Part of the expedition against China sailed from Calcutta early in April. The ships, steamers, &c. were to rendezvous at Singapore on the 20th of May. Lin has been made governor of Canton.

> From the London Sun of July 3. NEWS FROM CHINA.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing Canton papers of the 29th of March, Singapore papers of the 15th of April, and Bombay papers of the 23d of May, inclusive. From Canton the news is more interesting than important. The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for hostilities with England. They were busily constructing numerous fire-rafts for burning British shipping, and as from time immemorial the ingenuity of the Chinese has been directed to the manufacture of fire works, there is more danger to be apprehended from these infernal machines than from any of Admiral Kwan's floating

The American merchants, finding that Canton was likely to the American merchants, finding that Canton was likely to be soon too hot for them, and that Great Britain was not to be deterred from seeking reparation for the insult offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and the robbery of her subjects, by their protests, had quitted the provincial city, which put a inplete stop to all foreign trade.

The Druid, of 44 guns, had been ordered to join the squadron

destined to make war on China.

News of the death of the Empress of China had reached News of the death of the Empress of China had reached Canton. Pekin was said to be in a state of dangerous excitement; the stoppage of the foreign trade having occasioned great distress among the tea-growers and rhubarb cultivators. A considerable loss of revenue was experienced in the Imperial exchequer, and the mandarins who indirectly profited by the trade, were all discontented—and discontent sometimes finds a tongue even under the despotic sway of the Imperial ruler of "ten thousand kingdoms," The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is doms." The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is exceedingly unpopular in China, and it is not impossible that the contest with England may lead to a revolution.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3000 recruits, who are being desilted daily near Canton in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which, by being knocked against each other, produce a clangor which it is thought will intimidate the enemy. hidate the enemy.

The news of our expedition to China has created a deep sensation in this country, and is likely to operate as an incubus on the ambitious breast of Tharawaddee. The people are generally impressed with a belief that this port will be honored by a visit of the British fleet, insmediately after the successful termination of the affairs of China. Trade has never been in a more unsettled state at any other period than now. The seller is distrustful in effecting his sales and the buyer is diffident in making his purchases, in consequence of the present political connexions of the Court of Ava with Great Britain.—Calcutta Gazette, May 7.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION. A letter from Jellahabad, of the 23d of April, states that the Russian army had entered Khiva in triumph. The Khan, finding resistance impossible, submitted with a good grace—set at liberty all Russian prisoners in his dominions—entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor Nicholas—and alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor Nicholas—and promised to afford the Russians all the assistance in his power toward the extension of their dominion in the East. The writer farther states, that on leaving Khiva the Russian army would march to Bokhara. If this news be confirmed, we may prepare ourselves for an encounter with Russia, on the banks of the Indus. It is more than probable that from the battle-fields of Central Asia the voice of England will be first heard evoking the restoration of Polish nationality and independence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was found guilty of his lordship's murder, and afterwards made a full con-

The king of Prussia actually died on the 7th of June.

June 23.—Mr. F. Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the punishment of death except for murder and high treason. Lord John Russell did not oppose it, but said he would not pledge himself to support the bill in all its stages.

There was a rumor in London, coming by way of Lisbon, that the British had saired upon Masso.

There was a rumor in London, examing of the British had seized upon Macao.

The health of the Earl of Durham was improving. He had given up his projected residence on the continent, and gone back to the Isle of Wight. Intelligence had been received of the death of Mr. Cockerill, the

great contractor and manufacturer of Belgium, France, and indeed of almost the whole continent. He was an Englishman, fifty years of age. He died at Warsaw on the 19th of June, of a brain fever. In the magnitude of his enterprises, and the energy with which they were carried on, he resembled Benjamin Rathbun.

From our late English Papers.

THE RESTORATION OF YORK MINSTER.

