to be met? Secondly, Lord Stanley's neglect of the Scotch and English registration affords no reason for his Lordship's neglecting the Irish registration bill also. Non omnes omnia, as Partridge says; one such measure as Lord Stanley has undertaken is surely enough for one man at a time. Besides, as ministers themselves have practically confessed, the registration in Ireland is upon a footing so much worse than the registration in Scotland or in England, that it demands the first care of the legislature. Why else did they bring in their three Irish registration bills, leaving the Scotch and English registration, which they now find so defective, to take care of themselves? The objections of Mr. O'Connell and Lord John Russell are therefore, we repeat it, worth nothing against any member of the house, and the second is more than absurd applied to Lord Stanley.

more than absurd applied to Lord Stanley.

We have intimated above that the objections referred to O'Connell, in his statistical argument, talks of a per centage upon the whole population of Ireland; but does he forget a parliamentary document which he has often quoted, and which asserts that more than thirty per cent. of that population are paupers in the very lowest state of destitution, and, as a necessary consequence in a country so circumstanced, that thirty per cent. more must be in a condition next to that lowest state of poverty? Here, then, is nearly sixty per cent., or more than five of his eight millions, who would in England be disentitled to the elective franchise. We are not now saying whether it is right or wrong to presume that paupers are not independent in the promise of the mascus alone live near 60,000.

"The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birthplace of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the heromise of the Orontes. In Damacus alone live near 60,000.

"The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birthplace of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the hear follows. England be disentitled to the elective franchise. We are not now saying whether it is right or wrong to presume that paupers are not independent citizens. We find that the law of both countries presumes against their independence, and that, rejecting the pauper population from the account in England and in Ireland, Ireland will by the statistical argument appear to be unduly favoured. This is, we suppose, a sufficient reason for not arguing the matter statistically, even had we not shown a better. Lord John Russell's objection is, indeed, absurd even to effrontery.—His lordship asks, why does Lord Stanley pass by the Scotch and English registrations, and concern himself with the Irish? We answer, as Lord Stanley has long since answered by anticipation, because Lord Stanley is not pledged to look by anticipation, because Lord Stanley is not pledged to look to the Scotch and English registrations, and is pledged by a pledge of nearly nine years' standing to look to the Irish registration. Lord Stanley did not bring in the Scotch Reform Bill, or the English Reform Bill, but he did bring in the Irish Reform Bill, and when he brought it in he promised to take the earliest fitting opportunity to amend the registra-tion, disfigured as it was by the most moustrous abuses; his lordship's retirement from office caused him to delay the discharge of this duty, which he naturally supposed to have devolved upon his colleagues, who still remained in the service of the Crown; and it was not until five years' experience of their trickery and evasions assured him that if he did not redeem his plades in present its proposed him that if he did not redeem his pledge in person, it never would be redeemed at all, that he returned to the task. Is this a redeemed at all, that he returned to the task. Is this a sufficient answer to Lord John Russell? is this enough to explain why Lord Stanley and his friends do not and ought not to place any confidence in Lord Morpeth's stop-gap bill, which, like the last three from the same manufactory, is never intended to pass into a law, but merely to keep out

According to present appearances, Lord Stanley's bill will pass without a show of opposition. Ministers knew before Tuesday that the hours of their official life are counted, and the news which we have the pleasure this day to present from Canterbury and Walsall cannot render their reflections more confident and serene. By dallying with the Conservatives they may work through the session, but the utmost extravagance of sanguine hope cannot carry their expectations of a respite much beyond that. Lord Stanley's bill will do a great deal of good, but it will not do all that the Romanist Radicals fear, or that the Protestant Conservatives hope. If it have the effect of causing landlords to relax in the careful selection of an honest and loyal tenantry, trustworthy, not from interest or the effect of influence, but from principle, its immediate beneficial results will be counter-

honest legislation?

balanced by a vast amount of ultimate evil.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THREADNEEDLE

The French Protestant Church, which by its awkward situation, has so long incommoded and obstructed the passage of carriages, &c., in Threadneedle-street, is now being pulled down, in order to widen the street and improve the approach to the new Royal Exchange from Bishopsgate-street—an improvement very desirable in so crowded a

