It will of course be necessary, in order to the legal establishment of bishoprics in any of the colonies or at Malta, or Gibraltar, that letters patent should be obtained from the crown; and I cannot allow myself to suppose, that there will be any difficulty, on the part of her Majesty's Government, in advising her Majesty to give legal effect to those arrangements, by which the Church may make full and effectual provision, as far as relates to her government and discipline, for the spiritual wants of her distant children, without any additional burthen upon the State. With respect to the proposed fund, I feel a confident hope, that a very large amount of money will be contributed by the members of our Church, towards an undertaking, so necessary for the accomplishment of the great ends of her institution. To the attainment of so important an object we may reasonably expect that the great Church Societies will contribute liberally from the funds intrusted to their administration. No subscriber to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,* will grudge a large contribution from their respective funds for a purpose so directly bearing upon the objects of those associations; and I cannot but think that the Church Missionary Society would feel it to be a plain duty, to assist in carrying out the same purpose: for it conducts its missionary operations by means of clergymen of our own Church; and it is undeniably true, that Episcopal superintendence and controul is an essential part of the constitution of that Church, absolutely necessary to its complete efficiency and usefulness. The want of that provision I know to be sensibly felt, and openly deplored by many of the missionaries of that Society. I expect also, that the great Colonial Companies and Associations would readily contribute to this fund. The erection and endowment of a bishopric formed one feature of the plan for colonizing New Zealand, which was formed a year or two ago by a number of persons of various religious denominations. The truth is, that a wiser provision could not be made, for insuring even the temporal well being of a new colony.

With regard to the amount of money, which will be requisite for effecting the purpose which we have in view, although it must no doubt be large, yet I do not think it need be so large as some persons have supposed. We must be content to endow our new colonial bishoprics with a very moderate provision; sufficient to secure a competent maintenance for the bishops upon a reasonable scale of respectability and comfort with some allowance for their travelling expenses. It is probable, that, in the course of time, the improved value of the land, purchased as an endowment in the first instance, will add to their means of doing good; and it is not unreasonable to hope, that the Colonists themselves, when they feel the advantages of a resident bishop, may make some addition to his resources, while they multiply the number of the clergy over whom he will have to preside.

I have said nothing of the probability which exists, that if the Church of England does not send forth bishops as well as clergy, into those parts of the world, where her distant children desire still to repose under the shade of her branches, other kindred Episcopal Churches may deem it incumbent upon them to crown their missionary exertions by some provision of this kind, and to occupy the fields which seem to be ripening for the harvest. My own deeply-rooted conviction is, that if the Church of England bestir herself in good earnest, and put forth all the resources and energies which she possesses, and for the use of which she must give account, she will in due time cause the reformed episcopal Church to be recognised, by all the nations of the earth, as the stronghold of pure religion, and the legitimate dispenser of its means of grace; and will be a chosen instrument in the hands of God for purifying and restoring the other branches of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and of connecting them with herself, as members of the same mystical body, in the way of truth, in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of peace.

Commending the subject to your Grace's consideration, with an earnest prayer that you may be guided by the Holy Spirit in this, as in all things, to determine for the good of the Church.

I have the honour to remain,
With the deepest respect,
Your Grace's most attached and dutiful servant,
C. J. LONDON.

London, 24th April, 1840.

* This Society has made a grant of £10,000 towards the fund.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

John Gape's Commentaries on the Appropriations of the Session of 1840.

No. 9.

