

We are glad to hear that the Rev. Henry Melvill, the popular Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, who has been dangerously indisposed for nearly a year, returned to his duties last Sunday.

VISITATION OF THE MOST REVEREND THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAOH.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, His Grace the Lord Primate held his Visitation in the Cathedral of Armagh. There was a large attendance of clergy and laity. This venerable ecclesiastical structure has, it is well known, been re-constructed in a style of great splendour, while, at the same time, its antique character has been so far maintained, as to preserve its identity with the ancient edifice from whose partial ruins it has arisen in comparative youth, and decidedly increased grandeur.

The organ, built expressly for its present position, is one of great power, but it is said, by the critics in the doctrine of "sweet sounds," that its site—in the transept—greatly diminishes its volume of tone. It is said that its present allocation was insisted on by the architect who renovated the cathedral, but was, in *limine*, objected to by a person of the finest taste and best judgment on those matters, and connected officially with the cathedral. There was a full choral service, and, before the Litany, the Hallelujah of Handel was performed. There was no sermon. The Primate commenced his charge by paying a tribute to the memory of the late Dean Jackson, and then, with fittingness, commenced it, and until we caught his grace's words, we thought he was taken suddenly unwell. He expatiated with great feeling on the piety, virtues, and learning of the deceased dignitary, adding that, although he was surrounded by men of religion and great acquirements, yet the death of his late friend and adviser was to him a cause of deep and sincere sorrow. His grace did not omit to point out, in connection with this melancholy topic, the various sources from which we are directed and enabled to derive consolation in all the changes and chances in this transitory state of things. His grace next adverted to a subject which, from the fear of its misrepresentation, from the difficulty of our hearing distinctly, owing to the great crowd and our own position, and, lastly, from the great difficulty of reporting correctly on a theological topic, where the omission, alteration, or substitution of a single word might seriously misrepresent the speaker, we only attempt to give his grace's *penchant* leaning, unaccompanied by a detail of his arguments, and, certainly, were most perspicuous, candid, and charitable. His grace, as we understood him, considered himself called on to notice the theological opinions of the Tractarians, who styled the party otherwise denominated Papayites. He objected to Tract No. 90, as disapproved of the forced reasoning in it—disapproved also of a strained interpretation of the Articles, in order to make them capable of admitting Roman Catholics to adopt them. The well-known opinions, the recorded dogmas—we suppose he meant those of the Tridentine Council—the general policy of the Bishop of Rome, affecting temporal power, &c.—that Church's well-known severity to the dissenters from it, the same tendency still observable, its ever increasing spirit, its affection of primacy and supremacy, its union, prevented any hopes of union with it. His grace pointed out the intention and use of the Articles, "for the avoiding diversity of opinions," quoting these words from the heading, or brief preface to "His Majesty's Declaration," which precedes the *Thirty-nine Articles* in the Church of England Prayer-Book. He showed that these expressed the opinion of the church, on religion, and were consonant with, and provable by, scripture, and agreeable with primitive antiquity. His grace conceded the amiability of the Tractarian Divines, their good intentions, and their learning; that, probably, they had grounds for their movement, although he objected to their course, he instanced the grounds; among various others, were, abuse of private judgment, each individual setting up a religion for himself, endless schism, and resting on reasonable ecclesiastical jurisdiction. As a summary of our own account, but not of his grace's charge, we thus give what we consider he thought, and the general ideas he impressed on the audience; in fine, he seemed to think the church now established, the Catholic, Apostolic Church of England and Ireland, conformable, in doctrines and ceremonies, to the doctrines and ceremonies of antiquity, when properly understood, fairly judged, and duly applied. Thus, we have attempted to give a sketch of the preceding affair, to which we may add, that the present Primate contributed very largely to the cathedral and organ; is a zealous patron of the above societies, sometimes paying, and paying liberally, too, thirteen or fourteen curates in various places, for their relative services, in circumstances do permit them to have assistants at their own expense. He is, we understand, greatly interested in the success of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."—*Newry Telegraph.*

PRESBYTERIANS AND NEW JERUSALEMITES (SWEDENBORGIAN).—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery, which was held on the 29th of September, Mr. Grieve, Moderator, in the chair, the Presbytery resumed consideration of the report of the Committee, to whom was remitted a reference from the Kirk Session of St. Paul's regarding the baptism of children by the New Jerusalemite. The report stated that the Committee were decidedly of opinion that the ordinance, as administered by that sect, could not be held to be Christian baptism, and recommended that the Presbytery should authorize ministers of the Church within its bounds to re-baptize children who had been baptized by the New Jerusalemites, on their parents becoming members of the Church. Mr. Eldon and Mr. Cunningham supported the report, which was unanimously approved of.

