

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

In approaching the conclusion of another Volume of this periodical, we shall be performing a seasonable duty, and one that must prove gratifying to the great body of our readers, in advertising briefly to the PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE CHURCH IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY. Our readers need not be reminded that this is a task which has been, to a great extent, anticipated in a valuable and eloquent article from the pen of our correspondent "Alan Fairford," published in November last; still there are features in this important subject, affecting our Colonial welfare as well as the National prosperity, which cannot be too often held up to the public view as a ground of public thankfulness and encouragement.

The more discussion of religious subjects, evidenced in the rapid multiplication of weekly and monthly periodicals devoted to the cause of Christianity,—the vast and increasing demand for the old and standard Divines of the Church, causing many of them to be wholly out of print and requiring new and cheaper editions to be undertaken,—the great and unprecedented sale, in short, of sound works upon Theology in all its departments, are indications of the public taste not to be mistaken; an argument presumptive and strong in favour of the assumption that a religious spirit is growing and advancing in our Mother Country.

But we are not allowed to contemplate these evidences alone of the extension of a religious feeling,—we are not limited to presumptive proofs of its reality and its strength; but we are furnished with the most abundant and cheering manifestations of its direct and practical influence. The building and endowment of new Churches in every part of the kingdom, and many of these by single individuals,—the transformation of many a once barren waste into a blossoming and rejoicing spot, where the recent spiritual wilderness has given place to the beautiful and capacious church served by a faithful minister of the sanctuary,—a deep and expansive Christian character, testified in the wider and more complete supply of religious destitution and physical want,—all go to prove that the reviving Churchmanship of England is not a mere name or abstraction, but a holy, living, and diffusive principle. Professing Churchmen,—and under that designation, in its full and correct import, is comprehended every thing that is sound and animating in Gospel truth,—have become alive to the vastness of their responsibilities; and the good works which a genuine faith has dictated are happily apparent through the length and breadth of our father-land. A single specimen of the reviving energies of our Church population, extracted from the *British Magazine* for April, will serve to shew what is the prevalent spirit of the country, and what have been its results when put forth with the force and earnestness which the genuine influence of Gospel grace constrains:

"The parish of Whalley, with a population of more than 100,000 souls, in the year 1834 was ecclesiastically entrusted to twenty clergymen, whose individual charges varied in the monstrous disproportion of 600 or 700 in some cases, to 16,000 or 17,000 in others. The amount of church-room was 15,228,—not a sixth; and this accommodation varying again in individual instances from one-half to one-twentieth, even whole townships numbering 1200, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, without resident minister, without church, without even a school,—flocks too numerous in amount, too diversified in character, too distant in locality, for their pastor to superintend, or even to recognise,—flocks annually multiplying beyond the capabilities of their proper folds, and still further increased by migratory portions of other flocks, in many cases brought from districts where they enjoyed the means of grace. Instances occur in which 1000, 1500, or 2000 additional souls have been brought into a district or hamlet within the space of two years, and connected with a single manufacturing establishment.

"Such is the true and faithful, but melancholy picture, of the state of the Church which this ancient parish presented six or seven years ago. What is now its present state?—Where, at the time alluded to, twenty clergymen attempted to superintend these masses, forty-three are now actively engaged; where, some years ago, the solitary minister of three-score years of age was seen visiting the sick by six o'clock in the morning, toiling all day in a school, or engaged in the ordinary services of the Church, and resuming his pastoral duties to a late hour at night, he now finds seven in the same chapel; for 17,000 souls in another case, there are six pastors instead of one; in other cases, the clergy are trebled, and in most doubled. For seventeen churches, the parish now numbers twenty-six, with five more in building, and five others in contemplation. The nine new churches have been erected at an expense of £26,000; £17,570 have been raised for the five which are building; £2970, promised towards those in contemplation, and a legacy of £4600, bequeathed for endowment of churches, &c., making a total of £51,140, raised from public and private resources for Church purposes, within the space of about five years. Nor is this all; the sum of £5856 has been expended in the erection of eighteen new schools; £840, provided for four new buildings; and £370, granted by the public Societies to encourage others in contemplation, making a total of £7066, for schools. These sums, taken together, give a total of £58,206, available for church and school purposes in the parish of Whalley."

