Extracts from our English Files.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

Sir Francis Head requests permission to place on record in the Times newspaper the following plain unvarnished statement of facts :-

For several months Commander Drew of the navy has been living in England. Having been sequitted by the court martial, before which he had been arraigned illegally (for it is ngainst the law to try a naval officer on half-pay), of every one of the charges for which he had been deprived of his command on Lake Erie, he crossed the Atlantic to urge her Majesty's government to comply with the address submitted in his behalf to the Queen by both houses of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada; he came, in short, to ask the government to heal his wounded honour by granting him some slight acknow-ledgment of the service he had rendered to his country by the capture of the Caroline, an act officially declared by Lord Glenelo to have been " justifiable and praiseworthy."

In his address to Lord John Russell he detailed the pecuniary losses to which he had been subjected, and, informing his lord ship that rullians from the United States had three times crossed over to Canada on purpose to assassinate him, for the same vindictive reasons for which they had assassinated Captain Unsher, he modestly petitioned his lordship for his coun tenance and support.

The reply he received was a cold suffeeling denial, and hi requests to the Admiralty having been equally fruitless, without expressing even to me in private a single word of disrespect, or even of complaint, against the Admiralty or the government, he this day sails from England with the determination to sell his farm in the back woods, to abandon the land he had cleared from the wilderness with his own hands, and to lead his wife and children to some other region of the globe, in which, at least, their protector's life may be safe from the rifle of the asaaasin l

I trust that, without offence to any political party, I may be permitted to say that my heart bleeds when I reflect on Cap-tain Drew's misfortunes. Whether or not I was justified, in order to defeud her Mujesty's territory, in calling in the Queen's name upon the naval officers in Upper Canada to capture and destroy the pirate steamer the Caroline, is a question on which it would be unbecoming I should offer an opioion; but there can surely be no doubt that those who obedicatly responded to the appeal performed a noble duty, and that they had no reason to expect that the laurels they so fairly won would be forcibly exchanged by their country for a cypress-bough mourning over their disgrace; and yet such has been their nuhappy fate. Lieut. M'Cornick, who in the attack upon the Caroline was shot through the body in five places, and whose promotion has teen refused, has also, to avoid assaus ination, been obliged, followed by his family, to abaudon his little farm on the frontier, while several of his scafaring comrades, who at my call left the trading vessels they commanded to join in the at tack, finding themselves discountenanced by the home government, have been obliged to give up their crafts, lest they should he massacred or imprisoned in their voyages on the lakes. Every individual of Captain Drew's gallant hand lives disappointed and disheartened, and while he is yet in sight of the English coast, embarked on that noble element on which he gained in actions every professional step he has received, it is impossible, for me at least, to help reflecting what must be his feelings, as, standing in melancholy silence upon the deck, he sees his ungrateful country gradually fading from his view; for with Lord Byron no longer can be proudly exclaim-

" O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea, Our thoughts are boundless and our souls are free; Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam, Survey our empire and baladd our home."

But, leaving Captain Drew to his reflections, let us at one cross the Atlantic to the British colony towards which he h slowly proceeding, to sympathise with another victim of our inexplicable policy. The services of Colonel Sir Allan M'Nab need not be de-

tailed. In the loyal House of Assembly, of which he was the Speaker, he had long been the fearloss supporter of British in-stitutions, the undanuted enemy of democracy; and accordingly, when the rebellion broke out, leaving the senate for the field, he rallied around him the militia of his country, and not only promptly suppressed the rebellion, but successfully repelled the Americans, who, regardless of the sacred treaty which exlated between the two nations, perfidiously attempted to contaminate by invasion the British soil; and yet it will shortly appear that in roturn for such services it has lately been deeme able by the mother country to treat Sir A. M'Nab and his followers as "a family compact," which ought to be broken up and destroyed I

