may say you were a meteor that left no traces behind, but they vainly attempt to deny your glory. They can never disinherit you. Sire, the Fifteenth of December is a great day for France and for me. From the midst of the pompous procession, you have turned to my dismal abode, and calling to mind the caresses you heaped upon me in infancy, you have thus said, "Friend, thou sufferest for my sake; thy conduct I approve."

PORTUGAL.

There must be wars, or at least rumors of wars, in Europe. Now that the civil contest in Spain is ended, and that France has begun to leave off thinking about battles with all the other por a speck of strife has arisen between Spain and Portugal. cause may be thus briefly stated:-

The original treaty for the navigation of the Douro was executed in August, 1835, by which a mixed commission was appointed to fix a tariff and regulations connected therewith. The first set of commissioners met to deliberate thereon, and finally came to certain conclusions, which, when submitted to the Portuguese Government, were rejected. The sittings of these, or of other commissions—for it does not clearly appear which—were then resumed, and terms finally settled between them. On this latter modification of the treaty a report was presented to the Portuguese Cortes, in the session just ended. The delay which ensued in the discussion of this matter by the Portuguese Legislature has been adopted by the Spanish Government as a ground of complaint of the most serious nature, notwithstanding the declaration in the Queen's speech on closing the session, that it would be one of the ects of discussion in the new session to be commenced on the 2d of January.

So deeply do they resent this delay, that they have addressed, it is said, a note to the Portuguese government, in which besides offensive expressions to Portugal, a declaration has been made, that if the government of Her Most Faithful Majesty do not with-in twenty-five days absolutely ratify the terms finally agreed on by the commissioners, Spain will employ military force to compel it. At the same time a note and memorandum have been addressed by the Spanish government to Great Britain, to a similar purport, and calling, it is said, upon that country to sanction this appeal to arms. The Portuguese government have also addressed themselves to Great Britain, et also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed themselves to Great Britain and the same also addressed the same also addresse selves to Great Britain, as their most ancient ally, hoping for interference and support against this aggression, not neglecting in the mean time such measures as may serve to protect Portugal, should matters come to the worst.

Austrian cavalry were expected in Munich, on their way to the Vorarlberg, where a corps of observation is about being formed. austrian government were seriously thinking of reinforcing the garrisons of the German federal fortresses. Four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, two battalions of chasseurs, two batteries of artillery, and another of flying artillery, were under marching orders for that destination.

The Courier de la Moselle states that the levies of men were

carried on with so much rigor in Rhenish Bavaria, that the students of theology, who had been exempted from military service during the rising en masse of 1813, were now obliged to join the army. The substitutes, who could be procured some time ago for 300 florins, cost at present between 1,200 and 1,500.

LATER INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FRANCE.

The latest London papers contain translations of the addresses made to the French King, as usual, on New Year's day, by the foreign ministers, and the deputations from the two Chambers, the clergy, &c., and his Majesty's replies. Of course both addresses and replies were cautiously worded, but their tone is such as might be expected—favorable to the idea of permanent peace.

M. Thiers had been chosen president and reporter—or as we should say chairman—of the committee on the fortifications of Paris. Rather a defeat for the ministry.

General Bugeaud has been appointed to the government of Algeria. This appointment the National affects to consider a preliminary step towards the abandonment of the French conquests in Africa, inarmuch as it was he who signed the treaty of Tafna. in Africa, inasmuch as it was he who signed the treaty of Tafna.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

No new turn appears to have been given to the threatened rup-ture between these two powers, the time limited by Spain for the ratification of the treaty which is the cause of dispute not having expired. The Portuguese Government had asked for an extension of the time, and as the request was backed by England, it would probably be granted. The Portuguese ministers are said to have pledged themselves that the treaty should be ratified by the ortes, or that they would resign.

In Spain the Cortes was summoned to meet early in the spring.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The convention entered into with the Pacha by Commodore Napier was disallowed by Admiral Stopford, and at one time there seemed reason to apprehend that a renewal of hostilities would be the consequence. The refusal of Admiral Stopford was commu-

The Pacha's reply to the proposition, addressed to the Grand Vizier, was given to Admiral Stopford's messenger on the 11th of December, and contained a full and frank acceptance.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Gaza, when last heard from, on his way Cairo, where he was expected to arrive about the 15th of December. Orders had been issued for the Turkish fleet to hold itself in readiness for sea. It was to be delivered up to the English in the course of a month.

CHINA.

