obviously overpowered with his work, and utterly unable to supply a third of the ministrations which are needed by his wid-spread community. In this mission I have now been enabled to leave a second, and to promise a third, Clergyman. I have consecrated four Churches, and contributed to the erec-tion of the second tion or repairs of nine. I have given a small pecuniary encou-ingement to six readers and Sunday-school masters, and have "figaged to provide a portion of salary for two teachers of schools in much to undertake In insulated stations, if fit persons can be found to undertake the office. On the whole, since L last wrote to you, a period of less than a month, it will be gratifying to the Society to hear that I have been mercifully permitted to travel on these difficult coasts a distance of six hundred miles, to visit twenty-one set-tements in which L been conferent across the under the period. tlements in which I have confirmed seven hundred and thirtyseven persons, consecrated six churches and four burial-grounds originated six new churches, and aided the repairs of fifteen churches and school-houses. I am now in daily expectation of receiving my family from England; and this expectation, together with a severe attack of illness, the consequence of excessive toil and exposure to bad weather, will probably detain me a few days longer at St. John's. I shall then hope to proceed southward, where much business awaits me."

From our English Files.

DEFECTION IN THE REPEAL CAMP .--- A gentleman named O'Briection in the REPEAL CARP. In generation of the Brief of the Corn-Exchange and elsewhere as a repealer of the first water, has, in a letter to "Dear Ray," withdrawn himself from the agitation. Mr. O'Brien is a young gentleman holding a good position in society, and possessed of the second second second second by his ossessed of talents of no mean order, as evidenced by his rous speeches at the Burgh-quay Parliament, of which he and possessed of was, if not the most prominent, certainly one of the most respectable of its members. Indeed, I believe there was no doubt that, had Mr. O'Brien pinned his political faith to the seleeve of the arch-repealer, he would, ere long, have attained the rather dahous honour of forming a joint in Mr. O'Commel's tail. He has, however, taken a different and more honourable course; and it is to be hoped that his example will be speedily followed by these more followed by those who, seeing the repeal delusion in the same light as Mr. O'Brien, lack his moral courage in boldly avowing its fallaciousness. Mr. Sharman Crawford's unanswerable letters being along the terms of the second s letters have already done some service. Subjoined is Mr. O'Brien's letter:-

"TO MR. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

OF IRELAND. "My poor opinion is, that the closest connexion between Great main and Ireland is essential to the well-being—I had almost said to have ery being—of book; for that purpose I humbly conceive that the halo of the imperial politics ought to have its residence here, and halt reland locally, ci illy, and commerc ally independent, ought would be ruined by a separation from Ireland; but as there are degrees we min ruin, it would fall the most heavily upon Ireland. By such a separation Ireland would become the most wretched, the most dis-rated, and, in the end, the most desolate part of the habitable world." —BINCUM BUKKE. "Fairfield, Oct. 22, 1841.

"Fairfield, Oct. 22, 1841. "Dear Sir,—There is no calm or dispassionate man, posses-sing either security or character in this country, who must not be struck with the wisdom contained in that sentence which I prefix as a motto to this communication. It was written in the calm of an honoured retirement from public life, and is the sentiment of the greatest thinker, without question, Ireland ever produced. The two letters of Mr. Sharman Crawford upon the subt the subject of repeal have now appeared. The impracticability of repeal—if practicable, the evil results that would ensue from med the great basis of his first letter. The leader of repeal has attempted a reply to that letter-

" Sæpe bilem, sæpe jocum, movet.

Although that reply pleased the unclad auditors of the Exchange, I venture to assert it did not satisfy the acute mind of the speaker himself; certain I am, at least, it has not pleased the thinking portion of the public. It now becomes the duty of every man exercising his reason, and entitled to do so—the slave of no faction or of no man—boldly to come forward and sever himself form are held.

sever himself from your body. "As one who took no unhonoured part in the agitation of repeal, and won some flattering tributes from its great advocate, I feel regret that such a sad duty should devolve upon me. I am aware to what calumny I subject myself by pursuing this course, but console myself with the exquisite lines of the Roman

"'Non ponebit rumores ante salutem, Ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.'

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"Suppose for an instant the repeal carried, what class of men would occupy the Irish House of Commons? The men of property, the hitter rty, the bitter opponents of the measure, could not expect preferred to its warm advocates: the Exchange would adjourn to College-green, with this fatal accompaniment-the influence of the only man of responsibility amongst them would have ceased. The filthy crawlers enlarged, what monsters they would become t would become!