Judging, from these great and successful operations in a single parish, of the aggregate of religious effort put forth by Churchmen in England, we shall feel that the spirit by which they are animated is an operative and fruitful principle. A few examples of individual munificence, indicating the warmth and healthfulness of the religious feeling which seems to pervade the land, we shall present to our readers, as furnished in the *Church Magazine* for May:—

- "Churches and Chapels which, in the space of about two years, have been built, or are in the course of being built, at the sole expense of individuals, with the exception of Sixfold Church, which was erected previously:—
- Stanton, near Bridport, which, when completed, will be the third built by one individual; Rev. Mr. Law.
- Stretford, by Christopher Turner, Esq.
- Thirlestane, Gloucester, by Lord Northwick.
- Flestinig (also to be endowed) by Mrs. L. J. Oakeley, Bossington, by J. M. Elwes, Esq.
- Bradford, by J. Wood, Esq.
- Melham Mills, (also school, clergyman's and master's house), by J. Brook, Esq.
- St. Michaels, St. Albans, by Earl Verulam.
- Blackborough, by Lord Egremont.
- Polperro, by Rev. W. Rawlings.
- Bickleigh, by Sir Ralph Lopez.
- Sand Hutton, by Mr. J. Walker.
- Lyme Waste, by Mr. T. Hill.
- Spoken, by Rev. W. H. Majendie.
- St. Clements, Hastings, at joint expense of Rev. J. G. Foyster and Mrs. Milward; also endowment."
- "A list of some munificent contributions towards Church-building, endowments of Churches, and erection of Parsonage-houses:—
- Baghill, building, £1000. D. Pennant, Esq.
- Edghaston, £5000. or £6000. Lord Calthorpe.
- Egham, endowment, £2000. Miss Irvine.
- Blayton-le-Moors, endowment, £500. J. Fort, Esq.
- Ditto, endowment, £1000; building, £1000. Miss A. Fort.
- Claines, building, £500. Sir H. Wakenham.
- Lobbsale, endowment, £1000. Rev. W. Levitt.
- Darlington, do. £2000. Rev. J. W. Minton.
- Lisburn, building and site, £1000. Marquis of Hertford.
- Cardiff, building, £1000. Marquis of Bute.
- Merthyr, building, £300; endowment, per annum, £50. Marquis of Bute.
- Holbreach, building, £800; endowment, £50. Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
- Trinity Church, Shrewsbury, endowment, £500. Rev. S. J. Colly.
- Golden Hill, building, £200; endowment, £1000. J. Child, Esq.
- Wednesfield, parson-house, J. Gough, Esq.
- Claygate, Thames Ditton, endowment, £2000. Rev. F. Bevan.
- Clevedon, endowment, £1000. G. Brakenbridge, Esq.

- Donisthorpe, building, £1500. Misses Hoone.
- White's Hill, endowment, £500. Dr. Warneford; besides numerous contributions to similar purposes.
- Southdown, Yarmouth, building, £500. Lord Anson.
- Llandilo, endowment, per annum £25. Hon. G. Trevor, M.P.
- West Bromwich, endowment, £1200; repairs, £300. Lord Dartmouth.
- Dinderford, endowment, £1000. Mr. C. Bathurst.
- Seissett, endowment, £13,000. T. W. Beaumont, Esq.
- Liverpool, building, £4000; endowment, per annum, £50. T. Gladstone, Esq.
- Malton, endowment, £1000. Earl Fitzwilliam.
- Netherton, parson-house, Lord Ward.
- Coseley, do.
- Littleworth, building, (principal share), Oriel College, Oxford.
- Ticknall, building, £1000; endowment, £100. Sir G. and Lady Crews."
- "Many other noble donations might be selected from the Metropolis Churches Fund:—
- The Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000
- The Bishop of London, £2000
- A Clergyman seeking treasure in heaven, £5000
- A Clergyman and his sister, £6000
- A successful Emigrant, £1000"