On Saturday morning a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, for the purpose of adopting measures, and opening a subscription, for the restoration of York Minster. There were in the room—the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Earl de Grey, Lords Wharncliffe, Milton, Faversham, and Wenlock, Sir John Lowther, Sir J. B. Johnstone, Hon. E. R. Petre, Mr. J. Childers, M. P., Mr. H. Vernon, M. P., Mr. H. Stansfield, M.P., Mr. E. The Earl of Harewood occupied the chair. His lordship having, in a few words, explained the object of the

Lord Wharncliffe explained, that after the late meeting at the house of the noble chairman in Hanover-square, he had written to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster to inquire if they had any funds with which to repair the damages done to the cathedral by the fire, and whether the Dean and Chapter would object to a by the fire, and whether the Dean and Chapter would object to a public subscription being opened to raise the necessary monies? To these questions Lord Wharncliffe had received a reply, that the Dean and Chapter would gladly receive any pecuniary assistance that might be afforded them. With respect to funds, they had none whatever available. The income derived from the York Minster estates, and appropriated for building and repairs, was exhausted. The annual amount was £2620; it required £900 per annum to keen the estates were har annum to keep the cathedral in repair, and the estates were burdened with temporary incumbrances, pensions, annuities, &c., amounting to £1040 per year. The Dean and Chapter regretted to add, that they were in debt £3785 19s. 3d. in consequence of incidental expenses, more particularly arising out of the last and the previous fire. His lordship proceeded to state, that the next step taken was to apply to Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, requesting that gentlemen to family the state of the state questing that gentleman to furnish an estimate of the probable expense. Sir Robert Smirke was in ill health, and therefore deputed Mr. Richards, architect to the Archbishop of York, to make the calculation. These two gentlemen had decided that if the government supplied the wood for the roof, £22,000 would be sufficient: if not £25,000 would be required, in either case subject to a deduction of £1300, if slate was used instead of lead to cover the outside of the roof. There would be also an additional expense of £1700 for a new peal of bells.

Lord Wharncliffe, in conclusion, observed, that no person was to blame in regard to the fire; it was an unfortunate accident.— St. Paul's was insured for £45,000, but it would not be advisable to insure York Minster, as the annual premium required would be enormous. After this statement his lordship proposed the first resolution, which was, "That a public subscription be opened for the restoration of York Minster."

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Sir J. B. Johnstone seconded the resolution. He said, the intention was to restore the Minster exactly to its former condition. Mr. Stansfield, M.P., wished to know how the £60,000 raised on a previous occasion, and in the same way, was expended; the accounts had never been brought before the public.

The Archbishop of York and Lord Wharncliffe informed Mr.

Stansfield he could examine the accounts by applying to the Dean

and Chapter for an order to do so.

Some further discussion took place upon the subject, when
Lord Harewood put the motion from the chair, and it was carried Other resolutions followed, and were agreed to, expressing that a provisional committee be formed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, that a public meeting be convened to take place at York on the 7th of August, and that Sir R. irke be appointed to restore and rebuild the dilapidated portion of York Minster. A vote of thanks having been presented to the Chairman, the subscription papers were produced. The Arch-bishop of York subscribed £1000; Earl of Harewood, £500; and Lord Wenlock, £200; £3350 15s. was subscribed before the

ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ON THE LATE

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY. The Oxford University Address congratulating her Majesty on her happy escape, was presented on the 24th June. The procession to Buckingham Palace set off from Willis's Rooms at half-past one o'clock, and reached the Palace a few minutes before two, when they were joined by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Devon, Lord Eldon, the Bishop of Exeter, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Round, and about 1000 Medical Research Programme Company of the University The pro-Inglis, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Round, and about 100 other distinguished members of the University. The procession would, doubtless, have been much larger but for a mistake of the Home Office, the officials of which forgot to let the Duke of Wellington know her Majesty's pleasure till Monday afternoon, consequently, as it was necessary to communicate with the authorities of the University, no sufficient notice of the day, hour, or place of meeting could be given. However, what might be wanting in numbers was made up by the regularity and decorum observed throughout, which certainly exceeded anything we have before witnessed on similar occasions. before witnessed on similar occasions.

The Duke of Wellington read the following address with a firm

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the Uni-

loyal subjects, the Chancetor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, earnestly desire to express to your Majesty the feelings of horror and indignation with which we have heard of the desperate and treasonable attempt recently made upon the sacred life of your Most Gracious Majesty, as well as our deepest concern and sorrow that any one should have been found in your Majesty's dominions capable of so atrocious an act.

Majesty's dominions capable of so atrocious an act.

"It is with the most fervent joy that we reflect upon the providential preservation of your Majesty and of your Majesty's Royal Consort, in so imminent and awful a danger. And we render our heartfelt thanks to that Almighty Being by whose gracious interposition your Majesty has been shielded in the hour of peril, and a dreadful calamity has been averted from these realms.

