After which the sentence of Consecration shall be read by the Bishop's Secretary and signed by the Bishop, and a Psalm may be sung, viz. 39th Psalm, verse 5, 6, 7, 8;—

Which ended, the Bishop shall say prayer (No 7). Then shall the Bishop say prayer (No. 8).

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR,-The exhibition of christian faith in scenes of death and sorrow being, under the divine blessing, profitable to all who bestow their attention upon it, it is desirable to make known any instances in which the efficacy of this divine principle has appeared in a pleasing and striking manner. Prompted by this consideration, I have procured permission to communicate to you, without the mention of names, some brief extracts from the letters of a clergyman in these North American Colonies, who has recently been bereaved of his wife. The letters having been written without the most distant idea of their ever encountering the public eye, the extracts have all that genuineness of character which attaches to mere private correspondence.

Your faithful Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract No. 1,-"She is numbered among the dead. Her pains and sufferings became much increased up to the ---. She continued to lose what little remaining strength she had, and to suffer the most excruciating pain, which at times deprived her of her senses, until the morning of the ----, when she calmly, and in the most perfect possession of her faculties, and in the fullest assurance of faith in Christ, and the deepest and most christian resignation to God's holy will, yielded up her spirit into the hands of her merciful Creator.

"It has been a source of real joy, in the midst of such heartrending anguish on parting with my nearest and dearest friend, to know and be assured that every doubt of her acceptance with God, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer, had been removed some days previous to her death, - and that her happy departed soul only left a world of trouble for a home of rest, and this land of trials for the realms of eternal peace. * * * * * Her death has made a deep impression, I have every reason to believe, on many persons in this community: God Almighty grant it may

be lasting! This sad bereavement has left me alone in the world with a heavy and important domestic charge. * * * * * But, blessed be God, 1 am enabled to believe that He will have mercy upon me, and cause light to spring up in this dark and heavy affliction, and that 'as my day is, so shall my strength be.' So far he has graciously supported me, and I feel comfort at a throne of Grace."

Extract No. 2.—" It turns my mourning into joy and thankfulness whenever I reflect upon the bright prospect which was graciously afforded to my dear departed wife, of her acceptance with God, through the mediator of the new covenant, for her case was very marked indeed. There were several female friends present who heard her frequently exclaim I'm SAVED, I'M SAVED. She retained this conviction to the end and with this assurance "fell asleep."

To the Editor of the Church.

Woodstock, April 13, 1840. Rev. Sir:-I must again beg your indulgence, while I ask permission to correct through your columns, an error which I find I inadvertently committed in my former communication, regarding the Letters read by the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere on the clergy reserve question. I there stated my belief that the name of the Rev. Mr. Bettridge, through whose assiduity and zeal they were Procured, would have been made public with them, had he not himself expressed a wish to the contrary. Here I stand corrected, as he informs me he never expressed any wish on the subject, though he believes Mr. De B. received some suggestion that it would be better to withhold the name for the present.

Rev. Sir, I will only say, that I envy neither the feelings nor the judgment of the individual who gave such advice. Although I should never have brought the matter before the public, had not a previous article in "the Church" been calculated to convey misapprehension on the subject, yet I am myself of opinion that it is by no means proper that the chosen instruments of good should remain veiled to the eyes of the world. Private works of benevolence or charity, doubtless, should be performed in the strictest secrecy, so that the "left hand may not know what the right hand doeth;" but as concerns the public acts of a public servant, methinks a different rule should be observed; for although not being himself one of those who "love the praise of men more than the praise of God," he may not, like my friend Mr. Bettridge, court publicity, yet I cannot think it right, either that he should shun it, or others withhold it, if for no other reason, that encouragement nay be afforded others, to go and labour in the Lord's vineyard, and (if He will) to do likewise. O, Sir, if all who bear the name of Christ, -if all the Christian world would remember that they are but as honoured labourers here,—that it is their duty and their Privilege to employ the talent committed to their charge in the service of God and to His glory, -if all would unite in entire devotedness to this one all-important object, what a harvest might we hope to reap—what an edifice to raise! That Mr. Bettridge, actuated by such a spirit, stepped boldly forth from the enjoyments of the domestic circle, and the endearing duties of his flock, to contend with countless difficulties and disappointments, is a fact generally understood: yes truly, with the work of a Society before him, his was a Herculean task; and well may it be said of him, 'nunquam fuit ex toto otiosus, sed aut legens, aut scribens, aut orans, aut meditans, aut aliquid utilitatis pro communi, laborans."