There are some few incidents relating to the history of this ancient but modest structure which may prove interesting to some of our readers; they formed part of a sermon, the last that was delivered in the old church, which was preached on the 3d of January by its minister, the Rev. C. Baup, who availed himself of the circumstance to give a brief outline of its history. His text was taken from the 1st Samuel, 7th chapter, 12th verse—"He has supported us up to the present time." After some observations on the providential protection which the church had enjoyed for a period of nearly three centuries, the Rev. Mr. Baup proceeded as follows:—
"One day, when Latimer was preaching before the young

One day, when Latimer was preaching scrott the young King, Edward VI., he spoke to him of a distinguished theologian, who had begun to preach to the foreign Protestants, assembled in London, the truths of the Gospel. His name was Jean à Lasco. 'I could wish,' said Latimer, 'that we was Jean à Lasco. 'I could wish,' said Latimer, 'that we could collect together such valuable persons in this kingdom; it would be the means of ensuring its prosperity. He who receives you, said our Saviour, receives me!' Some time afterwards the King granted a charter to all the foreign Protestants, Germans and others, by which he allowed them the use of the church of the Augustines (Austin-friars), nominating four ministers, two German and two French, to preach the word of God to them, a Lasco being appointed Superintendent Minister. This was in the year 1550. The French, for the convenience of public worship, hired, the same year, of the Chapter of Windsor, the ground which we continue to occupy up to the present time. Scattered in the reign of Mary, having seen its chief supporters, Latimer and Cranmer and Cranm mer, suffer the death of martyrs, it received a confirmation of its privileges from Queen Elizabeth, who wrote in 1560 a letter to the church, in which she said, 'We are not ignorant that the ceremonies, &c, have been different in the various churches since the birth of Christianity; in some the congregation prayed standing, in others kneeling. It is nevertheless, the same religion, provided their prayers are addressed to the same God. We do not despise your service, and we do not constrain you to adopt ours. your ceremonies inasmuch as they accord best with the

"Destroyed in 1666 by the great fire of London (in the reign of Charles II.), the church was soon rebuilt at the ex-

"At the period of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, 13,000 refugees came to settle in London, in the districts of Long-acre, Seven-dials, Soho, and Spital-fields, which they peopled. They brought thither their industry and their habits of labour and of morality. No less than 20 French churches flourishing in the beneficent reigns of the Christian public, have been themselves munificent contributors William III. and Queen Anne. The church of London then numbered among its pastors the celebrated J. J. Saurin. England glorified itself by thus receiving and granting protection to persecuted and pious foreigners. The name of refugee was considered at that time an honour.

stances, these churches gradually declined. Their number insensibly diminished; it is now reduced to three, of which two have adopted the English ritual. That called the "Church of London" has survived the greater number of the others; it is now the only one representing a place of refuge—the only one which has preserved, together with the Dutch church, its right to the charter of Edward VI.

"At a later period, under the influence of various circum-

The truths proclaimed there by its first founders have been preached there up to this day, by the grace of God.

'He has supported us up to the present time.''

The venerable fabric in Threadneedle-street is now nearly 200 years old. We understand that the flooring, &c., is in a very rotten condition; in fact, had the church remained it must have undergone an immense extent of repairs.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THE JEWS.

To the Editor of the [Jersey] British Press.

Sir,—For the information of such of your readers as sympathise with the Jews in their present dispersion, and who desire their restoration to the land of their fathers, I herewith send you extracts from a German newspaper, which "betoken a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late crisis in Syria;' as the Editor remarks:-

"We have a country, the inheritance of our fathers, finer, we have a country, the inheritance of our latters, nier, more fruitful, better situated for commerce, than many of the most celebrated portions of the globe. Environed by the deep-delled Taurus, the lively shores of the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and of the rocky Sinai, our country extends along the shores of the Mediterranean crowned by the towering cedars of Lebanon, the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, which spread fruitfulness over shady dalas and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. shady dales, and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. A glorious land! situated on the furthest extremity of the which connects three quarters of the globe, over which the Phænicians, our brethren, sent their numerous fleets to south of the Jew's country.

to both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, the perpetual courses of the traffic of the world, on the way from Persia

Such, we doubt not, is the tenor, in brief, of the despate and India, to the Caspian and Black Sea; the central country of the commerce between the East and West.

"Every country has its peculiarity; every people their own nature. Syria, with its extensive surrounding plains unfavourable to regular cultivation, is a land of transit, of communication, of caravans. No people on earth have lived so true to their calling as we have done. We are a trading people, born for the country where little food is necessary, and this is furnished by nature almost sponta-neously to the temperate inhabitants, but not for the heavy oils of the ruder north.