Reports were current in London, via Liverpool, at the date of our last foreign arrival, that the British expedition had reached and entered Pekin. This story purported to have come by the way of St. Petersburgh, through Holland. It obtained little credit and soon died away. It seems, however, to have been renewed, and is thus noticed in the Spectator of January 2d. The Manchester Guardian gives the following, dated St. Petersburgh, 11th December, addressed to 'an eminent foreign

Kiachta, with the news that the English had taken the capital of China, after having bombarded it, and destroyed all the forts near the river. The Emperor, the Son of the Sun, had fled with all his Mandarins. The consequence of this event will be a good treaty, which will completely change the commercial dealings with that

Kiachta is geographically the nearest, and moreover the most at from which news might be expected overland. It is a frontier town, in which there are stationed custom-house ficers, Chinese as well as Russian, to see to the regulation and payment of duties on the part of the respective Governments.

The daily papers of the 3d and 4th take no notice of it, whence

nay be inferred that nobody gave it much credence. The latest account says that the intelligence from Russia was of the taking "of some place in China." The mistake was in substituting Pekin for Chusan.

The mistake was in indebted for instruction in, and the early ordinances of, the Christian religion. To this inadequate number other clergymen were

CIRCASSIA.

CIRCASSIA.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Russians have the completely defeated by the Circassians, and driven from one Lower Canada, and for which high office, Dr. Mountain, a gentleof their most important fortresses after a decisive battle. No date or place being assigned to this event makes the intelligence doubtful, especially as we have heard nothing to induce us to be lieve that Russian hostilities were not suspended in Circassia on account of the menacing aspect of affairs in Syria and Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Some German papers have lately given obscure hints of the existence of a pretender to the throne of Prussia; and a strange story on that subject has appeared in the Courier de la Moselle. In a letter under the convenient date of "Frontiers of Prussia," it is alleged that an elder brother of the present King, having been sassinated, left a son, who is now a major, in garrison in Mentz. He is said to be—as pretenders always are—highly accomplished; and it is asserted that several of the first families in Prussia have determined to support him. This conspiracy, we are assured, will soon astonish Europe by its results.

Three U. S. fishing schooners, the Ocean, Director, and Arms, which were seized by the Provincial Revenue Cutters, in the summer of the present year, for encroaching upon our fishery, have been condemned by the Court Vice Admiral, under the Treaty of 1818. By the last returns of the U. S. fishery, a remarkable decrease in the quantity usually taken appears. Had the Legislature permitted our fishermen to be plundered, by not providing a preventive force, as in former years, our neighbours would no doubt have succeeded much better, if not quite as well as in preceding years. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Mackerel fishery cannot be beneficially prosecuted at any distance this dispute was settled. It was no part of his intention to enter beyond three miles from the shore, and consequently the enforcing of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to our fishery must occasion a considerable addition to the wealth of this province.—Acadian Recorder, N. S.

SPEECH OF MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN, AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, HELD AT CHELTENHAM (England), November 19, 1840. (From the Cheltenham Journal.) The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, of Upper Canada, being called upon by the Rev. Chairman to propose the fourth resolution, commenced by observing that no person could with greater than the proposed of the contract important than the proposed of the contract that the contract that the proposed of the contract that the proposed of the contract that the contract that the proposed of the contract that the proposed of the contract that the contrac tion, commenced by observing that no person could with greater propriety take part in the proceedings of the present most important and interesting meeting than a colonist such as himself, for it was for their benefit that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had been instituted, and sustained by the munificent contributions of the people of England, and willingly did he acknowledge, on the part of the Canadian Provinces in which he resided, the inestinable benefits and blessings it had conferred upon them. It had already been stated by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, whose able and eloquent speech they had just heard, and which afforded all present the highest gratification, that the Society in whose behalf this meeting was held, had been incorporated considerably more than a century ago, for the purpose of providing scriptural instruction to the then British North Ameican Colonies, now the United States of America. The efforts made to give full effect to this Christian design were very great, and the donations and subscriptions were most liberal and munificent, and in refering to them it was but just to remark that in looking down the list of contributors, one could not fail to observe how large a proportion of those of greatest amount were presented by Lades -thus, at the head of the list, at the commencement of the operations of the Society, in 1702, stands the sum of £1000 from "A Lady Unknown" (cheers), while lower down would be found the names of Mrs. Palmer for £4000—Mrs. Long an annual subscriber of £100, and at her death bequeathing a legacy of £1000—Mrs. Elwes, who contributed in donations in ne years £4300, and at her death left a legacy of £1200 -Mrs. Harriet Arundel a donation of no less a sum than £10,600, and £42 per annum in Exchequer securities, and many others who, to the honour of their sex, evinced their piety and benevolence in a manner that doubtless had secured them an ample reward at the hands of their Heavenly Father (much cheering). He had mentioned these contributions because it was not only just to do so, but he had no doubt that the statement would be gratifying to the great number of ladies he had then the honour of addressing (cheers). "But, notwithstanding the ex-ertions and liberality constantly made by the Society from the WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Frankfort Journal of the 18th states that four regiments of ustrian cavalry were expected in Munich, on their way to the orarlberg, where a corps of observation is about being formed.