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

BISHOP DOANE.—Neither the "golden opinions" won by Bishop Doane in England, nor the distinguished marks of kindness with which he was every where received, did away on his departure. Frequent handsome allusions to him are still made by their newspapers, and the hope expressed that the intercourse between the two churches, so happily commenced, may long be continued. Since his return, he has received a most superb and costly copy of the English Prayer Book, (an Oxford quarto), with the following inscription:—  
Presented to the Right Reverend George Washington Doane, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, by the members of the Religious and Knowledge Society in Coventry; as a testimonial of grateful acknowledgment for much personal kindness; of the high estimation in which his character and services to the Church are held by them; and as a memorial of that communion which they hope and pray may ever subsist between the Anglican and American branches of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Coventry, September 2, 1841.

This is a Society of young men, many of them plain mechanics, who rallied round the Church in the time of her trial, at the call of Dr. Hook, then Vicar of Coventry. Since his removal to Leeds, they continue steadfast in their principles, and are exerting an excellent influence in the community.

We have recently heard of another delightful little incident, which we trust the parties concerned will excuse us for mentioning. Three days after Bishop Doane's return to Burlington, the musical rehearsal took place as usual, at the close of the term of St. Mary's Hall. It has been the occasion to invite their friends and neighbours, and on the occasion alluded to, the party was uncommonly numerous and brilliant. Our readers may judge of the Bishop's feelings when, without the slightest knowledge or suspicion on his part, the young ladies rose at the opening of the exercise, and sung a sweet and affecting little piece.

Their performance, written by one of the female teachers, and set to music by their instructor in that art, Mr. Hansen, who accompanied them on the piano. It was a simple, child-like ditty, to a simple, touching air; but it was sung *con amore*, and coming from, went to the heart. We give the first and last verses as a specimen:—  
"Thou'lt welcome back to the land of thy birth,  
We're prepared to meet thee with hearts of delight;  
We welcome thee home, our Green Bank's pride,  
We welcome thee home to this our river-side.

"Accept, O God, our simple lay,  
As we pray for our Bishop here to-day;  
Let a blessing rest on him, and on all  
Who now have met in St. Mary's Hall."  
Bishop Doane keeps a heart, and to such his tributes like those have a tender, a powerful charm. In a private letter from him some time ago, he says, "to have met with such exuberant kindness abroad, and to receive such a welcome home, stirs all the pulses of my heart with gratitude to God, and love to my brethren and friends, and stimulates me to new exertions in the service which seeks His honour in their salvation."—*Banner of the Cross.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the *New York Albany*, November 13, 1841.)  
The *Great Western* under the command of Capt. Hoskin, arrived very early on the morning of Tuesday the 9th, and on the same day the papers by Mr. Canard's steamer, the *Britannic*, reached us from Boston. The latter sailed on the 21st

from Liverpool, and the former on the 23d from Bristol. The two vessels, considering the state of the winds, made good passages.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 7th ult., the peculiar and delicate situation of Her Majesty prevented her from attending in person; the next accounts will probably bring us intelligence of the birth of a Prince of Wales—the title of the eldest son of the reigning monarch of England. The nation seems duly inspired with a beaming interest in favor of their Queen at this most critical period.

[An attempt to overthrow the Regency in Spain has been put down with some bloodshed, but civil strife is still going on. We shall give more particulars in our next.]

The London papers are full of unfounded fears as to the state of relations with this country; all deprecated war, yet anxious to expect it. It must be borne in mind, however, that the result of Mr. McLeod's trial, and the news of the prompt surrender of Grogan by the Canadian authorities had not reached them; and that they were, at the last dates, in the same state of anxiety that afflicted us on this side of the Atlantic about six weeks ago. Long ere this, however, the good news has arrived, and our next intelligence will show that all alarm has disappeared and the public mind become tranquil. Nothing unfavorable therefore is to be inferred from the tone of the last British journals.