We might go on to a great length with the detail of munificent donations like these; but the examples thus far produced are sufficient to attest the hold which the Church possesses upon the affections of her children in England, and how faithfully her genuine principles inculcate a lively concern for the honour of God and the good of men. The multiplication of Churches, accompanied in many cases by a fixed provision, under the name of endowment, for the support of a clergyman, is a cheering sign of her prosperity; nor, while for its immediate effect we lament the fact, can we help adducing as another evidence of the advancing strength of the National Church, the very great difficulty which is experienced in procuring a supply of Ministers commensurate with the demand. Her great and general progress is so well stated in the article from the *British Magazine* already quoted from, that we cannot better inform our readers upon the subject, than by transcribing the passage:—

"About the time of the passing of the Emancipation and Reform Bills, we well remember in what a desponding tone even Churchmen spoke of the affairs of the Anglican Church, and the exultation of her enemies. How they rejoiced over her, as if her day was come, her glory departed, and the affection and attachment of professional children for ever extinguished. The Church was in a state of tranquillity and repose, apparently unconscious of the dangers by which she was environed. The Romanists and dissenters mistook this repose and inactivity for the sleep of death. But no sooner were the real designs of her enemies openly unfolded, no sooner was it evident that they meditated her utter overthrow and destruction, than the Church aroused her dormant energies, and calmly and fearlessly marched forth to the contest, resolutely determined not only to guard the precious deposit with which her Divine Lord had entrusted her, but also to perpetuate it to distant generations. She has displayed amazing instances of vigour and vitality,—instances for which her most sanguine friends did not dare to hope, and which appeared to her enemies terrible as an army with banners. As a proof of this, we would point to the churches which the praise-worthy activity and exertions of the Bishop of London, aided by the munificence of the clergy and laity, have erected in that vast metropolis. We would point to the churches which have been called into existence in all the other overgrown manufacturing towns—churches erected independent of parliamentary grants. From the last year's Report of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, in which diocese, perhaps, church accommodation is as much needed as in any part of the kingdom, it appears that grants have been made for the erection of seventeen new churches, and sites pointed out where fifty others are needed; and we fervently hope that the wishes of the pious and zealous Bishop may be accomplished, and that means may be furnished by the charity of a Christian people to effect this holy work. What is the state, moreover, of the diocese of Chester now, as compared with its state in this respect ten years ago? Within that period not less than one hundred churches have been built and consecrated. Look also at the steady and progressive increase of the income of the Christian Knowledge Society during the period of which we are speaking, and the large accessions which have been made to the funds of the Society for Propagating the Gospel during the past year, not to mention other influential Societies in connexion with the Church. We more particularly refer to the two former, because they shew that the liberality of Churchmen has lately taken a more healthy direction.—These, and many other facts which might be mentioned, are cheering and encouraging, and the best and most satisfactory proofs of the great influence and vitality of the Church.

"The present state of the Church, then, is one of unexampled activity and exertion. She has thrown aside her defensive, and assumed her offensive armour. She has aroused her energies, and, with the blessing of God, she shews herself equal to the crisis. Her clergy are nobly exerting themselves in her holy cause, and leading the way by labour more abundant, and self-denial truly apostolic. Her faithful sons are not wanting in this hour of necessity.—Never, we are persuaded, since the earliest ages of Christianity, has the charity of Christians been displayed on a scale of such extent and grandeur, (so to speak). The results arising from it appear more like a dream than a reality."

Conjoined with the evidences of the growth and prosperity of the Church thus advanced, are not forgotten to be annexed the proofs of her real and expansive charity, in transmitting to her members in every clime,—in every land especially which owns the British sceptre,—that healthful religious influence which is so fast pervading the Parent Country. Of the warmth and healthfulness of the action in this behalf, in England, the late Meeting for the endowment of additional Colonial Bishops is one of the most striking as well as gratifying proofs. But this is so apparent from the Addresses delivered on the occasion, and now in the course of publication in this Journal, that further remark upon the subject would be superfluous.