Although in the execution of this dreadful policy Chief Justice Robinson, the oronment of our North American colonies, was by the executive government deprived of the Spoakership of the Upper House, and although similar indignities were heaped upon other individuals who had equally distinguished themetry about inviting yet Sir Allan M'sab relying upon the repeated services he had rendered to his Sovereign, naturally expected that he at least would be spared from such uncalledfor oppression ; and, accordingly, on the union of the Canadas, he again came forward for Hamilton, his native town, which he had long honourably represented in parliament, and by the inhabitants of which he was enthusiastically beloved. The excoutive government, however, resolutely determined to carry policy, and (incredible as it must sound) dispatched out thei the provincial secretary to oppose Sir Allan M'Nah in his own home. To the utter astonishment of our North American colonies, the British government thus ungenerously turned non him : an uppartural conflict between the parent state and its most devoted and dutiful son ensued. Sir Allan M'Nab triumphed (if triumph it can be called), and the government secretary was obliged to return " to the place whence he came, defeated in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world I But the mortified feelings of Sir Allan M'Nab and his loyal associates had yet another auffering to undergo. An individual who had been the original cause of the disturbances in which I had been involved -who had been the associate of Dr. Duncombe, the leader of the second division of the rebels of Dr. Rolph, and Mr. Mackenzie, who, in 1837, actually planned the rebellion, and who, when the rebellion burst out, was the only respectable inhabitant in Toronto that refused to take arms to suppress it, was deliberately selected, and over the head of Sir Allan M'Nab, and every other practitioner of the bar, was appointed Solicitor General of the Province, or, in other words, the representative of her Majesty in the courts of justice. No sooner did he receive this appointment than he publicly proclaimed himself the supporter of Mr. Mackenzie's infamou theory of " responsible government," and, powerfully supported by the government, he offered himself as a candidate for the city of Toronto. Another unnatural and disreputable contest between the parent state and the loyal inhabitants of the province took place, and the covernment candidate was again defeated. Encouraged and supported by the executive government as strongly as he was repudiated by the loyal, he retreated to the only part of the province in which he felt he had any chance of being elected, and, to the dismay of every loyal Bri tish subject in our North American provinces, her Majesty's Solicitor General was there triumplantly returned by a people who, headed by Mr. Mackenzie during his attack on Toronto had been the nurderers of the gallant Colonel Moodie, and last representative in parliament, Mr. Lount, a blacksmith, had actually been hanged at Toronto as a convicted traitor. Considering the services that Sir Allan M'Nab rendered to me at a moment when, abandoned by the government at home, and without troops, I had nothing but the loyal militia to depend upon, I trust that without offence to any one, I may be permitted, in common gratitude, to sympathise with him and his followers in the cruel indignities they have received from their country, for no other reason than because they had distinguished themselves in the province as defenders of monarchical institutions, and as enemies of democracy under the mask of reform. The case of Mr. M'Lood is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the coup de gruce by which the parent state has deliberately determined to sever its connection with its colonies. This callant mlacd to sever its connection with its colonies. This gallant of those already upon the waters. Even the opposite shore soldier (for previous to his becoming a settler in Canada he had boasted its quots of spectators lining the banks, although they been an old serjeant-major in one of our Dragoon regiments) was seized by the American authorities, and, in violation of the laws of nations, was thrown into prison, charged with having, under the orders of the Queen's government in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country, both Captain Drew and I lost not a moment in apprising the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify Mr. M'Leod had not belonged to the party that had captured the Caroline ; nevertheless, notwithstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant British subject to lie for months and months as a malefa in an American gool, as a warning to our North American colonists, never again on the confines of America to presume to rise in arms against democracy. Whether Mr. M'Leod be eventually hanged or not, I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but, even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British Sovereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence, those who gallantly defended her territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed, the preordent becomes established, and from that moment Great Britain loses that station in the world, and that unsullied character, which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain :

in fact, monarchy constitutionally dica "felo de se" the moment the Sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to her subjects, in return for which she is entitled to claim from them

the fulfilment of their onths of ailegiance.

