

Lord, who are neither surprised nor discouraged by the late fruits of impiety and infidelity in this country. I see in these the manifestation of a principle which has long existed in the world, but which I have no doubt will cause this blessed book to be more highly esteemed than it has hitherto been. I have no higher wish than that infidelity may ever be coupled with disloyalty and impiety. But, I correct myself, I think I have a still higher wish; and that is, that the friends of religion may put on righteousness as a garment, and judgment as a robe and a diadem, and shine forth as lights in the world, and form by these means the most striking contrast to the advocates of infidelity. In this case, instead of two young men as have this day presented themselves before you, we shall see princes themselves glad to come forward on your platform and acknowledge the benefits they have received from this Society. My mind looks forward with exceeding delight to the fulfilment of the prophecy, and if I have any desire to remain a few years longer here, it is only that I may behold the truth of the power of religion going forth throughout all the world, and all the ends of the world seeing the salvation of our God."

SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (ON MOVING THANKS TO THE TREASURER.)

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"I did not hasten to present myself to your Lordship and this meeting for two reasons. First, I anticipated the pleasure of hearing the acknowledgements of men who are members of this committee: but they have greater thanks to give. Many of us thank you by our words, but they by their actions: they do it from their hearts, and with that success which waits on the divine blessing. On another account I felt some reluctance in addressing you. There are many, very many present, who are capable of communicating to you sentiments of greater interest than any thing I can offer. There was a day, when any man might have presented himself as the friend of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but, thank God, this day is now gone by. This Society has received the approbation and encouragement of princes and men of rank abroad, and a large proportion of those who have a claim on our respect at home. The object of my motive is to convey the best thanks of this Meeting to one who has an hereditary claim on your most grateful recollection; and I hope it will please God that we may never want one of that name to fill the office of treasurer to this Society. That office was, in the first instance, filled by one whose name would add lustre to any cause: he came and served us well while on earth, and now he has left a worthy successor behind. The motion however is not one of pure gratification; it is mixed with some feeling of a different description. The state of your Treasurer's health has driven him from this country to seek in milder climes, though not among kinder or milder friends, the restoration of strength and vigour; and I will add an expression not inserted in the motion; and that is the expression of a wish that we may soon have the pleasure of seeing him return. He is placed in a happy and distinguished situation: it is his part to watch over that mighty reservoir into which the streams of your bounty are ever flowing; and to attend to its streams go forth to heal and to refresh the world; but it is the business of the Treasurer to state the situation of the finances. He is not here to do it for himself, but I have reason to know that a dear friend of mine will perform this duty for him; and I am sure you will take his word for whatever statement he may think proper to make to you on this occasion.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. THOMAS WINDSOR.

R. H. INGLIS, on stating the Accounts (in the absence of the Treasurer.)

"I stand now in the place of Mr. John Thornton, whom it was my happiness to propose five years ago as your treasurer; and the experience of these five years has confirmed the opinion, that it was alike our duty and our happiness to select him. If he had been present this day, it would not have been in his power to have given you a statement quite so satisfactory as the one of last year: still however it is not of a discouraging nature.

"In the case of a private individual excess would be criminal, perhaps fatal; but here I consider it as a proof of faith in God, and a call upon us all to redouble our exer-

tions, that the income of next year may at least equal the expenditure of this. I would only add one remark, a remark which the particulars of the account will perfectly justify; that there is not one society of equal magnitude, the affairs of which are conducted at so small an expense. This circumstance must inspire confidence in the managers of the Institution, and dispose the Subscribers to contribute with the most cheerful liberality.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JULY 18.

The Tartar frigate, of 22 guns, Comodore Sir George R. Collier, Bart. which anchored at Port Royal on Thursday, sailed from Sierra Leone on the 4th ult. touched at the Isles de Los, arrived at Barbados on the 24th, and proceeded from thence on the 28th, called at Martinique on the 29th, and sailed on the day following.

The Slave-Trade was still persevered in on the windward coast of Africa. No less than eight vessels under the white flag had been boarded in one spot on the same day, with cargoes of slaves, many of whom were secreted in different ways with the hope of escaping detection.

A piratical brig of 18 guns, had boarded and plundered an English merchant vessel to windward of Antigua, and, having cut away her boats while her master was on board the pirate, ordered him to swim back to his vessel, but an American or English seaman interfered, and he was restored to his vessel by the pirate's boat. It is supposed to be the same marauder which plundered a French brig a few days previously, and put the whole of her crew, with the exception of some blacks, to death. The English brig was bound to Demerara, and had touched at Barbados.

