

our door struck me very much. After the roll was called and the reports and orders delivered, the commanding officer called one of the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without turn or selection, and the whole company taking off their caps at once, this man repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which they all sang a hymn very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to march to their next halting place before the heat of the day set in. Between sleeping and waking I heard the same service repeated—the Lord's Prayer and a morning hymn sung, before they marched off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus, which has been retained in the Swedish army since the thirty years war. [These soldiers, the author subsequently learned, were not regulars, but military colonists who are provided with farms, &c. and, in peace, are only called on to do duty for a few weeks in summer.—Ed. or Cr.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

The latest news from England upon Eastern affairs, which, at the present moment, are almost the absorbing topic of conversation and reflection, communicate nothing that is definite,—nothing that may help us to a correct anticipation of the great results with which passing events in the Old World are so likely to be attended.

The East, from a combination of solemn, sacred, and thrilling associations, must ever be contemplated with an intensity of interest, when it is connected at all with the events which awaken the energies of nations and provoke the pomp and terribleness of war. It was in the East in which the happy garden was placed, where our first parents, uncontaminated by sin, were permitted to dwell; and the Paradise lost by the first Adam, was in the East regained by the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, the Saviour of a perishing world. There, in short, humanity had its commencement; from thence civilization sprang; and there, too, the stupendous plan of redemption,—confounding, by its own wonders of mercy and love, the wise and the disputer of this world,—was perfected by the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God.

When He, the Redeemer, breathed out his soul amidst the agonies of the cross, we are told there was darkness over all the land; that darkness passed, in a few hours, away; but a moral gloom seemed gradually to have gathered over those once favoured regions, and the Sun of Righteousness shone with brighter beams upon lands which hitherto had been excluded from the influence of civilization and the refinement of the arts. Jerusalem fell; Rome declined; and the Mahometan imposture, with the strong adjuncts of fire and sword, scarcely left to Christianity a solitary refuge in the East. But the tide of Gospel grace and blessing seems now to be rolling back to those long overclouded regions. The vast empire of India is fast admitting the religion of Jesus, and exchanging her cruel idolatries for a pure and spiritual worship. And the British expedition to China, without weighing its political causes or calculating its political results,—is likely to open a door wide and effectual to the entrance of the Gospel, which seemed heretofore to have been impregnably barred against the feet of those who seek to propagate its good tidings of peace. The sullenness and pride of that strange people, yielding to the earthly conqueror, may learn submission also to him whose weapons of warfare are not carnal; and there is no extravagance in hoping that events, in which the worldliness and selfishness and even wickedness of man are mainly operative, may be so overruled to the glory of God, as to plant and propagate in that vast region the influence of heavenly truth. The grain of mustard-seed, cast in there perchance by a reckless hand, may grow into a wide-spreading tree, affording shelter to the needy and the wanderer; and the little leaven, introduced it may be, by one who prizes not the treasure, may leave the whole lump of that thickly-peopled and darkened land. India and China may soon add their names to the list of the ransomed of the Lord; and a spiritual kingdom be founded in the East which, in purity of faith and holiness of practice, may far surpass the most privileged spot which now shines amongst the converted regions of the West.

Not the least remarkable feature in the events which startle and interest the civilized and Christian world, is the position which the ancient people of God—the Jews—maintain in the present aspect of human affairs. For many years they have engaged the deepest sympathy of the more fervent and devoted of the great household of Christians; and by an almost unanimous agreement in the interpretation of prophecy, the time appears to be at hand when the long-scattered of God's chosen people are to be gathered into one,—brought to the knowledge of Him whom, in their blindness, they crucified,—and planted, as a portion of the Messiah's kingdom, in the long desolate heritage of their fathers. The hill of Zion is even now the resort of many of Israel's faithful children; and Calvary's eminence, once stained with the blood of the Son of God, resounds with the praises of Him who there endured a malefactor's death. And to members of the Church of England it must be a reflection replete with comfort and joy, to know that their invaluable Liturgy is translated into the Hebrew tongue, and that Hebrew worshippers are found to unite in its beautiful prayers and to listen to its well-chosen and awakening Scriptural lessons, in the very spot where their Temple, so long the joy and pride of their land, had stood.