Chinese intelligence had reached London to nearly the same date that we possess. Public indignation against Capt. Elliot seems to be at its height for giving a grant of money, after they had been so dearly and gallantly earned. The grant of money is not so much objected to, because he was sent to demand a part; but giving up the works that had been taken and retiring down the river, puts an offensive aspect on the whole transaction. Capt. Elliot's obvious course was to receive the six millions, retain the position that had been gained, and then negotiate. Sir Henry Pottinger reached Canton about the first of August, when this weak and silly man was superseded. Commodore Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the naval forces, is admitted on all hands, died from chagrin at the pusillanimous conduct and mischievous interference of Elliot.

We also give a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister in London, and Lord Palmerston, touching the evils growing out of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. It will be seen that the complaints of Mr. S. of certain British cruizers, were promptly attended to, and an investigation into the proceedings of the Commander of the *Termagant* had been ordered upon that officer's own showing of the case, even before Mr. Stevenson's letter of remonstrance was received. The lovers of peace will be gratified with the moderation and friendly character of these despatches.

The state of trade and business generally remains depressed; it is doubtless still suffering under the great revolutions that have agitated the commercial world for some years past—and requires the healing hand of time for its removal. The scenes of internal national distress so vividly pointed out by the public journals, however, are in many instances exaggerated. Party spirit is busy, and political agitators are endeavoring to impress the people with a belief that their sufferings exceed the reality. Speculators too, who are active in promoting a repeal of the Corn-laws, do their share as agitators and alarmists.—All this is forcibly pointed out in a very temperate article in *Bell's Messenger* of the 16th ult. The existence of distress is not denied, but it is affirmed that its existence is partial; the Iron trade has not suffered much—nor has distress touched with intense severity, but in some degree escaped, but the articles of cotton and other commodities, the pressure has fallen on articles of intense severity. The improvement in the revenue is quoted by the same journal as irrefragable evidence of the gradual amelioration of things. The customs of the last quarter exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of last year 74,000l., while the excise for the same period exhibits an augmentation of 244,677l. Now as the exciseable revenue is derived from articles which the daily consumption of the masses, it follows that the masses have been able to expend a much larger sum for the three months just past, than previously, consequently, as a whole, their sufferings are not so great as they appear. These considerations lead us to hope that the worst is past, and that brighter times are dawning upon our fair country.

The following is a correct and authentic list of the officers comprising the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.—Captain J. T. W. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Military Secretary and first Aide-de-camp; and Captain George Talbot, and Lieutenant the Hon. Thos. Grenville Cholmondeley, of the 43rd Light Infantry, to be his Excellency's Aides-de-camp.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Hon. David Boyle to be Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Sessions in Scotland; and the Hon. Charles Hope to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwell and Hospital.—DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS.—At a Court of Directors of the East India General on Wednesday, the nomination of his Lordship was confirmed by a unanimous vote. Lord Vesey Fitzgerald is, we understand, to be the new President of the Board of Control. Lord Cowley succeeds Lord Granville as Her Majesty's representative at Paris. Sir R. Gordon proceeds in the same capacity to Vienna. Lord Burghersh succeeds Lord W. Russell as Ambassador at the Prussian Court. Mr. Aston will remain as Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and Mr. Bulwer will remain as Secretary to the embassy in Paris.