⁶ Quale portentum neque militarls, Daunia, in latis alit esculetis. Nec Jubæ tellus generat leonum. Arida nutrix.⁹

"In her best days, the best Parliament Ireland could form was corrupt, seditious, turbulent. Where will Mr. O'Connell Ret the moral elements for a Parliament created not by the virtue, property, intelligence of the land, but five million is to exceed the natural produce of the soil!! You have introduced a new political feature into your association; you are seeking for foreign sympathy, you are making Ireland play the swaggering courtesan, the bullying beggar, at every door in Europe

views on the subject. But better late than never :--"To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

"Kildare-street, Oct. 25.

"Dear Sir,-I have been much gratified by the perusal of Mr. Sharman Crawford's manly and very able letter, which was published in your paper of the 16th of this month.

was published in your paper of the 16th of this month. "I concur with him in all the sentiments which he expresses relative to the proposed repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and also in those relative to the delusive and extremely mischievous agitation now going on for the attainment of that object. It has always been my opinion that the stability is indemndant legislature in this the attainment of that object. It has always been my opinion that the establishment of an independent legislature in this country would immediately give rise to dissensions with that of Great Britain, inevitably leading to an appeal to the sword, the result of which would be either the subjugation of Ireland, after her fields had been laid waste by fire and sword, and her soil deluged with blood, or the achievement of her independence of Great Britain, at the expense of her dependence on some other power, and of the consequent destruction of the British empire. Ireland, as Mr. Crawford states, would, in either case, be the battle-field on which England would contend for her very existence as an independent nation; and she would her very existence as an independent harton, and she would suffer all the horrors that war, in its most desolating, vindic-tive, and exterminating shape, could inflict upon her. "I will not trespass upon your time by dwelling upon a sub-ject which it is painful to me even to allude to—I mean the

indirect encouragement which has recently been given by some of the advocates of repeal to the intervention of a foreign power in our domestic concerns. I will only state that I deeply regret it. It appears to me to be as impolitic as it is dangerous. It strengthens the hands of the enemies of Ireland, while it

weakens those of her friends. "I may, I believe, safely affirm that no one can be m devotedly attached to Ireland than I am, nor can have, what I eem, her real interests-in which are involved the welfare and appiness of her people—more sincerely at heart; and it is because I am firmly convinced that the repeal of the legislative inion with Great Britain would be utterly destructive to those interests that I always have been, and still am, its decided opponent. I am, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

O'CONNELL AND CANADA .- Mr. O'Connell moved the insertion on the minutes of the document from Canada, and ex-pressed his delight that the Canadians could be admitted to membership in that association, as they were British subjects. Their American friends, although not admissible as members, could co-operate with Ireland by sympathy, by their contribu-tions, and by forming public opinion in their favour. As a British legislator, he had always voted against every oppression sought to be inflicted on Canada, and in favour of any measure brought forward for her relief, but the moment her inhabitants had the folly and wickedness to resort to arms, he ceased to in-terest himself in their behalf. Had they kept within the limits of the law, they must have been successful, but when they attempted force, they found the British too powerful with bayonet and cannon, and were put down as they deserved to be. His secret was to be always in the right, and never to violate the law. (Cheers.) He was, therefore, glad of the opportunity of making a marked distinction between the maniac struggles of Papineau and the peaceful agitation in which he (Mr. O'Con-

nell) was engaged. (Hear, hear.) FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON .- An event which will FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—An event which will long be remembered in the annals of English history, and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly national calamity, occurred on Saturday night last, in the entire destruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denomined, "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armonry." denominated "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armoury,

containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less than 300,000 stand of arms, &c. The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine

building of brick and hewn stones. It extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad; it was commenced by James II. and finished by William III. On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the small armoury. At the west end of this building is situated the church founded by Edward end of this bundling is studied the church bundlin by Edward III., and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are depo-111., and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are depo-sited the remains of many noble and some royal personages, executed either in the Tower or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situate the newlyerected jewel tower, in which the regalia and all the crown

ewels are kept. The first discovery of the fire was made about half-past ten 'clock by the sentry on duty at the jewel-office, who perceived bright light issuing from the windows of this tower, which is ituated at the northern extremity of the building, and immediately attached to the grand storehouse or armoury. The engines stationed in the Tower (of which there are several) engines stationed in the lower (of which there are several) were immediately on the spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighbouring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment. The flames by third this time had gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire had made its way from the round table tower to the centre of the grand armoury, and burst forth from several windows with extraordinary fory, rapidly extending both East and West.— The several windows with The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, and it was not until the hose had been conveyed to the water's edge that any thing like a sufficient quantity was obtained, and even then the distance was so great to the burning pile, that the labours of the firemen were frequently retarded