"We earnestly pray that your Majesty may continue to enjoy His gracious favour and protection, and may long be preserved to reign, as now, in the hearts of an affectionate and loyal people, voted to the person, and rejoicing in the sway, of so mild and beneficent a Sovereign.
"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal,

this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1840."

To this address her Majesty was pleased to return the following

most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this expression of your feelings upon the protection lately extended to me by the Almighty Disposer of events.

"Desirous as I must ever be to live in the hearts of an attached and united people, I feel the full value of the loyal congratula-tions and fervent thanksgivings of such a body as the University

The Chancellor, Lord Devon, the Vice Chancellor, and the several members of the delegacy, had then the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, after which the delegates and other members of the University withdrew.

ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly approach the throne to express our deep concern and indignation at the late atrocious attempt directed against the sacred person of your Majesty, and to offe our heartfelt congratulations upon the preservation of your Ma-jesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert from the imminent danger to which your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort

In this preservation we acknowledge, with hearts full of grati-In this preservation we acknowledge, with hearts full of gratitude, the merciful interposition of an over-ruling Providence; and we fervently pray that the Almighty Disposer of events may continue graciously to protect your Majesty and your Royal Consort, to surround your Majesty with every public and domestic blessing, and to shield from every danger a life so justly dear to your people, and so intimately connected with the welfare of the

Amidst the gloom diffused by the flagitious act which now calls forth the indignant reprobation of every class of your Majesty's subjects, we are enecred by the confident persuasion that the con-templation of the peril from which your Majesty has happily been preserved will strengthen, in the minds of all, the obligations of duty and the feelings of attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and government; and we deem it peculiarly incumbent upon us to assure your Majesty that it will animate our endeavours to instil into the minds of youth committed to our care sentiments of loyalty and obedience, and to inculcate that reverence for authority which, under the Divine blessing, is the only sure foundation of order and social happiness.

ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY. I gratefully acknowledge with you the providential interposi-tion of the Father of all Mercies in our recent preservation from

unexpected peril.

I thank you for the prayers which you offer up for my welfare, and I trust that I may continue to receive, as I shall always study to deserve, those expressions of loyalty and attachment which this occasion has so universally called forth.

DUBLIN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY. At the weekly meeting held on Monday the following communication was received in acknowledgment of the address of con-gratulation on his escape, presented by the society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert :-

"Buckingham Palace, June 20. "Sir, —I have this day had the honour of laying before Prince Albert the address from the Irish Conservative Society, which you have sent for that purpose, and I am now commanded by his Royal Highness to request you to accept for yourself, and to convey to the other members of that society, the expression of his Royal Highness's best thanks for the gratifying sentiments it con-

"Mr. W. Webb,"

IRELAND.

STATE OF IRELAND-SEIZURE OF RIBBONMEN WITH THEIR DOCUMENTS.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

Ribbonism is not to be frightened by discovery—nor put down by mock prosecutions. The inquiry in the Lords has not checked its progress: the impending danger of its most notorious leaders t abated its zeal.

The following letter from a local correspondent will show that, undaunted by the display of executive energy in Dublin, the provincial lodges of the conspiracy pursue their patriotic labours with unabated vigour :-"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL. - Beltur

bet, June 22.— Sir,—I beg to inform you that on Thursday night ast, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, when Senjeant Hayes and his party of constabulary, stationed here, went round to inspect the public-houses, they discovered two men in the house of Mr. Patrick Prunty, one of whom had papers in his hand, which, upon seeing the police, he attempted to destroy by eating them. I am happy to say he was prevented from doing so, and that both were ted to the police barrack.

"On Saturday an investigation took place before the magistrates at petit sessions: but as it was with closed doors, I cannot send you the particulars. However, the documents which are connected with the Ribbon conspiracy, fully warranted the bench to commit him to Cavan gaol forthwith, to be tried at the next sessions. The other man has been held to bail.

"The fellow who was committed is of the name of John Clarke,

residing at Derrilin, about 10 miles from this town, where he has

With this, and the many proofs daily coming to light of a widely-extended conspiracy, who will not urge the necessity of Protestants being upon the qui vive?
"Great credit is due to Constable Hayes and his men for their

"Great credit is due to Constant ever prompt and efficient discharge of their duty.