From our English Files.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, it is understood, awaits the arrival of the *Caledonia*, with news of the result of Mr. McLeod's trial, and of the real facts of the alleged seizure of Grogan, before embarking for Canada, in order that he may carry out with him the determination of a final instruction of the home government.—*Morning Herald.*  
On Tuesday at noon her Majesty's steam frigate *Styx*, Capt. Vidal commanding, announced to sail on Monday, but which has been delayed, got under weigh at Woolwich, with the suite and domestics of Sir C. Bagot, the new Governor General of Canada, on board, who will be joined by his Excellency at Portsmouth. Just after the vessel had got her steam up, and was abreast of the Waterman's Landing Pier, a boat from the dockyard, rowed by one man and containing six persons belonging to the household of Sir C. Bagot, including his coachman, and a quantity of luggage, came alongside the *Styx*, but apparently owing to the unskillfulness of the men in charge of the boat, it was rowed round the starboard gangway ladder, with which it came in contact, and the people were thrown into the river, the boat being soon filled up by their thrashers with water. The crew of the steamer soon rendered every assistance to the sufferers; some of them scrambled on to the ladder and others clung to the ropes hung towards them, and were hauled upon deck. The coachman, a tall and very heavy man, who had a good deal of clothing on, was carried some distance by the tide, and was given up for lost, when John Berry, a Woolwich waterman, who was returning from the *Styx* when the dockyard boat upset, rowed after him. He came up with him just as he disappeared, and on putting his arm down seized him by the hair of head; and dragged him above water. From the great weight of the coachman Berry could do no more than hold him up by his garments, which gave way in several places, until other assistance arrived, and he was taken into the waterman's boat apparently lifeless. A good deal of water came off his stomach, and after a short time he seemed to recover. The ship's boat, manned by four sailors, came up directly afterwards, and took the coachman on board the *Styx*, where he received the best attention from the surgeon and others. The rest of the servants experienced no other inconvenience than the immersion in the water, and the whole of the luggage in the boat, although quite wet, was got safely on board.

We have since heard that the coachman is going on favorably. THE PREMIER'S SONS.—The two eldest sons of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel left, on Saturday, to enter the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Robert Peel, the eldest, has entered Christ Church, at the first-mentioned seat of learning, in which College his talented father acquired such distinction. The Right Hon. baronet's second son, Mr. Fred. Peel, enters Trinity College, at Cambridge, to continue those classical attainments which he pursued with such brilliant success at Harrow.

Prince Albert has become a British farmer, as the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, which were in the occupation of his Majesty King William IV., have been vested in his Royal Highness from the Crown, by John Brentnall, Esq., of Colham, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.—*Knights Gazette.*

HUNTERS AND REPEALERS FRATERNIZING.—The following extracts from an article of the *Morning Chronicle*, deserve attention at this particular crisis. The extracts are taken from a series, evidently the work of a well-informed person, descriptive of the secret society of Hunters in North America—a sort of Transatlantic Ribbon Society, not, as it would appear, wholly unconnected with the genuine Ribbonmen.—  
"Sir G. Arthur, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, was the first who succeeded in discovering the existence of this band; and it was to his judicious measures that the very formidable plan which was to have been carried into effect in the fall of 1838 was defeated. But disunion among the Unionists, more than British bravery or foresight, was the real cause of its proving abortive. The reader must know, that the only point on which the branches of this association agree, is hatred to Great Britain. Apart from this, no strong bond unites them. The greater portion of the Canadian Hunters agree only with the Americans as far as hostility to

England is concerned. They wish to throw off English supremacy, without having any desire to become Americans."  
"Papineau, Morin, Viger, are the leaders of this party, and it includes nearly the whole of the Lower Canada sections, with the exception of the Cote and Nelson's parties, which are for an union with the United States, and have the most partizans in the districts of Montreal and on the border of the river Richelieu.

"Papineau and Le Veque, being at Paris, it was proposed to appoint them plenipotentiaries, and in fact, Papineau was even received by Marshal Sout in private audience; but M. Papineau spoiled the whole by speaking to the old sword of liberty, constitution, democracy, &c., instead of appealing only to 'French feelings,' 'French interests,' 'French connections,' and 'submission to French will,' and 'loyalty to Louis Philippe.' He was very much blamed for being such a bad diplomatist.— Whether he was cashiered, or yet keeps his place, we are not in a position to ascertain. To England an Irishman and a Scotchman were sent, M.E. and S.—g, to see what could be done with the Chartists. We have heard a great deal about the report of these two gentlemen, which we cannot repeat, as we have no proof in our hands, and to reveal only part of the truth would commit some persons very deeply. It was at their suggestion that subscriptions to the *Irish repeal fund* were begun in America, which, of course, will increase considerably if the Council of the Hunters should approve of that peaceable mode of sympathizing agitation."

"The facts present but a gloomy prospect for North American peace. What concerns us most, however, is the connection of these united 'haters of Great Britain' with persons in the United Kingdom, and their contributions to Mr. O'Connell's rent.—*Standard.*

CORN TRADE.—We have received from New York a pamphlet upon the subject of the corn trade, written by Mr. Buchanan, Her Majesty's Consul in the city named.