of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the surround-ing buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crown jewels deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the eastern extremity of the grand armoury, and the yeomen of the guard, under the direc-tion of their captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed, without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful model of the white tower, were consigned to the care of the governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. The heat from the burning pile had now become so excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it was quite im-possible to attempt to save any portion of the arms, &c., con-tained in the grand storehouse. About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpassingly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the armoury, shortly after the roof, being completely burned through, fell in with a tremendous cresh, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the udicious exertions of the brigade establishment they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the round tower, and hopes were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrificed. This expectation happily proved correct. The fire was not subdued, nowever, until near five o'clock, and the mass of ruins was burning fiercely throughout the whole of yesterday. It was hoped that this calamity had been unattended with loss of life,

a man of singular zeal and qualifications for a Missionary, was repeal delusion are they thus made a formal declaration of their and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery; the well known King's sceptre and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and eross, fancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III.; an ancient sceptre, discovered in the jewel-office, in 1814, and was sup-posed to have belonged to William III.; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II, mounted in gold, surmounted by a dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor, formed of pure gold, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and weighing nearly 9 lbs. The golden model of the white tower, which is also called the "state salt-cellar" and was used at the coronation of George IV. It is fancifully set with jew-als and edward with compare and other formers at the base and els, and adorned with cannons and other figures at the base, and its weight, we are informed, is nearly half a hundred weight. The two golden tankards, which are richly chased and very assive, and from which his late Majesty William IV. drank

at his coronation. The Queen's diadem, entirely composed of pearls and diamonds, made for the consort of William III.; the golden chalice and the golden sacramental dishes, on one of which is engraven in fine alto relievo "The Last Supper," and on the other the royal arms of England, and which are used at the coronation. The golden salt-cellars, and the rest of the the coronation. The golden salt-cenars, and the rest of the sacramental plate, consisting of golden plates, spoons, &c. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our Soverdgns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in France. by Thomas à Becket—it had ben there reverenced as the gift of an angel from heaven-the sword of merey, and some other articles. The Prince of Wale's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords, before the seat of the heir apparent. The ancient imperial crown, the arches, flowers and fillets, covered with large jewels of every clour, inclosing a purple velvet cap, faced with treble rows of ermine; as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter, fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cros is a re-markably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the coronation.)

The golden baptismal font, a magnificent piec of workmanship, upwards of four feet in height, used for tie issue of the royal family; and also one of the swords of justee; the other, together with the small golden orb, called the Quen's, the celeted golden wine fountain, which at coronations and other state banquets throws four beautiful jets of winein several divi-sions. It is nearly three feet in height, and a fot in diameter; this was the last article that remained. The incient golden spoon, which is of equal antiquity with, and recives the oil from the ampulla, when required for the purpoe of anointing the bosoms of our monarchs; the golden spirs, which are buckled on the King's heels at a coronation; aid the Queen's enamelled bracelets, some salt-cellars, several golden spoons, me loose jewels, and many other valuables, Mr. Swifte had reviously deposited in his pocket for safety. All the sceptres ere carefully enclosed in blankets provided pr that purpose, but the ancient crown and larger articles wee, of necessity, carried openly in front of the parade, while thefire was raging, and had a singularly interesting appearance, caused by reflection of the flames.

During the operation of breaking down the bas of the jewelhamber, and in getting them out, the soldiery tationed at the ntrance became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and the keeper of the jewels was clamourously presed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine foun ain) to its fate, as the destruction of the entire of this building then appeared evitable

Mr. Swifte states that, having seen the last article of his arge out of the jewel-chamber, which had become itself almost like a furnace, he with difficulty effected his escape, for the flames from the armoury completely crossed the court-yard from the eastern gable to his dwelling, the doors of which were distering quite fast. He made the best of his way to the house ernor, and baving again examined the regalia, (partiof the gov cularly her Majesty's crown) he found that not the minutest

article was missing. Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upward of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount, looking upon them as relies of antiquity.-London Morning Herald.