"A Constant Reader."

HAVRE, JUNE 25.—The American ship Isaac Allerton, Capt. Terry, arrived yesterday with the captain and crew of the brig Valiant, Captain Kernan, from Glasgow to Rouen, which sunk yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, between Barfleur and Havre, in sight of the former place. The crew had only time to get into the boat before she sank, and were unable to save anything.

HANOVER, JUNE 20.-We hear that Privy Counsellor Von Graeff is already in Hanover, and that the operation on the eyes of the Crown Prince will be performed in a few days. The presence of the Reverend Canon Jelf, formerly the Crown Prince's tutor, is supposed to be on account of the intended operation.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF THE BRIG MARTHA HARRISON.—The brig Martha Harrison, Capt. Green, bound from Newfoundland to Liverpool, with a Cargo of oil, bales, &c., after encountering the storms of the 5th and 6th of February, was on the 7th ult. driven amongst the breakers to the east of Bunowen Bay, and within a mile of the rocks on which the schooner Orion had gone to pieces a few days before, and the erew and cargo lost. About 4 o'clock in the morning the vessel struck several times, and the sea breaking over them, the crew determined to abandon the sea breaking over them, the crew determined to abandon her, and trust to the boat, and the Captain at last consented. They were at seven o'clock in the morning driven on shore (on part of the estate of Mr. J. A. O'Neill, justice of the shore (on part of the estated), after having scudded among the breakers, where no boat had ever before been seen in stormy weather. The vessel also drifted still further amongst the weather. The vessel also drifted still further amongst the shoals. Her course can be traced at low water some hundred yards. In one place she broke a piece from an immense projecting rock, leaving part of her keel in the cliff; this threw her rather on her side, and in this position a heavy roll of the sea must have carried her over a rock 46 feet long, and not much below the level of high water mark; the long, and not much below the level of high water mark; the pitch of her hull is to be seen on the top of this rock.—
Again, she was surrounded by rocks, several of which she broke large pieces off, and wherever her keel furrowed the bottom, she broke single stones as if they had been prepared for putting on a road. The tremendous roll of the Atlantic now carried her from that shoal towards a short deep channel, not twice her own breadth, and having, at the distance there is a varie from the entrance, a large and high ledge of about 50 yards from the entrance, a large and high ledge of about 50 yards from the entrance, a large and high ledge of rocks right across, but leaving a passage by turning at almost a right angle. At that moment, just when the brig must have been shattered against the high ledge above described, her only remaining anchor, which she was dragging aft, caught on a rock, and though it broke off at the fluke, yet it so checked the headlong career of the ressel, as to

make her turn the angle, and being then thrown probably over a low part of the rocky ledge and settled down on the remains of her keel on a sankbank the sea breaking against her. In this position she was at daylight seen by Mr. O'Neill, who proceeded to the shore, and swore in 30 or 40 of his tenantry to protect the vessel and property. Mr. O'Neill called out eight brave fellows, two for each oar, to accompany him, and during one of the most terrific hail storms known since the storm in January 1839—the sea rolling in furiously, and the wind right ahead—these gallant men tried to reach the vessel; but after having been driven about, and the waves repeatedly breaking over the boat, they were compelled to give in, though Mr. O'Neill several times said, "Five pounds a man if you reach the

brig."
The exhausted party at last reached some rocks, whence they were enabled to wade on shore. By this time the tide had fallen, and by passing over a chain of rocks and swimming some sounds, it became possible to reach the brig by another way. Of this Mr. O'Neill took advantage, and, adjusted the property several horses he manual his manual and another way. collecting several horses he mounted his men two on each horse, and all the party reached the brig. One man was washed off by a current, but being a good swimmer, gained the rocks. A strong party of men were then left by Mr. O'Neill in charge of the vessel. When the tide fell, the vessel was secured to the rocks, and was watched day and night, and the cargo discharged as the weather permitted; part brought to an adjacent island with rigging, ro part brought to an adjacent island with rigging, ropes, sails, &c., and the more valuable portion brought across Bunowen Bay to Mr. O'Neill's store. In this state the vessel had to remain until next spring-tide, ten days after, and an attempt was made to get her out, but it failed from the tide falling rapidly; and, as her position would be dangerous at the next tide, she being now lightened, Mr. O'Neill was obliged to make a second attempt at the night-tide, and by moonlight on the 18th the brig was again under weigh. The light on the 18th the brig was again under weigh. The rowers strained every nerve, and the last rock was passed and the bow of the vessel pointed right for Bunowen haroour. A shout then rose from the brig and boats which choed among the neighbouring hills, and was answered echoed among the Lagrangian and was answered from the shore; at the same moment the harbour blazed with tar-barrel fires, prepared in case of success. Newfoundanders and Connemara fishermen rushed to the bow of the orig, where Mr. O'Neill stood directing the operations, and brig, where MI.