AUGUST 5.

By the Ontario Brig, of 18 guns, which was noticed in our last to have arrived on Sunday, the following intelligence respecting the contending parties on the opposite coast was received:

"The Independents, under Montillo, are in possession of the whole kingdom of Santa Fe, except the City of Carthagena, and part of the Province of Santa Martha. Their force is computed at 2600 men, of whom near 400 are English. Montillo's head quarters are at Turbaco, and the advance is about four miles and a half from the city. Brion is at Savanille. His force consists of one brigantine and two schooners: The latter have declared Carthagena under a rigorous blockade. Brion lost his finest vessel, a brig, a short time ago, on Burdle Gut. On the 24th ult. one of the schooners passed close to the city, with two prizes: one a schooner, from Porto-Bello, with cocoa, the other under Danish colours, from Cuba, with wax and tobacco. In the evening she anchored under Point Canva.

"The City of Carthagena has a sufficient force to repel the Independents, should they have the temerity to attack it. There are 1600 regular troops, consisting of the Regiment of Leon, part of the Regiment of Valencia, and 300 Artillery. The Militia and Volunteer Corps may consist of 2000 more. The works are in good order: The barracks are under repair, and they have provisions for the garrison for six months with sufficient ammunition. The House of the Inquisition is appointed as the depot for the provisions: The Governor ordered such of the inhabitants as could not provide six months' provision to leave the city, and in consequence the population is reduced from 12000 to about 5800: All the houses built on an island east of the town, have been burnt, to prevent any shelter for the enemy, should they approach. In fact, every preparation is made for a vigorous resistance.

"Capt. Belmonte was sent out by the Governor under a flag of truce, with a dispatch directed to the Commander in Chief of the Independent Army, by order of the King, proposing an oblivion of the past, and an assurance to the Officers that they should hold the same rank in the Spanish Army as they at present enjoy in the Independent service. Montillo opened the dispatch, and on the 2d sent an answer by an English Officer, stating that as he intended shortly to besiege the city, he should defer answering any of the propositions made by the King; but, if the Governor would surrender the city, he should then be at liberty to treat with the Authorities which might

be appointed for regulating the disputes between America and the Mother Country."

By letters from Chages we learn that Col. Santa Cruz, the present Governor of Porto-Bello, was to succeed the late Gen. Hore in the command at Panama.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated the 30th ult.

"We are informed, from undoubted authority, that Bolivar, who has obtained from the New Government the rank of Lieutenant-General, and for his Officers the preservation of their respective ranks, has agreed with Morillo to a suspension of hostilities for three months. It is thought that the Commissaries sent by the New Government will be enabled, during that interval, to pacify and organize entirely the Province of Venezuela and the Kingdom of New Grenada."

The ship Enterprize, Blain, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, bound to London, was cast away on the 8th inst. at French Keys—the crew remained at the wreck for ten days without seeing any vessel pass, when the mate, Mr. Young, was dispatched in one of the boats to Crooked Island, where he found the sloop Maria, Petty, of this port, taking in salt—this was immediately landed, and the Maria sailed and arrived at the wreck on the third day after Mr. Young had left it, but found no person, nor is it known what became of Capt. Blain and the remainder of the crew—they had a boat with them, and probably proceeded in her for Cuba. The ship was found full of water, and the whole of the sugar, upwards of 400 hogsheads, was lost—the Maria saved about 28 puncheons of rum, some coffee, sails, rigging, &c. with which she arrived here on Monday last.

The United States schooner Lynx has captured a pirate vessel with 24 men. Eight of the crew of the Lynx joined the pirates with the hope of retaking her, but failed in the attempt.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Minerva-Smyth, Capt. Bennet, arrived last evening in 31 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 29th of July, up to which date papers are received. The principal event in the papers is the revolution which has broken out in Naples, and like that of Spain, has ended in a complete overthrow of the old Dynasty, and the establishment of a more liberal Government, and this too, without the shedding of much blood.—The promise of the King to prepare a Constitution in eight days, was too long a period for the impatience of the Neapolitans. They had sent Deputies to the King requiring the Constitution of the Cortes of 1812 to be signed in 24 hours. The King had notified the Deputation that the state of his health did not permit him any longer to execute the duties of Royalty, and appointed his son the Duke of Calabria his Vicar-General.

