

members of the same body in ardent persevering supplications, pressing onward, as it were, with holy resolution towards victory, yet trusting not in their own strength, but in the grace of the Omnipotent;—then may we with joyful confidence look up, for the days of millennial glory will be drawing nigh.

Hoping that these cursory remarks may be, in some degree, useful in exciting attention to a subject of great importance—I am, your most obedient servant,  
J. R.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### A FREE PRESS.

The benefit of a free press to a country is one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred, when in the hands of those who use it to extend and promote peace and contentment—but we can scarcely conceive a greater curse, where it has been allowed to run a mad career of folly and licentiousness. Such a Press unfortunately for this island have we been inflicted with, and we believe it is allowed by all, that it has done more real injury to our cause than any thing else beside. Rank in society has been levelled—those in authority have been abused and vilified—private character has been traduced—nor has the grave been saved from the polluted and the malicious. What country would then allow such a curse to come upon it, as long as it can be prevented. In every country where a free Press has been allowed, licentiousness has been mistaken for freedom of discussion, and abuse and calumny, for independence—moderation is mistaken for tameness and subserviency, and reason and argument, for a blind submission to power. Scurrility and calumny, lies and infamous suit the depraved state of the corrupt, and society is degenerated, and loses the fine and honorable feelings which it ought to possess in every community.—*Jan. paper.*

LONDON, JUNE 18.

By the convention lately entered into between England and France, and agreed upon by the Governments, of both countries, the mails for India will be carried in sealed boxes, and under the charge of an English messenger, to Marseilles, whence an English steamer in waiting will convey them to Malta, and from thence they will be forwarded without delay to Alexandria, and overland to the Red Sea, and by steamers from thence to their destination.

JUNE 26.

The *Journal des Debats*, in noticing the general subject of oriental politics, states that the Russian agent who was present at the siege of Herat, and whose real name was Witkevitch, recently returned to St. Petersburg, where, after having an interview with Count Nesselrode, he first destroyed all his papers, and then shot himself.

JULY 2.

Although perfect tranquility prevailed in Paris on Sunday, the authorities acted as if there was a full insurrection. The whole garrison was under arms; every post guarded as if the town was besieged, and the environs of Paris were blockaded also by an imposing force.

The Hereditary Prince William Alexander of Orange, the heir presumptive to the Crown of the Netherlands, was married June 18 at Stuttgart, to the Princess Frederica Sophia Matilda, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg.

JULY 3.

The effect of the late restrictive measures at the Bank of England, up to the present time, is observable chiefly in the fall of cotton, at which commodity and the speculations in it, they were principally aimed, and to that extent a general good is obtained though at the cost of so much individual loss and suffering. Many innocent parties were led into them by the facilities in money created by the Bank in December last, and for them some sympathy is due, but every one will rejoice to see the American combination broken up and ruined which was engaged in them in direct hostility to our manufacturing system.

JULY 4.

**TIMBER SHIPS.**—We perceive with pleasure that Mr. Palmer gave notice last night that he would, this evening, move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the loading of timber upon the decks of vessels engaged in the timber trade. This is following up the report of the committee upon shipwrecks with celerity. To pass such a bill as Mr. P. should occupy but little delay, as it cannot be complicated or prolix, it being, we presume, but a simple prohibition.

**STEAMER MEDEA.**—When the government of a country or its agents in any department or capacity do wrong or give insult to the government, or the subjects of another country in friendly relations with it, all that can be expected is reparation. In the affair of the British Steamer *Medea*, and the Griffin, French sloop of war, the French Government has made the *amende honorable* in a generous manner. A seaman on board the *Medea* was wounded in that

untoward *rencontre*, of which much had been said at the time, albeit by ourselves, in common with our contemporaries of the press. In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the Minister of Finance (£55,) to the sailor so wounded by a shot from the Griffin.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen, which has been looked for during the two days past with so much anxiety, arrived at Sandy Hook about three o'clock this morning, and at ten o'clock was in her berth at Pike Slip. She sailed from Liverpool on the 11th instant, and Portsmouth on the 12th bringing London and Liverpool papers to the latter date—six days later than those received by the Great Western.

#### THE NEWS.

There is nothing in the news from England to change very materially the aspect of affairs in the money market. A severe pressure continues to be felt, but it has been perhaps in some measure alleviated by the determination of the Bank of England to increase the rate of interest to 6 per cent, a step which was seriously apprehended, and also by the opening of the budget in the House of Commons, the revenue, on the quarter, of £308,174, and on the year of £2,076,659, the principal increase being in the customs and excise.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 5th inst, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward his resolutions upon the subject of national education. The *Sun* says, "a long and spirited discussion ensued, which lasted till 3 o'clock, and ended in a division. The numbers were—contents, present 171, proxies 58; not contents, present 80, proxies 38, total 229 and 118—majority 111."

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 10th inst, the Metropolitan Police Bill, that had caused considerable sensation, was re-committed, after a curious conversation relating to the Metropolitan Police at Birmingham. In committee, also, all the material clauses of the bill were agreed to, except that to prevent women of bad character assembling in public houses, which, on motion of Mr. Hume, was omitted, and that relating to the suppression of gambling in the streets and highways, was also struck out, after a division, on motion of Mr. Clay.