At an early period of their history,—before, indeed, they emerged from the wilderness where, for their sins and their rebellion, they were so long condemned to wander,—the prediction was uttered in solemn terms of the woes, fearful and accumulated, which they were made to endure if they forsook the God of their fathers. These threatenings are contained at length in the twenty-eighth chapter of Deuteronomy; and whosoever reads the commentary of Bishop Patrick upon that impressive chapter, will, without reference to historical documents more minute, discover how literally and how fearfully those predictions have been fulfilled.

But it is not a prophecy of woe alone which has been bequeathed to us in relation to the ancient and chosen people of God. A day of restoration is as clearly revealed and must be as steadfastly believed in, as the day of invitation which has so fully and fearfully arrived. The Jews have been scattered throughout the world, through every clime and amongst every nation; but scattered and degraded as they are, they have not been permitted to perish. They have never lost their distinctive character, never become amalgamated with other people; they stand out, in every region, a separate and peculiar race, animated by the same strong and intense and unquenchable hope of the Messiah, who is to deliver them from their bondage and their humiliation, and restore them to the land of their ancestors. We cannot believe that they have been preserved, in a manner to which the history of any other people since the foundation of the world does not afford a parallel, without a marked intent to fulfil some wise purpose of a gracious and superintending Providence. It would appear that, punished and humbled and degraded as they are, they are looked upon with a kindly and compassionate eye by Him who so emphatically styles himself the God of

Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. The Gentiles have been permitted to take their place in the love and favour of heaven; the "wild olive tree" has been grafted in, and has, as it were, usurped all the strength and dignity of the parent stock. Yet are we assured of the intended arrival of a "fulness of time" in regard to the Jews, and that the period is determined upon, and appears to be fast approaching, in the counsels of Heaven, when the land of Canaan shall flow again with the milk and honey of a spiritual abundance, and when Jerusalem, rebuilt upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, shall again be the "joy of the whole earth."

To the accomplishment of this event, the armaments preparing by Mehemet Ali on the one hand, and by the European powers on the other, may be designed by an inscrutable Providence to contribute. We are not advocates of the opinion sometimes entertained, that the restoration of the Jews to the promised land will be effected by the miraculous interposition of the Most High; we believe, on the contrary, that, as other vast spiritual events have been brought about, it will be accomplished in the usual train of Providential occurrences; and perhaps, as in many other parallel cases,—the great Reformation of religion in England for instance,—the wrath and the pride of man may be so overruled as to work out the righteousness of God. Perhaps Palestine itself may be the chief seat of the coming warfare; and the thunder of our nation's arms upon those sacred shores may be followed by the calm of peace and by the reign of prosperity to the Israel of God. Be it so; and while to careless and worldly-minded observers of the times, these are words to be addressed in all their fearfulness, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish," the heartfelt follower of the Lord will, as roll after roll of long-sealed prediction shall be evolved, magnify the "goodness and severity of God,"—his severity in the fall of his disobedient people, and his goodness in the restoration of the penitent and believing.

AN IMPOSTOR.