"In no country of the earth are our brethren so numerous as in Syria; in none do they live in as dense masses, so in- McLeod, and it is suggested that Mr. Crittenden, the new Attorney ependent of the surrounding inhabitants; in none do they persevere so steadfastly in their faith in the promise of the fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Da-

none have been able to establish themselves and maintain their nationality; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. A chaotic mixture of all the tribes and tongues, remnants of migrations from the north and south, they disturb one another in the possession of the glorious land, where our fathers for so many centuries emptied the cup of joy and woe, where every clod is drenched with the blood of our heroes when their bodies were buried under the ruins of

"The power of our enemies is gone, the angel of discord has long since mown down their mighty hosts, and yet ye do not bestir yourselves, people of Jehovah! What hinders?

Nothing but your own supineness.
"Think you that Mehemet Ali or the Sultan in Stamboul will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be the protector of a peaceful and wealthy people, than with infinite loss of men and money to contend against the ever-repeated, mutually provoked insurrections of the Turks and Arabs, of whom neither the one nor the other are able to

give prosperity to the country?
"Our probation was long, in all countries, from the North Pole to the South. There is no trade, no art, which we have not practised, no science in which we cannot show

splendid examples. Where will you find better proclaimers of civilisation to the wild tribes of the East?

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round your leaders; have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; build a third time the temple on Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord. greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He will not forsake you in your last conflict."

These extracts show that the Jews are exhorting one another God is "drying up the waters of the great river Euphrates," to "prepare the way" for them, by the combined forces of Turkey acting against the Egyptians, as predicted in Daniel xi. 40-43.\*

For this is the year of God for reinstating the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in their own land, no more to be dispossessed of it by the Gentiles. (Jer. xvi, 14, 15.) And, when returning, God will give them the tabernacle, and the ark, and the altar of incense, which he commanded Jeremiah to hide in an hollow cave in Mount Nebo, when their ancestors were going into captivity in Babylon. For "then the Lord shall show them these things, and the glory of the Lord shall appear, and the cloud also, as it was showed unto Moses, and as when Solomon desired that the place might be honourably sanctitied." See 2 Mac. ii. 1—8.

From the subjoined calculation, drawn from Scriptural data, it is obviously proved, that the year 1840 terminated the "2300 lays," or years, ordained of God for giving the Jews over to the Gentiles, by them to "be trodden under foot for their transgression of the daily sacrifice." (Dan. viii. 13, 14; Luke xxi. 20—24.) We may, therefore, expect the Jews to "be received unto mercy" in their own land, this present year 1841, and to commence rebuilding their cities and the temple as in former years, as predicted in Jer. xxxi. 31—40; Ez. xxxvi. 24—38, xxxviii.; and as spoken of by themselves in the extracts I send you. And "then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," as predicted in Dan. viii. 14 (some say

According to Dan. ix. 24, those 2300 days, or years, began 70 weeks, or 490 years, before the death and

resurrection of Christ ... ... ... 490 years From these 490 years, deduct the natural life of Christ ... ... ... ... ... ...

And it proves, that those 2300 days, or years, began To these 456 years, add 1840 years, and 4 years for the error of the vulgar era, in all 1844 years ... 1844 years

And you have the number of the days, or years, of

lowing extract from a Liverpool publication of December last:

"With such anxiety are the Jews regarded by the different Cabinets of Europe, that it is upon this issue, who shall possess the land which God gave to their forefathers? that the question of Administration of the Gavernment of Now Brunswick, and I have achievements land which God gave to their obstantiers. That the question of peace or of war now depends; and their return to Palestine, under the guarantee of the Allied Powers, has been suggested as the reason to believe, that the arrival of my successor in the Province most effectual mode of preserving peace among the nations. 'The | may be very shortly expected. dry bones' are beginning to shake, the appearances bring the words of the Psalmist to our minds:- 'Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come; or thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust

If these observations be found to accord with Divine Revera-tion, the present position of the Jews not only presents a most interesting object for contemplation, but must also lead every serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this in the United States, on the subject of instructions which are reported to have reached the British minister at Washington, demanding the immediate release from imprisyment of Mr. M'Leod the land of their fathers, recorded in Ez. xxxvi., xxxvii., xxxviii., xxxix.; Luke xxi., 24-28; Rom. xi.