Arrests of the persons engaged in the bloody riots in Manchester were still being made, and the city continued in a very unsettled state. On the 9th there were serious demonstrations of a renewal of violence and bloodshed, but by a prompt rally of the military the use of fire-arms was prevented, though the mob pelted the military with stones. Several arrests were made on the occasion. A riot which took place on the 5th, wore for a time a very serious aspect, and among whom was the celebrated Doctor Taylor, who has been fully committed for trial, for the part he is alleged to have taken in the Digbeth affair.

The crops in England are said to be promising. The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin have drawn up a petition to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to repeal the statute of celibacy, which prevents them from marrying. The petition will be presented to her Majesty by Dr. Lefroy, one of the members of the University. A numerous and highly respectable public meeting, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held in London on the 10th of July, to consider the propriety of passing resolutions in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of an uniform penny postage, and of petitioning Parliament to give effect to the measure this season. Several members of Parliament were present. Several resolutions were passed, and a petition to Parliament agreed upon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to introduce a bill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, upon condition that Parliament will provide, from some other source, for any loss that may occur to the revenue through this measure.

**LADY HASTINGS.**—The remains of the Lady Flora Hastings were on the 10th, early in the morning, removed from Buckingham Palace on board the Royal William steam ship, lying at the St. Katharine Docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting place of her Ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland. So numerous were the applications for permission to form part in the sad procession, that it was found absolutely necessary to restrict it to those who were related to the noble family, or who were on terms of the closest intimacy with them. At the request of her Father, a *post mortem* examination of her body was made, the result of which put forever at rest all doubts as to her innocence of the scandal which had been attached to her.

#### IRELAND.

There appeared to be much distress in some parts

of Ireland. Col. Percival said in the House of Commons that there were many families living on one meal a day, and that of potatoes of the worst description. Mr. O'Connell said of the western coast of Ireland, that the misery was becoming so oppressive that it was absolutely necessary some steps should be taken without the least delay. Mr. Sergeant Jackson said that he has received similar accounts from the south western parts of Ireland, where the distress was most appalling. At Bantry 2000 were in a state bordering on starvation out of a population of 7000.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 11.

#### Address to Her Majesty.

Their Lordships met to day shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying Her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purposes of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half past one o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses, or Military costume.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolstack at half-past one o'clock, when the names of the Peers present were called over by Mr. Pullman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

**EXPENSE OF CANADA.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the opening of the Budget informed the Commons that the total extra expenditure in consequence of the disturbances in Canada, was, in 1837 and 1838, £245,000, in 1838 and 1839, £701,400, making a total in two years of £947,000. A vote of £500,000 had been granted, and therefore the sum of 447,000 remained to be provided for. The total extra expenditure of Canada for the last three years, as near as the same could be ascertained, was £1,053,000.

#### FOREIGN.

#### THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.

Mehemet Ali Bey, the bearer of the firman of investiture and the Sultan's instructions to Hafiz Pacha proceeded in the Stamboul steamer to Samson on the 13th inst. On his reaching head quarters Hafiz Pacha, it is said will assume the offensive.—His operations have hitherto been confined to a march in the direction of Aintab, which was made to favour the revolt of several villages, which had risen against Ibrahim at the investigation of their Sheiks. It was in executing this movement that his troops fell in with the Egyptian cavalry, and defeated them. I have heard it asserted at the Porte that they have also taken Aintab by storm: but the report, as far as I can ascertain, is unfounded. It is by no means probable that a decisive action will take place for a month to come. Hafiz Pacha, as I wrote to you last week, has only just been appointed to the command of all the Sultan's forces, and it will take him some time to concentrate the various divisions at Kataya, Angora, and Bagdad.

Captain Ford, who commands the Turkish steamer the *Peki Shaitkat*, arrived here with dispatches by the Smyrna steamer on Monday. The Turkish fleet was still at Lampsacus, and had got all his provisions and stores on board. It is to sail to-morrow, and proceed directly to Rhodes, where it was rumoured, incorrectly I believe, that the Egyptians had already arrived. It is expected, however, that the French squadron will come in time to prevent mischief. Up to this day, notwithstanding, there are only four ships under Admiral Lalands at Smyrna, and these, it is probable would gain little by interference in the quarrel, but, on the contrary, only share the impending disgrace of their friends, the Egyptians.

**FRANCE.**—On the 9th, the Peers met to deliberate on the verdict. Sixty questions, upon each of which a ballot will take place, were submitted to them and the fate of Barbes, Mialon, and Martin Bernard would not, it is expected be known before the 11th. In the event of any prisoners being condemned to death, they will be executed 24 hours after the sentence, and Louis Phillippe alone can save them—an event of extreme improbability, as every public office in Paris was put in a state of defence for the day of execution. Additional troops have been summoned to the French Capital, which gave rise to the supposition that mercy would not be extended.

The damage caused by the late storms in France, is estimated at 100,000,000 francs, or £4,000,000.

**SPAIN.**—Ximenes has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Alais Minister of War. The first act of the new ministers was to change several of the provincial intendants. This measure had given universal satisfaction, and would exercise an influence at the next elections in favour of the Queen.

**EAST-INDIES.**—Calcutta papers to 8th May were