With reference, however, to this noble compact, how degrad-ing to our country is the contrast which at this moment exists between the manner in which British subjects and American citizeus have been protected by their respective governments! In February, 1838, when a band of American ruffians, armed with muskets from the United States' arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down 30 of our brave soldiers of the 32nd regiment, and then ran back into their republic, no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous murder, no reparation was demanded, no indignation evinced-indeed, if our soldiers had been so many dogs, their carcasses could not have been less regarded by the British government; in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely even known to the public. On the other hand, after the Ameri-cans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her Majesty's subjects for a fortnight with 22 pieces of artillery taken from the United States' arsenals, and after our forbearance had een thus completely exhausted, no sooner did we strike a single blow by capturing the Caroline, which, before our faces, was transporting cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United States, as the protector of his people, immediately stepped forward to demand from our Minister at Washington "reparation" for the act of self-defence we had committed; and, not satisfied with this, but as if determined "to make security doubly sure," he is at this moment authorising at New York the impri conment and trial of a British subject, who, after all, bore no part in the act; and to this outrage - to this unheard-of insultour government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, and though every nation of the civilized globe, is calling "shame" upon us!

I have now placed on record a few facts which have long been a burden on my mind, and which I think ought to be made

public before the approaching elections are determined. I belong to no political party, and would not willingly offer to any one personal offence. Although Lord Melbourne, on my return from Canada, refused me any equivalent for the appointments I gave up to serve the Crown, yet I have pleasure in acknowledging he has invariably treated me with that kind ness of manner, and with that noble bearing, which in all situations of life have distinguished him.

On the other hand, I owe but little to the constitutional party for excepting two of them, they have seen Captain Drew, Sir Allan M'Nah, Chief Justice Robinson, the soldiers of the 32nd regiment, the loyal militia of the Canadas, and myself, one after another, fall in defence of the principles they advocate, without extending their arm to save us, or without even uttering over us-after we had fallen - a single word of regret. Still, however, the sins of omission and of commission are essentially different, and therefore, leaving all minor considerations entirely out of the question, it now must be for the electors of England Ireland and Scotland, to determine whether her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies is to continue to be considered in our North American provinces as the leader of the reliels, or whether by a change of policy the loyal are henceforward to look upon him as their patron, their supporter, and their friend.

F. B. HEAD.

Athencum, June 18.

LAUNCH OF THE TRAFALGAR.

In the annals of our "wooden walls," from the days of the famed ship Harry Grace de Dieu downwards, it would be difficult to point out an event of the kind which created so high and general interest as did the bounch of this splendid vesseland the excitement was not confined to naval or scafaring men The Trafalgar, her size, her equipment, and the arrangement to be observed in consigning her to her destined element, have lately been the all-engrossing topics among every rank and class; and all the world, from Her Majesty and her suite down to every cit that could obtain a holiday, flocked yesterday to Woolwich. The roads from London to the dockyard presented early in the day a perfect stream of vehicles, conestrians and pedestrians, hurrying to the scene of action. The weather looked gloomy and threatening in the morning ; but, notwithstanding, many of the more enger of the sight-seeing public were en route, particularly from Greenwich and the surrounding localities, as early as seven o'clock. As the forenoon wore on, the day brightened; the sun shone merrily out, and open carriages and pleasure vans of every description were in the most active requisition. By water all was bustle, as well as by and. The "eilent highway" was as much crowded by steamer and craft of every size and shape as the noisy and very dusty highway on terra firma was by cabs and omnibuses. On the outskirts of the town, and at Greenwich, the roads were lined with envious spectators, patiently expecting the approach of the Royal correge. Near the church at Greenwich a triumphal arch had been creeted, formed of flowers and evergreens, and surmounted by the royal standard, and by all the various edi tions of the flag that for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze, while the utmost animation and cheerfulness seemed to pervade the whole assemblage. On arriving at Woolwich, we found the gates of the dockyard perfectly besieged by the crowd ; but inside, thanks to the admirable arrangements in force, all was order and comfort. The dackyard presented a very gay and animated appearance. Detachments of Hussars, the Foot Guards, and Artillery were drawn up in line from the

west gate to the station reserved for the Queen, and their military bands were discoursing " cloquent music," to the great patiently waiting the grand event of the day. Sitting accom-modation had been provided for about 3000 persons, and every seat was occupied. On each side of the enormous vessel, unde the lofty shed in which she was built, booths had been creeted. the pillars and the seats covered over with bunting of every hue, and as substantial and solid as they were gay and glitter ing in appearance. At the hows too, and for a considerable space back, stages and platforms had been reared among the mlinary buildings of the dockyard on every spot commanding a view of the grand point of attraction.

