Aye rouse the old royal soul! Europe's best hope
Is her sword-edge by Victory set!
She shall dash Freedom's foes adown Death's bloody slope,
For there's life in the Old Land yet!

And though we must entirely disclaim any wish to raise war cry on this or any other great contest of nations, we must frankly say that we shall never cease to regard the day as a very sad one in which England suffers her first shock of defeat from the combination against which she is now arrayed. For mixed up as she may be with continental complications, which undoubtedly divert the issue from being a naked one between freedom and despotism, she is the only European power that possesses evangelical truth and civil liberty, and when she sinks they sink with her. And let it be recollected what it is she proposes to do, and what it is that Russia professes to do, so far as Turkey is concerned. By the *first* general religious toleration of all Christian communions is to be first exacted—by the *second* the substitution of the Russic-Greek Church as a national establishment. And between the two, though we again expose ourselves to the charge of being Turks, we must choose the first. The gross ignorances, the almost uniform immorality, and the intolerant temper of the Russian ecclesiastical authorities have been but too pointedly developed to make us look upon their ascendancy in Turkey otherwise than as a measure which is beset with consequences far more pernicious than that of the general horizontal toleration proposed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. And independently of this, as between the two economies, we must still consider that that of a constitutional and limited monarchy,—supposing a republic to be out of the question,—is far more suitable as a scaffolding for the establishment of religion, than an autocracy of the Russian stamp. The interests of freedom and of true religion, are, to our minds, indissolubly connected; and notwithstanding the union of the Democratic and Anglo-Catholic extremes in their present vociferous partizanship for Russia, we must still be permitted to say that "Turk" or not, we shall continue to unite with the whole of our Mother Church in the prayer that by the success of the arms of Great Britain, her national religion and her national institutions may obtain at least a foothold in those lands where was first planted that Gospel on which both of them so mainly rely.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Sept. 2.

ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—This corps, now some 15,000 strong, is, it is said, to be changed into a rifle corps; and as, on landing, they are usually the first to be employed in skirmishing and placed in the post of danger, it is but proper that they should be clothed and armed in the most effective and convenient manner.—*Globe.*

PRISONERS OF WAR.—A mutual agreement has been entered into by England and France, as to the manner in which the expenses of maintaining prisoners of war shall be shared between the two countries.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.—The War-office has just made nine sergeant-majors, five sergeants, three quartermaster-sergeants, four colour and one company sergeants, ensigns without purchase.

STUPENDOUS NEW DOCK.—The plans for a new dock, six hundred feet in length, in Portsmouth Dockyard, are ordered to be immediately prepared, it being resolved to construct a dock to communicate from the harbour to the steam-basin dock now in use. This addition will make Portsmouth Dockyard the most complete in dock accommodation of any of her Majesty's naval establishments.—*Hampshire Independent.*

PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.—Arrangements are in progress for preparing a scheme for the erection of two new English dioceses, by the sub-division of the sees of Lincoln and St. David's. It is proposed to divide the diocese of Lincoln by the appointment of a Bishop of Southwell. The second bishopric proposed to be formed is that of Brecon.

DISSENT AT OXFORD.—A writer in the Cambridge *Press* remarks:—"I hear that some dozen youths from the wealthier portions of the dissenting party are about to enter at Oxford; and that inquiries are even being made by the head of a highly respectable family of Jews. At University College, Cambridge, Jewish youths, who have been successful, have, I believe, lodged and boarded at an establishment intended—more especially, at all events—for youths of a Protestant sect. No harm has resulted that I hear of. The youthful Goldsmid may not have become a christian; but most assuredly his companions have not become Jews."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

NEW DESTINATION OF ENGLISH TROOPS.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday states from Bucharest that a division of the English army was expected at Oblitschi in Wallachia. Omar Pasha has required 93,000 rations of bread per diem to be delivered at Bucharest Oblitschi, and Ursizien respectively. A second bridge of boats is in course of construction from Turnikaia to the opposite shore of the Danube.

VARNA, AUGUST 24.—The *Presse* contains the following announcements: Constantinople of the 24th.—"Thirty gunboats arrived from Malta, and fifteen others are expected. Great excitements exists at Varna against the Panso-Slavonic agents of Russia. Discontent is increasing among the French army in their long inactivity. The cholera is decreasing. A kind of state of siege prevails. Five vessels filled with troops, left on the 23rd for Varna, and on the 24th.