According to advices from Vienna of the 11th instant, the ustrian government were expected in the faith, doctrines, and principles of the color of the Colonies from the British Crown, it was impossible to supply as many clergymen as were required in these extensive territories, and, as a matter of course, religious instruction was sought at the hands of those who had not been educated in the faith, doctrines, and principles of Austrian government were seriously thinking of reinforcing the the Established Church of England, and who were but little disposed to maintain the connection with our Empire, whose constitution is based on the duty of providing religious instruction for the people from the public funds. But the labours of the Society's Missionaries were not without their reward: in the struggle that ensued they were found with their flocks faithful in their allegiance to their sovereign—to fear God and honour the king, was with them a sacred duty—and while the pulpits of other denominations were made the arena for the encouragement of rebellion to lawful authority, the members of the Church of England remembered their oath of allegiance, they revered the institutions of their country, they arrayed themselves under the banner of their lawful sovereign, and sacrificed their lives and fortunes to maintain the integrity of the Empire—few in number were they who were found in the ranks of rebellion (much cheering). But their noble efforts were unavailing—an Empire passed from the sceptre of England, and was for ever lost to the British crown; but the fruits of the Society's Christian operations still remain, and doubtless will endure to the end of time. any one were to inquire of any intelligent and dispassionate inhabitant of the American Republic, among what class of Christians were to be found the most unostentatiously devout and learned men—the most orderly and well-conducted citizens—I have scarcely a doubt but that the members of the Church of England would without hesitation be named; for the sake of religion and peace, we may devoutly pray that their prosperity may continue to increase." It was now time that he should draw the attention of the meeting to the condition and religious destitution of the present North American Provinces, and especially of Upper Canada, of which he was a native. At the time the recently abrogated constitution of that country was conferred upon it, in 1791, the number of its inhabitants did not exceed 10,000 souls, chiefly loyalists, who adhering to the royal cause during the American revolution, were driven from their possessions in the new Republic and were provided with an asylum by their sovereign in this new and thinly settled portion of his once extensive American possessions. George the Third was truly good and pious king (much cheering); he doubtless, deeply felt the fatal consequences of the neglect of his royal predecessors in providing settled clergy of the Established Church, in his lately lost colonies, but still more important in his views as a Christian King, he remembered the solemn oath he had taken at his coronation, the sacred compact which in the face of heaven and in the presence of the nation, he had entered into with his people, that the would, "to the utmost of his power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law, not merely within these realms but throughout the territories and dominions thereunto belonging," and he resolved that no doubt should be suffered to remain of his power maintain the laws of God, it was fully believed would be the case, proved that the members of the Church of England vas very considerably greater than that of any other denomination of Christians, and this too in spite of much unfair misrepresentation on the part of some inand the resolved that no doubt should be suffered to remain of his option to fulfil this all important duty, for which reason the latter the evacuation of Syria and the restoration of the transmitted a message to the two houses of parliament, a message to the two houses of parliament, a message to the two houses of parliament, a message which to his imperishable honour, stands recorded in the remembered that for want of clergymen of the Established constitution conferred on the Canadas in 1791, in which he They charge Lord Palmerston with violating faith—with giving instructions to Admiral Stopford in ignorance of what the other powers intended, and eventually with submitting to the dictation of these powers, at the sacrifice of England's honour and plighted word.