Dear Mr. Editor,—So many weeks have elapsed since I had the pleasure of sending you my Commentary No. 8, that I have been quite afraid, that you would consider me as once more dead, buried, or wearied of my delightful task. I beg to assure you, whatever may be said or thought in certain quarters, that I am still alive, and determined to go on to the end of the chapter. The reason of my long silence is, that I have been out of the Province. I had a great desire for an interview with the Governor General, and tried very hard to find a suitable opportunity for it while he was here, but during his stay, he was so closely watched, for the special purpose, as I believe, of preventing my getting near him, that all my endeavours proved unavailing.—I determined, therefore, to follow him to Nova Scotia, where liberty of seeing and conversing with whomsoever he pleased was graciously allowed him. I wished particularly to give him a copy of my never-to-be-forgotten writings in the Courier of former times; and to beg of him to compare certain articles which I gave him, with those sent to the different City papers in these days, by some of the *new privies*, and their particular friends, with the persecuted communication in your paper. Mem. Wonder whether an eye was had to Crown prosecutions for Libel, when the mode of appointing Sheriffs was determined on, and when the day for the annual appointment of them was altered?—Can't say indeed! but how well it has all turned out! If the Crown Officers fail of getting a conviction, how nice it will all be! The Assembly will have it in their power to insist upon a new Sheriff being appointed because the present officer did not get a proper Jury! and as they will be on the spot, they will be able to enforce obedience to their mandate! Of course they won't do this; but if they should take a fancy that way, how nice it will be to know, that the *new and improved constitution* under which we have the happiness to live, gives them the power of doing so, if they think fit. Really the "blessings of responsible government" are opening upon us, with a most delightful clearness: we are only now beginning to see the full extent of the superior advantages of our admirable constitution! A cause is to be tried between the Governor and Assembly, and the Printer of a Newspaper,—the Sheriff who is to summon the Jury to try it, owed his appointment to his office on the first Tuesday of last March last to the said Governor and Assembly.—and whether he is to be appointed again on the first Tuesday of next March, or left out of the list as some two or three of them were last year, without a word of explanation, or any other reason being assigned for it, than the incontrovertible argument, "sic volo—sic jubeo"—depends altogether upon the said Governor and Assembly!—Mem. Wonder what that signifies; no Sheriff feels himself grateful for past favours, nor fearful of losing those to come. Of course he does not! It is not in human nature to feel any deference to, or partiality for the power to whose kindness a man owes his livelihood! Of course it is not! 'Tis true some ill-natured people may say, that a Sheriff in summoning a Jury may be biassed by such a trifling consideration as that! Of course they may! But 'tis no such thing, you will see several Scotchmen on the Jury by which you will be tried! Mind that!

But to my Commentaries. The next succeeding items, after the *astonishing* Treasury department, in the Appropriation List, will soon be dismissed, because they offer little matter for comment. The Law Salaries remain the same as they were in 1837 viz. £250. It is not impossible, that next year they may be reduced to £10. Mark that! If so and so happens, they will! Mind that! The item for Light Houses has increased from £2305 to £3420, being an increase of £1025.

In the Light House items the only thing remarkable, is an appropriation for a salary for Mr. Donaldson as superintendent of Light Houses, in addition to, or in lieu of, Commission as acting Commissioner. Mr. Donaldson has a variety of claims upon the favourable consideration of the Assembly. For many years he has been an active officer in the management of the Light Houses: he has always been a first rate radical: and on one remarkable occasion greatly distinguished himself—he was one of nine persons (only nine) who could be induced to sign the Address sent down to the City, by the Assembly for the removal of Sir Archibald Campbell. Several of these nine persons have been suitably rewarded. Dr. Bayard's son has been appointed Coroner, and Messrs. Perley and Barlows and Ketchum have had a deposit of £500 returned to them; it was therefore highly proper that something should be done for Mr. Donaldson. Such valuable services ought not of course to be overlooked!

The amount for Couriers, Packets, Ferries and Stages has increased in the aggregate since 1837 from £715 to £2357, being an increase of £1642. In the Couriers there has been a decrease of £20, but the Ferries is a new charge altogether since 1837, and already amount to £177. This should be looked to!

The item which follows next, is a very extraordinary one. It is £150 for a Catholic School at St. John, and £225 for different Catholic Priests for different services. It certainly is very remarkable, that at this particular time, when every species of agitation has been successfully set on foot to destroy the constitution of the College, to give it the very opposite of a sectarian character, and render it accessible to all denominations of christians, and to please the Assembly, the Grammar schools, Parish schools, Madras schools, Infant schools, have been deprived of every thing exclusive in their composition and arrangement; and in this essentially Protestant colony, to which Catholics only began to resort within the last twenty years—there should be any grant at all for a School for the benefit of one particular Church, to the exclusion of all other denominations of Christians, and that that grant should be for the Roman Catholics, and that the only Ministers of religion who receive any portion of their income from the Provincial funds, except the Chaplains of the Council and Assembly who are paid somewhat more than a dollar a day for their attendance, should be Roman Catholic Priests! This does seem very extraordinary.

The next item is Education, increased since 1837 from nine thousand and upwards to rather more than ten thousand—the increase being £910. The next remarable item is £500 for the Baptist Seminary grant. If this stood alone it would be perfectly incomprehensible; but coupled with the Legislative Council Pay Bill, Expences of Collection, additional Civil List Bill, &c. it is easily understood! It is sometimes both useful and amusing to look at dates. The Message conveying the concurrence of the Council in the Baptist Seminary Grant, and the vile infamous grants of one thousand one hundred and twelve pounds to Crane and Wilmot, was sent down to the House on Friday, March 6. The first thing on the next Monday morning Mr. Partelow brought in the Council Pay Bill. This is very funny! Mem. Wonder whether there is any truth in the report that Mr. Partelow having been asked why he did not bring in the Council Pay Bill, replied "we must wait till they have passed the Baptist Grant!" Can't say, indeed, but think it very improbable! Very unlikely indeed; Mr. Partelow is not apt to talk in that style: Oh! no—not at all!