THE NAMING

The Church.

was performed. The officiating pricetess was, we believe, the lady of Captain Hornby, assisted by some younger members of his family. An incident worth mentioning gave to the ceremony an interest as peculiar as it was appropriate. In the morning the authorities of the dockyard received from the Countest Nelson the present of a bottle of wine-a relic of the stock which Lord Nelson had on board "the Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar. This was the bottle of wine which, according to the rites, was broken on the bows of the magnificent ship when she received her name. Crowded upon the poop were veteran survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, who, from their lofty position, seemed to look down upon this part of the day's proceedings with deep interest. They were commanded by Lieut. Rivers, who himself, we believe, lost a limb in the action. At an earlier period of the day these gallant old fellows performed a ceremony of their own in anticipation of the naming, by drinking the health of the Queen, adding "May the Sovereign of England ever remain Sovereign of the Sea," with an enthusiasm of feeling which we wish could have been witnessed by many more than the privileged few whom the arrangements permitted to enter the ship. They were very appropriately addressed on the occasion by Master Tinmouth. On board the vessel there were about 500 persons, 100 of whom were present at the engagement commemorated by her name. By this time, with the exception of the channel buoyed off for the wing of the vessel, it was literally impossible to see the water, so perfectly covered was it with shipping. Signals were iow made for the boats which were shooting back and fore, to draw aside. These were immediately obeyed. All was now anxiety, but it was of short duration. At the appointed signal the last bolt was withdrawn, and amid the acclamations of the multitudes, the crash of the bands, and the loud thunder of the on, the majestic fabric began to move, and, as if endowed CADS with life, plunged proudly into the foaming waters destined to be her home, the Union Jack being that moment hoisted at her stern by Captain T. Leigh, one of the crew of one of the shipe composing Nelson's equation. The sight was truly grand. The cheering was again and again raised, and the air rent with acclamations as the magnificent structure gradually lost way and floated stationary amid the surrounding ships, like a giant amongst pigmics. Her immense size could now be distinctly The grace with which she sat upon the water was reen. universally admired, and as if to make her enormous magnitude sore conspicuous, she was instantly surrounded by a whole fleet of steamers and small craft, which, however respectable they might look by themselves, certainly appeared rather contemptible by the side of the leviathan they were clustered around. Nothing could exceed the case and smoothness with which she slipped off the ways into the water. The surge raised was comparatively triffing. It was, indeed, a master-piece of ingenuity which could so easily communicate motion o such an enormous inanimate mass, and as easily check and control it. The day, which had hitherto been bright, now became sud-

lenly overcast, and the rain began to descend in torrents, and thousands were completely soaked. It had been understood that the Queen was to have proceeded on board the Trafalgar whenever she got affoat ; but this arrangement was frustrated as we supposed, by the unfavourable appearance of the weather. He Majesty remained some time gazing upon the glorious ship, and then, amid loud cheering from all present, was conducted to her carriage, and took her leave. Her departure was the signal for a general break ap, and soon the crowds were hurrying up to town by land and water, as engerly as they had posted Nothing could exceed the success which attended the whole arrangements. Notwithstanding the immense number of boats and steamers around, not the slightest accident came under our observation, and the expressions of satisfaction and delight were unqualified and universal. The Trafalgar was ashed to the sheer hulk, where she will be an object of universal admiration and curiosity as long as she remains.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, to the officers who had distinguished themselves in that glorious miliary achievement on the plains of Waterloo. It is needless to observe, the entertainment was marked by the same spleadour which has always characterised this annual festival—a festival that has become of historical interest not only to this country, but to Europe in general.