THE FIRE AT SOUTH MOLTON .- By the accounts received on Tuesday by the different insurance companies who are suf-ferers by the late calamitous fire at South Molton, near Barn-stable, in Devonshire, we regret to state that the destruction of state that the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of houses is far more extensive than was at first supposed, there being no less than 107 levelled to the ground, and the dwellings of nearly 400 families, and not 130, as was stated in the previous accounts of the fire. A day or two after the sad event an investigation was gone into by the magistrates of the town, for the previous destruction of the same tangent the critical states of the town, for the purpose of ascertaining the origin, it having been currently rumoured that the houses had been wilfully fired.-Several witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared to have commenced in a brothel, situate on the south side of South-street, near the Globe Inn, at Crook's-cross, and was discovered by the inmates, who were awakened by the ceiling in one of the uppermost rooms falling on them, when the interior of the room was found to be in flames. A few buckets of water would have arrested the fire, but so great was the confusion, that the house was instantly deserted, and in the course of a few minutes after it shot through the roof, whence it extended with a rapidity which was truly frightful to the houses djoining, and before ten minutes had elapsed upwards of 12 nouses had ignited, and were involved in a tremendous blaze. to the farmer of The awful element advanced with terrible fury for many hours they still remain. The loss sustained by the insurance compa-nies is stated to be as follows:--West of England, 2,000/; SIR W. W. WYNN.-The North Wales Chronicle says-"We lately gave many detailed accounts of the magnificence and hospitality attending the coming of age of Sir W. W. Wynn. We have now to add one little anecdote, which in the eyes of the right thinking part of our readers will be well worth all the rest put together, and which we had from a source of andoubted authority. On the Sunday morning after the festivities, at breakfast, some of his noble and hon. guests proposed to visit this place and some that, among the various objects of in-terest and curiosity within 20 miles round. The worthy baronet, however, stopped them short in his speculations by saying, 'My good friends, I have made it a rule of this house, never to be departed from, that no horse or servant leaves my stableyard on a Sunday, for any other purpose than that of conveying to church such persons as are unable to walk.' His own demeanour in the parish church, at all times exemplary, was on that Sunday marked by fervent but most unostentatious piety."

valuable services, not only upon the present, but upon every

The General Order conveying the thanks of Sir Hugh to the officers and men of the two services which accompanies the same Despatch, bears the official signature of Lieut. Colonel Mountain, as Deputy Adjutant General.—Quebec Mercury. Sr. ANDREW'S DAY.—This Scottish festival was duly cele

brated in this city, on the 30th ult. The Rev. W. T. that amiable and universally respected Presbyterian Minister, that amiable and universally respected recover animately delivered, as Chaplain, an excellent discourse, which, we are told, inculcated the purest principles of Christian love. There was a performance of sacred music by the choir. A handsome subscription, for charitable purposes, was made. The usual procession and dinner followed

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS .- Capt. Herchmer, Capt. Moran, Messrs. Gunn, Dobbs, and Steers, were fined, under the provisions of the Petty Trespass Act, in the sum of 5s. each, provisions of the Petty Trespass Act, in the sum of 5s. each, besides 7s. 6d. for damages done to certain flags belonging to Mr. John Ives, on Thursday morning, on board the schooner "Superior," lying in the harbour of Kingston. This case cre-ated a good deal of excitement in town. The circumstances were these:—On Wednesday evening Mr. Ives directed John Jones, the mote of the "Sciences" to take all the flags and Jones, the mate of the "Superior," to take all the flags and hoist them in the rigging of the Schooner, for the purpose of drying them. Jones did not put up the flags in their proper order but placed order, but placed some American flags above the British c This circumstance naturally excited the indignation of the de-fendants, who proceeded on board and took down the colours. Jones explained that the flags being put up merely for the purpose of drying, he paid no attention to their arrangement, and that his sole reason for placing the American colours over the others was that they were longer, and he wished to keep them out of the water.—Two of these flags were damaged or torn, though not designedly. Their worships found the defendants guilty of an infraction of the laws, and fined them as above men-tioned. John A. MacDonald, Esq., attended on hehalf of Mr. Ives, and Edw. Hitchings, Esq., Barrister, for the defence .-Kingston Chronicle. SPURIOUS COPPERS .- The Act passed during the last Ses

sion of Parliament, entitled "An Act to prevent the fraudulent manufacture, importation, or circulation of Spurious Copper or Brass Coin," is now in force in the Province. The copper coins legally in circulation under the Act, are, the lawful coin of the United Kingdom, or the tokens of the Chartered Banks of the Province, or of the Banque du Peuple at the City of Mon treal, heretofore imported or manufactured under the sanction and authority of law; and American cents. Any person uttering, tendering, or offering in payment any copper or brass coin other than those just mentioned, or such coins and tokens as may have been lawfully imported into, or manufactured in the Province, according to the provisions of the Act, the title of which we have quoted above, shall forfeit a penalty of double the nominal value of the amount so tendered, which may be recovered with costs in a summary manner, on the oath of any one credible witness, other than the informer, before any Jus tice of the Peace, who may, if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, commit the offender to the common Jail of the District, for a time not exceeding eight days, or until the same be paid. The Act empowers the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant to individuals or bodies corporate permission to import or manufacture copper coins, under certain regulations detailed in the statute.-Colo-