Notwithstanding all the (sham) exertions of the Assembly to put an end to special School Grants, and bring them all under the provisions of the Law, there have been this year no less than 35 special grants to Teachers. The Report of the Committee of Assembly on Schools is a curious document.—They rejected fourteen petitions—why, they do not say: but it appears that notwithstanding their peremptory rejection, grants were made by the House to five of the petitioners. Mem. Wonder what is the use of referring matters to special Committees, when the House afterwards takes the business into its own hands, and goes right in the teeth of the recommendation of the Committee. Mem. Wonder who authorised the committee to construe laws? Jordan and Jerry Connell are fine fellows truly to construe laws! We see every day the Assembly usurping the functions of the Executive, but here we have an instance of a Committee of Assembly usurping the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature! What next!

Dear Mr. Editor, Your's truly,
JOHN GAPE.

House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a one story House, in the Parish of Portland, opposite Mr. Owens' ship yard; it is 24 by 17 feet, comfortably finished; the lot is 24 by 100 feet, subject to £6 per year for 21 years, and then renewable. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Milliken, next door to the Golden Ball. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

July 31. CHARLOTTE VANCE.

Valuable Business Stands
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—Four well situated STORES, on Peters' Wharf; each has a finished Counting House, and the Stores are finished and fitted with every convenience necessary for Warehousing, or Sales' Rooms. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to purchasers.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

31st July.

Valuable Building Lots.

TO LET, for a term of years—a large and valuable Building LOT in a most central situation, in Lower Cove, being 105 feet on Carmarthen street, and 40 feet on Queen street. It would be divided into three Lots of 35 by 40 feet each, if required.—For further particulars apply at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

JAMES NETHERY.

10th July.

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD, begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line.—Office at present in Prince William street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts immediately, he being desirous of finally settling his former business as soon as possible. 10th July, 1840.

SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has just received, per ship *Clarence* from Liverpool, an extensive supply of

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,

COMPRISING:

LADIES' fashionable Prunella Boots, of every quality; ditto ditto slipper, tie, and Walking shoes; do. Russia Kid, seal skin and Morocco shoes, assorted; do. seal skin and Russia kid walking shoes; do. fine patent leather and French kid slippers; do. very cheap house shoes of all kinds.

Gentlemen's summer cloth Boots; do. Clarence and Coburg Boots; do. pumps, shoes and slippers, assorted.

Youths' Dress and Walking shoes and Dancing Pumps; do. stout Coburg boots and shoes.

Girls' seal skin, leather and prunella Boots; do. Russia kid, seal skin and prunella slippers; do. seal skin and Russia kid walking shoes.

Children's and Infants' boots and shoes of every description; Webb shoes of various qualities, &c. &c.—For sale wholesale and retail.

☞Further supplies daily expected.

S. K. FOSTER.

Corner of King and Germain streets.

August 5, 1840.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, ANN GRAY, is desirous of informing her brother, Robert Gray, who left Newtownbarry, County of Wexford, Ireland, about 11 years since, for this Province, that she is now in the City of Saint John, and would be happy, if possible, to gain any intelligence of him.

August 14. ANN GRAY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 21, 1840.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ACADIA.—This new and beautiful vessel arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, in 10 days and 16 hours from Liverpool, and at Boston in 36 hours from Halifax, performing the whole voyage (including the stoppage of several hours at the latter place,) in *Twelve Days and a half*, being the quickest passage ever made from England to the United States. The Acadia left Liverpool on the morning of the 4th instant, and brings London papers to the 3d. The Acadia's Mail reached Boston on Monday, but the mail for New-Brunswick *did not arrive at St. John until Wednesday night last.*

The chief topic of political information is the apparent disagreement between the English and French governments on the affairs of the East.—England, Russia, Austria and Prussia having agreed to a settlement of the Eastern affairs without the co-operation of France, has given great umbrage to the latter nation, who, in consequence, has assumed a threatening attitude and looks something warlike; but we cannot discover any serious grounds for believing that actual hostilities will take place. France may make a demonstration of prowess, but she knows too well the single powerful arm of Great Britain, independent of the towering strength of an union with the Northern nations, to risk one solitary shot in real earnest.