St. Helier's, Jan. 20, 1841. PHILIP BOLTON.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., on his return from his continental tour, has been presented, by the congregation of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's inn-lane, with a handsomely bound Bible, bearing a suitable inscription, as a slight testimony of the respect in which they hold his personal character, and of the gratitude which they entertain for his great exertions in the cause of their chapel and their minister, during the very severe pecuniary difficulties in which they have been involved. Sir Robert and

# UNITED STATES.

CASE OF MR. M'LEOD. From the New York Commercial Advertiser

The newspapers and the Washington letter-writers have been olific with speculations and surmises during the last ten days, mind, considering the delicacy and difficulty of the questions pendthe steamship President, in regard to the case of McLeod. is a general agreement in every circle, that the British Government has determined to assume the entire responsibility of the attack upon the Caroline, and that her shield is to be interposed

Such, doubtless, is the fact, and the despatches received by Mr. Fox unquestionably relate in chief to this matter. The next point of consideration is the tone of these despatches. Rumor has made ble. It is, indeed, evident, that the recent conduct of the United that tone lofty and belligerent; and such is the commendable States towards this country, has been of such a character as to that tone lofty and beingeren, and side is the commendable circumspection with which cabinet discussions are now conducted, that although the writer has been an attentive observer of men and things at Washington for the month past, he has been able to obtain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain or invalidate the rumor. But, while at Washington, the writer and good sense, to provoke an alternative, which they must know received a letter from a distinguished American gentleman in London, dated on the 9th of February, which, together with but possibly of its very existence as an independent nation. intimations that have dropped from the British legation at Washington, leave no doubt as to the entire character of the

desnatches in question. despatches in quasicons.

From the American cabinet, the public may rely upon it, there will be no premature disclosures; but we nevertheless entertain no doubt that whenever those disclosures do come to light, it will appear, first, that the British Government avows the capture and th destruction of the Caroline as its own act. The demand, though

Such, we doubt not, is the tenor, in brief, of the despatch from Mr. Fox, which, for several days past, has been the subject of carnest cabinet consideration at Washington. Meantime we feel no hesitation in expressing our belief that Mr. Fox has already in his possession the order of his government to demand his passports and withdraw from the seat of government, whenever the demand shall be refused. Such we believe to be the position of this vexatious question at Washington.

Fortunately the destinies of the nation are now in the hands of men in all respects adequate to any crisis that can arise either in our foreign or domestic relations. Meantime, with excellent recast, the distinguished pacificator, General Scott, has been rdered to the frontier, to remain during the forthcoming trial of General, will be on the spot, to speak the voice of the American cabinet, should occasion require.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. Washington, March 15th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, leaves this afternoon for Lockport, New York. He takes with him an authenticated py of despatches from the British Government, containing the stinct and unequivocal avowal of the burning of the Caroline .-And upon this ground our government will request the release of M'Leod—and for this purpose has Mr. Crittenden gone. If he is not delivered up, it is understood Mr. Crittenden remains to be present at the trial, though he will take no part.

General Scott has already been ordered there, and is on his

You may judge what will be the results.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Sentinel.

House of Assembly, Monday, March 8. Mr. Partelow said a report had been in circulation since the rrival of the last mail, with reference to the removal of the seat government, and a change in the head of the Executive of the Province, upon which he thought information should be asked. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

Whereas reports are in circulation that the Head Quarters of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are about being removed to Halifax, and that a Civil Governor is to be appointed to supersede Sir John Harvey in the Administration of the Government of this Province; and whereas the Assembly would deem any change that would cause his Excellency's removal as a measure highly injurious to the best interests of this Colony; therefore. Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Licutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to afford the Honse such information on the subject as his Excellency may think proper,
Mr. End was satisfied the resolution would pass unanimously;

as whatever might be the difference of political sentiment, there could be but one feeling of attachment to the Lieutenant Governor, whose departure would be justly considered a grievous mis-fortune for the Province. There could be no impropriety in passing the Resolution, which would doubtless be gratifying to ne feelings of Sir John Harvey.

Mr. Wilson said of course there could be but one feeling of

regret at the circumstance that had been referred to; yet he doubted the propriety of the course about to be pursued by the House. If there were any truth in the report, information would be received by the March packet, which would reach this Province

efore the House would be prorogued. Hon. Mr. Johnstone saw no impropriety in the proceeding; a report was in circulation which he had no doubt would be found be correct. His Excellency was not at liberty to bring the abject under the notice of the House, as was customary when

Mr Woodward was glad the subject had been brought up. The statement had appeared in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, and therefore night be deemed semi-official: he therefore regretted that notice had not been taken of it before; as there could be only one feeling of regret upon the subject.