At present we are not prepared to enter into a particular examination of Mr. Buchanan's arguments and views, but the following account presents matter so important, and which, we suspect, the people of this country will find so new, that we will not delay its publication:—  
"That wheat and other grain has been repeatedly imported into the United States from Europe, is not generally known in England; in the year 1837 the following quantities were imported:—

	Bushels.
Russia.....	46,922
Prussia.....	279,247
Sweden and Norway.....	10,291
Denmark.....	43,377
Holland.....	453,056
Belgium.....	75,376
England.....	984,334
Scotland.....	7
British North America.....	317,170
Cape of Good Hope.....	25
Hanse Towns and other ports of Germany.....	1,405,783
Mediterranean Ports.....	68,231
French Atlantic Ports.....	6,149
Italy.....	228,113
Sicily.....	4,961
Trieste and other Adriatic ports.....	41,961
Total.....	3,921,295

In all 3,921,295 bushels, valued at 134,325 dollars.

The most valuable inference from this account will be to our strike the reader. First, that a free corn trade does not ensure a constant supply of corn from domestic sources. Here are the United States, almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, and possessing an extent of land almost inexhaustible, actually importing from Europe and the British colonies four millions of bushels of corn, at a cost of nearly a million. It may be said that this was in a particular year. Very well. If the importation was thus accidental, how can it be pretended that a free corn trade prevents fluctuations. Either the stories we hear that the usual price of bread in the United States is low, more so than the price of 1837, which included European price, and the cost of freight across the Atlantic, must be indeed prodigious. We are satisfied with either branch of the alternative, and one or other must be conceded.

The second and more gratifying inference is the proof that the home supply of Great Britain is, under the protection of the corn laws, so nearly adequate to the home demand, that in favourable seasons Great Britain can bear an exporting country; and that, under this continued protection, Great Britain and Ireland must become regularly a large exporting kingdom, we have never had a doubt. The proof is now before us. In 1837, manufacturing Great Britain exported to the United States 924,000 bushels of wheat—all Germany, exclusive of Prussia, not 50 per cent. more; Prussia, exclusively agricultural, but 279,247; and the great extent of agricultural France, but 75,000, or less than a twelfth of the export of Great Britain. And yet we are told that on the average of years Great Britain cannot nearly support itself. It would be a waste of words to say more upon these two inferences; but we cannot pass, without congratulating our fellow-subjects upon the proof of the growing prosperity of our North American colonies afforded by the exportation of 317,000 bushels to the neighbouring country.—*St. James Chronicle*, Oct. 21.

ETONS COLLEGE.—The Duke of Buckingham has just made a present of a splendid building to the late Lord Granville, executed by Nollekens, at Eton College. His Grace has signified to the Bishop his earnest request that the bust may be placed in the upper school, and we believe there is no doubt that the wish of his Grace will be forthwith complied with.

Lord Canning has also presented the college with a bust of his father, which is likewise to be placed in the upper school; and Lord Guildford has made a present of a bust of his uncle—the minister, Lord North.

We understand it is very probable the number of busts of "Eton great men" is likely to be very materially increased. Certainly, if the busts of all the distinguished men who have been educated at Eton were placed in the upper school, a noble and most gratifying collection would be formed. Almost all the Prime Ministers of the last century were "Eton men." Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bolognello commenced their animosities, as boys together, at Eton, where it is recorded, they had "more than one good standup fight." Lord Chatham, Lord North, and Charles James Fox, were all distinguished as scholars at this ancient seat of learning.

If, in the previous century, Eton did not produce so many great names, the reason is obviously to be found in the fact, that the system of public education was not then so general as it afterwards became. Yet in the 17th century Eton can refer to the great names of Bishop Pearson, and the poet Waller; Fielding, the poet Gray, the scholar Porson, and Bishop Sherlock, were also "Eton men."