At a Meeting of the *Humbert Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., the following persons were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—Stephen Humbert, Esq., President; Warren Y. Smith, Vice President; Robert Wetmore, Secretary; Daniel Smith, Treasurer; and Robert S. Bennison, Director.

We understand that Major BROOKES, of the 69th Regiment, prior to his departure from this City for Britain, addressed a very complimentary note to Lieutenant Colonel B. L. PETERS, of the 1st Battalion City Militia, accompanied with the present of a Sword and Belt, as a mark of his respect and esteem for the military prowess and gentlemanly character of the zealous Colonel.—*Courier.*

BOUNDARY LINE.

The following is the concluding summary of the Commissioners' Report, presented to the British Government, by which it appears that the claims of Great Britain to the Disputed Territory are fully borne out, and in strict accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783:

In concluding this Report, we have to ask the indulgence of Your Lordship, if it should appear to be less complete than the importance of the subject required or would have admitted of. The very short period allotted for our personal examinations of the disputed territory, was diligently employed by us, as long as the season permitted us to continue our investigations; nor were they discontinued until we had made ourselves acquainted with the natural features of the country to the extent required by the important end contemplated in our instructions.

We are also aware that the somewhat complicated history of this controversy might in more able hands have been treated with greater ability, yet we venture to ask your Lordship to rely upon the fidelity of all our statements. If we may be thought to have occasionally exceeded the precise line of our instructions, we rest our justification on the great anxiety we have felt to vindicate our Country and our Government from imputations as offensive as they are unfounded. Intimately allied as Great Britain and the United States are, we have thought it due to a question which has somewhat endangered the peace happily subsisting between them, that we should frankly explain some of the causes why the two governments have hitherto been defeated in their earnest attempt to bring the dispute to an equitable and amicable arrangement. If our strictures upon the conduct of some of the agents of the two Governments heretofore employed in effectual attempts to settle the Boundary Question, should give pain in any quarter, we can only say that the maintainance of British rights and the preservation of peace did not appear to us to admit of being compromised by personal considerations. We have, therefore, stated things as we have found them to be, and have been impartial in the application of our remarks. Above all, we desire to say that we have not intended to insinuate a doubt as to the good faith of the Government of the United States in the progress of this matter. On the contrary, we have regretted to see that those irregularities on the part of some of its agents which it has been our duty to expose, could not fail to mislead that intelligent Government whose conduct during the negociations has been uniformly marked by fairness. Notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been confidently urged that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds, but that she has always had a clear and indefensible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed Territory; a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness, and remote from the Mother Country, sometimes fail to inspire.

If it should be urged that the British agents, in whose hands this question has hitherto been, have sometimes taken different views of the subject and consequently expressed themselves in a manner inconsistent with the reasonings which we have used, we may fairly attribute it to the want of that more accurate information which we possess at this time. But it becomes less surprising that they should have so acted under the disadvantageous circumstances we have alluded to, when we see that the people of Maine, whose legitimate home is conterminous with the country in dispute, have not to this day examined the territory, as they might have done, with an accuracy that admitted of an impartial judgement being formed, whether their claim, as they have hitherto preferred it, was or was not truly in accordance with the language or intentions of the Treaty of 1783. It is not to be concealed, that they who were so much interested in the decision of the question, and who, as it were, live upon the spot have contributed little or nothing to clear up the difficulties attending upon the subject. Their acts seem principally to have been confined to surveying the land into townships, to be settled by their own citizens, and leaving it to the next generations to assert the proprietorship of them. Time will prove or disprove our statements. We have had truth at all times for our guide and now confidently declare, that if, upon concluding our investigations, we had found reason to believe that the claim of Great Britain was, in our judgement, a doubtful one, we should have reported that fact to your Lordship

When this question shall receive a more calm and a more careful examination in the United States, we believe that the American people, who are eminently capable of forming a deliberate and sound judgement upon this grave question, will be anxious that it shall be decided according to the principles of strict justice, and consistently with the reverence due to that treaty whence is dated the independence of their government.

Finally, it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that we have carefully examined every branch of this important subject as it has come under our consideration; and that conscienciously believe that the claims of Great Britain to the whole of the disputed territory are founded in justice, and are in plain accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783, and with the physical geography of the country;

We Report.

That we have found a Line of Highland, agreeing with the language of the second article of the Treaty of 1783, extending from the north-western, most Head of the Connecticut River to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing from thence, in a north-westerly direction, *south of the Roostuc*, to the Bay of Chaleurs. The course of that Line is traced out on the map A. accompanying our Report. Upon the left margin of this Map we have placed a section of the country along the line as far as the Lake Keesquawgam; and upon the right margin a perpendicular section along the exploratory due north line, accompanying them both with barometrical elevations.

We further Report that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other Line of Highlands which is in accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the Line of Highlands of the Treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the Line intended by the Treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

G. W FEATHERSTONHAUGH,
RICH. Z. MUDGE,
Commissioners.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 15th *August*, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The days appointed by the Militia General Order, dated 12th May last for the Drill and Inspection of the 2d Battalion Westmorland Militia having been found inconvenient, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the Staff Adjutant to postpone his visit to this Battalion the present year. The days allotted for its instruction are therefore transferred to the 1st Battalion, in addition to these already named in the above mentioned Order.

The Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion Westmorland Militia, in consequence of this alteration, will be pleased to make the requisite arrangement for receiving the Staff Adjutant, Capt. Priestley, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, the 1st 2d and 3d days of October.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday morning before Henry Fisher, Esq., on view of the body of William Cleaver, a Soldier of the 36th Regiment. A verdict was returned of "accidental death by drowning."

FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to Capt. Allen of the ship United Kingdom, which arrived here on Sunday, from Jamaica, for files of Kingston papers to the 19th inst. They contain little except speculations upon the decaying condition of the Island, and projects of schemes for restoring something of its former prosperity. Since the emancipation act the white influence and spirit has sunk, till it almost seems that a disposition is growing to yield the Island to inevitable black dominion. At least a fear begins to prevail among the white residents, that the law of conflict between the two races, is producing the natural result of submitting the weaker which is there under British legislation, the white race, to the dominion of the stronger, and that subjugation or expulsion will be their inevitable fate.

The United Kingdom comes in ballast. With all the interests of her consignees there, she could get no freight—a fact which is particularly quoted in the Jamaica Dispatch as unprecedented, and as a convincing sign of the distress and decay of Jamaica.—[*Mobile Journal, 28th ult.*

The Arabian ship Sultanee was struck by lightning about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The maintop and mizentop-gallant masts were split to pieces, and some injury done to the hull of the vessel. The first lieutenant and three or four of the crew were struck down, but not seriously hurt, by the shock. Workmen were sent from the Navy Yard to repair damages, and it is expected the Sultance will be ready for sea on Saturday. She is at anchor in the North River, having left her berth at the Navy Yard in consequence of attempts on the part of certain fanatics, having more zeal than brains, to entice away her crew. Seven of the men have already deserted, after whom a strict search is being made.—[*N. Y. Times.*

Summary of News by Steam Packet Acadia.

The President, steam-ship, Lieutenant Fayrer, R. N., sailed from Liverpool on Saturday 1st Aug. on her first voyage for New-York. She carried out between 30 and 40 passengers. She had on freight nearly 500 tons of fine goods at five guineas pr ton.

It is intended by the Admiralty to pay off six of the old 10-gun brigs, called by some "coffins."—One of this class, a few days ago, was paid off at Woolwich. The Opossum, Lieutenant Peter; the Reindeer, Lieutenant Dicken; the Spey, Lieutenant James; the Mutine, Lieutenant Pawle; and two others, when they return from their respective voyages, will immediately follow.

QUICK VOYAGE.—The barque Ritchie, 916 tons register, Capt Duncan Kerr, belonging to Pollock, Gilmour, & Co., of Glasgow, has just arrived in the Clyde, from Quebec, after a passage of sixteen days only, being the quickest for a ship of her size on record. The Ritchie has performed the voyage in less time than it has ever been done; having been absent from this country only two months and three days, including days of sailing and of arrival.

DEVENPORT, August 1.—We gather from the tone of Lord Palmerston's observations in parliament, and the accounts received from various quarters, that a decided step has at length been taken on the eastern question. France, which concurred with the five powers in the original basis on which the differences between Turkey and Egypt were to be discussed—namely, the preservation of the integrity of the Sultan's dominions having been more than suspected of encouraging Mehemet Ali in his demand for the annexation of Syria to Egypt has been virtually set aside, and a new treaty formed between England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia to compel the submission of the Pacha to the terms agreed on by these four powers, who have consented to his being declared the independent Sovereign of Egypt and Acre, but not of Syria, which is a part of the dominions of the Porte.—It is also confidently asserted that should the Pacha continue obstinate, force will be used to compel his submission, for it is, at all hazards, determined that Syria shall be restored to Turkey.