Mr. Partelow was not assuming the report was correct. He was Capt. Owen was disposed to record a dissenting vote in conse-

quence of the proceedings connected with the commission that had been appointed to enquire into the affairs of Grand Manaan. He did not wish however, to say much upon the subject.

Mr. Brown was sorry that any local motives should actuate his gallant colleague.—He believed the papers referred to had not been refused by his Excellency, but the application for them was rejected by the House. The subject under consideration was not connected merely with the County of Charlotte—it went to affect deeply the whole province. He considered the removal of Sir John Harvey would be the greatest public misfortune that ever happened to its inhabitants; and he agreed with the learned member for Gloucester in considering it a very great calamity.

As to what steps ought to be taken it was for the House to decide; and the sooner they obtained information the better.

After a few words from Mr. End, Captain Owen withdrew his opposition; and the Resolution passed unaninously; and Messrs. J. R. Partelow, End and Wilson were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Lieut. Governor with the Resolution.

In the afternoon, Mr. Partelow reported that the Committee

Administration of the Government of New Brunswick, and I have

Government House, March 8, 1841.

# CANADA

That Mr. Fox may have received such instructions, appears to us to be very probable; for after the admissions which have been made on both sides, with respect to the seizure and destruction of the piratical steamboat, the Caroline, we do not see by what other means the honour and dignity of the Empire could be maintained. But it is evident, that, if received by Mr. Fox, the instructions in question could not have been acted upon up to the latest dates nore soberly reflect upon the subject. The new Government of submit to its consideration the instructions committed to him by Her Majesty's Ministers, he is too well bred and courteous a states-

Montreal, 17th March, 1841.

necessary to prove the propriety of a law against murder or the shores of Albion, and the rich coasts of Lithuania; near manner that will render it unnecessary to order the withdrawal of taking place, while the corps may be depended on as an efficient body. The pay is to be the same as that of the Foot Guards, and the men are to be allowed to go to Agricultural labour and handicraft, when not engaged on military duties. A General Order to this effect was issued by His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, on the 4th instant. We hope the Veteran Adjutants who served in the Volunteer battalions will not be forgotten by His Excellency in bestowing Commissions in "The Royal Canadian Regiment."

The 12th Article of the conditions of service, as promulgated in the General Order, is important to those soldiers who, after fifteen years service, have already procured their free discharge and received the gratuity. It is as follows:—

Any man who has accepted Free Discharge with a Gratuity after Fifteen years service, may, if deemed eligible from character and found fit for the Service, be permitted to enter, upon the condition that he shall not receive any additional Pay for length of service, or Good Conduct Pay, until the amount of Gratuity paid to him on his Discharge shall have been saved. Officers commanding Stations will, on the 31st instant, forward, in duplicate, to the Deputy Adjutant General, a return of Candidates of this descrip-Deputy Adjutant General, a return of Candidates of this description according to the prescribed form (the character to be extracted from the Parchment Certificates,) accompanied by a declaration of their fitness for service, signed by a Military Medical Officer. This return will also show whether each Candidate is married or unmarried, and the number of children."-Montreal Herald.

uch increased, had it been expedient to prolong the contest. DRUMMOND.—R. N. Watts, Esq., has been duly elected. BERTHIER.—This county is contested by Mr. W. Berczy, and Mr. D. M. Armstrong. On Monday evening, March 15th, when 60 votes had been taken, the latter was eight ahead; but on the lowing day, at three o'clock, the candidates were a tie .- Mon-

The prospect of Dr. M'Culloch's return for the county of Terrebonne is, we are happy to say, most flattering .- Mon. Trans.

PACIFIC CHARACTER OF BRITISH POLICY.

Well may it be said that Great Britain wants no war—that when roused she has shewn what she can do with the World in arms against her—that before now she has gathered together her apparently inexhaustible resources behind the mighty breakwater, that her glorious Isle presented to the terrific out-pouring of that tempest which, but for her resistance, would have desolated Europe, and left the ruined world a torn, chained and bleeding carcase at the feet of that armed Despot, whom England's indomi-table valour and perseverance alone sufficed to awake from his dream of universal empire to find himself a lonely and helpless captive on the rock of the Atlantic.