As is always the case, the gallery, one of the most splendid apartments in the metropolis for its decorations and valuable paintings, comprising some of the finest works of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools, was appropriated for the banquet. The table was illuminated from the magnificent colossal candelabra presented to his Grace by the late Emperor of Russia, and displayed a costly dinner service of gold plate, originally belonging to the late Duke of York. Along the centre of the able was placed the beautiful silver plateau, a gift from the Portuguese government, upwards of 12 feet long. The beaufet niay he said to have groaned under the hurden of its gorgeous collection of ornamental plate, in the midst of which the shield of Achilles formed the most conspicuous object. That superb tribute was the gift of the princely merchants of the city of London, and is always the grand attraction of the sideboard. Without particularly noticing the weighty salvers and other pieces of plate, the richly-chased gold vase, a memento of the steem and admiration of the English nobility, must not pass without mention, and the claborately-wrought gold candelabra from which the beaufet was lighted. The entertainment was most recherche.

The guests of the gallant Duke began to arrive shortly be-

The Garner.

WHAT GOOD HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE? Let us look to the low liest village church in this happy land; to the humblest pastor, and the simplest flock. Let us remember, as we see them pouring forth from its humble portal, what words have been on all lips, what thoughts in many hearts; what thoughts of majesty and holiness, what love, what reliance, what confidence-and then if we are not faithless to the dignity of that soul, which, though deteriorated, still retain the stamp of its Maker, let us believe, if we can, that no good has been effected, no passion softened and checked, no desire for the graces of a christian temper implanted. Let this sight be compared, not with the population that collected like our barbarous fore-fathers, or like the savages of modern days, to perform their bloody worship in the sight of the bright sun, or shining stars of heaven; but, with the population, which poured forth, from the lofty portals of some splendid temple of the polished Athens, to join in the iniquities of a Bacchanalian procession; or with that, which, at this very time, assembles in the distant realms of Hindostan ; sometimes, for deeds of cruelty and death, sometimes, for services so revolting, that the very Brahmin of better mind, hides his face for shame, and abeds the burning tear of anguish, over the infamy of that religion, of which he is the minister;-let this comparison be simply made, and then let it be asked, what has Christianity done ?- Rev. Hugh J. Rose.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL.

Religion is a generous and noble thing in regard of its progress; it is perpetually carrying on that mind, in which it is once scated, toward perfection. Though the first appearance of it upon the souls of good men may be but as the wings of the morning spreading themselves upon the mountains, yet it is still rising higher and higher upon them, chasing away all the filthy mists and vapours of sin and wickedness before it, till it arrives to its meridian altitude. There is the strength and force of the Divinity in it; and though when it first enters into the minds of men, it may seem to be sourn in weakness, yet it will raise itself in power. As Christ was, in his bodilg appearunce, He was still increasing in wisdom, and knowledge, and favour with God and man, until He was perfected in glory : so is He also in his spiritual appearance in the souls of men; and ecordingly the New Testament does more than once distinguish of Christ in his several ages and degrees of growth in the souls of all true Christians. Good men are always walking on from strength to strength, till at last they see God in Zion. Religion, though it hath its infancy, yet it hath no old age : while it is in its minority, it is always in motu; but when it comes to its maturity and full age, it will always be in quiete, it is then always the same, and its years fail not, but it shall endure for ever. Holy and religious souls being once touched with an inward sense of Divine beauty and goodness, by a strong impress upon them are moved swiftly after God, and (as the Apostle expresses himself) "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, they press towards the mark, for the prize of the bigh calling of God in Christ Jesus," that so they may "attain to the resurrection of the dead."-Rev. John Smith. [b. 1618, d. 1652.]

SIGNS OF TEMPTATION.