And while we congratulate one another, as members of the Church of Christ, upon these cheering signs of the times, we are not to overlook, amongst the brightening evidences of the real revival of the Church of England in our day, the advancement not only of a deep and expansive spirit of piety within her bosom, but the growing prevalence of those principles which specially designate the Church of the living God as "a city at unity with itself." The question of Episcopacy, for instance, is being widely studied and generally understood; and an anxiety begins to prevail far and near for the restoration in all their fullness of those disciplinary regulations and holy offices which identify the Church of Christ in the present day with the Church of Christ as it was in her earliest, purest, and most undisturbed ages. With the manifest growth of what is sound and unexceptionable as affecting the unity and efficiency of the Church, there may be something, we will confess, of an alloying character: tares have, in some instances, grown up with the wheat; and while, on the one hand we have been pained to witness the evil and distracting effects of a low standard of Church principles, we have, on the other hand, been grieved to discern an indiscretion mingled, in certain cases, with the zeal to restore a soundness and uniformity of opinion upon the tenets and usages of the communion of the faithful. But while we make this admission, and acknowledge the justice of the Episcopal interposition which has been made to check that indiscretion, we are not by any means prepared to unite in the sweeping condemnation which, in some quarters, is passed upon all who may thus have erred in judgment during the ardent prosecution of their well-meant efforts. Had those errors and indiscretions been generally pointed out in a more courteous spirit,—had the deficiency of judgment which may have been visible in those who were earnest in the maintenance and promulgation of Church Principles, been calmly defined, and with a spirit which would more certainly evince that the triumph of truth was the real object of the expostulation, we can believe that a better understanding between the respec-

tive parties would have arisen, and the consequences of such error and indiscretion have been more promptly and effectually averted. But when men of the highest learning and abilities, of acknowledged piety, and unquestionable sincerity are assailed in a tone of arrogance, in many cases by the most juvenile and incompetent polemics, which not even an Athanasius or a Cyprian would have thought of employing towards their most faulty opponents, it is no wonder if they maintain their ground with a cool indifference to attack, when, upon a kindly challenge to free and courteous discussion, the points of difference might have been explained away and the causes of offence removed.

For our own part, in our estimate of Church principles and in our reception of antagonist opinions, we feel that we are sincerely actuated by a love of truth, and by a fervent desire for the unity and the prosperity of the Church of Christ: to these principles it shall be our labour to give a wider prevalence and a fuller expansion; and if, in doing so, we ever manifest, either from inadvertence or ignorance, a departure from the spirit of the Gospel as embodied in the Articles, Liturgy and Homilies of the Church, we shall be glad to acknowledge and to correct our error.

In answer to an "ENQUIRING CHURCHMAN," who asks us the meaning of the expression "Christian Sacrifice" as occurring in a quotation lately made from the *British Magazine*, we have, in the first place, to observe that we do not make ourselves responsible for the terms in which the duty we were anxious to recommend is designated in the article to which his inquiry refers. As we quite agree in the sentiments of the writer from whom we quoted, it was not necessary to criticise his manner of expression, unless that was decidedly faulty and unjustifiable. In the expression in question we could not, however, discern any such impropriety; for without imputing to the writer any thing mystical in his meaning, he was as much at liberty to term this great act of Christian communion a "sacrifice," as to appropriate the same word to the common offering of prayer and praise, as the Scriptures themselves so plainly authorise us to do. In the very office of the Holy Communion, for example, after partaking of the elements, we are instructed by the Church to pray to our heavenly Father, that he would "mercifully accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving." What hidden meaning the writer alluded to may have had beyond this obvious import of the word, it is not for us to speculate upon: if he intended no more than to convey the idea that the great sacrifice upon the cross, once made, should, as Dean Breault observes, be "offered up every day by an eucharistical and devout commemoration,"—by daily "showing forth the Lord's death until his coming,"—neither we, nor, we presume, our correspondent can find fault with the expression.

The name of BISHOP HEBER has hitherto been one which, with scarcely an exception, has received the affectionate veneration of mankind. The very village of Hodnet, where he commenced his pastoral labours, is consecrated by a thousand recollections of his youthful holiness, and whatever he did, whatever place became his residence, whatever he wrote, whoever was honoured as his friend,—all have derived, from a connexion with him, some portion of that deserved and delightful interest which must ever attach to a character, so lovely and so pure.