We stated last week, rather as a matter of opinion than of fact, that in case of England's becoming embroiled in a Continental war, the opportunity would immediately be seized of converting against the strength of her Protestantism all the influence and power of the benighted millions of the Papal faith in Ireland. We were not, at the moment, aware that the arch-agitator of that unhappy and deluded country had lately expressed himself in terms amounting to a threat of that very course in case of a Continental war. At a recent meeting of "Repealers" in Tuam, the notorious Mr. O'Connell is reported to have expressed himself in the following strain:—"Perhaps I ought to say that I should be sorry for the misfortunes of England—it might be more prudent in me at least to conceal my pleasure; but I am not prudent; and candour is my forte, and therefore it is that I declare I am not sorry that the King of the French is collecting an armament of 130,000 men and a numerous fleet in the Mediterranean. Let but one shot be fired in anger, and justice must be done to Ireland." It is not hard to draw the intended inference from the words which we have marked in italics; they are susceptible but of one meaning,—that when the favourable moment has arrived, Ireland, through his instigations, will strike for what he terms "justice," and join with his foreign foes in the attempt to humble England, until a separation—for that is what the traitor demands—shall be obtained for Ireland, and himself placed at her head as an independent kingdom, or rather as a country tributary to some papal power. But this reckless individual carries his plans of revenge beyond the bounds of what he deems his injured country, as appears from the following expressions: "There are 30,000 Irishmen in Manchester. There are 90,000 Irishmen in Liverpool, and there are upwards of 200,000 Irishmen in London. There is not a town or city throughout the land that has not multitudinous masses of our fellow countrymen, who are all ready to assist and support one another; and if the homesteads and the villages of Ireland were exposed to the destruction of a riotous soldiery—if, for instance, the Russian despot lent his troops to England for the purpose of putting down the popular movement in Ireland—if such a state of things occurred in this country, who shall tell me what frightful revenge might not be taken by our fellow citizens in England for the persecution of their friends on this side of the water, and in what fearful manner her proudest cities might be made to suffer for her cruelty to Ireland?" Here, no doubt, the wish was father to the thought; and the prediction, we believe, will furnish a hint which may lead to an attempt at least towards its fulfilment. It is impossible not to understand the meaning of this atrocious agitator to be, that if any effort is made to subdue a popular rising in Ireland, the Irish population in the principal cities of England will set them on fire!

The same individual speaks loudly and vauntingly of the degradation of England in submitting with so much quiet patience to the haughty menaces of France; and on this we may well say with the accomplished editor of the *Christian Lady's Magazine*, the September number of which is now before us:—"It is all true; true to the letter; true from first to last. England does stand before the world in the degraded situation described by this bold bad man. She has fallen from the height he speaks of to the depths he displays; and the degradation is a judgment from above, called down by the iniquity of her cruel injustice to the Irish people by confirming them in their bondage to this very man and his wily employers. To purchase peace with Rome, to avert the menaced outbreak of rebellion, to strengthen herself in the shadow of Egypt, England forsook her own mercies: she trusted in the deceitful professions of those whose very faith is a lie, and their doctrine a tissue of deceptions, and preferred their hollow friendship to the tried mercy and faithfulness of God. She stayed the work of improvement, the progress of the blessed Gospel among the poor people of the land, by arming with tenfold power and influence its deadliest opponents, and for this we now suffer, exposed to the taunting insults of such a wretch as he whose words you have quoted, and who has, of all persons, the best right to scoff and to scorn us, for being such miserable dupes to him. It is a bitter aggravation; but it is the fact."

This is a melancholy contemplation; and we must partially break its gloom by the following comforting reflections from the same writer:—"Happily, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and not a hair of the head of any that belong to Him can perish, unless he gives commandment that so it should be. Rulers of the earth may take counsel, and set themselves against Him, but He who sitteth in the heavens shall laugh their puny efforts to scorn. Through many a terrible crisis he has brought this country, often scourging, but never destroying it; and there is much among our population that affords sweet encouragement yet. Every praying Christian is a warrior fighting his country's battle with weapons that God has appointed and blessed. We have many such in all ranks, and each of us may do something towards increasing the number. I fear nothing so much as the failing of our hearts through lack of faith: if we suffer ourselves to be terrified by man's vain breath, we shall provoke the Lord to deal with us according to our unbelief. The wrath of man has often

been made to praise him, when raging against his Church; and the louder the enemy boasts himself against us, the greater may our confidence be that God will interpose with a rebuke to silence the blasphemer, and speak comfort to the hearts of his trusting servants."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on "Insanity and the Management of Insane Persons" by J. F. Lehmann, to which, however, our engagements have not as yet enabled us to give that attentive perusal which the importance of the subject demands. We promise to do so soon.