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA .- On Monday the 1st of LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.—On Monday the 1st of November, 1841, in the Term of Hilary, the following Gentle-men were called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—Mr. Wil-liam John FitzGerald, Mr. George Alexander Phillpotts; and, on the 6th of Nov., the following Gentlemen were also called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—Mr. Henry Baldwin Hop-kins, Mr. Oliver Mowat; and, on the 9th of Nov.—Mr. Robert Law Termer Mr. Labu Baldwin, M. Nathaniel B. Wright John Turner, Mr. John Baldwin, Mr. Nathaniel B. Wright Mr. John Blevins, Mr. William Stratton Prince, Mr. Richard Ruttau, Mr. George Robinson Vanorman, were admitted into this Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, in the above said order.—U. C. Gazette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the St. John Observer. ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL CONFLAGRATION IN

ST. JOHN! Again has our devoted city been visited by calamity, in one of its most awful and destructive forms. The impetuous and overwhelming element, FIRE, has once more, and for the fourth time in less than five years, (exclusive of the Portland Fire,) laid a large portion of the most important and heavily stocked siness part of our fated city in ruins; destroyed an immens amount of the winter stocks of provisions and merebandize; and thereby seriously impeded the career of our mereantile prosperity, and aided other late untoward events, in depressing the general interest of the community, as well as injuring many of our industrious merchants, and the prospects of the operative Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening, the appalling classes. ery of "Fire!" resounded through our streets; and the fatal cause of alarm was found to proceed from one of the stores, nearest the lower end of the South Market Wharf; though the precise spot where the fire originated, and its cause, are as yet involved in mystery. The devouring flames spread with inde-scribable rapidity; the wind being fresh, at South West, and the stores and the warehouses filled with combistible goods and materical the stores and stores are stores are stores are stores are stores are store and stores are stores are stores are store are stores are store are stores are store are stores and store are stor materials, the conflagration swiftly spread along the whole line of the North Market Wharf, crossing Ward Street, and taking the greater part of that street on both sides : the immense lines of stores belonging to Messrs. Gilbert and Tiltou, rapidly ex-tended the fire from Ward Street to Water Street, and the few brick buildings in the route being thus assailed on both sides, the tremendous heat and volumes of fire, which penetrated the roofs, and thus involved them in the common fate. The fine new brick buildings of Messrs. W. Jarvis, Tisdale, Smith, Ray, and Disbrow, nearly all built within the last four years, were utterly destroyed. In Water Street, the fire was providentially prevented spreading southerly, on the western side, by pulling down a small shed used as an iron-store and cooper's shop, on the Hendricks' property, although the corner house beyond caught fire, and was saved with the greatest difficulty, as were also the connecting buildings on the line to Ward Street; while on the *eastern* side, the high range of Sands' brick buildings stayed the southern progress of the flames; although the brick house and store occupied by Messrs. M'Avity & Co. was gutted, owing to its *lowness*, which caused the *roof* to ignite from the intense heat opposite. From this building the devouring element continued its progress round the corner, taking the whole of the buildings on the South Side of the Market Square, and tending thence round into Prince William Street, where all the buildings from the corner to the Brick Store of Messrs. Parks & Hegan, (which proved an effectual barrier in that quarter,) were consumed. By dint of the utmost exertions, the flames were prevented from crossing this street; although the opposite houses frequently ignited, and were much damaged; and one or two houses in King Street also caught fire, though and one or two houses in King Street also caught fire, though its progress was successfully stayed. But to crown the cala-mities of this awful night, the immense New Market House, which was so recently erected of brick and stone, at an expense to the city of £10,000, ignited on the roof and by the window frames; and in spite of all the exertions that could be made, by the force spared from the wide-spread scene of conflagration around, the whole vast building, above the basement, was utterly destroyed; and now presents but a frightful scene of wreck and ruin; a great portion even of the walls being levelled with the ground. The bonded Warehouses, however, in the base-ment, though greatly injured, were not destroyed, and much of their valuable contents will be saved. This great building also contained, besides the Butchers' and Country Markets, all the official departments of the Corporation, [Officers of the Mayor, County Register, Common Clerk, and Chamberlain; Police office, Emigrant office, Chubb's News Room, and the Exchange Room,] and although the *County Records* (excepting one book,) were saved, yet we believe those of the Mayor, Chamberlain, and Common Clerk's Office are mostly destroyed. To add to the awful calamity, also, vast quantities of merchandize were hastily deposited in this building, from the burning stores, under a full confidence in its safety; and these, which might otherwise have been secured, were all consumed !- The amount of property destroyed by this fatal night's terrible catastrophe must be enormous, as most of what was got out of the buildings was afterwards burnt; but at present it is impossible to calculate the extent. We are happy to say, that we have heard of no personal accidents; but the frequent and extensive losses by fire, sustained by our ill-fated city, must greatly retard the prosperity of our community; and call for commiseration and considerate forbearance on the part of those with whom we are commercially connected. We rejoice that the *law* will now re-quire the erection of *brick* buildings on the site of those now estroyed; as has been the case with the scene of both the preceding fires; and thus every such restoration will add to the security and beauty of the city. The following is a list of the buildings consumed in this last visitation. (Here follow an account of the Buildings destroyed and the nes of the owners.)

