

tian liberality; while some of the wealthy ones of the earth subscribe, we regret to say it, a mere £10 or £20 annually, to the bishop's fund. We do hope that a laudable Christian rivalry may animate the latter class to enter on the subscription list, immediately, the names of some members of their families for liberal sums, so as to stand before the public, and in the presence of Him who alone can bless the abundant gifts that they enjoy, as willing to contribute for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the distribution of spiritual food, amongst the people of our remotest settlements. Children yet unborn, will read their names with delight, and bless the liberality of the Canadian Churchmen and Clergymen that made provision for the religious teaching of generations yet to come."

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, July 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 30.

**BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.**—Sir J. Pakington complained of the discontinuance of the salary of £600 per annum formerly granted by Parliament to the Bishop of New Zealand.

Sir G. Grey regretted the circumstance so far as the individual case was concerned, and said that in accord with suggestions from Governor Grey, all ecclesiastical payments from this country to New Zealand had been abolished.

**THE REVENUE.**—There is a decrease on the quarter! That sounds like war. The decrease on the quarter amounts to near a million. If we take the past year's account into consideration, and compare it with that of the preceding year, the decrease figures at something under half a million. The items under the head of increase are stamps, property tax, and post office. The items of decrease include customs, £367,494; Excise, £171,602; Taxes, £74,556; Crown Lands, £135,888; and Miscellaneous, £34,619; Imprest Monies, £117,043, and Repayments of Advances, £118,602.—We have a total decrease in the quarter's revenue, amounting to £812,789.

By way of accounting for the decrease, the Times says—"There is not a considerable branch of the revenue that was not dealt with last year so seriously as to bring the imputation of foolhardiness on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tea, sugar, stamps of various kinds, assessed taxes, soap, have been the subjects of great and immediate reductions of the revenue, to be replaced only by the slow operation of the Irish income tax and the succession duty. For the revenue not to have fallen very seriously under these attacks is equivalent to a great increase under other circumstances. That is the agreeable state of things proved by the statement before us."

The Herald remarks:—"Another feature in the case does not redound much to Mr. Gladstone's honour. A year ago the following was the concluding line, or final result of the whole account:—"Probable amount of exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund in the quarter ending July 5, 1853. £1,797,745." In the present account the final result is as follows:—"Probable amount of exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund on July 5, 1854, £4,029,290."

We shrink from offering any remarks on these evidences of mismanagement. We can have no pleasure in lowering the public credit at a juncture like the present; but every one will feel that after the two budgets of the present year, with their large addition to taxation, in a doubled property tax and an augmented malt tax, it was not to be anticipated that the actual receipts of the exchequer, in place of large augmentations, should show a falling off, and that in nearly every important item. The causes of this cannot be properly indicated until another quarter or two shall have passed over, and we learn whether this downward course is continuous, or whether it is accidental and merely temporary."

**THE LATE CAPTAIN GIFFARD.**—Mrs. Giffard, the wife of Captain Giffard, who was wounded on board the Tiger, arrived in Turkey last week, and went up in the Vesuvius to Odessa, but too late to see her husband; he had been dead some days, and was buried a short distance outside the town of Odessa. She expressed a wish to see her husband's tomb, which was granted. A carriage was brought down to the landing place for her, and drove her to the spot where her husband was interred. She then returned to the Vesuvius, and came back to Constantinople.

**THE BLACK SEA FLEET.**—The latest movements of the Black Sea fleet, are contained in a letter of the 15th inst. which states the Fury, G, paddle sloop, com-

mander Tatham, returned to Constantinople on the afternoon of the 18th, from Baltschik, where the combined fleets were then lying. Mrs. Giffard, widow of Capt Giffard, of the Tiger, arrived by her, after visiting the grave of her husband at Odessa. The first lieutenant of the Tiger had been sent to St. Petersburg, four of the midshipmen to Moscow, and the rest of the officers and crew had been forwarded to other destinations. The sick, and some consumptive patients had been detained at Odessa, on account of the salubrity of the climate. The Vesuvius, G, commander Powell, got on shore off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, while chasing a coaster which she mistook for a gunboat. She was on shore twenty-six hours, but as the bottom was muddy she received no damage. The following letter has been received from Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton, late of the Tiger:—"Odessa, June 9, 1854. Sir—Lieut. Royer left last Wednesday for St. Petersburg, Lieutenant Stone, Dr. Douville, and myself, start for Kazan to-morrow. The remainder of the officers and ship's company proceed to Kazan on Monday. The four midshipmen, Messrs. Hammond, Rowden, Hind and Robinson, accompany the officers and ship's company as far as Moscow, where they are to remain to study at the university. Mr. Sullivan, William Tanner (who was wounded), and a stoker John Fitzgerald, and William Atherton, (a man who attends on Mr. Sullivan), remain behind in sick quarters. Nothing can exceed the courteous treatment both men and officers have received since we have been at Odessa.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Lieutenant R. N. Capt. Powell, Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius.

### OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

While the combined fleet has been waiting just outside the gates of the capital of Russia, the emperor has been preparing to resist the attack of an enemy upon another frontier of his territory; and the latest information from Warsaw is to the effect that he has ordered considerable additions to be made to that already very strongly fortified city. Several hundred houses are to be demolished and altogether removed, and works upon a very large scale are in progress. If any doubt still exist as to the determination of the Czar to prosecute his design and maintain his resolution, this one significant fact ought at once to remove it. Warsaw is open to attack from Austria only, and Warsaw must be defended. The threats of Austrian hostility have no more effect in turning the emperor of Austria in his project, than the representation of France and England had in dissuading him. The "sic volo sic jubeo" of power is the one principle of his government and the very life of his authority; and whether with Europe as his dupes or his enemies, the emperor of Russia follows in one undeviating course the strict line of absolute command. Nevertheless it is said that he has acknowledged that he allowed himself to be misled by the information he received from Brunow and Kisseleff.

**THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA.**—In Vienna, we learn, people are asking what is to become of the Russian flotilla when its owners shall be driven from the Danube, seeing that the mouths of the river are blockaded by the French and English. This force consists of ten armed steamers and one hundred gun boats. The loss of these, whether they fall into the hands of the allies or were voluntarily destroyed by the Russians, would be severely felt by the enemy.

**THE WOUNDED GENERALS.**—Letters state that Generals Gortschakoff and Luders are not dead, but were both suffering severely. Paskiewitch was also in a very bad state of health. General Schilders has left the whole of his property to the widows and children of the men who fell before Silistria. 20,000 weapons of different descriptions and a number of Russian prisoners have been sent from Silistria to Schumla.

**THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.**—The sharp-sighted and out-spoken Lloyd of Vienna, referring to this event as in expectation, says in the number of Friday last:—"In case an Austrian army were to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, while amicable relations still subsist between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, a gratuitous service would be rendered to the latter by such a measure. The contested territory would be left to the protection of a neutral power. A Turkish army would not be able to take up a position on the banks of the Pruth. An armed mediator would stand between the troops of the Western Powers and those of Russia, and would prevent their collision in their Danubian plains. Thus a *de facto* truce would be established at the most important seat of war. If a possibility of peace should still exist, this measure might reduce its advent. No doubt can prevail either in St. Petersburg or elsewhere that the de-

termination of Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities was made with a view to peace, and that it is at the same time the last step that can be taken for preventing a general war. The fact that England and France have advised the Porte to allow the Danubian provinces to be occupied by a power as yet neutral, who would separate their enemy from them, proves that the Western Powers have no wish to recede from an honourable and secure peace. The decisive resolution, however, must be taken at St. Petersburg."

**TEN THOUSAND TROOPS FOR THE BLACK SEA.**—It is now known that the reinforcements to our army in Turkey will amount, in new regiments, drafts, and detachments, to nearly 10,000 more troops. They are to be sent as soon as possible to the seat of war.

**BUCHAREST, July 1.**—Three Russian transports laden with ammunition, were lost while going down the river towards Galatz. The crews were saved.

**VIENNA.**—Prince Gortschakoff has arrived at Vienna as bearer of the official reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It has not transpired what the answer is.—The Prince is also bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenour of which is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving the Danube free, the Emperor considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of this Principality is the necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. If this be correct a war between Austria and Prussia are inevitable. The English have taken soundings at the mouth of the Dniester, not far from Odessa, and have had some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks.

### SPAIN.

**THE INSURRECTION.**—The following despatch is from Paris:—"Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. states that the town was much agitated. The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campo del Moro, at about a gunshot from the Palace. General Campuzano, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen. General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison. General O'Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening."

Subsequent advices to the 2nd inst. state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to Sartorius." It was said that a part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents. The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a Regency, of which Narvaes should be a member. To give any opinion as to the issue of the movement would be rash indeed, as in no country do things happen more opposed to all probability and all calculation than in Spain; and, precisely because the Court is profligate and the Ministers hated, and the conduct of both merits the worst that could happen to them, the movement may be put down. If it succeed, and the more advanced section of Liberals get the upper hand, the story of the Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time to come. If the Government succeed, we may look out for a *coup d'Etat*, and, indeed, for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled Government may think proper to do.

### UNITED STATES.

#### THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA.

Washington, July 16, 1854.

The following is a copy of the Japan treaty, communicated to the Senate July 19th:—

*Treaty Between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1854, and of Koyji the seventh year, third month and third day.*

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his Commissioner, Hayashi-da-garku-no-kani, Ito, Prince of Tsu; Sina Izawa, Prince of Mima-Saki, and Adono, member of the Board of Revenue—and the said commissioners after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles: