ters, consisting of representations of nearly every fact, circumstance, and object mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been adduced in proof of an universal deluge. The most authentic Scripture atlasses are bound up with the volumes. This Bible was the property of the late Mr. Bowyer, the publisher, who collected and arranged the engravings, etchings, and drawings, at great expense and labour; and he is said to have been engaged upwards of 30 years in rendering it perfect. It was insured in the Albion Office for £3000.

scription of the state of feeling in the Channel Islands, contained in a letter noticed some days ago, has led to some observations to the effect that the loyalty of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey is unquestionable. Great stress is laid on the disposition which the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey have hitherto displayed, on their Protestantism, their lasting allegiance to the British Crown, the offer during the last war, by Guernley to the British Crown, the offer during the last war, by Generals Doyle and Den, to defend them with the island militia alone, and their readiness to serve in our fleets and armies. This view of the inhabitants of the Channel Islands is highly gratifying, though it has been stated from a misunderstanding respecting the tenour of the letter previously noticed, in which there was not a hint against the loyalty of the inhabitants of Jersey themselves; but the dangerous persons were represented to be the French, who held subordinate situations in the island. As these observations have come from rather a distinguished quarter, they have a sort of claim to notice, though it is impossible to help feeling surprise that such notions could have prevailed on such grounds in the quarter referred to .- Times.

Assumption of the Sovereignty of New Zealand .-The Gazette of Friday contains the official proclamations of Captain Hobson, R.N., the Governor of New Zealand, by which the sovereignty of Great Britain over both the islands, generally designated by the common name of New Zealand, is asserted. From he text of the proclamations it would seem that the sovereignty over the northern and more important part of these territories wa assumed by a convention with a body of the native chiefs, acting in combination; which convention was further ratified by the accession of the independent chiefs, who acceded to it individually. We are left in doubt as to whether the southern island was dis posed of by any compact with the native authorities; but the dominion of Great Britain is, by the proclamation, made to comprehend it also. The French have laid claim to an extensive district, and, to show that their colonisation is not intended to be temporary, they have appointed a bishop to look after the spiritual interests of the French emigrants. They have also made the harmonic temporary in the spiritual interests of the French emigrants. bour of New Zealand a place of rendezvous for French whalers, much to the inconvenience of the English fisheries. The proclamation of the British governor will check the influx of escaped convicts, and desperadoes of all descriptions, which has for some years been the curse of New Zealand. Upon the whole, the policy of the measure conventionable

lies of the measure seems unquestionable.

The following statement, which may be depended on, of the force furnished from India for service in China, may prove of interest to our readers. It is, it will be seen, smaller than is generally. rally supposed :-European troops from the three Presidencies

Native soldiers and sailors from ditto Camp followers from ditto ... ... 1080 9921 This, with the force from England, will probably amount to

Major General Sir John Jones, Bart., of the Royal Engineers, has been ordered by the Master General of the Ordnance to embark forthwith for Gibraltar, to inspect the fortifications at that station. Sir John was staying with his family at Cheltenham, when he was unexpectedly ordered on foreign service.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"We, William, by the grace of God King of the Netherlands,
Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.
"Penetrated with the most reverential gratitude for the aid,
acouragement, and support which the Almighty Ruler of Naons never has ceased to afford us in the high relations to which
the called a second of the second of He called us, we may look back with satisfaction on the period of hearly 27 years, during which we have exercised the highest Power in our native land, and our Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and have, to the best of our ability, endeavoured, in accordan with the rules and precepts of the constitution, to promote the happiness and prosperity of our beloved subjects, and the safety of the country with which our ancestors were bound by so many

close ties, and to which we are also so intimately united.

"Manifold are the blessings wherewith the Most High has distinguished our government, even under the pressure of the political events of these latter years, wherein we experienced the injurious influence which great and unceasing care and affliction have exercised upon us.

"The anxieties and difficulties of the high administration have The anxieties and difficulties of the high administration have weighed heavily upon us. We feel this daily more and more, in consequence of the increase of our years, and the perception of the duty imposed on us, henceforth to follow in the conduct of the affairs of the kingdom some other rules than those which before the modifications and additions recently introduced into the constitution were by it established and prescribed.

"By our proclamation of the 4th of September last, we gave

full confirmation to these changes and supplements, and their operation is now about to commence.

After the most serious reflection we have considered this the most fitting period for carrying into execution our long-contemplated purpose of passing the remaining days which God may please to grant us in repose and freedom fre

e Prince of Orange, who is the lawful inheritor of our Royal, Grand Ducal, and Ducal Crowns.

"We thank our beloved subjects for the multiplied proofs of confidence and attachment which we have, during our reign, in

"Finally, we charge and order that our present proclamation, h which we close our reign, shall be promulgated in a solemn dic judicial session of the High Council of the Netherlands, of the Provincial Courts of Justice, of the Criminal Tribunal of Amsterdam, and of the District Courts, as well as at the fronts of the Council Chambers of the chief towns of provinces and districts, where it shall, moreover, be posted at all customary places, and lastly, that it shall be inserted in the Staatsblad.

"Done at the Loo, this day, October the 7th, 1840. "By the King's command,
"Van Doorn."

SPEECH OF MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN BEFORE THE UPPER CANADA CLERGY SOCIETY.

From the Cheltenham Chronicle. MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN, late Attorney General for Upper Canada and member of the House of Assembly, in rising to address the Meeting, observed that he felt grateful to the Society what they had done for his native country. It was not me by that they were diffusing religious instruction among those who were destitute of it, but by bringing all those together who were Separated by distance, they were the means of instilling one common feeling of brotherhood and affection amongst them. In the front townships, generally speaking, the Clergymen were very well settled, and the Gospel was preached there, but in the back townships it was not so,—there the value of a minister was great. In going to a new country, the emigrants had to clear away the trees from the forests before they could cultivate the ground; and their first care was to support their families from starvation; they had therefore little or no means of supporting a Clergyman. It is among them that the Christian minister is most valuable; and when he appears among them, he is received with delight. Living so far as they do from the nearest settlement, the religious ordinances, such as baptism, marriage, and the sacrament, are frequently neglected, and if the Missionaries do not perform them, they must go without; so that unless they are visited by a Cleractive must go without; gyman they must go without the solemn ordinances of religion. In the back townships there are many hundred persons who are not baptized, and who are wholly ignorant of the first principles of the Christian religion; and being ignorant, as a natural consequence, they attach themselves to all description of teachers; so that the Church of England possesses but very little influence among them. Nothing can be more painful to the mind of a sincere Christian than to see the manner in which the Sabbath was kent al. that the Church of England possesses but very little influence among them. Nothing can be more painful to the mind of a sincer Christian than to see the manner in which the Sabbath was kept there. In a country so poor as Upper Canada is, it is impossible to support a Missionary; and if the Christians in this Country do not give them the means, they must remain in that the Church of England, and which this case in behalf of King Louis is; they would find in time that a case in behalf of King Louis and of the people of Europe generally, on the authority of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana

state of ignorance. The Bishop had been applied to for at least one hundred Clergymen for the back downships; and they cannot be supplied unless they labour without payment. The townships are divided into districts of about twelve miles square. The roads throughout the country are generally very bad, and in the summer months they are almost impassible from the immense quantities of multiplicated by some persons, that the contributions had not of multiplicated been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not of other politicians may have led him onwards to this alarmatical properties. When they character of their crands that tention they have eniformly displayed in the discharge of their enables of the fearful difficulties which he would himself experience in any subsequent effort to repress or even moderate its excitement. We do not think so ill of M. Thiers. Party rithe country to which his official duties called him, he travelled or the fearful difficulties which he would himself experience in any subsequent effort to repress or even moderate its extention the country to which his official duties called him, he travelled or the fearful difficulties which he would himself experience.

The fearful diffic flock together in great numbers, bringing their children to be christened. Mariages are generally made in the winter season. It is a matter of great importance that religion should not be supported by voluntary contributions, but by the State; and he thanked God that it was a part of the Constitution of England that reed God that it was a part of the Constitution England that re-ligion should be supported. That most pious and best of mon-archs that ever swayed the sceptre of England, George the Third, ligion should be supported. That most plous and best of monarchs that ever swayed the sceptre of England, George the Third, made a provision for the Protestant Clergy, by reserving one seventh portion of the whole land for their maintenance, and for the purpose of making rectories and parsonages, into which it was intended to divide the whole country; but this wise and provident measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as to what was really meant by the term *Protestant Clergy*; and some parties endeavoured to shew that it meant all Protestant denominations! In the measure passed during the late Session, it was clear that the Government did not appropriate the Clergy Reserves as they should have done; nor with that justice to which the Church of England was entitled. Sir John Colborne endowed fifty seven rectories with those lands, and so great was the clamour raised against him in this country; in fact (he believed) express orders were given that nothing more should be done with those lands. That measure, however, had a good effect; it made the people of that country apply to the Home Government to determine what measure they would adopt; the result of which was the passing of the Bill which he then held in his hand. Although it has allotted to the Church a very small and unfair proportion; yet it is the distinguishing characteristic of the members of the Church of England in any part of the world, that they submit to the law of the land; and whether world, that they submit to the law of the land; and whether they approve, or disapprove of the measure adopted by the Government, they bow in submission to it. (Loud cheers). That the land allotted to the Church is insufficient to support it, even if all of it could be turned into money, is evident; the deficiency must therefore be made up by private subscriptions. In Upper Canada there were 10,000 persons, whom the Rev. Chairman had described as being refugees, but in fact they were loyalists who preferring to give up their property and possessions in the United States, rather than break their allegiance to their Sovereign, had left the States, and came and settled in Canada under the protection of the British Crown. In the year 1812, when war was determined Caracter British by the Luited States the roundation clared against Great Britain, by the United States, the population of Upper Canada was only 75,000. They held fast their attachment to their Sovereign, and united with the few troops then in the country, and were successful in repelling the American invaders. This country being then engaged in wars in almost every part of Europe, had not the means of giving more than 5000 men to defend a country of 15,000 miles in extent; and had it not been for the co-operation of the militia with the troops, Canada must inevitably have been conquered. The great portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada were of their own blood and kindred, and therefore by their contributions they would be supporting their own families, and not strangers. These men would not have left their friends and their houses to seek a living in a distant land, but for necessity. If they had remained here they would have been a burden to this country; but the Canadians were always glad to receive every person, whether Englishman or Irishman, who came out. Every emigrant, if he possessed prudence, would soon become independent. What would have been their condisoon become independent. What would have been their condition if they had remained in this country? They would have been a burden to their friends or to the parish. to undergo the hardships and difficulties that had been represented; it was only at their first settling that they had to struggle with difficulties; but in the course of four or five years they would have their lands cultivated, and their yards stocked with cattle.— However discontented the inhabitants of England might be with the institutions of this country, yet when they got to Canada they became attached to them, and to their Sovereign. They see before them the little democracy of America boasting of their liberty, while a great part of their population are in slavery. (Cheers.) But there was no slavery in Canada—there every one was free—and from the peer to the peasant all enjoyed perfect liberty. (Cheers.) Though Canada enjoyed liberty, yet there was one thing missing—the spires of the village Church, which, like precious gems, stud the hills and vallies of England. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When these shall be raised among them, and the Gospel faith fully preached, they will begin to think themselves at home. What is the condition of the Backwoodsmen, situated as they are in a remote part of the country, many miles distant from the nearest settlement where the Gospel is preached? Though thus separated from the means of grace, yet there is something which causes them to seek after the pleasures of religion; and if they cannot find a Clergyman of the Church of England, they will go, though reluctantly, to a Roman Catholic, or Dissenting Minister. It is therefore highly desirable to give to the emigrants a Clergyman whom they would choose. Is it not worth while to do so? Surely it is. Then let the Missionary Societies increase their exertions, and they will have their reward in saving souls; they will diffuse many blessings of a social character among them, which, under the blessings of God, make up the sum of human happiness. In 1791 there were only twelve clergymen: there are now one hundred. There are likewise more than ten times that number of Dissenters, especially Wesleyans, whose system of Church government is a system of itinerancy. He did not wish ment, under the grateful recollection of all the benefits that his to undervalue their labours, for they had done much amongst the kindness and wisdom have conferred upon us.

"A firm, vigorous, manly, and more youthful hand, free from the weight of old age, and unembarrassed by antecedent recollection."

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the ment of the conferred upon us.

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the conferred upon us.

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the conferred upon us. Backwoodsmen; yet, notwithstanding all that these persons had be required for the administration of the romotion of its happiness and welfare; and when the last census was taken by authority of Government—of kingdom, and the promotion of its happiness and welfare; and under our full impression and conviction that the burden of the government would henceforth oppress us, and incapacitate us during the remaining years of our life from devoting due and vigilant attention. ing the remaining years of our life from devoting that attention to the interests of our beloved subjects, we have, and in one district there were not see that attention to the interests of our own entire free-will, this day after mature deliberation, out of our own entire free-will, this day this assertion (he believed), in consequence of the unhappy district there were not see that the unhappy district the unhappy district there were not see that the unhappy district the our Royal, Grand Ducal, and Ducal authority, to our beloved son, the Prince of Orange, who is the lawful inheritor of our Royal, would be obliged to pay tithes. This was one of the base subterfuges to which the enemies of the Church had recourse; these designing persons circulating a report that when the rectories should be established, tithe would be enforced, keeping out of st measure experienced on their part, and we are conview that it was impossible to enforce tithe in Canada, and that the fullest measure experienced on their part, and we are convinced that they will receive with love and respect their new King, to whom the country is already so greatly indebted, and who, with a lieart profoundly moved, but with manly courage, in humble dependence on the aid and support of God Almighty, has accepted from our hands the crowns of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him day to the total support of the solemn act of and his legitimate successors, in consequence of the solemn act of our voluntary resignation and transfer, which is, through our care, deposited in the archives of the kingdom and the Grand Duchy, there to be laid up and preserved.

"Finally, we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, and that the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the view that it was impossible to enforce tithe in Canada, and that the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to be and the very act would be contrary to be and the very act would be contrary to the House of Commons sent up to the House of Commons sent up to the House of Co there are a great number of different opinions, there must of necessity be a vast number of Christians who have no settled noof religion, and whose creed extended no further than a general belief in Christ. No man knew the extent of influ which would be gained by sending Clergymen of the Church of England among them; they would be brought back to the bosom There is not a single part of the provinces which is sufficiently opulent to support a Clergyman, but month after month, and year after year, they are making efforts to have a out measure or remorse. The Chambers they threaten, and month, and year after year, they are making efforts to have a stationary Clergyman among them: in the first place, the wants of those who proclaim themselves to be members of the Church of England, would be supplied; and in the second place, they would bring back those who had once been enlightened in the faith. He would mention a fact deserving of observation, that there were not ten persons, members of the Church of England, who united with the rebels in the recent rebellion. (Cheers.) In the district where Mr. Osler was settled, there were a great number of English and Irish emigrants, and he would assert, with confidence, that not one English member of Mr. Osler's congregation united with the rebels; and not only was it so in that district, but it was universal throughout the country one member of the Church of England was a rebel. (Loud (Loud cheerone member of the Carlot and the card it stated that Upper Canada was indisposed to a Church establishment. An pinion more dangerous to the stability of the constitution of opinion more dangerous to the constitution of that country, could not be broached; and he was prepared to give it a most flat and distinct denial. (Hear, hear.) It is a principle. ple with every good member of the Church of England, that he ple with every good member of the date of England, that he loves his King, as he loves his God. (Hear.) The people of Upper Canada desire to live under the government of England, and, above all, they desire to have the benefit of her religious interest for this they would have and, above an, see it not for this they would have united themselves it the Chambers, for they have a stake in the public welfare, with the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, who are aliens in blood, and foreigners, having no attachment to the British govplood, and foreigners, haring no ever to that heartless republic, ernment; or they would be storing to the slavery in its heart—

(Deafening Cheers)—to that country which boasts of its free-(Deafening Cheers)—to that country which boasts of its freedom, while it is subject to the slavery of popular opinion, which is more intolerable than the chains of corporal slavery. (Renewed and protracted Cheering.) In Upper Canada they have perfect liberty: and heartless and worthless will that government.

is: they would find in time that it was one of the means of up-

ten miles from this place, containing a population of 500,000, were destitute of the Gospel; he had not the slightest doubt that the people of Cheltenham, when applied to for assistance, would cheerfully contribute not only hundreds but thousands towards sending the Gospel to them. This was precisely the state of their empire. In the last 10 or 20 years, 30 new Churches have been erected by private contributions. The people were doing all that was in their power towards supporting the Ministers of the Gospel, and they were doing as much as poor people could. It might be thought, perhaps, that 150/L a-year, in that country, might be considered a very large sum; but when it was also considered that they must have horses. (For the latest the state of the sum of the state of the sum of t sidered that they must have horses, (for they could not do their duty without,) and carriages, (for they could not travel without, them.) it would be clear that the sum was small enough. He would mention a remarkable instance of perseverance. A Parish Church was erected at a cost of 7000*l*, in the midst of a population of 15,000 souls. It was burnt to the ground in the month of January; and before the end of the next year another Church, better and more capacious; was erected. It was ascertained that the poorer classes could not find sittings in that Church, -and be fore he (the learned Judge) left Canada, it was determined that another Church should be erected for them; and which would be filled the moment it was completed. At Kingston, and several other towns, new Churches were being erected. [We regret that we are obliged, by want of space, to draw our notice of this admirable and interesting speech, full of valuable statistic information, to a close. The learned Judge resumed his seat amidst shouts of applause.]

> FRANCE AND ENGLAND. From the Times.

To those who have watched the progress and direction of the war frenzy among the desperadoes across the Channel (we gladly except the wiser and better part of the French nation), nothing can be more nanifest than that it has just as much to do with any question at issue between the Porte and Mehemet Ali-aye, or between France and the Allied Powers, arising out of or connected with the adjustment of such difference—as it has with the event of any speculative

collision between a comet and a planet in our solar system.

Were both Mahometan powers annihilated to-morrow, the materials of violence on the part of a certain portion of the French people against some one or more of their neighbours—it scarcely matters against whom—would be not less the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the v

The French revolutionists are alike wearied of peace with oreign states and with internal tranquility, both which conforeign states and with internal tranquility, both which conrelieved from the army of occupation, some 20 years ago,

The two watchwords of those disturbers are "liberty and glory"—"French liberty," which means the absence or impotence of law—"French glory," which imports the unbridled xercise of rapine and oppression over every other people.

At present the disturbance in the east of Europe, and in contiguous parts of Africa, is the accident which has served to accompany rather than occasion this frightful tempest from north to south of France.

But the description given of the reigning malady by those most familiar with its symptoms leads to no such expectations, as that if the Turkish question were ever so formally settled, or ever so favourably for the ostensible views of France, the agitated mind of that country would subside into tranquility, and leave surrounding states without cause of anxiety and alarm.

anxiety and alarm.

If a sense of injustice or disparagement to France, involved in the Turkish question, and limited to that purpose, were the real motive to all the paroxysms of rage that we have witnessed, the expression of the current feeling would point specifically to that one subject, and be satisfied without

travelling beyond it.

But so it is? We do not precisely concur with M. Thiers in his assimilation of the present treaty between the powers of Europe, to which France was carnestly invited to accede, for the enforcement of a principle, too, which she had confessedly recognised and approved of—in his assimilation, we say, of such a treaty to a coalition of the same powers half a say, of such a treaty to a continuous the same powers had a century ago for purposes avowedly of resistance to French schemes of universal aggression—we see, once more, on the part of the allied governments, no such resemblance, although the subtlety of M. Thiers, in extracting the fancied likeness, might raise odd suspicions that there did exist, on the side

But sure we are, that there is in the apparent state of France every conceivable feature of the closest analogy between the France of 1790 and her of 1840, with reference to the passions which have wrought within her, and overflowed upon other countries at both those periods, separated by an interval of almost two entire generations. Turn first to the annals of French history, as presented by Alison, by Thiers himself, and by a thousand contemporary records. Then take notice of the following passages from the graphic pages of the Journal des Debats of last Monday, and answer were we not right in asserting, that the question of the East is but a hollow pretext for violence in every quarter; that there is indeed a faction at work, which will force both King and Chambers into foreign war, into "universal war," on pain of death; but that it is not so much a war faction as a levelling and revolutionary faction, which seeks the whirlwind of universal war abroad as an instrument only for the overthrow of all domestic institutions, of King and Chambers,

and law, and constitutional liberty. Read but the Journal des Debats, an organ of enlightened opinion (we wish there were many such) in Paris—a paper with which the King of the French need not disdain to acknowledge a community of sentiment, and you will there find it asked, with every mart of astonishment at the convulsive fury of the democratic journals, whether there are still in France "either laws, or charter, or monarchy, or government of any description, or are we at this instant under the full sway of anarchy?" You will see it affirmed by that, the first of French journals, "there is on every side the most furious excitement to insurrection, the most incredible outbreak of unbridled passions; that already whoever is suspected of being favourable to peace is denounced as a traitor, a coward, an enemy to France; and that they as a traitor, a cowain, are the journals of the ministers themselves which circulate this shameful scandal. As for the laws?—they are openly set at defiance. The charter?—the ministerial democrats show them in perspective the rengeance of the people. On show them in perspective and state the independence of the legislature is attacked.— The revolutionary faction speaks as the universal master. No man is permitted to have an opinion of his own. who is not for immediate war—universal war—is a partisan Thus by violence of speech do they preof foreign powers. Thus by violence of speech do they pre-pare for violence of action. Our long experience shows us the meaning of such symptons, and we should have re-proached ourselves with a failure of our duty had we not roached durserves them to the King's government and to

were we not justified, then, we ask once more, in appealing to public opinion, and denanding what cares a revolu-tionary band like this for the right or wrong, the just or unjust, in an Eastern, or any foreign question? All the world sees that they dream not of reasoning upon it. They declaim, they denounce, they abuse, they slander, they threaten, they arm, they will have war, war abroad, for the sake of volution at home, the overturn of all forms of constitution

but one, and that one, the recognised despotism of democracy.

It is not what the King of the French may wish or do that It is not what the tanger to be French may the man; nor is a distrust—he is a man of honour, and a bold man; nor is and are friends by necessity to order and to peace; but it is and are friends by the faction above referred to, from whom we hope for nothing, who have no interest in peace or order, and who may, though God forfend it, prove too strong for King and Chambers—a faction, the daily mouthpieces of whose violence are the same newspapers, two of which are averred to be under the direct influence and control of the very minister with whom the allied governments are actually negociating a peace in Europe, and at whose feet the British Cabinet is ernment be which will cast off such a country as Upper Canada deprecating the displeasure of the Paris revolutionists.

Now, we have stated this case in behalf of King Louis

The peace implies terms. What are they to be? The allied governments are pledged to a given and well-defined point—the liberation of Syria from the usurper, and its restoration to the Sultan, of whose other dominions it is the key; and who, while its continues out of his possession, is left without any territorial guarantee for any remnant of his em-

The Sultan has the pledge of his four allies in his pocket. If they make a peace at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and less favourable to the rights of the Porte, they tors to the Sultan.

But Russia likewise has a specific and recognised interest in the full maintenance of this same treaty, of which the de-fence by Lord Palmerston is, that he signed it as a satisfaction and indemnity to Russia for relinquishing measures which she was understood to meditate, with a view to the prosecution of her own individual policy. One requisite of any solid peace therefore is, that it should fulfil the common engagements to Turkey.

Another is, that it should satisfy the just expectation of Russia, as pointed out by the several diplomatic notes and engagements which preceded the formal execution of the treaty. It was not necessary to the full maintenance of the treaty, that Mehemet Ali should be prematurely declared an outlaw and deposed from Egypt by the silly presumption of Lord Ponsonby alone, without the concurrence of any one of the other ministers—an act of violence for which we say ace more that he ought to be recalled.

But it is necessary that the peace should be such as to support the honour and dignity of the Crown and people of Great Britain. We state this, because we have ourselves all along asserted the inestimable value of any and every peace which did not compromise the character of the country, and thus encourage rival powers to future encroachments on our presumed tameness and timidity.

But having observed the movements of Lord Palmerston, of the French faction in the Cabinet, and of the press of both parties throughout, it is obvious to us that preparations have been in progress within the last two days to back out bodily se demands which had before been insisted on as essential to a peace attended either with honour or security, or which should be in any reasonable manner consistent

with the stipulations of the treaty.

It was on Tuesday night that a paper, a notorious tool of

abundant than they are at this moment, and the eagerness of the multitude to employ them would be not a whit less furi- was but yesterday that a Cabinet Council, with the path to submission thus smoothed for it, sat to decide upon the re-

ditions of society have pressed upon them with the weight and irksomeness of handcuffs, almost ever since France was sonal preference of a certain other nobleman to Lord Palmerston actuates several of its members; but this is a branch of the subject which does not at present require any promi-

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Woolwich, October 14.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—In confirmation of my anticipation that more detachments of the Royal Artillery would be required abroad, rders have been received at head-quarters here to form a company of 60 men of those who are willing to volunteer, or by drafts for immediate service, and to proceed to Syria direct. Major Colquhoun, the gallant officer who recently returned from Spain, has been appointed to the command of this company, with the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel. Several of the gunners and drivers who served with him in Spain, have already offered their services on this occasion, as they consider him an excellent officer and one who will be obeyed, but is truly the soldier's friend, and ready to serve them when he has an opportunity of doing so. First Lieutenant Ross, son of the Colonel Commandant of the garrison, Sir Henry D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant General, will join the company, and it is expected the whole will leave Woolwich on Monday next, and proceed by railway to Southampton, for a passage to the Mediterranean.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Avon steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Pritchard, will leave Woolwich to-morrow for Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. The Salamander steam-ship, Commander Hastings Reginald Henry, is expected to arrive at Woolwich on Friday, from Ports-

The Fearless steam-vessel, Mr. Brehaut, master, left Woolwich between twelve and one o k, with a schooner in t with ordnance stores for the Howe, 120 guns, Captain W. O. Pell, under orders to proceed immediately to the Mediterranean. The schooner was a hired one; and to show the activity displayed, she was only brought alongside of the Royal Arsenal last night, and was on her way to-day with 400 barrels of ball cartridges, containing 500 rounds each, and 250 boxes of arms, containing 20 in each, making in all 5000 muskets, with bayonets, for the purpose of being distributed to the Syrians or the allies of England, as the British troops take their own arms with them. I have reason to believe this is only a drop in the bucket compared with the quan tity which it is anticipated will be required.

The Locust steam-vessel is ordered to be commissioned at Wool

wich, and the following have been appointed to her :- Lieutenant, John Lunn; second master, Mr. W. C. Triphook; clerk in charge, Mr. R. C. Crispin.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by her Order in Council, to establish the following regulations in respect to the promotion of flag-officers :-

1. That so much of the Order in Council of the 30th of June, 1827, as relates to the promotion of captains to be flag-officers be

2. That in all flag promotions every captain whose seniority rings him in turn for advancement, shall be placed on the list of flag officers, provided he has served, or offered to serve, as captain and shall not have declined service at any time when called upon, and that there be nothing against his character as an officer and a gentleman; but that the half-pay of those flag officers who have not commanded one or more of her Majesty's rated ships four complete years during war, or six complete years during peace, or five nplete years of peace and war combined, shall not be increased beyond that of rear admiral, unless they shall have rendered, flag officers, sea service of equal length to complete the period above mentioned of which they were deficient as captains.

3. That in any future promotion which would include a captain of Greenwich Hospital, such captain may, if he prefer it, be placed on a retired list of captains.

4. That those captains who are not considered eligible to be romoted shall be removed from the list of officers of the Royal Vavy, and receive a civil pension equal to their half-pay; and that widows shall be considered eligible to pensions as captains' widows, according to such regulations as are now in force, or may ereafter be established.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that mates in the Royal Navy shall wear the same uniform and appointments as lieutenants, but without the epaulette and strap, or gold lace on the trousers; the lace on the coat to be three quarters of an inch

The undress uniform of mates is to be the same as that of lieutenants, without the epaulette and strap.

EAST INDIES .- A considerable number of mortars, of eight and en inches in bore, have been recently removed from the Royal Arsenal in barges, to be put on board the Company's vessels in the docks, for conveyance to Bengal. Sixteen were removed to-day, and there have been four previous shipments.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to the 11th have been received. ebate in the House of Representatives is given, in which the French blockade is strongly reprehended. One of the members, in the first place, denies the injuries complained of by the French; and, in the second, asserts that the guarantees required by the French agents are offered, resting his argument on the statement that reparation for injury and a want of guarantee are the only points on which the French justify the blockade.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Oct. 7. GENERAL ORDERS.

Halifax, 3rd October, 1840.

General Commanding desires also to express his high approbation of their general good conduct, qualified only by a feeling of deep regret for the proneness that has at times prevailed among them, to desert the Standards of their country—a crime at once disgraceful to them as Men, as Soldiers, and as Christians. This, with a disposition to indulge too freely in the use of spirituous liquors, to which most other irregularities may be traced, are the only serious crimes which the Lieutenant General has had to notice and repress during his command,—and he now, at parting, earnestly and solemnly entreats the Troops to subdue propensities, which, while they destroy character, happiness and health, have thrown a shade over the bright and noble qualities for which the British

The Lieutenant General now bids an affectionate farewell to the Troops under his command, and assures them collectively and individually, that they will ever have his best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, ( 6th October, 1840.

Major General Sir John Harvey invites the serious attention of the troops to the advice so forcibly and affectionately given to them by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, and earnestly hopes that nothing may occur to weaken the strength of the compliment to the general excellence of their conduct, with which that advice is accompanied; it will be the Major General's anxious endeavour to do all that may be in his power to promote their comfort, and he looks to no other return than a continuance of their general meritorious conduct, and an abandonment of these propensities alike injurious to themselves and detrimental to the Queen's service, to which his predecessor has so feelingly adverted. S. TRYON,

His Excellency Lord Viscount Falkland and suite, returned to town on Wednesday last. His Excellency's tour through the eastern section of the province has proved highly agreeable. At Truro he was received by a body of the most influential residents, who greeted him with a congratulatory address, which he handsomely acknowledged, and at Pictou he met with a similar reception. -Recorder.

BISHOP OF NEW-BRUNSWICK .- The St. John's Herald of the 14th inst. states "upon good authority, that the Rev. Dr. Jacob, President of King's College, Fredericton, is to be the Bishop of New-Brunswick." He took passage in the steamer Britannia at

Her Majesty's steamer Spitfire arrived to-day from Jamaica It was on Tuesday night that a paper, a notorious tool of one department of the ministry, gave the public coolly to understand that half of Syria, or the whole of Syria, was not that the formulation of the strength of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the strength of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the corps. lumbia.-Halifax Royal Gazette, Oct. 21.

## LOWER CANADA.

H. M. S. Athol, with the head quarters of the 66th Regiment, under Lieut. Colonel Johnson, sailed yesterday morning about nine o'clock. The weather has since been hazy and the wind from the east; she has, therefore probably, not proceeded beyond the anchorage at Patrick's Hole.—Quebec Mercury,

We observe by the Sherbrocke Gazette that Mr. Robert Armour, jr., is mentioned as a candidate to represent that town in the United House of Assembly. Mr. A. possesses every requisite to make a good and efficient member, as his loyalty is undoubted, his knowledge of the country and of the character of its inhabitants is equal to what is possessed by any person, his acquaintance with Parliamentary forms and usages extensive, while he at the same time is a fluent and sometimes an eloquent speaker .- Mon-

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CAPEGOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messrs, A. Ogilvie & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:—

Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality,

Port Wine, in hhds. and gr. casks, as an and a Sherry " " "

Best English Vinegar, in hhds.
London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each,
Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles,
English Printing Ink, in kegs.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—
Beaver Cloths, new style,
Pilot Cloths,
Flushings,
Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths,
Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys,
Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

FRANCIS LEWIS,
Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

Toronto, 19th November, 1840.

HENRY ROWSELL,

## STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a guariety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE. THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price, &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS, Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSHIL.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassineres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest tyle. Naval and Military uniforms. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH. KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from he most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris ashlons, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

BIRTH. On the 10th instant, at Oakland Cottage, Newmarket, the lady of William Sibbald, Esq., of a son.

DIED.
On the 4th instant, of decline, Anne, wife of Edward Davy, of Malahide, Esq., aged 35 years. With christian fortitude she bore a long and painful sickness; she surrendered up her spirit with full hope of a glorious resurrection through our Lord Jesus Christ, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances At the residence of her brother, near Cobourg, on the 15th nstant, after a short but severe illness, Clarissa, second daughter of the late Barnabas McKyes, Esq., aged 38 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 20:-Jas. Holden, Esq; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub. and rem; S. W. Baker, Esq; J. W. Kerr, Esq; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (4) add. subs. and rem; Rev. T. B. Fuller, (2) rem; Rev. H. Patton,

The following have been received by the Editor:-Lord Bishop of Toronto; J. S. Doyle, Esq., (2); J. Kent, Esq., [Oct. 16], with packets; Rev. C. T. Wade, [omitted to be acknowledged last week]; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem.; Rev. R. D.

ERRATUM.—In the leading editorial of last week, 2nd column,