We have to make the same apology in relation to the letters recently conveyed to us upon Sunday School instruction; but we can assure their esteemed writer that their contents shall not be overlooked.

We give below an extract from the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* in reference to an individual against whose dishonest and disreputable conduct we lately took occasion to caution our readers. From the coincidence of name, in part at least, and especially from the description of his personal appearance, we are scarcely allowed to doubt that it is the same individual who, having emigrated from England in 1834, resided in Cobourg for about half a year, and left it under circumstances—reference to certain pecuniary transactions—not at all creditable to his professions as a gentleman and a Christian:—

We would call the attention of our editorial brethren to the following. The impostor, we learn while living in Painesville, was known by the name of Hewitt. A clergyman of Canada says he learned a few weeks since, that a man named Irvine was collecting funds in England, ostensibly for the benefit of the College at Toronto, and to render the imposture complete, showed forged credentials, purporting to be given him by Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto. It is altogether probable that both impostors are one and the same person:—

For the Commercial Advertiser and Journal.

AN IMPOSTOR.

I deem myself duty to put the public on their guard against a man calling himself J. Hewitt Irvine, of Oxford, and alleging himself to be an unmarried Clergyman, and avowing himself a Fellow of Oxford University, Rector of Coventry, and Prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin, just arrived from England, on his way to Canada, on ecclesiastical business of some kind. He brought letters from Clergymen in New York city and elsewhere, who are doubtless deceived as to his real character. On these letters he has been admitted into some of our pulpits. It is understood that he once taught school in Painesville, Ohio—that he has a wife and children, who he left there in destitute circumstances, and whom he met in this city, (Buffalo.) Many of his statements have proved wholly untrue; a satisfactory explanation of his conduct having been required, and none been given, and believing him to be either a no clergyman at all, or if a clergyman, to be one of a most unworthy character, I publish his name and the following description of him, to put others on their guard against him.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY, Rector of the Diocese of Western New York. Buffalo, Oct. 3, 1840.

He is of large frame about five feet ten inches high, sandy hair, light blue eyes, bright teeth large and prominent, his shoulders broad, and his feet large and heavy.

It gives us great pleasure to perceive that, after what we may term a long *indegredum*, a Bishop has been appointed to the Diocese of Maryland. Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the following extract from our valued contemporary, the *New York Churchman*:

Thursday last, the 17th inst., being the day appointed for the consecration of the Rev. WILLIAM ROLINSON WHITTINGHAM, D. D., St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, of the Convention of the General Theological Seminary, to the episcopate of Maryland, the services were performed in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Baltimore, in the presence of a number of the Clergy, and of a large congregation. The Bishop elect, vested in his rochet, and attended by the Rev. Dr. Johns and the Rev. James A. McKenney, took his seat in front of the chancel. Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt. The Anie-Communion Service was read by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore of Virginia, the Right Rev. Dr. Doane of New Jersey reading the Epistle, and the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk of New York reading the Gospel. The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, the presiding Bishop, from the 6th chapter of Acts, 4th vers. "The Bishop elect was then presented by the Bishops of New York and New Jersey. The testimonials of the Convention of the Diocese were read by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys; the testimonials of the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, by the Rev. Dr. McElhenny, and the letters of consent from the attending Presbytery, was consecrated Bishop by the Right Rev. the presiding Bishop, and the Bishops of Virginia, New York, and New Jersey uniting with him in the laying on of hands. In the administration of the Holy Communion, the Presiding Bishop was assisted by the prelates just named. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact alluded to by Bishop Griswold in his sermon, that it was forty eight years, that day, since the Episcopacy of Maryland was established; the first Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Claggett, having been consecrated on the 17th of September, A. D. 1792.—N. Y. Churchman.