each man, grasping his hand, congratulating him on succeeding in what seldom before was achieved on the coast of ceeding in what sends before was achieved on the coast of Ireland, or perhaps England either—namely, the preservation of an abandoned vessel, cargo, and private property, without the slightest loss, and without the aid of military, police, or coast guards.—Glasgow Chronicle.

SEVENTH DEFEAT OF MINISTERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS their plans overthrown, intrigue and treachery annihilated.

THIS SESSION. (Signed) "Count de Morre THIS SESSION.

Ministers were again defeated last night; the occasion of this new disgrace arose in the committee upon Lord Stanley's bill, when an amendment proposed by Lord Morpeth was rejected by a majority of 275 to 271.

The debate that led to this result was tedious and perplexed, the greater part of it being employed in determining the question, or, as a lawyer would call it, "the issue" to be decided on. That issue may be thus described: Lord Stanley's bill proposed an annual registration—Lord Morpeth's amendment would preserve the quarterly or three months' registration, now and for a century, as Mr. Pigot said, in use in Ireland; and which, if all that has been said of Irish elections (particularly if what was sworn by Mr. O'Connell and the other Romanist witnesses of 1825) be true, has been the faithful source of perjury and fraud. The committee decided for the annual registration by the majority which we have stated.

The question is by itself an important one; but its importance is much enhanced by the principle of annual registration being vital to the bill of the noble member for Lancashire. Nearly all the clauses of the bill are constructed on the hypothesis that the registration shall be annual; and Lord Stanley did not hesitate to leclare, that if defeated upon this point he would at once abandon

Of the effect of the division upon the ministers, it is scarcely ecessary to speak. How often soever they may be beaten, they will a there to office, and for ourselves we thank them for their tenacity. The public mind is now in an excellent course of tenacty. The puone mina is now in an executent coarse of training—no day passes in which some pseudo Liberal theory is not exploded; but the public have something still to learn; and Conservatives, too have something to learn, before they take upon them the administration of government.—St. James's Chronicle,

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL.

We must refer to our report for the proceedings of the House of Lords last night on the Irish Municipal Bill. It will be seen, from a hint dropped by Lord Lyndhurst, that the chance of the bill passing in any shape depends upon the government introducing a new measure to settle the question of boundaries—a course which is scarcely open to ministers to adopt. Lord Brougham protested against the £10 qualification as too high and observed that no objection had been raised against the household qualifica-tion in England. But has any objection been raised against the £10 qualification in Scotland? and is it not notorious that from the average rate of house rents in English corporate towns, the household qualification is practically at £10 qualification? This ould not be the case in Ireland.

The schedules have been postponed; and therefore, the case of the exemption of Dublin has not come regularly before the house.

When it shall come under consideration, there is reason to hope that Lord Wynford's proposition will be adopted. Meanwhile at last from the O'Connell domination and from annual Ribbo men elections, will not relax either in their determination or their exertions. Ministers, we have the best grounds for believing, will accept any bill that shall give the City of Dublin to their patron and master, because he knows that with that lever he can

Effect his darling object—a dismemberment of the empire.

Let such as doubt of this effect look to the disclosurces upon the late trial of Jones the Ribbonman, at the perfect organisation of the conspiracy, at the muster of Ribbonmen at the Cobourg Gardens, where Mr. Thos. Reynolds, the expectant Lord Mayor of Dublin, took the lead. Let those who doubt that the Ribbon onspirators would take a principal part in the election of municipal magistrates, who should govern the affairs of trade, as well as seem to provide for the peace of the city—look to the disclosures on Jones's trial, and then remember that these disclosures are but on Jones's trial, and then remember that these disclosures are but partial, and wrung from a reluctant government, deeply concerned to prevent the escape of the whole truth. As we have said Lord Stauley's bill is a good bill, and it is very desirable that it pass this session; but immeasurably more important is it that the Irish metropolis be not given over finally to the Ribbon conspirators, who do the work of Mr. Connell and the Romish priests.—Ibid.

