

balance all probabilities ere the gordian knot is tied. Is he solicited by companions, or induced by inclinations, to engage in pleasures, let them appear ever so innocent, let him think again ere he takes what may prove a fatal step.

Had yonder inebriate, tottering beneath the load of misery which intemperance has laid upon him, been induced to think again ere he placed the poison goblet to his lips, the tears of a broken-hearted wife, the sufferings and debasement of starving children, and the claims of a horrid slavery, would not have embittered his existence.

Had he who toils in the prison cloister, buried to the world, forgotten by society, abhorred by friends, and execrated by an outraged community, been led to think again ere he stepped upon the threshold of crime, he might have been a bright and shining light—a paragon of excellence among his fellow-men.

And so with men in their high and solemn obligations to their Maker. Would they oftener consult the little monitor within, and when thoughtlessly breaking a command, or neglecting a known duty, just think again, and improve the second thought, how much less of impiety and irreligion should we see, and how much more correct in his department would man be to his fellow-man. In all matters from the greatest to the least importance, it is dangerous to act from sudden impulse—first thoughts. As drops compose the ocean, so do small causes make in the aggregate an important effect; and hence, it is wisdom in every thing to think again. Let the young especially adopt it as a rule to think again, ere they act, and they may rest assured that when the eye of old age shall take retrospect of the past, fewer tears of regret for past deeds will flow.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—The third annual meeting of the proprietors in this institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Bank, Great St. Helens; G. R. Robinson, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Atwood, the secretary, read the report of the directors, detailing the operations of the Bank during the past year. It commenced by stating that the directors were gratified at being enabled to state the successful progress of the bank, notwithstanding the untoward state of public affairs in America. The report then went on to state the intention of the directors to pay, on and after the 5th July next, a half-yearly dividend of 12s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of capital which was available throughout the year 1838. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Standard.*

The combined British and French fleets in the Levant, would amount, after the joining of 30 vessels of war in preparation at Toulon, to 75 sail. Admiral Stopford is the British commander. This fleet would it is said, be divided into two—the one to watch the Turkish, and the other the Egyptian naval forces.

BOSTON, JULY 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at New York at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, July 23d. She left Bristol on the 6th inst., and brings London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th. We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce, Herald, Commercial Advertiser, and Courier and Enquirer, for extracts from these papers.

Of political news, the most important is the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt; an event, which, from its liability to involve other powers, is of more importance than might at first be imagined.

The war had commenced in Syria. Hafiz Pasha entered the territory of Mehemet, and attacked the Egyptian position on the 27th of May. The Egyptians were defeated.

Sir Lionel Smith has been transferred from the Government of Jamaica to that of Mauritius. Sir Charles Metcalf succeeds him at Jamaica.

A series of serious and bloody riots took place at Birmingham, which were quelled by the London police, aided by the 4th Irish Dragoons and Rifle Brigade. Many were injured and some killed.

The Steamer British Queen was making excursions to some of the important sea-ports to try her machinery, which worked well. 10,000 persons visited her at Liverpool, in one day; and at London the Duke of Wellington, Lord Durham, and thousands of others visited her. She was to sail for New York, positively, on the 11th or 12th, and had above 140 passengers engaged. She is expected on the 26th.

It has been notified to the Canadian prisoners, that upon entering into personal securities, not to return to Canada, they will be discharged from imprisonment.

Lady Flora Hastings died on the 5th July, and the Queen had ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was lying at the point of death.

The crops were highly promising. A London paper of the 5th July says:—"The weather during the few days has been mild and genial, and the advices received from the country of the progress the growing crops are making are highly satisfactory."

There was a fatal explosion at the St. Hilda Colliery at South Shields, by which sixty lives were lost. An arrangement has been made for the conveyance of a mail between London and Berlin, by way of the Hamburg steam packets twice a week, by which the mails will leave London on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and arrive at Berlin on the following Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A London paper of July 1st has this paragraph; "Among the passengers who have reached this country by the Great Western, is a gentleman deputed on a special mission by the Post office Department at Washington to the authorities of our General Post Office. The object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantages in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the U. States. If from Washington is to make full inquiries into the uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system of the U. States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the government of the United States adopt Mr. Hill's plan, letters will pass throughout the whole continent of the United States at the same rate as it is intended they shall shortly do in this country."

Galvani's Messenger announces the death of Lord William Bentick at Paris. "He was," says that paper, "in his 66th year, and his death will be a subject of deep regret, not only to a very extensive circle of private friends, but to his country at large, of the world."

The Thames Tunnel is expected to be opened for foot passengers in about 15 months.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER—MR. FEATHERSTONAUGH.—The London Morning Herald of June 29th, contains a report that the British Government had appointed "two Commissioners with instructions to proceed immediately to the disputed territory for the purpose of surveying it." The same paper adds:

"Of these commissioners, one is stated to be a gallant officer of engineers: the other is alleged to be a Mr. Featherstonough, a gentleman whose connection with the government of the United States has, recently, been of a somewhat intimate kind. Mr. Featherstonough has resided for some time in America. He enjoys the title of "Geologist to the United States;" and he was, a very short while ago, a salaried servant of the federal government."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 14th June by Mr. Atwood. It was literally rolled into the House being a cylinder parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel.

Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica Bill, July 23, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80. On the 4th, the bill, now containing only one clause, was carried without a division. It passed the Commons on the 19th June, by a majority of 10 votes.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Canada bill had its second reading, and was ordered to be committed on the 11th. The bill for uniting the Upper and Lower Provinces was withdrawn for the present session.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The question of vote by ballot was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Grote, member for the city of London, in accordance with previous notice on the 18th of June. Mr. Grote supported his motion in an able speech, and an animated debate ensued, in which Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay, the eloquent member for Edinburgh distinguished themselves—the former in opposition to, and the latter in defence of, the measure. Finally the motion was lost, by a majority of 333 to 216; the minority is the largest ever obtained on the question.

The alleged breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, by the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in their award in the case of Stockdale vs. Hansard, was disposed of in the House on the 17th June. The judges had decided that certain published proceedings of the House were a libel on Mr. Stockdale, and had given that gentleman damages accordingly. This constituted the breach of privilege.

Lord John Russell considered the House had remitted the question to the judges, by causing the Attorney General to appear and plead in the action, and it must, therefore, abide the result. He then introduced two resolutions, the one to the effect that

no attempt should be made to arrest the course of law consequent on the judicial decision, and the other that the house should take into consideration the best means of maintaining, untrammelled, the essential constitutional privilege of publishing their votes and proceedings, whatever might be their tenor. Both resolutions were carried, the first by a majority of 18, the second by a majority of 97.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by a majority of only 5—or rather Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord J. Russell's motion for a grant of 30,000 to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of only 2—the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

A series of resolutions was to be moved in the House of Lords on the 7th inst, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying "that a measure so deeply affecting the interests of the people as the new government system of education may not be finally adopted without affording to their Lordships' House an opportunity of considering it."

The session was thought to be drawing to a close. Lord John Russell had announced that public business would commence at half-past four till it was concluded.

FRANCE.—The trial of the insurgents of May by the Court of Peers, was going on at the last Paris dates, but the proceedings were wholly destitute of interest. The southern provinces of France had been visited by violent storms of hail. The Chamber of Deputies asserts the necessity of protecting Turkey against Russia, and all parties in that body have joined in voting ten millions of francs, to enable the government to take efficient measures for the protection of the Ottoman Empire.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Paris papers of Wednesday confirm to the fullest extent the intelligence respecting the declaration of war against Mehemet Ali by the Sultan.

Whatever faint hope might have remained that hostilities between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt would be prevented by the remonstrances of the "Great Powers," is completely removed by the advices received from Constantinople. The Sultan has now openly declared war against his rebellious and powerful vassal. According to our Augsburg contemporary, Hafiz Pasha has commenced operations in Syria. The first serious collision between the two armies occurred on the 27th of May, on which occasion the advanced guard of the Egyptian army retreated in good order before a very superior Turkish force. The main army of the Egyptians had advanced from Aleppo, so that the news of a general battle may be looked for by the first arrivals. The Sultan's Manifesto against Mehemet Ali is dated the 8th of June, and was to be read in the mosques on the 14th. Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha are both proclaimed as traitors, deprived of all their offices and dignities, and Hafiz Pasha invested with the government of Egypt.

The Egyptian troops under Coorsheed Pasha are stated to have occupied Bassora. The Turkish General, Hafiz Pasha, is said to be brave to a fault, but wholly unacquainted with the art of war as understood in Europe.—He is accompanied, however, by a numerous staff of European officers, including many Prussians, and may perhaps have judgment enough to allow himself to be guided by their councils. The Egyptian army is inferior in numbers, but far better officered, and provided with a more efficient artillery.—*Courier.*

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the debate on the situation of affairs in the east was continued. The debate was wound up by a speech from M. Juffroy, the reporter of the committee, urging the necessity of preserving the independence and stability of the Ottoman empire. The grant was voted by a very large majority, there being 287 for, and only 26 against it.

A letter from Vienna, by Express, says,—"*News has been received from Constantinople to the 12th inst. The Turkish fleet sailed—the last on the 12th—and proceeded to the Dardanelles. A courier has since left to announce to Hafiz Pasha the speedy arrival of the fleet, and to take to him a firman naming him successor to Mehemet. He is ordered to attack Ibrahim as soon as the fleet shall arrive off the coast of Syria.*"

INDIA.—According to Calcutta Gazettes received in Paris, an extensive conspiracy against the English had been discovered by a magistrate of Madras.—Dost Mahomed, the Schah of Persia, and Mann Singh, who were at the head of the plot, had sent upwards of 200 emissaries to the native chiefs to excite them to revolt. The Schah had marched against Herat at the head of 40,000 men, after detaching a corps of 5000 men to Bushire.

The Turkish Fleet under the command of an Englishman, late Captain, but now by the favor of the Sultan, Rear Admiral Walker, sailed from Constantinople, in two divisions, on the 8th and 9th ultimo. Ten thousand marines with stores and munitions of