THE CHOLERA AT VARNA.—We are glad to be able to state that the epidemic is diminishing. The number of deaths is still disproportionately large in the French camp. A deep and settled gloom seems to have superseded the buoyant and enthusiastic spirit with which the allied forces astonished the phlegmatic Turks on their first appearance in the East. When we remember the distressing circumstances of their every day lives, this is not to be wondered at. We may now hope that the excessive heat will yield to a more vigorous and bracing atmosphere, for there can be no doubt that the lassitude caused by the recent intensely hot weather has greatly aided the ravages of the cholera.

CONFLAGRATION AT VARNA.—Prodigies of valour were exhibited by all parties: the French Sappers and Miners in particular, distinguished themselves in a special manner. The fire burnt with fury, and was only put down after ten hours arduous labour, destroying upwards of four hundred shops and houses and three mosques. The English and French commissariat stores have suffered considerably; but the loss, which, according to the general estimate, is upwards of £500,000 sterling, falls chiefly upon the storekeepers, canteen-owners, and spirit and wine venders. The Turks have lost 30,000 gallons of oil and a very large quantity of soap. The escape of the powder-magazines seems truly wonderful: the flames were raging in the surrounding houses, and the ignition of the stores seemed inevitable when the houses suddenly fell in and so stifled the flames; and, altho' the exterior walls were heated and covered with flakes of burning material, the interior was untouched. An investigation will be instituted into the cause of the conflagration.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF THE DEFEAT AT KARS.—The loss of the enemy is not yet correctly ascertained, but he left more than 2,000 dead upon the field. Such a sanguinary battle, in which one hundred and forty pieces of cannon were fired on both sides during four hours, could not fail to occasion us serious losses, particularly as the Turks displayed a resistance such as the oldest of our soldiers had never witnessed from them before. We had four superior officers, seventeen subaltern officers, and five hundred and sixty-eight men killed; one general, nine superior officers, seventy subaltern officers, and 1,831 men wounded.

TREBIZOND.—A strong division of the Russian army, it appears, advanced from Erivan on the 23th of July, and, attacking the corps commanded by Selim Pasha, completely routed them. The Russians took four pieces of cannon, and got possession of the town of Bajazid. The remainder of Selim Pacha's corps retreated to Van.

THE LOWER DANUBE.—Omar Pasha is likely, during the present campaign, to undertake offensive operations against the Russians at Tutschkow and Ismail indeed, it is said that as soon as the Austrians are in Bucharest, the Turkish head quarters will be removed from Rustchuk to Baba-Dagh, in the Dobrudscha.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England, by common consent, have resolved that the fortifications in the Aland Islands shall be destroyed, and the islands evacuated.

The plain English of this announcement is, that Sweden still persists in its original policy of remaining neutral. The delay which has occurred in the taking—or at least in the publishing—of the resolution of the Allied Governments, lends probability to the reports that have been circulated of attempts to induce the Court of Sweden to take part against Russia. If the statement in the Moniteur is to be relied upon, it seems necessarily to imply that the Aland Islands and Finland are not to be restored to Sweden at present. It is to be hoped that no intention is entertained of ultimately, under any circumstances, restoring them to Russia. There remains but one other alternative, that of erecting them into an independent, neutral state like Switzerland or Belgium—under the guarantee of the Great Powers.

The Chamber of Peasants in Sweden have memorialized the King to take such measures as shall prevent the Isles of Aland from returning under the dominion of Russia.

STATE OF DENMARK.—COPENHAGEN, WEDNESDAY.—A crowded meeting of the members of the Constitutional Society was held last evening. Three thousand persons, including men of all ranks, were present. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed, supporting the ground law, denouncing the despotism of the *octroi*, and defying the Ministry. All the persons present solemnly agreed to defend the Parliament in impeaching the Cabinet, and to refuse the payment of taxes until this step had been taken. A sum amounting to several thousand dollars was subscribed in the room towards forming a fund for guaranteeing the support of discharged civilians, Members of Parliament, and for assisting the constitutional press. The name of the King was not mentioned during the proceedings. At the close, loud cheers were given for the constitution. The Ministry continue to be obnoxious public men, as well as Members of Parliament holding office. The consequence is that resignations are taking place.