> LORD MORPETH'S SUCCESSFUL AMENDMENT. From the Standard.

Cabinet majorities, like other things, grow precious in the ratio of their scarcity. No one, therefore, can be surprised at the pæans with which the ministerial journals are celebrating their victory seven on Friday night.

Looking, however, to the substance of the thing gained, or the means by which the acquisition has been made, in a calm temper, little ground for these notes of exultation will be detected. Ministers had a majority of seven—we are sorry for it, but what have they secured by this majority? Why the continuance unquestioned on the registry of such of the Irish electors as have not yet worn out the term for which they were registered: this may preserve the seats of two or three Radical members in two or three Irish continuation for two or three years lowers, should a general election counties for two or three Radical members in two or three Irish occur within that time. This is bad enough, but it is not a very terrible evil—and it is all.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL From the same.

The Bishop of Exeter may congratulate himself upon having rescued the Church from one of the most tormenting, if not one of the greatest dangers to which it has lately been exposed—the danger to every clergyman in England and Wales of being dragged up ger to every clergy man in England and Wales of being gragged up to London upon the complaint of any capricious or malignant accuser. The Church Discipline Bill of the Chancellor, read on Thursday a second time in the House of Lords, rejects this scheme of persecution, and in that is opposed to the bill of last year, which the Bishop of Exeter so firmly resisted, and with success. The measure now before parliament respects the episcopal authority of diocesans, and, in doing so, at once conforms to the principle upon which the Church is founded, and secures the clergy from being which the Charges before a remote tribunal. For this the church has to be thankful to the Bishop of Exeter.

CROSSING OF THE EBRO BY BALMASEDA.—Bayonne, June 22.—Balmaseda crossed the Ebro on the 20th, at the head of 4000 foot and 600 horse, by the ford of Puente Larra. On the 21st he was to be at Berverana and Espejo. PROCLAMATION OF CABRERA.

Order of the day from the head-quarters of Berga, June 13,

"Volunteers, Your general in chief addresses you, not for the purpose of reminding you of his fidelity to the principles we defend, for he has scaled it with his blood on the field of battle.—

Printing, in a superior manner.

Your general addresses you, not for the purpose of exciting your enthusiasm and your valour, because in such noble hearts as yours discouragement can find no access. Your general addresses you, for the purpose of informing you of his real motives for passing the Ebro with a part of the forces which were assembled in the kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia. Official communications, intercepted on the enemy, gave me the authentic proof that the cause of religion and of the King was running great danger in this province. The under-hand intrigues of revolution, in connection with divers scoundrels, were about to raise among you the infamous standard of revolt and perfidy. Every effort was to be resorted to for the purpose of annihilating your valour, and those Your general addresses you, not for the purpose of exciting your resorted to for the purpose of annihilating your valour, and those soldiers who had so often triumphed in the field of battle, were on the point of falling a prey to treachery and vile intrigue. Thanks to God, the plot has been discovered. I have adopted the most energetic measures to prevent the return of similar crimes. I have snatched this mask from the hypocritical Segarra. Yes, soldiers, that ungrateful ex-general, whose mouth was full of the words, loyalty and honour, but whose heart was the receptacle of venomous infamy, has no longer been able to avoid my penetra-tion; you will find him at Vich, fraternising with the enemies of our Lord and King Charles V. But this is a triumph for the cause of his Majesty, for that cowardly general is no longer in our

" I will not leave my work incomplete-if there be any traitors among you, let them flee, if they wish to avoid the sword of justice. A first act has just proved to you that I am a man of my word. Don Louis Castanola has ceased to exist: he was shot yesterday. It is by the special order of his Majesty that I have come among you for the express purpose of punishing, with the utmost rigour of the law, the murder of the Count d'Espagne.— I will act with impartiality-I, will weigh the affair in the scale of justice—I will examine scrupulously every fact, and by letting the arm of the law fall on the head of the real guilty, I will prove to Europe that the criminal acts of a few scoundrels cannot sully the noble cause which we defend.