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, Your faithful servant. JOHN G. VANSITTART.

From the Episcopal Recorder. To the Editor of the Episcopal Recorder.

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A friend in London thus writes of the Rev. H. Blunt, whose valuable works are now of such extensive practical benefit.

"Mr. Blunt is again ill, and his friends fear the affection of his lungs more deeply seated than it was. He thinks so himself, and his people fear that he will never be able to resume his duties. and perhaps that he will not long be spared to them. I need not say that his mind is at peace, and entirely resigned to the divine will. His people, too, seem to practice all that he has taught them, and often quote remarks of his expressive of their present feelings and of the views to which he had led them."

From the Toronto Patriot.

We are happy to give insertion to the following correspondence, and we hope that the Congregations of other Churches will follow the example, and contribute their mite towards re-building the Church at Chippewa, which, as our readers may remember, was destroyed by incendiary fire:

TORONTO, 7th April, 1840. DEAR SIR,-I beg leave to inform you, that I this day placed to your credit, in the Commercial Bank here, the sum of £27 118. 2d. currency, being the amount of a collection in the Cathedral Church of St. James, on Sunday the 29th March last, in aid of re-building the Chippewa Church.

I am, my dear Sir, respectfully your obedient servant, C. C. SMALL.

Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara, Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, 11th April, 1840. DEAR SIR,—I beg leave, on behalf of the Congregation of the Chippewa Church, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, advising £27 11s. 2d. currency to my credit in the Commercial Bank, being the amount of a collection on Sunday, 29th March last, in the Cathedral Church, of St. James, at Toronto, in aid of re-building—and to express the sincere thanks of the Congregation for this liberal donation, which I shall ommunicate to the Building Trustees—and am respectfully your obedient Servant,

Charles C. Small, Esq., Toronto. SAMUEL STREET. From the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. SIR,-In the Guardian of March 25th, I observe you have introduced an "extract" from a letter written by me to the Book Steward, in reference to Mr. Newbury's withdrawal from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It appears to me, from the connexion in which you have placed the extract, that it may be construed that I, notwithstanding the "deep interest" I have "always evinced in Mr. N's welfare," believed him to be unduly nfluenced by pecuniary considerations in seeking orders in the

Allow me to say that I had no design to convey such an idea. My object in writing the letter in question was to inform the Book Steward of the fact of Mr. N's withdrawal, and to express my opinion that he had the disposition to pay his Book debt at as early a period as possible, and that the obtainment of a somewhat larger salary in the Church of England would enable him to facilitate the payment.

Having expressed to Mr. N., and others, the favourable opinion I have formed of his piety, and ministerial ability, from personal intercouse with him during the period of my official connexion with the London District, and having no reason to attribute to him sordid motives for the step recently taken, I feel it due to myself, as well as to him, to request that no construction unfavourable to him may be put upon a vague expression of mine, in a hastily-written business-letter, the publication of which was never anticipated. " Charity thinketh no evil." I am, Rev. Sir, Yours truly, EPHRAIM EVANS.

Brantford, April 10th, 1840.

Civil Antelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. In the House of Commons, March 10, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a select committee to enquire into the effect produced on the circulation by the banks issuing notes payable on

Mr. Leader's motion for an address to the Queen to pardon Frost and his two companions was lost, ouly five voting in its favor. On the 12th Lord Palmerston gave information about China. The reported declaration of war by the Governor General was without foundation. The East India Company would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed,

however, to make preparations for war. Lord Durham was convalescent.

Captain Pringle, Governor Thomson's private secretary, has arrived in London, from Upper Canada, with drafts of the reunion and clergy reserve bills.

In the House of Commons, March 12, many petitions were presented against a war with China, and against paying the British residents at Canton, for the oping destroyed by the Chinese.

Mr. Hume, in presenting a number of petitions, complained of the poise and confusion in the House, so great he gaid the telescope. the noise and confusion in the House-so great, he said, that he could scarcely hear himself.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion to cut off the King of Hano

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion to cut on the King of Hanover's allowance of £21,000 per annum.