They charge Lord Palmerston with violating faith—with giving in these provinces should be reserved and appropriated for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the same (much cheering). It was wholly unnecessary for His Majesty to provide for this appropriation by an act of parliament. The lands were his, and he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit, but he was at perfect liberty to dispose of them as he thought fit. it was a perfect nearly to all personal control, and there is little doubt but that it was made that full assurance should be given to his loyal subjects, that they should be secured against every contingency in the possession of the means of providing for the support of Divine worship. This pious and truly Christian King also remembered that although it did not depend upon him whether the Established Church of England should be equally whether the Brain of this dominions (Scotland excepted) or not, since its recognition is by the constitution of these realms, concurrent and identical with the British sovereignty in every dependency of the Empire, still he knew it would be but a half performance of his great trust, if he attended only to the fulfilment of that part of his oath which imposes on him the administration of the civil law in justice, in mercy, and omitted the still more solemn duty of upholding to the utmost of his power the laws of God, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law; it could no more be said that the benefits of the laws and consti-tution of England were maintained, if this last benefit were withhouse' at Manchester, and was received on Tuesday:—

"At the beginning of this week, a Tartar arrived here from Risable to Like the beginning of this week, a Tartar arrived here from the beginning of this week, a Tartar arrived here from the other and one being neglected, the other becomes worthless and ineffective. But to proceed with the statements he had to offer with respect to the inadequate means of obtaining religious instruction in Canada, it could be scarcely necessary to remind those present, that at the time of the reservation of the lands just mentioned they were in the state of a mere wilderness, wholly unproductive and offering no kind of assistance to the clergy they were intended to maintain, and that in fact they were set apart as a future rather than a present support. The venerable, and as it might well be termed, truly Catholic and Apostolic Society in whose behalf this meeting had been called, lost no time in doing what they could to supply the wants of their suffering fellow subjects, and they began by making provision for two or three Missionaries of the Church of England, to one of whom he was

from time to time sent out by the society, whose salaries were

man, remarkable for dignity and learning, and full of pious zeal, was selected, and who died after a life of labour and usefulness in

was selected, and who died after a me of labour and usefulness in the Christian Church. The demands on the Society for still further aid to the British Colonies, soon became greater than their funds could supply, and the British Parliament was called upon by the good King George the Third to grant a sum in aid of the contributions of the Society for the support and maintenance of the Established Church in these dependencies of the

nice; the demand was promptly and without a murmur com-

plied with, and for several years a sum amounting to £16,000 per annum was granted, and placed for distribution in the hands of

annum was granted, the Society. Why this grant was afterwards withdrawn, for it was withdrawn, it might be difficult to explain; no doubt is enter-

tained by any one that it would have been continued with the

ferred, but unhappily a controversy had arisen as to the object for which they had been appropriated, and it was considered unwise

which they have daily opportunities of witnessing." What may be the value of these Colonies this dispute was settled. It was no part of his intention to enter to this Country he felt it would be out of place at this moment to