DEATH OF LADY LORTON.—At Rockingham Castle, at half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday night, her Ladyship departed this life in the 68th year of her age. Her Ladyship had been some time declining, and her constitution, naturally weak, sank suddenly and unexpectedly under the effects of influenza, which lately affected her. At Rockingham all day, every shop was shut, and all business suspended. No one died or will know the extent of the grief of this most benevolent and truly pious lady. They will be chiefly known by the grief of the numerous persons whom her bounty cherished, and they are to be found in very many parts of this country, as well as in England. The wretched, pining in poverty, no matter where, never appealed to her in vain. The once affluent but assisted, likewise received her ready aid. She patronized and assisted numerous charitable institutions; but at home and amongst the tenantry, where she established and supported schools and other charitable institutions, she was incessantly her endeavours to improve and benefit all. Her Lordship who took pleasure in aiding her in all her charitable and good works, deeply feels his bereavement. By her Ladyship's death, the public have lost a bright example, and the poor an ardent friend.—*Dublin Wanderer.*

THE LATE LADY WILLIAM GORDON.—The mortal remains of the above venerable lady were consigned to the tomb on Monday in Whitkirk Church. Nearly 2000 of the poorer tenantry assembled to witness the interment of their late liberal benefactress, who in her last moments had not forgotten to provide for their respective wants, having by her will expressly desired that on the day of her burial £1000 should be given to the most deserving poor on her estate. The magnificent bequest was carried out by her ladyship's chaplain, the Rev. A. Martineau, immediately after the conclusion of the solemn service, and nearly 2500 indigent families were recipients of the bounty, which varied from one to ten pounds each family.

KING WILLIAM RUFUS.—Within a short distance of Minster, in the New Forest, Hants, are living in obscure circumstances the descendants of the person who found the body of the above King after his death, and who conveyed him in a cart to Winchester. They bear the name of Parkis, and what may be considered remarkable is, that they hold the same plot of ground which was occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he did, which is that of burning wood for the making of charcoal, and this the family have continued to do for many generations. Some few years back, part of a very ancient and old-fashioned wheel was to be seen on the premises, which, according to tradition, belonged to the identical cart in which the Monarch's body was conveyed to the site of its destination. The remains of Rufus are deposited in a large coffin, which may be seen in Winchester Cathedral.

A LOFTY ABODE.—The highest inhabited place upon the face of the globe is a farm-house situated 13,500 feet above the

level of the sea, or about two miles and a half above that level. This lofty and elevated habitation is situated on the highest peak of the Andes, in South America, Chimborazo, which rises to 21,440 feet above the level of the sea. It may be truly said that the dwellers in this farm-house are accustomed to, and move in, "high life."

The *Spectator* states that "the return of the census lately completed will show an increase of upwards of 30 per cent. on the population of 1831 in the great manufacturing districts, and a decrease of about 24 per cent. in the agricultural districts. The rate of increase on the whole nation is about 12 per cent. The most rapid increase has taken place in Lancashire, Lanarkshire and Forfarshire."

THE IRISH COURT.—We learn, and we do so with satisfaction, that it is the intention, not only of the moderate Whig noblemen and gentlemen in Ireland, but of the heads of the old aristocratic Roman Catholic families—those who were never the tools, and would not submit to be the slaves of Mr. O'Connell—to pay their respects to Earl de Grey, the new Lord Lieutenant, and to attend his Court. This is the best refutation that can be given to the falsehoods put forward against his lordship and his government.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

MORE SYMPTOMS OF REACTION.—A meeting of the Westmeath Farming Society took place on Wednesday last, which was attended by all the leading gentry of the county.—At the dinner in the evening Sir Percy Nugent presided. The hon. baronet, in proposing the health of "the Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," made the following prefatory remarks:—"Earl de Grey was coming amongst them with a good name, and he trusted he would do nothing to forfeit it, but that he would show those whom he came to govern that he was anxious to carry out the fulfilment of the latter part of the toast. He hoped his acts would be such as to convince the people that he would rule with justice and impartiality, and he believed that that line of conduct would be most pleasing to all parties, for, happily, a better feeling and a better order of things were springing up." What will Mr. O'Connell say to this, the honest testimony of a Roman Catholic gentleman, the head of one of the most respectable families in the province, and, moreover, one whose political principles were hitherto in perfect unison with those advocated by the great agitator himself?