It was not, therefore, without some degree of surprise that, in the *Bathurst Courier* of the 11th inst., we remarked a sidelong and invidious reflexion on the memory of this excellent prelate. We know that, in order to traduce the Church and its divinely-constituted government, the fairest names that ever adorned its long and bright roll of worthies, have occasionally been blackened or misrepresented by the ignorance and jealousy of its enemies. Some of our readers may not, perhaps, have forgotten an instance of this description, which occurred two or three years ago, in the attempt made to asperse the memory of the wise and good Archbishop Parker; by a bare appeal to history and the most impartial sources, we were enabled to offer a triumphant and uncontroverted refutation of those charges; and now, as regards the present trifling case, our task is still easier; for the very matter, which helps to raise a sneer at the memory of Bishop Heber, is of no harmless and playful character that one but a narrow-minded or uncharitable person could have tortured it into a subject of accusation.

The facts are briefly these. Bishop Heber's published and unpublished poems have recently been collected into a single volume. Among these is one under the title of "Sympathy." It is a sportive little ballad, describing a knight and a lady meeting at a river, into which they were about to plunge, from despair occasioned by disappointed love. Instead, however, of committing suicide, the lady forgets her faithless knight,—the knight, his faithless lady,—and the two, thus accidentally brought together, find solace in each other's company. It is almost superfluous to add, that only impurity itself could detect an impure thought in this most innocent trifle, and that it does not contain one line or word which a writer, when "dying, would wish to blot." But the *Bathurst Courier* is of a different opinion, and thus prefaces the poem, which, by the way, he nevertheless inserts in his columns:—"The following is pretty well from the pen of a Bishop! yet it is extracted from the Poetical works of Bishop Heber." Now there is no very direct censure conveyed in this paragraph, yet it is evident that the inference sought to be raised is this:—that there was an impropriety in the Bishop's writing such a poem. Unfortunately we cannot procure a copy of the volume, but we have not a particle of doubt that "Sympathy" was written many years before Heber became a bishop; but even granting that it was otherwise, it would have been more in accordance with charity and truth, to find fault with the judgment of the editor than to cast a slur at the piety of the author. We hear of no virtuous indignation expressed at the republication of Moore's amatory effusions, but if Heber do but indite six short stanzas, written in all probability for the promotion of social cheerfulness, or for the gratification of some friend, while he was yet a young man, he is unconsciously furnishing the haters of Prelacy with missiles, hereafter to be levelled at the mitre and the Church. Perhaps we have occupied too much space in defending a character which needs no defence; but every good man, whether Churchman or not, must share in the feelings which have prompted us to these remarks, and must, at the same time, regret that a poet, whose harp, in youth and manhood, was so melodiously tuned to the praise of God, and a bishop, who died beneath the burden of his toils, should be sneered at, in his grave, for a brief and innocent poetical effusion. With far better taste and feeling, did the Editor of the *Albion* transfer to his paper of the 22nd May, a Review, from some English periodical, of the Poetical Works of Bishop Heber, in which that very poem, "Sympathy," is quoted at full, and in which the following liberal and sound piece of criticism occurs:—

"The pieces now added abound in the most buoyant spirits, are chiefly addressed to subjects of a gay and sportive cast, and reveal to us the secret spring of that profound love and deep human sympathy which are everywhere so visibly impressed upon the graver works of the poet. The universality of Heber's mind is thus explained at once: he

sought and found enjoyment in all things; was easily gratified; was full of gratefulness and thankful joy; and felt that the character of the Christian minister was greatly assisted in its influence upon others by a practical repudiation of that austerity and conventional gloominess which too often conceal the very virtues they are put on to denote."