such as the members of the Church of England regarded as free from objection, they knew too well their duty as loyal subjects not to submit to it with deference as a part of the laws of their country; but he would ill perform his duty if he did not gratefully acknowledge the vast services which that eminent and consistent prelate the Bishop of Exeter had conferred on the Church of which he was so distinguished an ornament, for the measures taken by him to protect its unquestionable rights. It was now to be hoped that the portion of the lands assigned indisputably to Church of England would be rendered available, and they the Church of England would be rendered available, and they had the best assurance for this, as the funds arising from their sale were to be distributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but it would still be a long time before they would add very considerably to their funds. In the mean time every and very considerably to their funds. In the mean time every friend of the Church should consider the existing destitution of their fellow christians and fellow subjects. The British North American Colonies at this moment contained a population greater than existed in Ireland at the time of the Battle of the Boyne, and equal, if not greater, than Scotland contained at the time of the Union—and who were they? With the exception of a portion of one of the Colonies, they consisted of their fellow-countrymen—their blood and kindred—who had removed to those distant dependencies of the Crown, because they could not find the means of respectable support here; they might, not inaptly, be compared of respectable support here; they might, not mapriy, or compared to the younger members of a large family, who, finding that the paternal inheritance was insufficient for the support of all of them, were compelled to seek a home and a living in other lands. He would not attempt to weaken the appeal that had been so powerfully and eloquently made to them by the Venerable Archdeacon, on behalf of the native inhabitants of India; but in the distribution of their charities he was well convinced that the claims of those he had mentioned would not be overlooked. They were settled, it is true, in a country abounding with the means of comfort and independence, a climate pure and healthy, and lands of unsurpassed fertility, that never failed to yield to the industrious man, the greatest abundance of all the necessaries of life—the only thing he seriously felt the want of was the consolation of religious instruction in the Church of his father and ancestors, and they were too poor to defray the expense of providing it. He (Mr. H.) was not sufficiently acquainted with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to speak of their condition if it were necessary to do so after the explanation they had already received, and he should therefore confine the few additional remarks he had to make to the state of Canada and particularly that part known as Upper Canada. The whole extent of the province from Gaspé to Sandwich was little less than fifteen ndred miles, and of this Upper Canada extended over six hun dred and fifty miles along the river and lakes, and the settled portions were in many places not less than one hundred miles in depth, the population amounting to about half a million, almost exclusively of British origin. Among these were now labouring with indefatigable zeal and great success about ninety Mission-aries, who were mostly stationed in the more densely settled por-tions of the country, along the navigable waters and great leading road through the Province. It would at once be seen that if this number of clergymen were placed at equal distances along the whole line of 650 miles of country, how inadequate the number would be to the proper performance of Divine service. But it was not in those parts of the Province that the want of clergymen was most seriously felt,—it was in the remoter settlements, where the backwoodsman began his toils, and who, although assured they would result in the attainment of independence as far as worldly goods were concerned, was doomed to live himself without the comfort and consolation of a resident clergyman to guide and instruct him in his own devotions, or even to baptise his infants, or marry the children that had grown up, or to bury them accordng to the ordinances of his Church when they died. It is to hese destitute countrymen that the appeal is made to the charity of these kingdoms to send them Ministers of the Gospel. The delight with which the occasional visits of the clergy now resident in the Province were hailed by the backwoodsman, and the intense desire evinced for their frequent repetition, is best described in the reports of the Bishops, (than whom as has already been most justly said, none are to be found more devoted to their holy duties within the empire,) and the laborious Missionaries, which have been published, and will, he hoped, be widely circulated and read. The Venerable Archdeacon had mentioned a remarkable instance of a poor woman who had traversed a portion of the ocean with her infant that she might meet the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and receive from him the right of confirmation—it was a touching example of deep and fervent piety well worthy of being recorded; but he was sure that he night also mention many instances where the was state that he light also healthon many instances where the poor settlers in Canda—men, women, and children—had wandered in groups through the trackless wilderness for many, many weary miles that they might meet the Missionary, and receive the sacred ordinances of religion, and hear the words of peace and gospel consolation from his lips. It had at one time been asserted that the number of members of the Church of England in Upper Canada vas a small minority of the entire pulation, and far less nunerous than several other denominans of Christians; the friends of the Establishment, well convinced of the incorrectness of this statement, used their efforts to procure the passing of an Act, authorising the taking of a census that should enumerate the different classes, the result, as it was fully believed would be the case, proved that the members of those who believed that as man other to which he could gain access, rather than altogether forego the duty of divine worship. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the history of some of the settlements in Newfoundland, which, because no Protestant minister ever visited them, had attached themselves to the Roman Catholics, who had been more provident. With respect to Lower Canada, although the majority of the population was undoubtedly Roman Catholics, who had by treaty been secured in the exercise of their relgion, and which, therefore, would never be interfered with by the Government of this country, yet that majority was not as now as formerly. Twenty years ago the Protestants might be stated at one in five; now they were at least one in three and probably more, and it was to advance their numbes and minister to their wants that the late truly apostolic Bislop Stewart selected the Lower Province as his residence in the capacity of a humble missionary. He desired further to state the great advantages missionary. He desired further to state the great advanta that had resulted from the exertions of Missionaries among Indian tribes: - the Methodist missionaries had undoubtedly done much to reclaim them from heathenism and intemperance—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had now established several resident ministers; one of them, the Rev. Mr. Brough, a most pious and exemplary man, had taken up his residence on an island in Lake Huron, inhabited only by Indians, and in the winter season he travelled in snow-shoes for many miles through the wilderness to visit and instruct these poor fellow mortals at their wigwams, and his labours had been attended with much He now felt it incumbent upon him to make a few resuccess.