D. McMillan, and C. McLaughlan, have been three times subected to this trial. The whole of the present district was within the district laid waste in January, 1837. The brick within the district laid waste in January, 1837. The brick building south side Market square saved in that fire, has been destroyed in this one. In all the Great Fires the ravages have not extended beyond the East line of Prince William street. Several Wood Boats and other small craft in the Market Slip were considerably injured; but the tide being high they vere soon hauled out.

We have heard it suggested that the total loss by this cala-

We have heard it suggested that the total ross of this call mity will reach to about £100,000. Great benefit as usual, was derived from the Water Works, in obtaining a plentiful supply of water, which was of incalcu-lable utility in checking the progress of the fire in several im-

Great praise is due to the Fire Company and Military for their indefatigable exertions on the occasion. As usual, the Printers have again suffered severely; the of-

ices of the New Brunswicker and British American, Mr. Shives', and the proposed new paper, (the Mirror) were de-stroyed; though we understand they all saved the chief part of their materials, except the British American, which were wholly consumed. The offices of our contemporaries of the Courier, Chronicle, Herald and News, and Mr. Avery's, being all in imminent danger, their materials were removed; some of them, we learn, sustained much damage in the confusion. The build-ings, however, which they occupied, being saved, they are now returning to their respective posts. Our office only, not being in the immediate district, was this time out of danger. The dates of fire were serviced to a wrest distance and had it

The flakes of fire were earried to a great distance, and had it not been for timely showers during the night, the danger to distant buildings would have been much greater,

TORONTO MARRETS -There has been no change since our last.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present mouth. Dec. 4, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A. B. in Trinity College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship) has obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is desirous of giving instruction in either of the above departments,—particularly in the higher branches of Mathematics,—to'PRIVATE PUPILS, at his own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. MCACL, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to *The Editor of the Church*. 22-tf

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A M, and from 1 to 4, P M, on Tursday, Wednesday and Thursday and Saturday. The to 12, AM, and from 2 to 4, P M, on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, on Tursday 21st, at half-p st 1 o'clock. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D. Principal, Upper Canada College. November 25, 1841.

November 25, 1841.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISSES SKIRVING respectfully acquaint the public, that having posite, they can now accommodate an additional number of Boarders. TERMS² Board and Washing, per Quarter, ... feams² Board and Washing, per Quarter, ... for 20-31

NOTICE.

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JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT. Kingston, 16th November, 18/1.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various

L parts of the Province. Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre. STRACHAN & BURNS, Solicitors, King-street.

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841. GEORGE SAVAGE & Co.

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths,

Hattell and clock address, Jeweiners and Mittelsinnins, HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West emi of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Mahnifacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jeweilery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Se. &c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash. N.B.—Chronomèters repaired and restored to their original sound-ness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jeweilery, Sc. Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. UPHOLSTERERAND CABINET TARAFAC. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he is now about REMOVING INTO HI. NEW BINCK PREMIERS, corner of Yonge and Tempe-rainee Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged

we want with her? Has America no subjects for sympathy upon her own soil? Why now (ever unkind, ever tyranic to Irishmen in America)—why, at this period, does she take such interest in us? Oh, we know it; and, if our loyalty to the the mother land was not a humbug, we would spurn the cause. When repeal is forgotten—or, if remembered, but laughed at the principles it inculcates will rain down evils upon the land. The silent warfare against property it establishes at home—the courting and caressing after unlawful succour it inculcates about the solution of the second -will bring down evils which the glorious genius of the Poet could alone depict-

" ' Ad confligendum venientibus undique, Pœnis Omnia cum belli trepido concusa tumultu Horrida contremuere sub altis ætherels auris In dubiog : foit sub utrorum regno, cadendum Omnibus humanis est Terraq Marisq.'