On the afternoon of Thursday last the Sheriff, W. B. Jarvis, Esq., in compliance with a requisition previously presented to him, convened, at the Court-House in this city, a meeting for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing an Association for the furtherance of the cause of emigration, and to co-operate with the "British North American Colonial Committee." The attendance was smaller than might have been reasonably expected from the importance of the object, for the attainment of which the meeting had been called. The proceedings, however, were extremely gratifying, serving to illustrate many points connected with the absorbing theme of emigration, and being conducted with the greatest harmony and regularity. Dr. Rolph delivered an address in his usual energetic style, which was received with the applause which he never fails to elicit. Besides that gentleman, the meeting was addressed, in appropriate language, by the movers of the resolutions. These latter we shall insert in our next.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY entered into by the courts of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, and the Sultan of Turkey, for the settlement of the affairs of the East, will be found in this week's impression. We have published it entire, considering it a document of the highest public importance, which—especially from the view in which France has been pleased to regard it—cannot but be interesting and deserving of perusal.

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to present themselves for examination not later than the morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the *Siquis* attested in the ordinary manner.

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasset without delay.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—It may be gratifying to Captain Bailey's friend, who has lately sent us a Ten Pound Bank of England Note, in aid of the funds of our Church, to be informed, through the columns of your valuable paper, should it reach him, that his handsome gratuity has been received, and applied to the purposes intended.

To both these gentlemen we offer our best thanks:—to the one for his interference in behalf of the object in question, and to the other for his timely munificence. How much might be done towards relieving the spiritual wants of the people of this Province, if all those who, like Captain Bailey, have friends living in affluence in the mother country, would use their endeavours to induce them to give of the abundance of their purses to the poorer brethren here! The relief of the necessities of their fellow creatures, who are in want of the living God might be effected in many places where they are much needed; our fellow men would then have increased opportunities for worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness; and, through the Divine blessing accompanying the word preached, numbers who are now sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death, would doubtless rise up to call their benefactors blessed.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant, W. MORSE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE CHURCHES.—At a time like the present, when it has been attempted to create some excitement in the country respecting the erection of new churches from a part of the revenue of the river Weaver, and as a great deal of clamour has been heaped upon all those who promoted that measure, it will be highly gratifying to the friends of the Church to learn that in Congleton and its vicinity, some gentlemen, who have been charged with acting for unworthy purposes, have subscribed a large amount to the enlargement and erection of several churches in that neighbourhood—a sufficient proof that they have acted from pure motives, and a sincere desire to provide for the spiritual wants of the poor. Our readers will recollect Congleton Church has lately been enlarged, whereby 300 additional free sittings were provided for the poor. In addition to this a large and newly-built chapel has been purchased from the followers of Mr. Robert Aikin, which is at present undergoing alteration, and will in a short time be ready for opening. The sittings in this chapel are to be free. St. Thomas's Chapel, Old Road, the place where the Rev. Edward Wilson has so long and piously laboured, and which was lately the property of Mr. Dobbs, has been purchased by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., who is now causing a considerable enlargement to be made. The increase of the population, and the growing desire of the population to receive spiritual instruction in them, are very gratifying and encouraging to every true Christian, and should induce them to exert with still greater exertion in this laudable work, till the population of the country shall be thoroughly imbued with the principles of true and genuine Christianity.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

HANWELL CHURCH.—The church at Hanwell having been found quite inadequate to the wants of the parish, it has been determined, at the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of London, to rebuild it. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Carr, the Bishop of London, &c., have most liberally subscribed to this object, as well as the Rector and the other inhabitants of the parish, which contains a very numerous labouring population, for whom little or no provision is at present made to enable them to attend Divine Worship. The whole sum requisite to supply the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood by rebuilding the church on an enlarged scale is, we understand, but a few hundreds deficient, which the venerable Rector, the Rev. Dr. Walmsley (for many years Secretary to the National Society), still hopes to raise amongst the benevolently disposed, to enable the building operations to commence immediately.