marks on the advantage, in a mere political point of view, of extending the influence of the Church of England in the Colonies; he had already adverted to the loss of the present United States of America to the British crown; they had not only been separated from it, but the separation was attended with the sheddin blood, and the sacrifice of many thousands of human lives in the most unnatural war by which it was accomplished, as well as the necessary expenditure of hundreds of millions of British treasure in the prosecution of that war; he ventured to express the convic-tion he entertained, that if five millions of the treasure thus worse than uselessly expended, had been appropriated to maintain and extend the influence of the Church of England in these Colonies, the dismemberment of the empire by their separation would not have occurred. The page of history records the faithfulness of the members of the Church of England to their allegiance during the contest referred to, and although he was proud to declare that the great mass of the people of Upper Canada, of all creeds and sects, were loyal to their sovereign, the devotion of the members of the Established Church evinced no diminution in their characteristics and subminution in their characteristics. teristic obedience and submission to the laws. It had been said that the inhabitants of the Colonies would continue their connection in the mother countries. tion with the mother country so long as they found it their pecuniary interest to do so, and no longer—it was an unworthy sentiment to be uttered, and wholy unjust as regards those it had reference to. "I will say," continued Mr. H "with the noblest, the most pure and single-minded pairiot that the world ever produced—The Duke of Wellington—(great cheering) a man regarded in the Colonies as their benefactor and friend, and as much venerated there as he can be in any portion of the Empire, tained by any one that it would have been continued with the utmost willingness by an overwhelming majority of the British House of Commons, if the application had been made to them; nor was it probable that any would have raised an objection but such as regarded the dominion of the British crown over the North American colonies as a baneful domination. (Cheers.) Such no doubt felt it of no small importance, to check or prevent the extension of the influence of the Established Church in those important dependencies of the empire. It was reasonable, however, to expect that at the moment this important aid was discontinued to the Church, the full benefit and enjoyment of the Clergy Reserves set apart for its support would have been conferred, but unhappily a controversy had arisen as to the object for liberty, by contrasting them with those of a Republic that is spread before them, and whose operations they have daily oppor-

emigrated find himself in a condition to purchase £40 worth. But it was now necessary to close remarks that had already extended far beyond what he had intended, and he should now conclude by observing that it had been said by an eminent foreigner, that if he were asked in what in his opinion consisted England's chief glory, he would point to her magnificent colleges, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, and other countless institutions erected and maintained by private contributions for the instruction of man, and the amelioration of the miseries to which human life is liable. Had the attention of this distinguished gentleman been drawn to the numberless Societies, such as that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the other Missionary Societies, the Bible Society, and many more whose existence is not proved by edifices but which embrace in their benign and holy object, the whole human family throughout the world, and upon which millions are expended, contributed by the pious and benevolent christian, he would probably have given them as he justly ought the pre-eminence in his eulogy. They are indeed blessed institutions, and cannot fail to bring blessings upon this land. Their authors and promoters ought to be held in eternal remembrance. and among the most distinguished the founders of this Society; but the names of but few of them are now known, they have long since gone to their account, they truly evinced their faith in gospel truths by their works, and it may be reverently hoped that as the angels in heaven rejoice over sinners that are saved, that they are permitted to participate in the heavenly joy that is experienced at the redemption of those, they were in this world instrumental in reclaiming from sin—if those present desired a like reward let them and all of them, imitate the illustrious example that has been set them.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Carlow, Thursday Night. At the close of the poll this evening the numbers-Bruen Ponsonby Majority on the third day Majority previously declared ... 98 Gross Majority

The election may be considered at an end. The Radical agents are leaving town, and it is said that Mr. Ponsonby will allow his gallant and successful opponent to be declared to-morrow. There was some talk of a petition, but the large majority obtained by the

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was some talk of a petition, but the large majority obtained by the Colonel has set that forlorn hope at rest.

As an illustration of the intense anxiety felt at Dublin Castle for the return of Mr. Ponsonby, I may mention the fact, that this morning Col. Curry, the agent of Lord Duncannon, received a letter from Lord Morpeth, beseeching him to use all his influence to induce two freeholders on Lord Duncannon's estate to vote for Mr. Ponsonby. He did not succeed.

If the same admirable exertions be used at the approaching election for Mayo which have secured the valuable triumph in Carlow, the constitutional cansawill in all probability succeed; in that county.

the constitutional cause will in all probability succeed in that county, which is torn asunder by Whigs, Radicals, Repealers, M'Haleites