In a thousand different ways has Great Britain testified her In a thousand different ways has Great Britain testified her sincere desire for peace. For twenty six years she has been constantly putting forth her power to prevent other nations from quarrelling among themselves and ultimately drawing into their strife the surrounding powers. America ought not and cannot forget, how nobly and disinterestedly England disentangled her ungrateful daughter from the almost inevitable hug of the Giant of France, and saved her from a hopeless and certainly destructive struggle with a Power that had little she could gain in a contest with a commercial nation like that of the United States. few short months after this generous interference, and history had to disclose the bitter and degrading story of the mingled ingratitude and faithlessness of America when the partial troubles took place in England's Canadian Provinces. A few short months go and England by dexterous and daring diplomacy kept back the mad-cap-valour of France from throwing her gauntlet in the face of all Europe, and plunging the world into a general war. She can afford to be peaceful and averse to strife.

was she in a more perfect state of equipment—never was she more bent on preserving peace, if the world will allow her.

Foremost in the generous effort to preserve tranquillity may the world behold the war-worn figure of that darling of Victory— Wellington. For twenty years that first of soldiers beheld the workings of war, on probably the most tremendous scale ever witnessed on earth. He knows its awful effects and is the first to lift his warning voice against any threatened recurrence of its experienced horr

Monsieur Thiers may caper his warlike fandango and shake his harmless, - but England hears them and smiles, alike sec

To use the beautiful simile of Canning. England in peace rests on the glorious remembrances and splendours of her martial achievements like one of her own stately war ships, sleeping calm and peaceful on the shadow of its own warlike equipment in the still anchorage of Portsmouth or Hamoaze.

We were highly pleased to see an old acquaintance, that thorough going constitutionalist, Joseph Shuter, Esq., of Montreal, who arrived here on Tuesday last, on his way home from Toronto. Mr. S. was travelling in the stage, and on arriving at the pollhouse at Moulinette caused the vehicle to stop, and went up and voted, being the fourth time he voted between Toronto and Mr. Shuter left this place to-day for Montreal, and will of course be in time to vote both for the city and cou Montreal on Monday next, making six votes that he will have given in favour of Conservatism and British connection. Such a

GENERAL HARRISON'S GOVERNMENT. On the evening of the 4th of March the ceremony of inaugurating General Harrison into the office of President of the United States, was performed with a great display of splendour, and a powerful manifestation of popular enthusiasm. The new President has assumed the duties of a difficult and trying situation unfeceived from Washington; and that, therefore, the war dread der circumstances peculiarly perplexing. The retiring Adminisand war mania, so ludicrously discussed and dwelt upon by our tration, in order, no doubt, to alleviate the annoyance naturally eighbours, are unworthy of a moment's attention from those who occasioned by an ignominious defeat, have thrown every possible obstacle in his path, and have put into execution ever the United States has scarcely been yet established in its various departments; and whatever may be the anxiety of Mr. Fox, to submit to its consideration the instructions committed to him by Her Majesty's Ministers, he is too well bred and courteous a statesman to obtrude their consideration upon an incipient foreign government. We may rest assured, however, that neither the interests nor the honour of our constructions. The analysis of the nation to a state or political chaos. It is manifest that they have in a great measure succeeded, and that their selfish and unpatriotic policy has been hitherto triumphant. We are induced, however to believe—after comparing the culogistic conferings of friends and the dispraise of enemies, making due interests nor the honour of our country will be permitted to sustain detriment while confided to Mr. Fox; and that he will not fail to General Harrison is a sagacious politician, and a popular man; avail himself of as early an opportunity as possible, to make the new administration of the United States acquainted with the views and determination of his own government, with respect to the case of Mr M'Leod. Till then, and until every particular is known as to the nature of the despatches received by Mr. Fox, it were well if all parties would desist from inflaming the public mind, considering the delicary and difficulty of the questions period. touching the character of the despatches brought to Mr. Fox by ing between the two countries. As to war, it is a serious business; fierce democracy over whom he is about to exercise his Presidenand the experience of history—the best of all monitors and counsellors—has shown, that, of all nations of the earth, Great Britain
has always been the least prone to have recourse to so terrible an as powerless, and as ineffectual as that of his predecessor has been attack upon the Caroline, and that her shield is to be interposed for the protection of McLeod, charged by "the people of the state of New York" with the murder of the unfortunate man who fell in the melée.

