed, and the number of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals, and as to the actual state, condition, and treatment of such children, and as to the effects of such employment, both with regard to their morals and their bodily health."

Mr. F. Maule, on the part of the government, having acquiesced, the motion was carried.

The foundation-stone of the new houses of parliament will, it is said, be laid by Her Majesty early in the ensuing year; the houses are expected to be completed by the commencement of the session of 1844.

NECESSITY OF A RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Lewes, July 30.

The number of prisoners for trial is 29, 3 females and 26 males. Of this number only 1 can read and write.

When the grand jury were sworn, Lord Abinger made a few observations to them in reference to the general state of crime throughout the country, and likewise with regard to the calendar then before them for disposal. His lordship observed that it was painful to see that although by the activity of the magistracy the gaol had been cleared of prisoners within a very short time there were now 29 prisoners for trial at the present assizes. Such a state of things necessarily tended to cause an apprehension and a dread that there was something wrong in the administration of justice. The judges at the different assizes were bound to admit the fact that crime appeared on the increase throughout the whole country. It was said that education would have the effect of checking this evil state of things, and it certainly did appear by the present calendar that only one of the prisoners could read and