Let us blot out our names from your association before they are (bistis et luctuos successio-barren and unproductive with the exception of one), 1 feel, with Sharman Crawford, it is time to sigh for peace-it is time to shake the aged priest by the arm, and tell him, while he has been sacrificing at the unhallowed alrine of ambition, the temple has beene all deserted but by thieves and speculators. Thousands sighed for this peace, the immediate for the second but they know not how to mediate followers of O'Connell, but they know not how to procure it. They would fain see the olive of peace growing upon the burning and scattered lava thrown up in the angry and unbuilding and scattered lava thrown up in the angry allowed struggle of 40 years' duration. They will into private and vilifying O'Connell, as I have heard themhot by hinting his popularity upon the decline, and sighing for a little sector. a little rest. a little rest. They will not gain peace now by these means.— By separating from him in the same open honourable way they joined h... bined him, they will awake Mr. O'Connell to his proper con dition, by telling him he has embraced, in the last stages of his olitical life, a chimera—an index of a weakened mind or a praved disposition-they will arouse him to himself. Why, the speaks the truth, does he swamp it amongst the houses of the land, and present it a rich hope to the ignoble and the squalid? Speaking upon repeal in the house, his natural dignity sinks into a slavish and coward manner. If the man speake what place so speaks the truth, does he swamp it amongst the nobles of speaks the truth, what audience so refined—what place so lowed—should awe him? Paul, from the oppressive strength truth, used to make Felix tremble upon his throne, as well the l as the lowly beggar. It would appear O'Connell's great truth the practicability, crying necessity, and justice of repeal—is t cooked up for seditious beggars, and not for nobles. Under all these cir roumstances-weighing them honestly, and independent of the mistances weiging them howen yn ame from the books of the association. I separate from Mr. O'Connell not de agitators in general-not to hide in office, nor in bitter unped-for exile, to calumniate his name. I sever the link with Upon this account, no change in others shall cause change in ne-no Catholic ingratitude shall manifest itself. His early intervictories in the cause of freedom are by none more honoured han by myself. They wrong O'Connell at this period-they Wrong him with posterity, who do not declare the case has been moral worth in the land will soon be in action, 'stemming the torrent of national delusion.'

servant,

ut we regret to record the death of a fireman, named Richard Wivell, of the brigade establishment, a fine young man, aged 24, who was killed by the fall of a mass of stone from the top of a wall, under which he was holding the branch.

Many rumours are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire; but nothing is known at present on which confi-dence can be placed. Over-heated flues are stated to have caused the disaster, by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will be, no doubt, set on foot by the Government.

It would be utterly impossible to estimate, with any thing pproaching to exactness, the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disastrous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to restore; but there can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one

Notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the jewel room, Mr. Superintendent Pearse, of the H division, having broken the bars in front of the regalia, succeeded in handing the new imperial crown and other portions of the regalia to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the regalia, by whom they were placed in own right arm-with the spirit of conviction and of truth. the custody of the several warders, as follows :- Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed Lieut. Col. Mountain is the son of the first Lord Bishop of this the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the fort-major; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coron out against him, and that all the virtuous energy and of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly ^{opr}al worth in the land will soon be in action, 'stemming the ^{opr}rent of national delusion.' "I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your obedient ervant, "Thomas O'BRIEN" of her present angles, "I this of imperiat form, with hearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with brilliants. In the centre a magnificent sapphire of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; General writes as follows :-

Canada.

SIR C. BAGOT .- On receipt of the Despatches from England, at Quebec, on Tuesday last, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government directed the following communication to be made to His Honour the Mayor :--Quebec, Nov. 23, 1841.

SIR,-I am commanded by the Administrator of the Government to inform you, that, by a Despatch received this morning, it appears that H. M. steamer Styx, on which the Governor-General and his suite were embarked, had been compelled, in consequence of an accident, to put back to Portsmouth, and that Sir C. Bagot would, therefore, proceed to Canada on board H. M. S. *Illustrious*, which was expected to sail about the 10th instant. As, however, it would be impossible for that vessel to enter the Saint Lawrence, His Excellency, would proceed at once either to New York or Boston, and from thence to Kings-ton, where he mere he account to an incertain about the ton, where he may be expected to arrive about the middle or end of December.