Such clusters is the fact, and the despatches received to Mr. Such countries to so territor an assume that the received to the protection of McLeod, charged by "the people of the state of New York" with the murder of the unfortunate man who fell in the melée.

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One subject, in particular, demands his immediate and serious attention; the case of Mr. McLeod. The liberation of that persecured gentleman will, ere long, be claimed a second time by the British nation through their representative Mr. Fox; let General Harrison see that this favourable opportunity for conciliating the insulted government of Great Britain, be not suffered to pass by disregarded or unimproved. The eventful crisis is at hand, and only one course of conduct can avert from the United States a war with Great Britain and its fearful consequences. The new President must resolutely adopt this policy, uninfluenced by the ravings of infuriated madmen who are thirsting for blood, without any assignable cause, save the advancement of their own private THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Some months ago we sake of avenging any fancied insult offered to the national dignity. peremptory, is made in terms perfectly courteous. Her Majesty's Government hopes that it will be received and responded to, in a mentioned that it was in contemplation by the Government to fair a veteran battalion in Canada, to be called "The Royal Caof a net into which it is easy to fall, but extrication from which \*Turkey is there called "the King of the North," and Egypt "the King of the South," because those countries are north and south of the Jew's country.

\*Turkey is there called "the King of the North," and Egypt "the King of the South," because those countries are north and south of the Jew's country.

\*Turkey is there called "the King of the line who have served fifteen years. This regiment is to be stationed on the frontier, and from the enlistment being voluntary as well as on highly favourable terms, there will be little chance of any desertions of the line who have the firmness to make a good use of this knowledge, and all will yet be well.—Cobourg Star.

FIRE.—We regret to announce that Alwington House, the intended residence of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, was on Monday last, about one o'clock, P. M., discovered to be on fire. It was occasioned by the malconstruction of a flue, into which a stove pipe had been necessarily introduced. A portion of the roof and some of the rooms have sustained some damage, but the accident, we are glad to learn, will not prevent the house being ready for the reception of his lordship at the time stipulated by the

Much credit is due to No. 1 Fire Company for the alacrity with which they proceeded to Alwington on Monday—they were the first at the fire to render any assistance. The R. A. Engine

and a Company of the 24th Regiment were on the spot.

We understand that Mr. Browne has given a full statement of the particulars to the Chairman of the Board of Works, at present attending his election at London. The people working at the new building have made depositions before A. Manalan, Esq., J. P. that no blame whatever is attached to any one in this matter. The large timbers intended for the buildings, were all prepared and fitted in town, and not at the house, as erroneously supposed by many. No shavings therefore, or fires were on the premises of late .- Kingston Chronicle.

It is our most painful duty to record the occurrence of the most dreadful riot, which has ever disgraced this city. Yesterday, Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan were escorted in triumph round the streets, according to immemorial custom. They had numerous banners and devices, and a long array of carriages. We observed a number of persons standing at the corner of Church and King St. Maurice.—The latest accounts from Riviere du Loup state, that, Wednesday, March 17, at ten o'clock, the number stood.—Turcotte, 290; Gugy, 247. The polling of next day, it was supposed, would place Mr. Gugy in the majority.

Sherbrooke.—The election for this county was held on the 15th instant, at Lennoxville, when John Moore, Esq., the late worthy member, was unanimously elected.

Yamaska.—Mr. Gill, of St. Francis, Mr.Barthe, advocate, and Mr. Jonathan Wurtele, are the candidates. The last named retired after polling a few votes, and, at the latest accounts, Mr. Gill and Mr. Barthe stood equal on the poll. and Mr. Jonathan Wurtele, are the candidates. The last named retired after polling a few votes, and, at the latest accounts, Mr. Gill and Mr. Barthe stood equal on the poll.

Missisquoi.—At the opening of the poll on Monday, March 15th, Messrs. O. J. Kemp and E. Knight having retired, the candidates for the representation are the Hon. Robert Jones and P. H. Moore, Esq. The only accounts we have seen give the numbers—Moore, 61, Jones, 21. OTTAWA.—We rejoice that our anticipations of the success of the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General Day in this election, have proved the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General Day in this election, have proved sides, and a man thrust a pistol out through the window, and to be correct. The honourable and learned gentleman was returned as duly elected on Saturday, March 15th; his majority over his opponent, Mr. Goey, was then 111, but could have been shots were fired from within. One man, named James Dunn, a tailor, was killed on the spot. A second, the coachman of the Receiver General, (but not in the carriage of that gentleman,) received a ball in the lungs, but, we understand, is recovering. A son of Mr. Cathcart was shot through the thigh; and a constable, named Davis, was struck in the hand—the ball piercing his coat.