MORE SYMPTOMS OF REACTION.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the paid emissary of the Corn Exchange, has met, in his Tipperary tour of sedition, another repulse, not a whit less disheartening than the repulse administered to his treasonable demagogue by the sturdy Repulse of the Limerick Citizens' Club. In his visit to the town of Borrisoleigh, he called on the hon. baronet (the Rev. Mr. Morris) to solicit his signature and sanction towards getting up one of those Sabbath gatherings which so frequently disgrace the sanctity of that holy day in this country. But Mr. Reynolds mistook his man; the rev. gentleman, treading in the footsteps of Mr. Bermingham, of Borrisoleigh, refused his countenance to the itinerant Repealer's scheme, declining not only to sign the requisition, but assuring the travelling humbler that he would denounce such proceedings, and recommend his flock to devote the Lord's-day to pursuits far more edifying than listening to the inflammatory harangues of a Repeal Returning.—

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.—From a return which has just been made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. More O'Ferrall, of the number of Stamps issued to the several Newspapers in the United Kingdom, between the 1st of April and the 30th of June, 1841, we extract the following gratifying evidence of the estimation in which *The Times* is held by the public:—

	April.	May.	June.
The Times.....	628,000	475,000	650,000
Morning Chronicle.....	180,000	174,000	246,000
Morning Herald.....	120,000	130,000	155,000
Morning Post.....	95,580	110,000	100,770

The total number of stamps issued to each journal during the three months has therefore been, to—

The Times.....	1,650,000
Morning Chronicle.....	600,000
Morning Herald.....	405,000
Morning Post.....	305,150

It will be seen by the above table that the circulation of *The Times*, during the three months over which the return extends, exceeded by no less than 339,850 that of our three morning contemporaries.—*Times.*

WRETCHED FATE OF A HINDOO PILGRIM.—(From a Correspondent.)—Being upon a shirkar excursion in May last upon elephants we pitched our tents near a small "chowkie," named Kharneerage, about 20 miles from the town of Jellasoore, which is situated on the high road to Juggernaut, and, taking advantage of the coolness of the morning, we proceeded on our route towards heavy jungles which lie in the rear of the village of Dantooon. As we proceeded onward our attention was directed to a human object lying on the road-side, extended upon the arid turf. He was motionless and evinced no signs of life, but on our halting him he raised one of his arms, which was white and withered, which immediately convinced us that he was a leper. We descended from our elephants, and approached this miserable object of humanity. He was partially shrouded by a filthy sheet, which was the colour of the earth on which he lay.—His bones were protruding through his skin, for flesh he had none, and the nails of his fingers were long and incurved, precisely resembling the talons of a bird of prey. The fore joints of his toes were completely corroded away, and large maggots were seen moving within the sockets of the joints, which appeared eating their way into his feet. He was utterly unable to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to the few questions we put to him. A cocoa-nut shell lay by his side, from which he had become accustomed to drink, but, upon inquiry, we found that he had neither money nor food.—He told us that he had come all the way from Hourat, opposite Calcutta, in the potter's caste (a very low one), and that he was on his road to Juggernaut. We poured some brandy into his humble goblet, and applied it to his lips, but he was unable to swallow much of it. It was utterly impossible to afford him any relief, for none of our servants could be prevailed upon to go near him, and money was so at a avail to him, as he could not make use of it. We were therefore reluctantly abandoned him to the diabolical and distressing fate which thousands by many eminent dentists in London and Paris, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to the distinguished patronage he has received during a residence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city.—*Toronto*, October 27, 1841.

EXTRAORDINARY YOUTH.—Among the many boys employed for the different purposes of calculation on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, there is a new receiving an extensive and well-stocked stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms at the British Markets, the subscribers are requested to direct them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit.—*JOHN ROBERTSON*, 17-9 Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