From the St. James's Chronicle. The result of the Carlow election is painfully felt in Downingstreet, of course with a still more acute sense of mortification and dismay at Dublin Castle; the affliction manifests itself in the oud complaints and deep groans of the ministerial press on both sides of St. George's Channel. The reason of this intensity of woe may not be at once apparent to the British reader—it is therefore proper to explain that the victory at Carlow is justly regarded by those of the Whig-Radical party, who are in the secret of Irish elections, as only a beginning—the first countermarch from Moscow—to be followed by certain and overwhelming The loss of a vote, equivalent to two upon a division, is no doubt a serious reverse for a party which retainsoffice by virtue of majorities of two and three, chequered with occasional minorities; but this would scareely justify the despair of Lord Morpeth, pro-claiming that "if Carlow is lost, all is lost," or account for the dinary means employed by that noble lord and his colle in the Irish government to avert the disaster. The contest did not cost Mr. Ponsonby one farthing, yet three eminent counsel were sent down to Carlow at an expense of five hundred or six hundred guineas to support his interest, and all other expenses were defrayed upon the same lavish scale. Who was paymaster? They know well at Dublin Castle. Will Mr. Hume call upon the authorities to enlighten the public? Not he. This, however, by the way Why the government has displayed so much energy in the Carlow contest—why it confesses such grief at the result, is the question to be solved? We answer, because the Carlow election is the commencement of a new era in the temper of the Irish peasantry— the first-fruit of their reconciliation with their natural friends, the landlords—the first evidence of their emancipation from the power of the priests. Far the greater part of this improvement is the work of those landlords who had the courage and the farnevolence to teach the sharp but wholesome lesson that the league Alumni of Maynooth shall not govern the country by the exer a despotism over the unfortunate people of the humbler class. The priests have been taught that, if they will domineer it must be erapeasantry without political power: the peasantry have learned that landlords are not so irsane as to continue to place weapons for their own destruction in the hands of men who act as the slaves of their worst enemies. What every man of common sense foresa has happened—the priests have in despair relaxed their pestilent activity and the peasantry have returned to free and affectionate relations with their natural friends and protectors. Is not this a blessing to the peasantry? Is it not a rich compensation to the whole people for the measures of rigid justice which have led to

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

The undersigned, forming the Committee for the building of this Church, take the present opportunity of acquainting the public that it is their intention, as soon as sufficient funds shall be raised, by donation and north-east corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq. on King-Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly chromostheest corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq. on King-Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly chromostheest corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq. on King-Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly chromostheest corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq. on King-Street, opposite the Honorable John Henry Devit, as Trustees for the proposed object. A single remark will be suffered to the trust reposed in them with all the promptive which the means to be placed at their disposal may enable them to use. Of the population of this city and its vicinity, about six thousand belong to the Episcopal communion, of whom about one thousand five hundred only can be accommodated at Divine worship at the Cathedral of St. James, thus leaving so large a proportion as upwards of four thousand of their brethren virtually excluded from a participation in the rites and ordinances of their Church.

To remedy in some degree an evil so deeply to be lamented, by providing Church accommodation for a portion at least of the population thus deprived of the public ministeriations of the Church, the duty and inclination of the Committee alike call upon them now to devote their most strenuous efforts. Pursuant to public advertisement, several plans have been submitted to the Committee, and they have adopted that proposed by Mr. Young, the Architect, which an experienced builder has offered to execute at a sum not exceeding £3,500. This amount the Committee now purpose to raise by means of donations, and 150 shares of £25 each, for which interest, not exceeding six pe THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

ee. H. J. GRASETT, Chairman ROBERT S. JAMESON. F. T. BILLINGS. H. BOYS. HENRY ROWSELL. Rectory, Toronto, 22d October, 1840.

LIST OF PRESENT DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. John Murchison..... Mr. Charles Daly..... Mr. F. Widder.... Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills. Mr. J. F. Maddock.....

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved, A It was Resolved,

"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treaurer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

Mr. J. Hamilton.... Mr. J. G. Spragge.... Dr. Hornby....

WANTED.—A Young Man, who is willing to make himself generally useful in a Store. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery Business would be preferred. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. P. at Toronto, Jan. 28, 1841.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Toronto,

T the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should be shrinking.

from my duty as a British Subject, were I not to adopt the course, ated out in your requisition. I therefore declare myself a Candidate your suffrages, as one of the Representatives of the Metropolis in liganous.

Parliament.

You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited or come forward on each of the interests.—Liberal as well as Conservative. But I think that these nominal distinctions ought not to exist or se perdetuated under the Union—and I think it is the first indication of great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly independent of both parties. Alas! that he feeling of obligation, created by your confidence, which now inspires my breast, had not long ago been appealed to in the case of many others howehout the Country.

a great Canadian and truly British party, your now putting he in a position to come forward perfectly independent of both parties. Alas! that the feeling of obligation, created by your confidence, which now inspires my breast, had not hong ago been appealed to in the case of many others throughout the Country.

Are not the interests and prosperity of this great city as well as the public safety prejudiced unnecessarily at this very moment, by the appearance of our continuing to view with suspicion, and to give unbecoming opposition to the Governor General?