Soon after the Prince published his Proclamation promising the Constitution, but this did not satisfy the Insurgents. They insisted that the promises should be made by the King and signed by himself. Accordingly a new Proclamation appeared in the evening, signed by the King, in which his Majesty confirmed the promise made by his Son, and pledged his faith to swear fidelity to the Constitution before the provincial Junta absent to be formed, preparatory to his taking the oaths before a general Parliament lawfully assembled.

The London Courier of July 22, contains intelligence of a revolution in Naples, received in London by private letters from Paris.—

PARIS, JULY 19.—It appears the government do not wish to have the details of what has taken place in Italy. Among the rumours in circulation are the following:

"The Lazzaroni had risen, and two regiments of the line, who were sent to quell them, joined them. The King, reposing confidence in a General who had promised him to restore order, entrusted him with six regiments.—When he arrived in the presence of the Insurgents, he imitated Nay, and exclaimed, "Long live the Constitution."

"The Ministry is changed, and is now composed of Muratists."

The communication between Paris and Naples is cut off. In Paris the questions were, what part will Austria take? What will the Holy Alliance determine on?

The Paris Journal states that amongst the new ministers is General Talanquiere, a distinguished officer under Murat.

The revolution is said to have proceeded from officers formerly attached to Murat.

Further accounts state that the King immediately adopted, signed and proclaimed the Constitution formed in the time of Murat, but never carried into execution.

An Ambassador from the King of Naples arrived in Paris, when a grand Cabinet Council was immediately assembled.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 22.

Before the House commenced business, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Liverpool and several voters took a minute survey of the seats for the purpose of ascertaining the number they would hold with reference to the trial of the Queen.—By the present arrangement the house is calculated to contain 200 Peers. Orders were given to make additional seats for 300 Peers.

The Common Council of London has remonstrated against the proceedings of the House of Lords; in regard to their treatment of the Queen. Sundry resolutions were passed, and a corresponding remonstrance was actually presented to the House of Commons.

We should infer that the ministry were by no means satisfied with the fidelity and loyalty of the populace, in case they should find it necessary to proceed to extremities with the Queen. Additional troops have been called to secure the peace of the capital, and to guard the immense stores of the East India Company, together with twenty-five thousand stand of arms, belonging to that body. In case of an insurrection, the seizure of these arms and stores would be of powerful service to the discontented.

A Dublin paper announces that Edwards the government spy, was in that city.

There were reports in circulation, of a conspiracy at Madrid, and that the King had fled; but it was not believed.

SEPT. 2.

We this day continue our extracts from Papers received by the Minerva-Smyth.

It appears from the intelligence contained in the foreign journals, that another revolution may be shortly looked for from Italy, where it seems a storm was gathering. Secret societies were at work to bring about a new order of affairs. The state of things had alarmed the Austrian cabinet, and they had instructed the Austrian resident at Lesto Callenda, to allow no person to cross the Maglore, even for an hour. In one of the secret societies there are said to be 200 officers, who formerly served under Bonaparte. It would be carrying speculation too far to say which nation is next doomed to be revolutionized, although it would not surprise us if France should follow Italy, and the rest of Europe should follow France.

From Paris dates as late as the 7th of July, it seems that propositions had been made to the French Government from Lombardy, for 4000 troops; that the Venetian states were greatly agitated, and at Brescia arrests were taking place daily. The questions which occupied the public attention of Paris were, "What will the Holy Alliance determine on? What part will the Austrian Cabinet take? Are the insurgents through the Cabonaria connected and in intelligence with the North of Italy? A singular paragraph, which has appeared in several of the German papers, excites lively attention, from having been authored by the respective Censurers, and as yet remaining uncontradicted; it is an act of semi-officiality. The sense of it conveys—That it is the opinion of the Empress of Russia, the Holy Alliance has no power to interfere in the troubles or revolutions of any state, to rein the REVOLUTIONISTS DO NOT ATTACK THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGITIMACY."

The Chevalier Vassoli, accompanied by two respectable witnesses in favour of the Queen, arrived at Dover on the 15th of July. They are to be followed by several noblemen and many distinguished officers, civil and military, who are to give testimony in behalf of her Majesty.

The Queen has expressed her determination to attend her trial in person, and has requested that the necessary preparations should be made for her reception. She appears determined to face her accusers, and if she is to be pronounced guilty, to know who bore false witness against her.