In answer to a question from Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell said no official account of the engagement between the frigates and the junks had been received—only a private letter from Captain Elliott, which it was not expedient to produce.

Mr. Harries wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade

whether there was any objection to lay before the house a copy of any communication made to the Custom House respecting the admission of tea borne from Canton in American craft, and after-wards shipped by British vessels. He believed that such an order had been made; and the reason why he asked whether there was any objection to lay that paper before the house was, that it appeared from one of the despatches of Captain Elliot that he insisted that such tea should not be admitted. (Hear.)

nat such tea should not be admitted. (Hear.)
Mr. Labouchere said, he thought it inexpedient to depart from the ordinary practice, that of refraining from making public those confidential communications between the Board of Trade and the other Government Boards. But this he might say, that Her Majesty's Government had not thought it expedient to act on the suggestion of Captain Elliot. (Hear, hear.) They did not see my reason why tea brought from the Chinese seas in British botmay reason why tea brought root the Chinese seas in British bot-toms should be prolibited from a tering our ports. (Hear.) Mr. Crawford gave notice, that he should on the 24th, move

that the house do take into consideration a petition from parties who had large claims upon the country, founded upon losses which they had sustained in consequence of the seizure of opium in China.

Lord John Russell stated that he had received a bill from Upper Canada, relating to the clergy reserves in that colony, and he inti-mated that on Thursday next he should lay the bill, with other paers, upon the table of the house, and then ask leave to bring in a effecting a re-union between the Provinces of Upper and

Lower Canada.

Mr. Pakington wished to know whether or not the bill for the ttlement of the clergy reserves had met the sanction of the no-e lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord J. Russell replied, that on Monday next he should be pre pared to give an answer to the question of the hon, member. pared to give an answer to the question of the non, member.

Mr. Leader rose for the purpose of inquiring from the noble lord
the Secretary for the Colonies, by whose permission and under
what authority the Chief Justice of Canada had remained for a
year and a half in England. He wished also to know who performed the duties of Chief Justice in that colony, who received the salary, for what purpose did that learned person reside in England, and was it intended, and when, that he should resume his duties? Lord J. Russell said that the Chief Justice of Upper Canada had received leave of absence in the usual way; that that leave had been renewed from time to time, first by Lord Glenelg, and subsequently by Lord Normanby; that the leave had recently expired; that he (Lord J. Russell) had intimated to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada his opinion that the time had arrived at which it was desirable that he should return to that colony, and the Chief Justice intended early in the ensuing month to proceed the Chief Justice intended early in the ensuing month to proceed to Canada accordingly. As to the inquiry which the hon. member made respecting his salary, he could give no positive answer. He presumed that the payment was as usual—half the amount of the regular salary. In his absence his duty, as a matter of course, was performed by the other judges.

Orders have been received at the dockyard of Woolwich for the decomposition of the Trafalger, 190 gurs, which vessel has

speedy completion of the Trafalgar, 120 guns, which vessel has been building twelve years. She is to be launched in the course of the ensuing summer. Orders were likewise received for the immediate construction of a large war steam ship, of 900 tons burden. A great sensation was caused at Brighton on the 17th of March, by the elopement of a Mrs. Heavyside with—no less a person than Dr. Dyonisius Lardner, the well known lecturer on steam engines, and getter-up of books on every thing. Mrs. Heavyside is said to be a very elegant woman, about 30 years old, and mother of three

children. The guilty pair were traced to Ostend.

It will be seen that the steam ship Liverpool has been purchased for a government mail packet for the Mediterranean.

London, Wednesday Evening, March 18 .- There has been but a little business doing in the stock markets to-day, and prices remain without alteration. Consols for the account closed at 91%, and for money $90\frac{5}{8}\frac{3}{4}$. Exchequer bills 17 to 19.

Money continues to be easy in the stock exchange, the rate of nterest varying from 4 to 5 per cent on short loans, and in the discount market banker's bills are done at 5 per cent, others according to quality.

MEDITERRANEAN PACKETS.—It is the intention of government, at the earliest possible opportunity, to take the conveyance of the English mails to Alexandria out of the hands of the present French contractors. From £50,000 to £60,000 per annum is now paid for the use of French steamers, which might just as well find its way into the pockets of British contractors. The Liverpool has already been purchased, and two others will be added, of

as nearly the same tonnage as possible. — United Service Gazette.