There has been lately established at Patley-bridge a club, called the Churchmen's Club, the proposed object of which is to unite Churchmen in a society for relieving its members in cases of sickness and distress, and for providing religious books and tracts for general reading and circulation. The rules are also framed so as to exclude those who add themselves to regular habits, and thus the society adds the cause of order. We are informed great benefits have resulted from its formation, and its founder strongly recommends its general adoption where similar institutions do not already exist.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

NOVEL SCENE.—On Saturday week the village and parish church of High Holyhead, presented a rather extraordinary spectacle. The Right Rev. Athanasius Abdelmessi, a Syrian Jacobite bishop, from Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, and his interpreter, Mr. Jousuff Mussall, from Aleppo, were on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, L. L. D., D. D., curate of High Holyhead, with whom the bishop had contracted a friendship when the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been previously announced that the Right Rev. Bishop would present himself at church that day, and would deliver an address in the Arabic language, which Dr. Wolff would interpret, a very great sensation was excited in the neighbourhood.—The church was crowded to excess, and many hundreds could not gain admittance. The estimated number present amounted to 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The Rev. gentleman congratulated the Christian Church in England on the near vicinity of the Oriental Church, and alluded with fervent gratitude to Dr. Wolff's visit to Mesopotamia in the year 1823. After service, the rush to get a sight of him was immense, he being dressed in the Oriental costume, with a fine flowing beard. The Right Rev. Gentleman seemed to be highly pleased, and kept continually bowing to the assembled multitude on his return to the rectory house, accompanied by the Church-wardens and neighbouring gentlemen.—*Leeds paper.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The inhabitants of the district assigned to Pont Bledyn church, in the parish of Mold, presented the Rev. John Davies, M.A., their late minister, with a very handsome piece of silver plate, as a token of their esteem and approbation of his public and private conduct, during the four years of his ministry amongst them. We understand that a new chapel will shortly be erected at Baternere, at the sole expense of the Rev. Vincent Thomas, of Oxford. It is intended to rear the new building upon the site of the present old one.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Civil Intelligence.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE CALEDONIA.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 14. The fortifications of Paris occupy the general attention. The cost must be enormous; the interference with private property thought of; and, while England is advancing in the arts of civilization, France will present the strange spectacle of a country covered with fortresses and barracks, conserving in the nineteenth century the barbarous passions of the fifteenth. This is deplorable. It is not a little singular that this waste of money, and time, and property, is all the work of a parliamentary minority, undertaken without the consent of parliament—may, done at a time when it dares not convolve the Chambers. Procrastination is its policy, unless events prove too strong for him. Mehemet Ali is counselled to procrastinate until the spring. France will by that time be in readiness to support him, and will do so, unless she be foiled by events. "Preparation and arms," is the ministerial motto—and all under the mockery of an apprehended attack by England at the head of an armed coalition. It is the Minister of France who meditates the disturbance of Europe, and who will accomplish his unprincipled purpose, unless such great and good men as Lamartine, already disgusted by his proceedings, succeed in wresting from him his mischievous power.

Orders have been received at Grenoble, Verdun, Montmedy, Metz, Longwy, Thionville, Dunkirk and Calais, to put those fortresses into an immediate state of defence. Orders have been sent to the Royal Cannon Foundry at Nevers, already begun, and proceed without intermission. Numerous orders for projectiles of all kinds have been sent to the establishments of Tonnain in the Ardennes, and Vandœuvre in the Nièvre. A correspondent at St. Omer contradicts the report of the formation of the camp having been counter-ordered. He says that

from 4000 to 5000 men will be assembled there, and will be exercised with percussion muskets.