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.
Rev. and dear Sir,—A more than usual pressure of parochial engagements since my return from the last Session of the above body, has prevented me from furnishing you at an earlier period, with a brief notice respecting it. As previously announced through the medium of "The Church," the Meeting was held at the Parsonage House, Williamsburgh, the parish of the Rev. J. B. Lindsay, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th days of June. The Meeting was regarded by those present as one of the most interesting it has yet been our lot to attend. The usual matters of business having been first disposed of, a certain portion of time was as heretofore given to a review of the Rubrics, and the Ordination office for Priests; the review of the latter was brought to a conclusion at this Meeting. It has been attentively considered by the brethren sent by sentence, and almost word by word, and we confidently believe the review has not been without much profit to those engaged in it. The subjects previously selected for the consideration of this Meeting were then entered upon with much spirit, and discussed in the most fraternal manner. The business of each day concluded as usual with divine service performed in the parish Church, a very neat edifice delightfully situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and immediately adjoining the Parsonage House. The preacher for the first evening was the Rev. Alex. Williams, Rector of Cornwall, who delivered a very excellent discourse, on the privilege of possessing, and the duty of searching, the sacred Scriptures. The Rev. H. Patton preached the second evening on God's blessing bestowed on the spiritual provision furnished by the Church to her children in her public services, sacraments, &c. The two days allotted to the Meeting were spent pleasantly and profitably, in Christian intercourse with each other; and the brethren separated, with mutual feelings of increased love. The only source of alloy to our gratification arose from the absence of too many of our brethren from the Meeting. As it is expected that a Visitation of the Clergy will be held sometime during the summer, the brethren thought it advisable to omit the September meeting, and therefore the next Session will, with Divine permission, be held the first Wednesday in January, at the Rectory of Cornwall.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.
Rectory, Kemptville, June 19th, 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

From the *Boston Daily Mail Extra*, June 17.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
THE QUICKEST PASSAGE YET!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS AND THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, arrived at the dock at about 9 o'clock last evening—having made the passage in little over 12 days, including the stoppages at Halifax. She passed the Acadia in the outer harbour or bay.

This is the first time since the establishment of the Cunard line that one steamship has arrived on the same day with the departure of another.

We are indebted to the particular attention of Capt. Judkins for a full file of London and Liverpool papers, received within five minutes after the ship touched the wharf. The general appearance of the crops in Europe indicated favourable harvests. There had been a terrible thunder storm in London—more terrible, indeed, than has been experienced for many years. The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The effect of this upon the Tea trade will be found in our London Trade Report. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty entered into between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Commissioner, Kesheh. The Canton Press says, that "every training vessel the appearance of a protracted war."

ENGLAND.
The British Ministry were still in trouble in consequence of the disposition of the House of Commons not to sanction their measures. It was evident, however, that the Ministers had gained ground for the last few days, and that their efforts to recover their "stray sheep" as the Standard has it, has been partially successful. Among others, Dr. Lushington, who went against the Ministers on both the slavery and coin law questions, had announced in his last speech, his determination to place his confidence in Lord Melbourne's government. A verdict of wilful murder had been found by a Coroner's Jury against Patrick Cahill, a passenger in the ship United States, which had just arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, for killing the steward of the said vessel.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.—Wednesday Evening—Tea.—The market firm with a fair business doing. Company's consous in the morning reduced to 1s. 11½d. per pound; but on Change the price 1s. 11d.

IN PARLIAMENT.—Sir Robert Peel introduced, as he had previously announced his intention to do, his resolution declaring the want of confidence of Parliament in the Ministry, on the evening of the 27th. The motion of Sir Robert Peel of course elicited a warm debate, which continued up to the 2d instant, at which time no vote had been taken.—*Boston Atlas*.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL BY EXPRESS.
From the *Supplement of the Malta Times*.
Malta, May 26, 1841.

The Oriental arrived in port early this morning from Alexandria and brings a mail dispatched from Bombay on the 1st instant by the *Berenice*, which arrived at Suez, on the 18th. The Right Hon. J. S. Mackenzie and family came passengers in her and remained in Egypt. The Auckland, from Bombay 27th ultimo, arrived at Suez on the 16th inst., with Sir J. R. Carnar, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, and family on board, and they are arrived here in the Oriental, and will proceed on in her to England. We regret much to state that Sir J. Carnar was compelled, through ill health, to leave Bombay. Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. is arrived in the Oriental, and proceeds in her to England. His son, Capt. Cotton, died at Alexandria on the 21st. Accounts from Syria, to the 11th inst., represent the country to be in a highly excited state, and an outbreak was daily expected. The French had been distributing a considerable quantity of money.