The policy of this movement has been much canvassed. The French journals are loud in their complaints against England, which is charged with deserting the French alliance for that of Russia whose designs are far more dangerous to the integrity of the porte. But a moments reflection will place this point in a different light. The four powers will take care to bind Russia to stipulations that shall give her but a temporary occupation of Constantinople in the event of any hostile movement by Ibrahim from Syria, and the question is whether the peace of Europe is not more likely to be secured by such a temporary occupation, under solemn guarantees, than any pledge that could be offered by the Egyptian, whose fierce ambition and grinding tyranny have been so much commented on. France may complain that she is excluded from the counsels of Europe, but it is her own fault, for she has either not abided by her original pledge to uphold the integrity of Turkey, or has treacherously intrigued to thwart the fulfilment of that essential object.

We do not, however, apprehend that matters will come to extremities. France may object but will not join Mehemet Ali in his resistance. M. Thiers is not so devoid of wisdom and prudence as to embroil Europe for such a man as the Pacha of Egypt, whose interests are in no way particularly identified with those of france.

SPANISH REFUGEES.—It appears from official returns, made up to the 18th July, that the number of Spanish refugees now in France is 27,000; others are crossing the frontier daily. The French government purpose, it is said, to form a foreign legion from them for service in Algeria. The terms are to be for three years, with temporary rank to officers bringing over a certain number of volunteers.

Spanish affairs are again in trouble.—The expulsion of the Carlists has not led to the tranquilization of that kingdom.—The disputes between Espartero and the Queen have led to riots at Barcelona, and though the last accounts were more favorable, we anxiously wait further intelligence from that quarter.

We understand that a treaty between England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for the settlement of Eastern affairs were signed on the 15th of July.

Lord Ebrington has put down by proclamation the tee-total processions in Ireland, it having been found that these temperance meetings had resolved themselves into vast political associations.

By an extraordinary express from Paris, says a second edition of the *Times*, we have learnt that the Paris papers of yesterday are violent in their hostility against this country, except the Moniteur, which is silent. The public mind was greatly excited against England on the eastern question. The ceremonies of the three days were proceeding.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—The following is the bulletin of this day. The Princess Augusta continues better.

The evening papers of yesterday announced the demise of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., the Governor of Chelsea College. This statement was erroneous, it being the gallant general's brother, the Hon. Sir A. Paget, whose death we have to record. The Right hon. Sir A. Paget died, on Sunday last, at his residence in Grosvenor-street. He had been seriously indisposed some weeks before. He was the second son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and was born Jan. 15, 1771, and married Lady Augusta Jane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and sister of the Countess of Jersey and Viscount Burghersh, whose marriage with the late Earl of Morley was dissolved by act of parliament in 1809, by whom he had a family of nine children, six of whom survive him. Upwards of thirty families are placed in mourning by his death. By the Demise of this gentleman an insignia of a knight grand cross of the Bath becomes vacant, and a pension of £1,200 per annum, which Sir Arthur received for his diplomatic services, reverts to the civil list.

We perceive by the Agricultural reports of France that the wheat harvest in the South was every where abundant, and the quality of the grain was fine; but in the North it had been retarded by the late unfavorable weather, and the prospect was not so encouraging.

Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell, was executed in pursuance of his sentence on the 6th.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.—Cowes, July 28.—From the hour of his Lordship's arrival at Cowes, there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he has been daily getting weaker, but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the accute disease had been changed into the chronic; indeed he had no medical man in attendance for some days, and his amiable lady and family had been lulled into a false security. His Lordship had not eaten anything for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and had taken only beef tea. On Sunday and Monday he did not rise even to have his bed made; his lady was his sole and constant attendant night and day; no one else ever went into his room. His Lordship had taken great fancy to the town, and to the last was very anxious to purchase or take on a lease of fourteen or twenty years a large house for his family, and Mr. Moore had applied to the Earl of Belfast, Sir Thomas Tancred, Mrs. Goodwin, and others for that purpose his lordship considering himself better, and that he would recover. At five o'clock this morning he was taken worse, and Mr. Day was for the first time called in; he attended immediately, and pronounced him dying—that he could not live five hours. At ten minutes past nine his lordship expired. It was a terrible and unexpected blow to his lady and children, for if ever a husband was doated on by an amiable and affectionate wife it was John George Lambton, Earl of Durham.