The *Frankfort Journal* quotes a letter from Constantinople of 20th ult., which states that on the preceding day, the Grand Vizier, Mehmed Pacha had had a long conference with the Russian Ambassador. It was said that an arrangement had been made between the Porte and Russia, for the latter Power to send an army immediately towards Syria, so as to oppose the advance of the Egyptian troops, without the Russian force going to Constantinople.

The following is M. de Lamartine's summary of the patriotic performances of M. Thiers and his colleagues during their short tenure of office, and it can hardly be pronounced to be overcharged:—

"The Ministry of the 1st of March received the question of the East upon the basis of the *status quo*, and in its progress to a pacific solution it has adopted a new basis, in contradiction to the formally-expressed will of the Chamber, and all possibility of an honourable peace with Europe.

"It found negotiations pending and conferences opened at London; it retired from the conferences and refused the negotiations. Instead of *status quo* and the integrity of the empire, it has manifested the formal intention of giving Syria to the Pacha, and establishing a second Ottoman empire in the place of the empire recognised by us and by the Powers.

"By means of this diplomatic blow it has broken or violently let go the English alliance—our only alliance.

"It has caused a treaty to be concluded at London between the Four Powers, the basis of a permanent or eventual coalition against France.

"It has thrown France back into an isolated position, from which the great aim of M. de Talleyrand's diplomacy for 10 years had been to rescue it.

"It has, by giving the country this isolated position, embittered the patriotism, and stirred up again the ashes of the volcano of 1792. An isolated nation is necessarily a darkly jealous and armed nation.

"It has delivered Central Asia up to the sole agency, henceforth combined, of Russia and England, which it was our natural policy to disunite and balance.

"It has negotiated by millions of expense and levies of troops instead of negotiating with diplomatic notes and the parole of France. It has expended 70,000,000*fr.* in armaments, which may perhaps be useless.

"It has hurried off 100,000 of the working classes from agriculture, trade, and their own families.

"It has suspended for an indefinite time more than 400,000,000*fr.* worth of annuities.

"It has caused by the disordered oscillations of the funds more than 50,000,000*fr.* of difference to be paid at the Bourse.

"Finally, it has arrived at a war without allies, without a cause, without an end.

"Or at a treaty of all against one—that is to say, at an armistice of all Europe, thus placed by it at an external *qui vive* with respect to France."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 7. The capital is perfectly tranquil. Three battalions are now constantly under arms. The progressive movement is gaining ground; Santanar and Logrono have sent in their adhesion, and it is generally believed that Andalusia, Estremadura, and Galicia, will do so before long.

The Queen's answer has not yet reached us. Some persons here pretend that on her Majesty being informed of the reaction which had broken out at Madrid, she merely replied, "Que lo entienda" (I know all about it.) Others, on the contrary, assert that she instantly sent off expresses for Espartaco and Onis.

It appears that General Aldama and his small escort are in a very awkward predicament; in several towns they have been denied entrance, and in others they have been obliged to take place to-morrow; all the troops in the capital are to be present, and their number is estimated at 30,000 men. The line will extend from the Castellana Fountain, by the Prado, to the Canal.

The *Gazette de Madrid* states, that amongst the persons holding public offices who have refused to serve under the orders of the government at Madrid, appear the names of Senors Garcia, Perez de Castro, De Baza, Pacheco, and Castellan.

VALENCIA, Sept. 6. News of the events of Madrid arrived here on the 3rd, at half-past seven in the afternoon, and was brought by a foot messenger, who had been entrusted with dispatches for our municipality.—So much discretion was observed on the occasion, that the Queen and her ministers knew nothing of the manifestation of the capital till 10 o'clock.

A Cabinet Council, consisting of General Aspiroz, Minister of War; of the Minister of the Marine; and of M. Castello, Minister (ad interim) of Foreign Affairs, was immediately held, and it was decided that vigorous measures should be immediately adopted to put down this *enferme*, and, as a first step, orders were sent to the garrisons, who already lined the road to cover the Queen's passage to advance rapidly on Madrid. This force consisted of four battalions, four squadrons, and two batteries of artillery, and was to be commanded by General Claveria (head of the staff of General O'Donnell) who was to receive full powers to act as circumstances might dictate, and who was to be reinforced by three battalions of the guards, under marching orders for Andalusia and Estremadura. At the same time the departure of their Majesties, which was to take place on the 8th, was adjourned *sine die*.