BIRTH.—At London, Canada, on the 12th inst. the Lady of William W. Street Esq. of a Son. At Victoria Cottage, Colborne, Newcastle District, on the 8th inst. the wife of John M. Grover, Esq., of a daughter. At Ancaster, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. W. Murray, Rector of Ancaster, Mr. Samuel Tapley, to Mary Tapley, Widow, both of the Township of Brantford. By the Rev. W. Murray, on the 16th inst. Mr. Charles Phillip, to Miss Catherine Irving. Also, Mr. William Hammond, to Miss Hannah Phillp, all of the village of Ancaster. In Kingston, on the 11th inst. by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. William Kendall, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Claxton, both of Kingston. On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Grier, A. M., Rector of Belleville Park, to Miss Anna Maria Mansfield, fourth daughter of the late M. Connolly, Esq.—The ceremony was afterwards repeated by the Rev. Mr. Bromley, of the Roman Catholic Church. Oct. 13, at Wootkey Church, Captain Pearson, 43d Light Infantry, only son of Major General Sir Thomas Pearson, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Armstrong Esq. Oct. 5, at Gillingham, George Black, Esq., Captain in the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Louisa Phillips, third daughter of Captain Sir John Marshall, G. B., Gillingham House, Kent. In Ashtabula, State of Ohio, on the 27th ult. Mr. Edward Howell, Merchant Talor, second son of Mr. W. Howell, Clerk of Trinity Church, Montreal, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Scofield, of the former place. DIED.

At Chatham, on the 3rd inst. of Scarlet Fever, James P. Steers, aged 17 years, after an illness only 18 hours. Sept. 30, at Walmer, in England, Mary, the wife of James S. Shotts, Esq., of the 4th King's Own Regiment, fourth daughter of the late Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B., in her 23rd year. At Moulmein, East India, on the 14th June, deeply regretted by his family, brother officers and friends, ROBERT FULTON CAMERON, Esq., of Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, youngest son of Angus Cameron, Esq., of Toronto, in the 79th Highlanders, aged 22 years and 6 days. His remains were followed to the grave by Brigadier-General Logan, the officer of the 63rd Regiment, and almost every officer, civil and military, at Moulmein.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, the 19th Nov. Rev. J. Patton; J. Mulock Esq., J. Robson Esq., Rev. J. Shotts, Rev. A. Townley; A. C. G. Trew, rev. in full vol. 3; Mr. C. Prest, ad. sub.; Rev. T. Fuller; F. M. London; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; W. C. Crofton, Esq. We also received from our friendly correspondents, St. John's, and request him to pay his subscription to either of the parties named by him, as may be most convenient. Mr. W. owns 38s. We conclude, for the third time that we can not notice anonymous communications, however valuable they may be. This is a rule uniformly adopted by the English Press, political and religious. The writer of every communication must send his name in confidence.

THE ARMY.—WAR OFFICE, Oct. 12. 16th.—Capt the Hon. J. Colborne, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regt. Capt. J. B. Macpherson, from the 4th Regt. Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.—Capt P. W. Taylor, in 96th F. Capt. V. Colborne, ad 16th F. Mr. Frederick Weir, son of the Hon. Col. Wells, we are happy to say, has received commission in the Army. TORONTO MARKETS.—There has been no alteration, since our last, except in the price of Hay, which is now from 75s. @ 85s. per ton.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. MISSES SKIRVING respectfully acquaint the public, that having removed from their late residence, to the house immediately opposite, they can now accommodate an additional number of Boarders.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. FOR THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, KINGSTON, A SEAMAN SCHOOL-MASTER—Application to be made, if by letter (post paid) to the Rev. S. W. H. Parsons, Chaplain R. N. Dock-yard, Kingston, stating qualification, and giving satisfactory reference as to religious and moral character. Pay, per annum, £18. ss. 6d., with other allowances.—N. B. Applicants must be prepared to undergo an examination. Naval-yard, Kingston, Nov. 12, 1841. 20-11a

GOVERNERS WANTED. WANTED as Governors, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more of the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowse, Bookellers, &c., King Street, Toronto. October 22nd, 1841. 16-6w

THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY. HAS now a considerable stock of TRACTS on hand, and the arrival of a further supply from England, which is daily expected, will put it in possession of all the Tracts published by the Bazaar Tract Society, when it will be prepared to furnish any orders which may be forwarded. The price in England is 6d. sterling per 100 pages, and the Society is enabled to offer them here at 5d. currency, or to Members of the Society at 4d. per 100 pages. The Depository is at Messrs. H. & W. Rowse's, King Street, Toronto, to whom orders should be addressed Postage free. A specimen of each Tract can be seen at Messrs. H. & W. Rowse's, Brock Street, Kingston, where orders may be left for transmission to Toronto, November