An express started immediately for the military, and in a very short time, a company of the 34th was on the spot. The Riot Act was read, and the soldiers cleared the streets. The house was immediately forced, and we soon beheld eight men, escorted by the Sheriff and a party of the military, on their way to jail. These fellows were of the party who fired from the tavern, and will, doubtless, be tried at the next assizes. More troops arrived, and order was soon restored

Nothing could exceed the active and fearless exertions of the Sheriff and some of his assistants in attempting to check the brutal attack made on the procession at the corner of Church Street. Alderman Powell, who arrived soon after, seemed also very active.

We earnestly hope that all implicated in this frightful riot will
be brought to punishment. And we implere our fellow citizens
in the name of that God to whom we are all accountable for our sdeeds, to lend their utmost and most strenuous exertions bring to justice the guilty parties, be they who they may, and of any creed or politics whatever.

For the sake of the character of Toronto, unless we wish to occupy as conspicuous a place in the blood-stained annals of lawless riot as Vicksburg or Baltimore, we intreat every honest citizen at once to lend his utmost exertions to put down this frightful party

feeling, and restore the government of the outraged laws.

Those most conspicuous in commencing the bludgeon attack seemed to be from the country, as we could not identify them by

We have done our best to give a faithful version of this dreadful story. Should we be incorrect, we will cheerfully alter or explain. We hope our brethren of the press will be equally desirous of laying the whole truth before the public, and not permit, in a matter of life and death, party hostility to individuals, to bias or colour

their respective statements.

One gentleman is prepared to swear that he saw the man who appeared with the pistol struck in the head with a stone before he

We have since learned, from gentlemen present, and have also heard it sworn on the Coroner's Inquest, now sitting, that Allan's house was furiously attacked with stones, and the windows, &c. demolished before the first shot was fired.—Patriot.

# Sale of WINES, LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1841. WILL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, at the Store of the signed, (opposite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermer Wines and Liquors, imported direct from the London Docks, viz: 1 hbd. Sherry, 10 qr. casks do. 4 hhds. Port,

10 qr. casks do.
4 hids. brst English Vinegar,
12 casks Bordeaux do.
16 baskets Champaigne,
20 cases Clarct,
20 dozen Port,
30 do. Sherry,
24 do. London Stout,
Cherry Brandy in pints,
ALSO:

Cherry Brandy in pints,
ALSO:

English Printing Ink, (book and news), in kegs, 24 lbs. each, Green
Paint, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Digby Herrings, Mustard in jars,
Blacking, Blacklead, &c.; and a variety of Dry Goods, consisting of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Muslin Dresses, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Braces, and numerous other articles, suitable to the approaching
season. The whole stock affording an opportunity to country merchants
and others of replenishing their stocks long before the opening of the
navigation. vigation.

Terms.—Under £25 Cash; above that sum three months' credit, on

rnishing approved endorsed notes.
F. LEWIS. Commission Merchant, 144, King Street. Toronto, 18th March, 1841.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155 KING ST. SALE OF FARMING STOCK, UTENSILS, &c. &c.

To be sold, by Auction, on Friday, April 2nd, 1841, at Mr. Robert Tredger's, Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Concession, West of Yonge Street, the undermentioned Stock and Utensils, viz:

A Bay Mare,
Colts, from 1 to 4 years old,
A Lumber Waggon,

A March Colors, A Lumber Waggon,

A March Colors, A Lumber Waggon,

A March Colors, A Lumber Waggon, A Yoke of Oxen,
A do. Sleigh,
2 Cows,
2 Yearling Heifers,
one Set of Single Harness.
erms: under £1 cash; above that sum six months' credit, on furnish-

des.
SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
W. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer. ng approved notes Toronto, March 12, 1841.

PRINTING INK. SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s, 6d. per pound, by HENRY ROWSELL,

Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841. "That wenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of, April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, E.q. 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.

Three, Six, and

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCK VILLE 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.

26-tf.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday ollowing.

M. C. CROMBIE,

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BEING an introduction to the English Language, with AN APPENDIX, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Frayers for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places:

Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
Gazette Office, Hamilton.
Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.
C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.
D. Perry's, Churchville.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 26th: F. F. Boult Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Thos. Stinson Esq.; H. Pryor Esq. add. sub.