A circular to the Captains General, prescribing vigorous measures to assist the movement, was another of the resolutions adopted by the Council; but at the moment the gravity of the position was not known, and when at last this was discovered, it became necessary to have recourse to other proceedings. Orders were sent to General Claveria to suspend his march, and the Queen decided on writing with her own hand to General Espartaco, requesting his support, and urging him to march on Madrid, to restore order, and at the same time sent the general a number of *El Ilustracion*, to show the evil designs of her enemies.

The reply of the Duke de Vittoria is anxiously awaited. The town is quite tranquil, in spite of the endeavours of the municipality and of the provincial deputation to excite agitation; and General O'Donnell has taken precautionary measures to preserve order. His troops bivouac on the squares where their Majesties reside, and horse-pivots secure the town night and day.—Had it not been for these precautions, we might have had some disturbances here.

BARCELONA, Sept. 8. The Madrid post brought news on the 4th which caused dismay in the city. The Ayuntamiento of Madrid engaged that of our city to rally round its manifestation. The municipality of Barcelona, through deference for the Duke de la Victoria, and perhaps also through fear, hastened to him, in order to demand authority for establishing a junta of provisional government and for organizing the National Guards on the square where their Majesties refused to acquiesce in those manifestations rejected those demands. He only authorised the Ayuntamiento at Barcelona to publish in the journals a proclamation approving of the conduct of that of Madrid. Matters were in that state when Brigadier Poniagua, of General O'Donnell's staff, arrived, being the bearer of a letter from her Majesty for General Espartaco. According to his usual custom, the general avoided giving an immediate reply. It is stated, on good authority, that the general's answer was merely evasive. He could not with a portion only of his army march upon Madrid; the means would be insufficient to act efficaciously; and, on the other hand, to withdraw a portion of his troops from Catalonia would be to expose himself for Barcelona to imitate the example of Madrid. It is thought that Espartaco wishes to assume a passive attitude and strict neutrality until the Queen has changed her ministry and dissolved the Cortes. Upon one point the municipality of Barcelona found the Duke de la Victoria very decided upon in no wise giving in, and that is, the organization of the National Guards. In order to answer the better for the tranquillity of Barcelona, and wishing to have in case of need a supplementary confidential person, Espartaco has appointed General Amas (Ayacucho) commandant of the first corps stationed at Barcelona. General Ayerbe, who was to cover Aragon with 16 battalions, has received orders from the Duke de la Victoria to proceed slowly towards Madrid, by passing through Lerida, which has made its movement. The first act of the junta of the government of Lerida was to depose, in the most brutal manner, the authorities which were installed by the Duke de la Victoria himself. Zurbaron, at the head of his column, is to re-establish those very authorities, and to watch over the maintenance of tranquillity, having received orders to that effect from the General in Chief. If his forces are not sufficient Ayerbe will complete the affair.

General Diego Leon, in spite of the encounter which he made on the road of some couriers from Madrid, continued his march to the capital.

The manifesto of Espartaco, alluded to in the telegraphic dispatch published in our Parisian correspondent's letter of Tuesday, may be taken as the answer of the Queen's general.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

QUADRUPLE TREATY.

From the Morning Herald. We received last night an authentic copy of the quadruple treaty of the 15th July, with the additional pieces connected with that convention, which we hasten to lay before our readers in the following order:—

- 1. Copy of the Convention concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the Sublime Porte.
2. *Acte Separé* annexed to the said treaty.
3. Protocol signed the same day, reserving the rights of the Porte to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.
4. Secret Protocol (*protocole reserve*), signed the same day.