POSTAGE REDUCED TO THREE FARTHINGS.—The postage covers are now to be had for 9d per dozen—This has been effected by the novel plan adopted by some of our enterprising publishing booksellers, of using the Post office penny covers as a medium for issuing general advertisements, as well as notices of publications connected with the trade. The profit on the advertisements, together with the advantage of an increased publicity to the books issued by the publisher, afford an adequate compensation to the vender. In this way the public are gainers to the extent of 25 per cent. on the Government price of the stamps. The plan has been as yet only partially tried, but in the event of its more general adoption—a result which seems all but certain—a gratuitous circulation of the penny postage covers may reasonably be anticipated as the effect of increased competition. The penny postage scheme of Rowland Hill will thus be turned into an universal free postage!—[*Caledonian Mercury.*

LORD EBRINGTON.—The rumoured resignation of the viceroyalty of Ireland by Lord Ebrington, has been flatly contradicted by the *Dublin Morning Register.*

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The Customs revenue at this port amounted to upwards of £1,363,000 in the quarter recently ended, being an improvement of upwards of £230,000 on the corresponding period of the year 1839: whilst the receipts at London has receded for the same period.—[*Liverpool Standard.*

THE NAVY.—Orders came down on Thursday, for Captain Carter and Lieutenant Collis, of the Royal Marines, with sixty rank and file, to embark in the Cambridge, 78, for the Mediterranean: and at the same time Captain Steele and Lieutenant Parke, Royal Marine Artillery, with sixty men, were ordered to embark in the Pique, Captain Boxer. The Pique sailed this afternoon for Gibraltar, and will call at Plymouth, for Lieutenant-Colonel W. Walker, and some additional Marines, for the same destination. Captain Steele takes with him a field train of Artillery. The Pique, after landing the Marine Artillery at Gibraltar, will immediately return to this port. The Revenge, 78, has sailed from Lisbon for the Mediterranean.

We learn by an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Blenheim, 72, (which had reached Simon's Bay, after a long passage from England) was expected to sail thence with the Nimrod and Columbine, sloops-of-war, on the 15th May, to join the Admiral at Singapore. The Portuguese brig Rosa, with the equipments of a slaver, outward-bound, has been captured off Cape Frio, on the Brazilian coast, by the Fawn, on the 5th of March, and sent into Simon's bay; and the Portuguese brig Pade Salem, of 156 tons, had, after having been detained on the east coast of the Mozambique by the Curlew, arrived at the latter port on 10th May.

The Lyra packet, Lieutenant Collier, arrived at Falmouth on the 17th, from Mexico having on freight 230,000 dollars. The Skylark, Lieutenant Ladd, sailed the same day for Mexico, with 30,000 dollars on freight.

The Pestonjee Bomanjee transport, Lieutenant Crawford, agent, is loading in this harbour with three thousand bags of bread, having previously taken on board at Deptford 200 tons of other provisions, and she will sail on Tuesday to join the squadron in China. From the period of the year at which she sails, she will, if she pursue the usual route, meet with the N. E. Monsoon; her course, therefore to Canton will be round the southward of New Holland, and making a sweep among the Pacific Islands, will approach the China Sea from the Eastward.

Saturday, the 15th of August, is appointed for the launching of her Majesty's ship London, of 92 guns, at Chatham. She will carry on her lower deck six 68-pounders, and 26 32-pounders; the main-deck four 68-pounders, and 30 32-pounders; on the upper-deck 26 12-pounders.

The Fly, 18, Commander Lock, sailed on Wednesday, to Plymouth, to be paid off.

The steamer Cyclops, having on board Mr. Wood, the interpreter to the British Legation, left Constantinople on the 28th of June, for the coast of Syria. Mr. Wood is said to be entrusted with a special mission from Lord Fonsonby.

The new steamer Stromboli, built at this port, was commissioned on Wednesday by Commander J. W. Williams.

The Queen, 110, Tweed, 20, and Bittern, 16, at this port, are to be commissioned immediately.

The new brig Albatross, to mount 18 guns, will be ready for launching from this yard about the 10th of August. She is a sister vessel to the Bittern.