A man at first perhaps feels a kind of grudging and uncasiness all over his body, a deadness upon his stomach, and a drowsiness upon his senses, and he cannot well tell what he ails ; but after a few days these uncertain beginnings come to rage in a burning fever, or to strike him with an apoplexy : and then t appears what those symptoms foreboded and tended to all along; and the great question now is, not when or how soon the man shall recover and be well, but whether or no he shall live. In like manner, when a man finds it thus with himself. as to the state of his soul, that his former freshness and ferrour in the service of God is abated, and that his heart either flies off from the duties of religion, or performs them with a cold, faint, languishing indifference : in the judgment of all those guides of souls, who discourse most experimentally and knowingly of these matters, such an one has all the reason in the world to suspect, that there is some notable mischief designed him by his spiritual enemy ; and that he is entering upon some dangerous trial, some critical searching temptation, which will be sure to probe him to the bottom, to shake all the powers of his soul; and from which if the divine mercy does in the issue deliver him, yet it will be so as by fire, by smart, and difficulty,

and great unlikelihoods, and by such near approaches to, and

seasonable duels and quarrels, by mutinying spainst their can manders, by tyrannizing over their inferiors, by trampling under fuot all laws both of God and man; this is so far from true courage, that it is rather an argument of cowardice. True courage is fearful to offend God, hath a reverend regard for the laws, is obedient to superiors, courteous to equals, indalgent to inferiors, and evermore grounded upon a good cause, and accus panied with cheerfulness and resolution .- Archbishop Bran hall.

Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

BALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, make the hand and soci of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home Dis-trict, to me directed. I shall attend at the Court Home, in the Chy of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October pest, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such period of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Eas, Etoblocks, Flos, Georgnan. North Gwillimbury, Insidi, Mona Mal-mur. Mara. Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Verpra and Whitehurch which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and distered per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1641.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT 128, KING STREET.

REDUCED PRICES ::

C. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, the they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Clothe, Mixtures, &c.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having brought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take By Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above language Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD's Music Sale and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet nunctual attention Toronto, July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mil-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Sinddlery, Marmess, Waips, &c. dcc. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.-Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-1y

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, ith Augt. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his tes-timentals may have

investigation of the board, according to board, and the timonials may be. An acquisitance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required 'y the Council of King's College, is indispensable. 11. C. BARWICK.

Woodstock, 11th June, 1841. 50-71

Barthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

KING STHEET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, as es. tensive and choice assortment of every description of WaRs in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breahas, Dinner and Dessert Sets ; Japan and five Printed Eartheaware Sets of ditto, inc cut and Coumou Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOIIN MULHOLLAND & Ca. Toronto, October 30, 1840. 144

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

AXEN: AXEN: AXEN: AXEN: THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the pable, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with condidence, as they are manufactur-ed under his own inspection, by first rate workmen. Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged. SAMUEL SHAW,

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. 15.0

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to infimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of heir importations of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS: and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for pay-ments at short and definite periods.

Before one o'clock the booths were crowded, and the scene vas splendid in the extreme. In the centre lay the magnificent ship, in all her vast proportions, a stupendous yet a beautifully-moulded fabrie, which might well appear to bid defiance to the winds and waves for ages. Her lofty decks were crowded with people, diminished almost to dwarfs to those who were staring up from beneath. The pensioners at Greenwich, who had been present at the battle of Trafalgar, were ranged on the main-deck, while busy peering heads were pro-jected curiously from every part hole. The dockyard-men were busily employed in the various necessary preparations, and in the intervals of the martial music. the hammering and cheering of the workmen as they knocked away the shores rose above the hum of the thousands around. On all sides, tower ing one above the other to nearly the height of the bulwarks of the ship, rose the platforms now throughd with a gorgeous assembly of rank and beauty. The brilliant dresses of the ladies, and the rich uniforms of the many naval and military officers present, made altogether a most gorgeous show. Of the water to the right, were the beautiful cutters of the Thames Yacht Club, dreamed in their gayest colours: the Admiralty sachts and steamers, and a whole flotilla of private craft every description, were anchored before the dockyard, and