From the London Mercantile Journal of March 17.

The Canton Packet, an American vessel, arrived in the Downs at the close of last week, from Hong Kong, with a cargo of tea, which cannot of course be admitted for consumption in this country; she is said to have come here for orders, and we understand her destination is Amsterdam.

The stock of tea in the port of Liverpool on the 5th March was

The advices from Canton were to the 15th of December—some ten days later than we have had direct. Matters between the English and Chinese remained pretty much in statu quo. Notwithstanding the special edict issued on the 26th of November, stopping the trade with the "red bristled barbarians" forever, and forbidding the Americans and other foreigners to introduce British merchandize, a brisk trade in this line was still continued, and it was thought very doubtful whether the edict would be

The Chinese admiral who commanded the junks had died of wwound he had received in the battle with the frigates.

News of the British success in Afghanistan had reached Canton, and is said to have made a great impression on the Chinese. Another commissioner had arrived at Canton, direct from Pekin; but it was not known whether he was to supersede or to co-operate with Lin. His name is Ah, and he is an uncle of the Emperor. The Chinese were collecting large bodies of troops, and erecting fortifications on the coast.

A powerful expedition was on foot in India. The military

force was to consist of 10 regiments, 6 from England, 2 from sengers were put on shore, w Scalcutta and 2 from Madras. The fleet was to be composed of sert part of Prince's Island." ten vessels—a 74, a 44, three 28s, four 18s and a 10 gun sloop.

shipping to convey troops to China. The island of Sapata, an island off the Chinese coast, was to be taken possession of as a rendezvous and depot for coals, stores, &c.

It was reported in London that an actual declaration of war little and the chinese coast, was to be taken possession of as a rendezvous and depot for coals, stores, &c.

Lord Brougham at Nice.—Extract of a letter from Nice, 27th ult.—"A most splendid ball and supper was given yesterday, in

It was reported in London that an actual declaration of war against China had been made by Lord Aukland, but this was the theatre of this place, by the British residents, on occasion of somewhat doubtful. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in answer to questions, said that no official intelligence to that effect had been received—that directions had been given to Lord Auckland to make preparations, and he presumed that some order issued by his Lordship, in consequence, had given rise to

order issued by his Lordship, in consequence, had given rise to the report. He spoke, however, only on conjecture.

Sir Robert Peel, assuming that some document tantamount to a declaration of war had been issued, wished to know in whose name, and at whose expense, it would be carried on; and whether any special message from the throne would be brought down, answering the commencement of heretilities.

any special message from the throne would be brought down, almouncing the commencement of hostilities.

Lord Palmerston replied that "any communication" which might take place with the government of China would be in the name of the Queen. Whatever assistance was afforded by the governor-general of India would be assistance lent to England.— He added that it was not at present the intention to bring down any message. Lord Palmerston refused to produce copies of any instructions given to Capt. Elliott since June, 1839.

At a state dinner given by the Queen to Queen Adelaide, on the 9th of March, The Duke of Wellington and Earl Howe were among the guests; and at a grand party on the same evening several other Tory peers were present. So it seems the opposition nobility are no longer excluded from the royal hospitalities.

The Privilege Question ._ Lord John Russell's bill for the protection of the publication of parliamentary papers, enacts that any proceedings which may be commenced against a defendant on account of the publication of any document published by either house, shall, upon the production of the cen-tificate of the Lord Chancellor, Speaker, or Chief Clerk of the House, stating that such proceeding is taken in respect of a publication by order of the House, be deemed and taken to be finally concluded, put an end to, and determined by the authority of this act. With regard to actions already brought it enacts that all proceedings taken in respect to any alleged trespass, in execution of any warrant granted by the authority of the House of Commons, since the commencement of the present session, shall also be put an end to by the act. "Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken, or eld or construed, directly or indirectly, by implication or otherwise, to affect the privileges of Parliament in any man-

LIBERATION OF THE SHERIFF.

Upon reading the order of the day for going into commit-

tee of Supply.

Sir J. Graham brought forward a motion for the liberation of Mr. Sheriff Evans on bail. He had always voted strenument of Mr. Sheriff Evans on bail. ously for the maintenance of the privileges of the house, and had at all times opposed any motion for the liberation of the Sheriff; but he must now confess that, from the length of the imprisonment, and the evidence which had been given relative to the state of health of the Sherill, he now considered that some enlargement ough to be allowed to that gentleman.—
Upon these considerations he had framed the motion which he now brought forward.