The Iris, a new 26 gun frigate, upon the principles of Sir Wm. Symonds, was launched at Pembroke Dock-yard on Monday last. She measures in length 131ft.; extreme breadth, 40ft. 6in.; depth in hold, 10ft. 9in.; burthen, 911 tons. Preparations are making at the Dock-yard for laying down the Lyon, 80 gun ship. Mr. Easter, Master, from Chatham, had arrived with officers and seamen, for the purpose of taking the Iris to Chatham, where she would be docked and prepared for immediate commission.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE ARMY.—A large draft of the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday from the head-quarters of the depot at Galway, and wait the arrival of a transport to convey it, with several other drafts, to join their respective Regiments in Canada. The 67th embarked for foreign service in 1832.—*Cork Constitution, July 30.*

THE BREVET.—The birth of an heir to the throne will no doubt give rise to a brevet upon an extensive scale, even if limited to one year only. The lieutenant-generals of 1825, and the major-generals and colonels of 1830, form of themselves an awfully long list, in addition to the many lieut.-colonels, majors, and captains next in seniority for promotion. The brevet will also place a great deal of patronage at the disposal of the general commanding-in-chief, there being scarcely a superior staff appointment in this country or in Ireland that will not be affected by it. In Great Britain the following general and field officers will be removed from their respective posts:—Major General Ellice, commanding the Western district; Major General Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B., deputy adjutant general at head-quarters; Major General Sleigh, inspecting general of cavalry; Major General Lord Greenock, K.C.B., commanding in Scotland; Major General Sir Jas. Douglas, K.C.B., commanding at Guernsey; Col. Sir William Warre, commandant at Chatham; Col. Brotherton, commandant of the cavalry depot; and Colonel Arnold, commanding the Royal Engineers at Portsmouth. In Ireland—Major Generals Sir Wm. Macbean, K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Pearson, K. C.H.; and Sir Wm. Parker Carroll, K.C.H., will be taken off the staff of the south-western, western, and northern districts; and the situations of deputy adjutant general, deputy quarter master general, assistant adjutant general, and assistant quarter-master general, as well as the command of the Royal Artillery, become vacant by the promotion of their respective occupants, colonels D'Aguilar, sir Guy Campbell, Bart; Turner, Riddell, and J. W. Smith. Several alterations will also occur on the Foreign staff: Major General sir James Macdonell, K.C.B. and Major General Clitherow will return from Canada; Major Generals sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., and sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., be removed from their commands in India; sir Maurice C. O'Connell, and sir Robert Arbuthnot, from New South Wales and Ceylon; and colonel sir Charles Felix Smith, of the Royal Engineers from Gibraltar. Six of the Queen's paid and six of her unpaid aides-de-camp will likewise have to relinquish their appointments upon being made general officers, and the lieutenant colonelcies of the Grenadier Guards, and of the 18th, 37th, and 47th Regiments, as well as the junior lieutenant-colonelcy of the 9th Foot, will become vacant.—*United Service Gazette.*

Intended alteration in the small Fire-arms of the Royal Artillery.—On Friday, two gunners and drivers belonging to the battering train of the Royal Artillery were ordered to proceed from Woolwich to the Ordnance Office in Pall-mall, the one armed with a gun of the same description as those of the soldiers of foot regiments, and with the cross-belts accoutrements as at present used by the foot artillery; and the other with a carbine similar to those used by regiments of light-horsemen. The men having gone through different exercises, according to the carbine and musket practice, the Master-general, Sir Hussey Vivian, was so pleased with the carbine, that he decided upon that description of fire arms being universally adopted in the Royal Artillery, that they will in future be issued instead of the musket, until the whole of this corps are supplied with them. In consequence of this alteration, the cross-belts, or those supported on the shoulders, will be discontinued, and the master-general has approved of the pouch being supported, and made to move backwards and forwards on the frog-belt, as it is termed. This belt is fastened round the middle, and is at present used in the battering train department. The intended alteration appears to be hailed with great satisfaction by the men, as it will relieve them of a great weight on guard, and must prove a valuable acquisition to the field of battle, and be made available as a weapon of defence when muskets could not be used by those having to perform the arduous duties of artillerymen. Application was made on Saturday at the Tower of London to ascertain if there were 7000 carbines in the depot for military store; and if there is that number ready for use, they will be issued immediately at head quarters, at Woolwich, and at the various other stations at home and abroad on the first opportunity.

A report prevails in the City that Lord Palmerston had some high words with the French Ambassador respecting the affairs of the East, in consequence of which consols have receded again to 90¾ and the market has a sombre appearance.—*Sun.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Viscount Melbourne moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill. His Lordship stated the nature of the measure, viz., more equally to distribute the revenues of the Church, and to apply the surplus so as to provide against spiritual destitution arising from increased population.

The Duke of Wellington and the Archbishop of Canterbury supported the bill.

The Bishop of Winchester moved, as an amend-