DISTURBANCES AT MADRID.—The *Monitor* contains the following despatch, dated Iran, August 5: "On the 28th there were troubles at Madrid, in consequence of the departure of Queen Christina. The behaviour of the National Guard was excellent. Tranquillity is completely restored." According to a private despatch, the troops, in conjunction with the National Guard, stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurrection. The Union Club, of which Espartero had been the president, was closed on the 28th by order of the Government.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.—The Seventh Annual Session of the German *Kirchentag* (Church League) is to be held at Frankfort-on-Maine, on the 22nd of September and four following days.—On the first two days (Sept. 22nd and 23rd), the topics to be brought forward, under the direction of the general select committee of the Diet, are—1. The right use of the Bible in the Church, in the school, and in the family: Dr. Hoffman, of Berlin, to introduce the subject. 2. The position of the Church as regards the right in relation to the question of divine. Dr. [illegible] Muller, of Halle. 3. Justification of the Baptism of infants Dr Steinmeier, of Bonn. The Sunday to be devoted to divine service and free assemblies. On the Monday and Tuesday, under the direction of the Central Committee for the Interior (or Home Mission) the following topics are to be discussed:—1. On the care of the poor in the Church. 2. Principle of the interior mission. 3. The Evangelical German Church of the United States in its relations to the Mother Church of Germany. Besides these six points, special conferences are to be held on the following topics:—1. On the interior mission in the universities Report Dr. Hundeshagen, of Heidelberg. 2 On religious art: Dr. Bethmann, Hollweg. 3. On the question of prisons: Dr. D. Muhler, of Berlin. 4. On asylums (*des refuges*): Dr. Stichl, of Berlin. 5. On the sanctification of the Sabbath: Counsellor de Krocker, of Gerdelengen. 6. On the relations of the associations with the Interior Mission. Professor V. H. Huber, of Vernigerode. 7. On working men's societies. Professor Krafft, of Bonn.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 9th.—*The Ministry*—Sir Allan McNab, who was charged with the formation of a new Ministry, has made overtures to the larger party of the French Canadians, who insisted upon the secularization of the clergy reserves being made the basis of negotiations, and it is thought Sir Allan will yield the point. Ministerial negotiations are continued. It is rumored that Sir Allan McNab will consent to the secularization of the clergy reserves being made a government measure, which will give him the support of Upper Canada. The Liberal party have made John Wilson their leader to the House of Assembly Mr. Hincks will not, under any circumstances, return to power for the present. Postmaster-General Cameron retires from public life.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVISION FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.—A great deal has been said recently by the Press and otherwise, about the liberality of the Catholic Bishop in providing an Orphan Asylum, to meet the necessities of those who suffered bereavement by the late effective visitation of God. We have not the slightest wish to detract from the benevolence of Bishop Connolly. He may, for aught we know, be the most charitable man in the Province; but when we hear so much praise bestowed from certain quarters, we cannot help asking has he done anything more than he was solemnly bound to do. He has simply provided for the Orphans of his own flock. In this he has done well; but has not every Minister of every denomination in this city done the same? We believe he has. For our own denomination we can speak positively, when we say that our Ministers and Churches hold themselves pledged to provide for every orphan whose parents were in any way religiously connected with them. We don't ask the Roman Catholic Bishop, or any Bishop, or any body else, to build Asylums for orphan children. We will take care of them ourselves, and in this we believe we speak the sentiment of every Protestant in this city. We [illegible] with the Rev. Mr. Knight, Chairman of the Wesleyan Conference. He informed us that he did not know a single orphan in his [illegible] deavours, during the [illegible] us that he did not know a single distressed, [illegible] Society unprovided for. The Episcopalians of the city phan connected [illegible] has been indefatigable in doing good is not taken [illegible] the progress of cholera, to do good tion? But [illegible] us that he does not know of any tant Minister [illegible] with the Episcopalians of the city and will [illegible] Why then all this fulsome praise his own [illegible] Connolly has done just what all his brethren have been doing before him all [illegible] to do. He has simply performed [illegible] Our prayer is that he will continue [illegible] Ch. Visitor.