Mr. Wakley thought that after the vote com eto that evenng, the House would be the most paltry and contemptible body of men in the country if they retained any of the parties in custody. After the craven and dastardly acknowledgment of the law being right and the House wrong, all the parties were entitled to their discharge. He should vote, therefore, for the discharge of the Sheriff.

Lord J. Russell thought if the House was of opinion the

Sheriff ought to receive some liberty from the evidence of Dr. Chambers, it would be better to agree that he should now be discharged and return to his confinement again at the end of Sir J. Graham withdrow his motion, and substituted one to

the effect that upon considering the evidence of the medical men, the Sheriff be discharged for the present, and be directed to attend at the bar on the 6th of April.

After some further discussion, the house divided,—for Sir J. Graham's amendment, 129; for going into committee of

On Sir J. Graham's amendment being put from the chair,

Mr. Elliott opposed it.

The question was again put from the chair. For Sir J.
Graham's amendment, 118; against it 31; majority 87.

The Sheriff was accordingly discharged to the 6th of April.

LEWES ELECTION .- ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

Preliminaries having been dispatched, W. Mabbott, Esq., of Lewes, nominated Lord Viscount Cantalupe as a fit and proper person to represent the ancient borough of Lewes in parliament. The nomination was seconded by W. Thomson, Esq., and no other candidate having been proposed, his lordship was declared duly elected, and returned thanks in a neat speech, in which he attacked the ministerial policy, and explained his own views on various political topics. The chairing of the member proceeded at two o'clock, when a splendid procession commenced a perambulation of the town. The weather was delightful; the sun shone with the warmth of early summer, and the houses (the whole of the windows being enlivened with the countenances of the female Conservatives) presented a very animated appearance.

It will be seen by the speech of Lord Cantalupe on Monday, that many of the Lewes Dissenters, sinking all minor considerations, marked, by the support which they gave his lordship, their detestation of the favour lavished on Popery by the present Government. We hold up this example to the imitation of their brethren elsewhere—and especially to the Dissenters of Brighton. Of course, we address not ourselves to the political dissenters; for they are past reason and past hope.

PERTHSHIRE ELECTION .- CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH! Close of the Poll, March 6, [when the Whig candidate withdrew.)

		D	rummon	1.		Stewart.
Perth			257			183
Bridge of	Earn		161			167
Blairgowri	e		175			189
Crieff .			277			146
Dunkeld		***	179			124
Weem			125			139
Donne	***		412			179
			1586			1127
Majorit	v for Di	rummor	nd (Cons	ervativ	459	

INVERNESS ELECTION.

The polling for this borough commenced on Tuesday morning last; and at the final close in the afternoon, the following was, we believe, the state of the poll in each district

	Morris	on, Whigh		Fraser,	Conservativ		
Inverness		236			183		
Nairn	***	36	***		30		
Forrest	***	55	2	4	70		
Fortrose		26		***	24		

Total ... 353 307-Majority 46 The command on the Brazil station has been offered to Rear The command of the Brazil station has been officed to Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, K. C. B., and no flag officer will in future be sent to the Cape. How far the Brazil command will extend, or who will have charge of the African pat aware to the believed that Commodore coast, we are not aware; but it is believed that Commodore Sulivan's successor will have charge of the Cape. We further understand that a commodore is to be sent into the Pacific, and

Hampshire Telegraph. Mr. W. Bagge, M. P., for West Norfolk, lately purchased Colonel Say's estate at Crimplesham for £39,000; and the hon. gentleman is now the possessor of every foot of ground in the parish.—Lincoln Chronicle.

that another commodore will have charge of the African coast,-

The spread of Mathewism has seriously affected the revenue in those parts of Ireland where it has been introduced. The Excise those parts of Cork district is £23,000 deficient compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; and the Fermoy collection shows a deficiency of £11,000 for the same period. ANOTHER DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND PRENCH,

The following from Senegal, under date of the 12th Dec., is "The steemer East."