The Despatches contain no other intelligence which His Ex-The Despatches contain no other international to the public. cellency considers it necessary to communicate to the public. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, T. W. C. MURDOCH.

His Worship the Mayor.

His Excellency SIR RICHARD JACKSON and suite were to leave Quebec yesterday for Kingston.—Mont. Gaz. 25th Nov. Col. MOUNTAIN.—In the different accounts of the operations in China we have read with pleasure the handsome manner in which the services of Lieut Colonel Mountain, 26th Regiment, account of the service of Lieut Colonel Mountain, 26th Regiment, or Cameronians, Deputy Adjutant General to H. M. Forces on Diocese and youngest brother of the present Bishop of Montreal. His early youth, until the period of his entering the service, was passed in this city, and we are sure it will be gratifying to the many friends who retain him in their memory, to find the companion of their youth holding so distinguished a position in that part of Major General Sir Hugh Goughs's Despatch to Lord Auckland, wherein the services of the Officers of the Staff and Departments are particularly acknowledged. The gallant

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, a Whig of the old school, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Ecening Post*. Gentlemen of Mr. Ponsonby's station, and professing similar political opinions, ought not to have required the stimulus of Mr. Crawford's *exposes* of the

Many of the above unfortunate individuals, we regret to state, lost their entire stock of goods. Several of them have been but a few months in business. The Insurance Companies have of late decidedly refused taking risks on wooden buildings in the district now destroyed, except at very high premiums, consequently nearly all the parties were without Insurance. The Market House building was insured for £3000 in the New Brunswick Fire office. A large portion of those persons now deprived of their places of business were burnt out in former fires; Messrs. McAvity, in the district now destroyed, except at very high premiums,

y him. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness d dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. 19-1m

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman. LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as for-merly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening **Artificial Teeth**, by pivots, clasps,

The method of fastering Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, springers, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c. and with the principles which should govern the treatment of **Decayed Teeth**, irregularities, affections of the guns, and all operations in **Dentul Surgery**—some few of which Mr. W. has had the bonour of ex-plaining to a number of Professional Gentl men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him. The *Artificial Teeth*, Mr. W. makes use of **Stockton's Mineral Teeth**, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others ; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-ble Dentists in America. Mr. Woon takes this opportunity to express his gratitu 'e for the distinguished p tronage he has received durit g a residence of stat permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city. Toronto, October 27, 1841. If the transformer of the distribution of the distributi

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform this Cristomers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted tock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having een selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous erms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommenda-nem to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, r on approved credit. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

BIRTH. At Toronto, on the 25th Nov., Mrs. Charles Jones, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 25th Nov., Mrs. Charles Jones, of a daughter. MAR REFED. At St. John's, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. D. Baldwyn, Dr. Robert Wight, to Cynthia, second daughter of Jason C. Pierce, Esq. of that place. On the 28d ult., at the Cathedral Church, Quebec, by the Rev. George Mackle, B.A., the Rev. John Torrance, Missionary at Mascouche, to Jane Ann, second daughter of Jeremiah Leayeratt, Esq., of Quebec. On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mrs. Henry Porter, to Miss Cecilia Harris, of Niagara. On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mrs. Henry Porter, to Miss Cecilia Harris, of Niagara. On the 24th ult, at the Four mile Creek, by the same, Mr. Peter H. Ball, of Grantham, to Jame Gertrude, daughter of John Ball, Esq., of the Township of Niagara. At Three Rivers, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. S. S. Wood, Mr. Phi-lip LeSueur, late of the Island of Jersey, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Quebec.

Quebec. At the Seignforial House, at St. Ours, on Thursday, the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Major Campbell, 7th Hussars, to Henri-etta, second daughter of the late Colonel J. Duchesnay, Seigneur of Fossambault and Guadarville, in the District of Quebec. At St. Antoine Hall, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. Willoughby, Thomson Vanneck, Esq., only son of the Hon. Thomson Vanneck, of Suffolk, England, to Catharine Ann, daughter of John Torrance, Esq.

DIED. At the Town of Three Rivers, on the 23d ult., the Rev. John Doty, haplain on half-pay since 1783. aged 96 years and 7 months.

Chaptan on hat-pay since there exceeds a set of the second set of the second se