crowded with dense masses of human beings ; and not only on the decks and bulwarks, but in the riggings, hanging on by the ratlines, and perched upon every yard-arm, and cross-tree, half hidden by the bright waving colours, had those desirous of an elevated position, taken up their station. Steamers, too, were every moment arriving, covered with ensigns of every colour and device, and the vessels themselves perfectly hidden by the deuse crowds that thronged them. Upwards of 50 of these vessels were in requisition, and they were all crammed to excess. It is no exaggeration to say that they alone con-tained 30,000 persons. Smaller craft also, of every description, barges, gigs, and wherries, were shooting about amongst the flects of larger vessels, and reconnoitring the stern and quar-ters of the gigantic vessel, so soon to be added to the number could have seen but little through the forest of rigging they had to gaze through. At one o'clock the doors of the dockyard were thrown open to the public, and a tremendous rush soon filled every corner from whence a view might be obtained. About two, a royal salute, fired by the dockyard guns, announced the arrival of the Queen and the Royal cortée. ller Majesty's stand was magnificently fitted up on the extreme left of the dockyard, close under the starboard quarter of the Trafalgar. Upon her appearance she was received with the most enthusiastic electing, which was taken up by those on the water, and again re-echoed by the assemblage on the op-posite shore. Her Majesty and the Prince both came forward nd courteously acknowledged the expressions of loyalty and enthusiasm which greeted them. The Queen then, accom-panied by Prince Albert and the several ladies and gentlemen the suite, walked round the vessel. Her Majesty appeared

much interested, and stopped several times, apparently with a view to inquiring into the nature of the operatious now actively proceeding. Her Majesty threaded her way among the workien employed, who, of course, cheered her with might and main ; and we could not but think that, as she passed among the honest tars, evidently admiring the stupendous structure before her, the Queen of the greatest naval country in the world could not be seen under more really graceful or appropriate circumstances.

Her Majesty having returned to the lioyal bouth amid the same cuthusiastic cheering, the ceremony of

even o'clock, at which hour his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived. His Royal Highness was a visitor, and we are confident the Royal Duke fully appreciated the great favour granted, for the noble host of course strictly con-fines the circle to his companions in arms who were present at Waterloo. The fine band of the 1st Grenndier Guards, the Duke's regiment, was stationed in the vestibule, and played selections from the operas of Bellini, Rossini, Donizetti, &c. On the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge he was received with the band playing the National Authem. The assemblage of

the "heroes" of that great and important victory, that gave a peace to Europe which has not been since disturbed, was more numerous than last year, although time yearly makes ravages in the ranks of these veteran warriors. The Marquis of An glesev, who was obliged from indisposition to be absent himsel rom the banquet last year, was among the Duke's guests, apparently in excellent health and spirits. His Excellency General Alays, the late Spanish Minister, whose gallantry well known to the readers of the Peninsular campaigns, did not occupy a chair at the festive board this year, having obeyed the recal of his government only a few weeks since. Ťħ only foreigner present on this occasion was his Excellency Prince Casteleicala, the Neapolitan Envoy, who also dived with the noble and gallant host last year.

Covers were laid for 75.

The subjoined were among the guests on this twenty-sixth universary :- Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Excellency Prince Casteleicala, General of Anglesey, General Lord Hill, Lientenant- General Lord Seaton, Major-General Lord Saltoun, Colonel Lord Hotham, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Sandys, Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-General Sir II. Vivian, General Viscount Beresford, General Sir J. Vandeleur. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Kempt, Lieutenant-General Murmy, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Halkett, Major-General the Hon. E. Lygon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barnard, Lieut. General Sir E. Kerrison, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Adam. Lieutenant-General Sir George Quintin, Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Major-General Sir Arthur Clifton, Major General Sir John Woodford, Major-General Sir Charles Broke Vere, Bart., Major-General Sir George Scovell, Major-Gen'l Henry Wyndham, Majar-General Sir Edward Bowater, Col Sir Hugh D. Ross, Colonel Gurwood, Colonel Anson, Colone Rowan, Major- General Sir John Waters, Major- General Cle ment Hill, Lientenant-Colonel Sir Charles Dance, Colone Huuter Blair, Colonel Stowell, Colonel Bentinck, Colone Parkinson, Major-General D'Oyley, Colonel J. Hay, Colone Townsend, Colonel Reeve, Colonel Simpson, Colonel Egerton 'olonel Alix, Colonel O'Malley, Colonel J. Grant, Major General J. W. Sleigh, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Colone Dawkins, Major General Sir Willoughby Rooke, Major-Gen'l Sir R. Gardiner, Major-General Sir John May, Colonel W Drummond, Colonel B. Drummond, Lieutenant-General Si Askew, Colonel Gold, Colonel Sir Horatio Townsend, Col Wilkins, C. B., Colonel Freemantle, C. B., Colonel Sir H. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord John Somerset, Lieutenant General Sir P. Muitland, Colonel Taylor, C. B., Colone Stretton, C. B., Colonel Douglas Mercer, C. B., Major-Gen'l W. Rooke, General Lord Strafford, Licutenant-General Sir J. Lambert, Colonel Llewellyn, C. B., Colonel Wildman Colonel Blair, C. B., Lieutenant-General Sir T. Reynell Colonel Macdonald, Se.