CHINA.
Most Important Intelligence from China.—Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British.

From the *Bombay Overland Courier*, of May 1.
The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st of March. Kesheh's continued procrastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's patience, the Nemesis steamer was despatched from Macao on the 14th of February with a draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 13th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that date, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did on the 19th, Kesheh not having made his appearance. A circular was then published, stating that the squadron was moving towards the Bocca Tigris. On the following day, Captain Elliot received a message from Kesheh, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excused his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere ruse to gain time. On the 24th of February a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued by her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Towards the morning of the 25th of February three howitzers and a party of sepoys were landed at South Wantung from the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sandbags and the guns got into position. From these as soon as it was sufficiently light the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11 A. M. the tide served and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. Calliope, bearing the broad pennant of the Commodore, led the attack upon North Wantung, followed by the Samarang, Druid, Wellesley, Sulphur, and Modeste. The Blenheim and Melville, with the Queen steamer, opened their fire on the fort of Ananghoy. By noon the action had become general, and the firing continued and heavy on all sides. In the meantime the Nemesis and Manchester steamers, with numerous boats in tow, ran in close to North Wantung, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt. Shortly afterwards the whole of the forts were in possession of the British forces. Official notifications were

issued in the course of the day; one by the Plenipotentiary intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Commodore authorising merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Wantung is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the side of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to at the outset. The great loss of time and expenditure of public money which has occurred since the first arrival of the squadron of Macao, would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regiments that were quartered in Chusan.

That island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, orders to that effect having been transmitted by Captain Elliot when he was labouring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemnity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed. Captain Anstruther, Lieut. Douglas, R.N., Mrs. Noble, and their companions in captivity, are now in safety under the British flag. The whole of the European troops, on leaving Chusan, proceeded to Hongkong, and consequently have been available in the hostile operations that have been carried on since the date of the action of the Bogue. But no greater proof need to be adduced of the wretched management of Captain Elliot, and his utter incapacity to fulfil the responsible duties of the station which he holds, than the fact that three transports, with several hundreds of the Bengal Volunteers, were ordered to proceed direct from Chusan to Calcutta. On their arrival at Singapore, they heard of the renewal of hostilities, and were detained at that port, awaiting further instructions. The troops were so diminished in numbers, by death and sickness, during their sojourn at Chusan, that the Bengal Volunteers may be considered as forming one-third part of the effective land forces attached to the expedition. Yet, at a time when the presence of every man is so important, the volunteers are several hundred miles from the scene of action, the entire blame of which rests with Captain Elliot, whose reliance on Chinese good faith, in opposition to the opinions of all well informed persons on the spot, appears to have been caused by something bordering on insanity.

No dispatches had been received at Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. The imperial ship broached nothing but evasive and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered her Majesty's troopship *Jupiter* to proceed to Cannanore for the 94th Regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese, that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton and ordered all the cloths about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

From the *Canton Press*, February 27.
An eye-witness has kindly favoured us with the following interesting particulars:—

"On Thursday night a party of seamen and some native troops landed in South Wantung with three howitzers; in landing they were fired on by the Chinese without effect. In the course of the night a sandbag battery was raised, the Chinese firing at short intervals on the working party all night. At day-light this fire was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries; about 11 A.M., on Friday, the signal was made to get under weigh with flood tide and a very light wind. The Calliope led into the Samarang, Druid, Wellesley, (towed by the boats), Sulphur, Modeste, all attacking the North Wantung fort, occasionally firing at a small fort on the side of the river opposite to Ananghoy, but this heavy fire was not long sustained briskly from the forts, and the steamers, Nemesis and Madagascar, soon were seen to run close to the fort and land the soldiers from on board of our boats they had towed, the soldiers speedily had the whole island in their possession, and I was told there was not a single casualty on our side.

The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Chinese was very considerable, but not, I understand, equal to what took place at Cheungpee. The prisoners at Wantung were about one thousand, and were carried over by the steamers to Tyocoktow side and let go.