"Catalonians! you are well acquainted with the rectitude of my intentions—merit shall be rewarded, but crime shall be punished Volunteers! I know that you love me, and that you are convinced of meeting with return. I also rely greatly, on your valour and constancy. I am well aware that revolutionary intrigues have more than once kept your avenging arms inactive. I know that you desire nothing more ardently than to be in the presence of the enemy, and that your natural element is the field of battle. I shall place myself at your head, and will lead you in person to the field union and fraternal love which I see prevail among you; these sentiments procure me the sweet satisfaction of seeing in the army I command none but soldiers of Charles V. It is thus that we shall succeed in triumphing completely over the impious rev and that our enemies, at the very moment when they believe themselves at the zenith of their power, shall find their bands dispersed, "COUNT DE MORELLA."

CHINA.

The ship Charles Grant has just passed up channel, 110 days from China. The papers received by her are not of so recent a date as those brought by the extraordinary express with the overland mail, the extracts from which were published a fortnight since. The latest date at that time from China was the 13th of March, and the papers by the Charles Grant are only to the 29th

of February.

Governor Lin, it appears, is not satisfied with merely attemptdown the gaming-houses, and the Chinese troops have received orders to enforce the strictest obedience to his commands. This cannot fail to cause a good deal of dissatisfaction, not only as threatening to deprive the people of a favourite amusement, but as opening a way to all sorts of exactions from the police and soldiers who will not fail to derive advantage to themselves from Lin's orders. The Charles Grant brings home 2000 tons of tea, and has dropped her mail here. Mr. W. P. Stringston and Mr. Gummell have also landed, and proceed forthwith to Bristol. The Blenheim, 74, was passed off the cape of Good Hope, and therefore she can hardly have arrived at Singapore yet.

The general opinion among our countrymen in China was, that although Captain Elliot acted with discretion at first, he afterwards permitted indignities to be heaped on his person which no British resident should have allowed, and took the right course for "picking a quarrel" with the Chinese. At the same time but one opinion exists upon the arbitrary mode of declaring war by the Chinese; the instantaneous seizing and imprisoning their enemies being contrary to the laws of nations, whether European

or Asiatic.

We are authorised to inform the community that the dividends on Kingqua's and Hingtae's debts, due to the parties undernamed, are unpaid, and that Messrs. Russell & Co. are authorised to pay them:—Messrs. Eglinton, Maclean, & Co., Hon. East India Company, Joseph Cragg, Messrs. L. Just and Son, J. Robert Morrison, Messrs. Daniell & Co., Dabadhoy Hormusjee, Framjee Herjee Pestongee. - Canton Press.

RUSSIA. The Russians have sustained some additional reverses in Circassia. The important fortress of Aboin in the interior, defended by a numerous garrison, and hitherto supposed to be impregnable, has yielded to the gallantry of the Circassians. The garrison, with the exception of 339 women and children, were put to the sword. At the capture of Schiapsea, however, the carnage was far more horrible; 25,000 Russians were on that occasion opposed to 7000 Circassians; the latter lost only 300 men, whilst the former had from 1200 to 1500 killed or put hors de combat. The ircassians were in high spirits and full of enthusiasm.—June 30. Letters from Constantinople and Alexandria to the 8th June report no progress whatever in regard to the Eastern question.

At Alexandria the plague is diminishing daily. ALGIERS. Toulon, dated the 20th instant. It details the augmentation of the French forces since the recommencement of the campaign. From this statement it appears that from the 12th of December to the 20th of January 20,500 men arrived at Algiers, for the

purpose of reinforcing the expeditionary army. From the latter date to that of our correspondent's letter, 10,500 more had arrived for the same purpose, and 4000 more were in course of embarkation; making the total of the troops, by which the army has been reinforced since December last, 35,000. If to this number be added 38,000 (short of 7000 sick, &c., returned to France), previously on the spot, the effective force of the French at this moment in Algeria may be computed at 66,000 men. News from Algiers was expected hourly.

NEW ZEALAND.