Shortly after half-past seven, the Duke, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by his gallant guests, entered the banqueting-room. The band then emoved to the staircase, and continued playing at intervals throughout the dinner. The party broke up shortly after 11 A large congregation assembled outside the gates of Apsley House, and among them was an old Chelsca pensioner, who with his silver medal, displayed not a little amour propre.

Sir George Wombwell, who has hitherto been a staunch supporter of the Whigs in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has repudiated an attempt made in his name to influence his tenntry in favour of Lords Morpeth and Milton .- Hulifar Guer

We understand that the Earl of Essex has given his decided adhesion to Conservatism.- Glowerster Chronicle.

narrow rescues from destruction, that it will be matter of horror to him to reflect upon his very deliverance, and the danger will be terrible even after it is escaped .- South.

OPPORTUNITIES OF THE YOUNG.

Young persons little know what many of their elders would give to have it now in their power to set out well, and to begin the day of life afresh. They little know how these self-accusers look back upon the neglected seed-time as some bright paradise which they have madly forfeited and thrown away. With such a knowledge, the young would require no other monitor. But though they cannot experimentally ascertain the depths of these sighings, and vain regrets, yet surely they should believe the testimony of those who tell them, even weeping, that they have continual sorrow and heaviness in their hearts; and that they feel more, far more, than even these confessions can express. To think they now hold in their hands that jewel which so

many would esteem it far above all the treasures of the earth once more to call their own ;-and that that jewel once cast from them never can be recovered :-- to think that the eves of God and of their Saviour, of angels of light, and saints in bliss, and friends and relatives now in glory are upon them;-that this cloud of witnesses encompass them, and are intent to see that they start to advantage, and perform successfully the earlier stages of their race for heaven; surely such thoughts cannot but fire the youthful breast with high resolves, and nerve the youthful candidate with new determination, and new strength to gain the prize of an incorruptible crown!-Rev. II. Woodmard.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the

ree in order to reach its fruits; but the fact is, that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such the present moment is as every thing, and the future as nothing : he borrows therefore from the future at a most usurious and ruinous interest ; and the consequence is, that he finds the ton of his best feelings impaired, his self-respect diminished, his health of mind and body destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greater portion of its comforts should be still before him .- Bishop Shuttleworth.

TRUE COURAGE.

Let the heathens brag of their Decii and Curtii, that devoted their lives to death for the love of their country ; we have our Moses and Paul, that desired to be made anathemas (devoted to temporal death; see Exod. xxxii, 2; Rom. ix, 3,) for their brethren: their Socrates drunk his poizon cheerfully; our Cyprian said amen to the sentence of his own condemnation : their Scerola burned his hand for mistaking Porsenna; we are able to name a catalogue of martyrs who have kiseed the stake, sung hymns in the midst of the fire ; who have accounted their sufferings, palms ; their punishments, triumphs ; their infamy, glory; their exile, their country; their bonds, their crown their prison, their paradise ; their death-day, their birthday. So in courage we equal them, in the cause we far excell them ; this is good courage indeed. Some think to express their courage by roaring and blaspheming over their cups, by un-

ments at short and definite periods.	ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.
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King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

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