"The Blenheim and Melville, assisted by the Queen steamer, attacked Ananghoy fort a little after the action was begun; the Blenheim was not apparently so near as the Melville. Their fire was answered with spirit for some time; the marines and seamen were landed and took possession of the lower fort, and soon went along the beach to the upper or old fort, and the whole by this time was in our possession, the Chinese making off up the hills. On the Tyocoktow side the hills were covered with Chinese soldiers. At night, as we were coming away, they fired one or two guns, and soon after the whole line of hills where they had been encamped was in flames, I do not know how fired. The Calliope was leading a squadron up the river, but how far they got I did not see. Not a man on our side was wounded, I believe, in North Wantung; I have not heard whether the Ananghoy division was equally fortunate."

It appears that after Captain Elliot's notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said that Captain Elliot was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangement could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the dispatches announcing the destruction of the Bogue forts was received, which was fierce in the extreme, and orders were given of extermination against the English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off. Kesheh had been sent a prisoner to Pekin, by order of the Emperor.

PASSENGERS IN THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
From *Liverpool to Halifax*—Miss Peters, Miss Hogg, Capt'n Dancells and lady, J. Walker, J. Peters, Mr. Peters jr. Mr. Gibson and lady, Sir J. Dickson, Mr. Thorpe, Col. Benwick, Mr. Grassie, R. H. Sherratt, J. Johnson, S. Bagshaw, Capt. Powell and lady, 7 servants.

From *Liverpool to Boston*—Mrs. Barker, Miss C. Smith, Mr. Rodgers and lady, Mrs. Child and servant, H. Cameron and son, G. Keston, Capt. Watts, E. Corrie, J. R. Dunn, Mr. Gurney and lady, B. Stow and lady, Captain Swift, J. T. Lassandio, Mr. Posty, Wm. Pellany, G. H. Bond, J. Goodall, Mr. Henry, Captain Carey and son, Lt. Mardell, Mr. Reeves and lady, Miss Reeves, A. Blackburn.

From *Halifax to Boston*—O. H. Bardell, Miss Dixon, Mr. Sibley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sanguinette, lady, child and servant.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Thursday June 17th.
From the *Kingston Chronicle*.
Sir ALLAN MCNAUL desired to bring before the House the question of the contested Election for the County of Kent. He considered it was not for them to sit Legislating in that House whilst there is a County of the Province represented, particularly by the Member who was really entitled to take his seat, as in attendance at the bar of the House, for the purpose of being sworn in and of taking his seat, and of assisting in these deliberations in which the House was engaged. He thought it highly improper that they should continue to exclude a gentleman from his seat in that House. They had no right to proceed with any business until the country is properly represented.
Sir ALLAN having moved that that subject be taken up, leave was granted, and the Clerk then read the return, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon it.
Sir ALLAN then proposed certain resolutions, for the consideration of the Committee, the purport of which was that Mr. Woods having received a majority of votes at the late Election for Kent, as appeared by the return, should be permitted to take his seat in the House.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that there were several allegations contained in the petition, with regard to the improper conduct of the Returning Officer, and if that gentleman had been guilty of such conduct as had been imputed to him, he ought to be made an example of. [Hear, hear.] He [Sir Allan] should desire, however, that Mr. Woods should just take his seat, and that they should be furnished with a statement from himself of the circumstances connected with the Election.
The resolutions were adopted by the Committee and afterwards reported to, and adopted by the House.
Friday, June 18th.
The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the speech of His Excellency.
Mr. MORRIS was called to the Chair of Committee.
Mr. CAMERON rose for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions for the adoption of the committee, upon which a reply to His Excellency's Speech should be founded. As some hon. members might desire further time to examine the resolutions, he would not press their adoption at the present moment, but would content himself with reading the same and laying them upon the table, leaving them for the consideration of hon. members; although he believed there would be nothing found in the resolutions which could be considered objectionable by any hon. member, as they were merely in substance an echo of the Speech, and he would not take the liberty of making a few remarks upon the present important crisis in our affairs. A new experiment is about to be made in the Government of Canada, and one under the operation of which a great responsibility devolves upon the head of the government in this Province. The dry and parching soil is now eager for the coming shower, than all the people of this Country,