Lieut. Governor Hobson arrived at New Zealand on the 29th

Jan., and issued two proclamations. The first says—

"Whereas her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by which the former boundaries of the colony of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New Zealand that is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty appoints William Hobson, Esq., Captain of her Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant Governor in and over any territory which is or may be acquired in Sovereignty within that group of islands in the Pacific Ocean commonly called

The second proclamation states, "that it shall be notified to all her Majesty's subjects settled in or resorting to New Zealand, that her Majesty, taking into consideration the present as well as the future interests of her said subjects, and also the interests and rights of the chiefs and native tribes of said island, does not deem it expedient to recognise as valid any titles to land in New Zea-land, which are not derived from or confirmed by her Majesty.

"Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, Esq., Captain in her Ma-

New Zealand as have been or may be acquired in Sovereignty by her said Majesty, do hereby further proclaim, that a commission shall be appointed, with certain powers to be derived from the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, to inquire into and report on all claims to such lands, and that all persons making such claims will be required to prove the same before

> HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

TO U. CANADA COLLEGE, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job

Literature.

TORONTO AUCTION MART. 155, KING STREET. SALE OF FANCY DRY GOODS.

O be sold by Auction at the above rooms on Tues-A day evening, July 28th, 1840, a choice assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows, viz:

Muslin Delaine Dresses; plain and rich silk striped do. Rich imitation Challis Dresses; printed muslin do. A large quantity of printed silico Handkerchiefs. Black and white cotton Mufflers. Fine Robe D'Orleans Dresses. Rich Indiana Shawls, Victoria borders. Thibet Mantelets, dark Victoria checked Shawls. Black do, silk Spun Silk do. Printed worsted Shawls

Lot of Ladies' work-bags, &c. &c. Terms made known at time of Sale. Sale at 8 o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,

Toronto, July 24th, 1840.

Colored cotton Quaker do.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the

respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take

By order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary.

London, June 3, 1840. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, city of Toronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock at noon pre-

cisely. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL.

Managing Director. British American Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th July, 1840.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WANTED OR a Church to be built in Toronto, to accommodate 1000 persons-800 in pews, and 200 free sittings, with school-rooms in the basement-the cost not to exceed £2500. The plans and specifications (for the most approved of which a premium of £10 will be given,) to be sent to F. T. Billings Esq., Court House, Toronto, on or before the 21st instant.

THOMAS CHAMPION, Secretary.

Toronto, July 7, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the

110 King St. Toronto.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren: The next Quarterly Meeting of the above Society will be held

(D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. John Bothwell, near Ingersoll, on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of August. The Sermon for the occasion will be preached in the Church at Ingersoll, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London.

WILLIAM McMURRAY. (Signed) Acting Secretary W. C. S.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday the 7th instant, the lady of the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, M.A. Newmarket, of a son. DIED.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, surviving its birth only a few hours, Edward Thomson, son of Mr. Thomas Champion.
On Tuesday, the 14th instant, near this city, Mary, the beloved wife of Captain W. Dampier,—formerly of the 40th regiment, late of Bruton, Somersetshire, England,—and daughter of the late

Rev. R. N. Goldesborough, D.D., of the same place.

In her native land, her peculiarly amiable disposition and engaging manners, endeared her to her numerous relatives, and secured her the warmest esteem of all who had the happiness of becoming acquainted with her worth. Her departure for Canada, eausing—as it did—a sensible blank in the society of which she had been a distinguished ornament, was deeply regretted by an extensive circle of attached acquaintances. During her residence in this province she laboured under a delicate state of health, and gradually sank under the slow—yet, alas! certain—effects of a wasting illness, which she endured with christian resignation to the will of the Almighty .- Communicated.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 24:

Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor; Rev. A. Balfour, add. sub. and rem.; A. Davidson Esq. P. M.; W. J. McKay Esq. P. M.; A. Kendrick Esq. P. M.; Rev. J. Shortt, rem.; Miss Tremain, rem.; W. Parsons Esq. P. M.; Kenneth Reid Esq. P. M.; F. H. Hall Esq. P. M.; James B. Ewart Esq. P. M. The following have been received by the Editor:

Rev. J. Grier, rem.; J. Burwell Esq. rem. [Mr. T. has been credited for vol. 1]; Rev. W. Leeming, rem. in full vol. 3; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. W. W. Wait, rem. in full vol. 4; H. Pryor Esq. add. sub.; Mr. Wm. Clark, rem. in full vol. 3; Mrs. Lyons, rem. vol. 2 and 3.

ERRATUM .- In the leading editorial of last week, column 2, for