We may rely that Lord Sydenham never will consent to be thrust into the arms of the old official party, and it were well for the interests of this city, that the ensuing elections should for ever dissipate all idea of identity between the City of Toronto and that faction, which has been the curse of Upper Canada—having held place without power, except the power of injuring us—neither possessing the confidence of the country nor of themselves—unified against the country, but not united among themselves; with influence sufficient to make Upper Canada in former days what they now wish to make the City of Toronto, a great rotten borough,—whose tactics have been, and still are, to ascertain their own personal interests, and then to convince the people that these are their interests—making the country agree with them on every point, instead of endeavouring to agree with the country—the sirrength of the faction in fact having lain in the weedwises of the country.

I do not mean to impugn the private characters of the old Government Tory party, but as an independent man I shall ever raise my voice against their selfash and exclusive political creed. However respectable or amiable some of them may be as individuals, I must view them as a Compact, to be the worst enemies of themselves and their children.

I little thought that the day would ever come which should find me enlisted in the ranks of politics, but whether I regard the in erests of this City or of the Provi

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant, ISAAC BUCHANAN,

Toronto, Upper Canada, January 19, 1841.

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY THE General Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the City of Toronto, at the Office of George D. Wells, Esq., Barrister at Law, 150, King Street, upon Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1841, for the purpose of appointing Officers for the then next ensuing year, and making the necessary arrangements for the following May Fair.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE D. WELLS,

Secretary, H. D. 4, S.

N.B.—The several Newspapers in the city of Toronto will please given sertion to the above until the day of the meeting, forwarding copies ontaining the same to the Secretary.

Toronto, January 22, 1841.

BOND HEAD FAIR.

WHEREAS it hath pleased His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, to grant to the inhabitants of Bond Head, County of Simcoe, the privilege of holding QUARTERLY FAIRS at that place, Notice is hereby given, that the First Fair will be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1841, and after that, each and every Fair at Bond Head will be on the Tuesday previous to Newmarket quarterly Fairs.

January 22, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCH Mathema-W ANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified tomself generally tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to -unistry might find this an ad-

A Gentleman looking forward to anistry might find this antageous opening, and,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS. Apply (if by letter 1840.

Kingston, December 1840. O AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TORO AND HOME DISTRICT GRABAGE School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Mon2 day the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal. Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday
January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.
Dec. 29, 1840.

26-tf.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

24-tf.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841. THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the

possesses the attraction of naving been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at home.

From the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage too of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all. BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co.

N. B .- B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, &c. will be found most extensive.

Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

MARRIED. At Norwichville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. George Petrie, James Cowan Hunter Esq., Merchant, to Miss Emma M. Wallace, both of Norwichville.

DIED. At Niagara Falls Mills, on the 23rd inst., Cynthia, only survionly sister of Samuel Street, Esquire. Long endeared to a large circle of friends, whom she had won by her intelligence, affability, and undeviating kindness, her loss will leave a blank not soon filled up. She suffered during the last six months the effects of paralysis: but she shewed, that, as she had "received good", so she had learned, in the school of Christ, to "receive" with patience and resignation, "exil at the hands of the Lord".

and resignation, "evil at the hands of the Lord." tack called her away from her warmly attached friends, at a time, when, from her partial recovery, they had fondly hoped that she might still be spared to that family, of which she had so long been an honoured member. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jan. 29th :-Mr. A. S. Newbury; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Rev. S. Graham, add. sub.; John White, Esq.; W. F.

Wallace, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Lindsay, add. sub. and rem., and rem. on account of Diocesan Press; Rev. F. L. Osler, rem. in full vol. iv. Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem; A. Menzies, Esq. rem; Rev. Robt. Blakey, rem.

Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. for Diocesan Press; Rev. J. Grier; J. G. D. Mackenzie Esq. (2); H. Rowsell Esq. rem. and enclosures; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. E. Denroche, rem.; Angus Bethune Esq.; Rev. C. Brough; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem; Lord Bishop of Montreal.

To Correspondents.—The poem of W. F. M. contains many excellent sentiments, and a good deal of the spirit of poetry, but the metrical construction is, in many cases, irregular and inarmonious, and needs careful revision before it could safely be submitted to the public eye.

ERRATUM .- In the account of the capture of Chusan in The Church of the 16th inst., the name of Capt. Bethune, H. M.'s Ship Conway, was erroneously printed Bethana.