"The steamer Erebe sailed to-day with the Governor, M. Charmasson, who is gone to visit Goree, and the factories of Caramance and Albrela. He has resolved to inspect in person all the establishments which the jealous rivalry of the English induces them to invade or annihilate. The main object of his voyage, them to invace of administer. The main object of his voyage, indeed, is to ascertain the facts relating to an act of piracy said to have been committed by Sir Edward Holland, Commander of the English brig of war Dolphin, against M. Raffin, a Frenchman now at Saint Louis, Senegal. This gentleman is in possessible that the comments of the property of the state of the comments of th man now at Sallie Louis, Senegal. This gentleman is in possession of authentic documents from the authorities of Prince's Island, proving beyond all doubt that he was a passenger in a Portuguese ship coming from Bahia, in Brazil, with her papers all correct, but which was captured by the Dolphin under pretence correct, but which was a brazilian. The numerous passengers were consequently taken on board the English brig, with all their effects, which were immediately partitioned out amongst the English sailors. Not content with this, the persons of the prisoners were stripped, and they were left completely naked. In fine, after undergoing this and other unworthy treatment, the crew and passengers were put on shore, without provisions or clothing, in a de-

The Anglo-Indian government had advertised for 40,000 tons of Lieut. Edward Holland, who does not belong to any order of column itself was overthrown, though the shaft is rent

the nuptials of Queen Victoria, when the royal arms of England, with its flags, were displayed over the stage; and flags of other nations, with other devices, decorated the roof around. Among the numerous persons of rank present were Lords Glenelg, Brougham, Vernon and Bruce; the Governor and suite; the military authorities, consuls, &c. Dancing took place in the pit, the boxes were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, the banquet was on the stage, and the assembly (calculated at nearly 1000 per sons) did not break up before six o'clock in the morning."

RUSSIAN WAR WITH CHIVA .- We quote the following from the Oremburg Courrier:—"On January 10, there was a third conflict between the Russian and Chivian cavalry, commanded by the Khan in person. The Cossacks of Siberia and the Kirghis fought with a valour worthy the middle ages. The Khan's horsemen were completely routed and pursued to the city of Chiva. Had it been possible for our infantry and artiflery to keep up with the cavalry, the town would now have been in possession of our troops. One-half of the Khan's men were either killed or made prisoners, and scarcely one-third got into Chiva. General Perowski will sit down before the capital by Jan. 25, at latest, and it is to be presumed it will surrender at discretion. This important news has been brought to Oremburg by Kaipec couriers, ware posted at regular stations between this town and the army."

BANK OF ENGLAND. .

(From last night's London Gazette.)
Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets, from Dec. 10, 1839, to March 3, 1840, both inclusive; published pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 98:-

LIABILITIES. ASSETS.

Circulation£16,678,000 | Securities£23,223,000

Deposits 7,896,000 | Bullion 4,271,000

24,574,000 Downing-street, March 5, 1840. By the steamboat Gore, last night, we are in possession

of another report on the Boundary Question, from a Committee of Congress on Foreign relations, to whom were referred the several messages and correspondence on the subject lately published. The report is altogether more moderate and satisfactory than the previous angry discussions had led us to expect; and as Maine is reported to have likewise drawn in her horns in the matter, we are happy to hope the horrors of war may yet for a while be avoided .-The following concluding passages of the report show the latest position of the question in the estimation of Congress:

"The committee, ever since this embarrassing and exciting question has been first presented for their consideration, have been anxious that the Government of the United States should constantly preserve its in the right; and hitherto the desire has been fully accomplished. The territorial rights of Maine have been uniformly asserted, and a firm determination to maintain them has been invariably evinced; though this has been done in an amicable spirit. So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they are resolved that if war should be the result, which they confidently hope may not be the case, this war shall be rendered inevitable, by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed this to be the surest mode of uniting every American heart and every American arm in defence of the just rights of the

It is but justice to remark, that the Executive branch of the Government has, from the beginning, been uniformly guided by the same soirit, and has thus far pursued a firm, consistent nd prudent course, throughout the whole negociation with

the present moment, for anticipating hostilities between the two countries, they would not be understood as expressing the opinion that the country should not be prepared to meet any emergency. The question of peace or war may, in a great degree, depend upon the answer of the British Government now eedily expected.

Mr. Wright moved that ten thousand extra copies of the report be printed; which after a discussion, in which Messrs. Wright, Buchanan, Ruggles, Allen, and Olay of Kentucky. participated, was agreed to.—Cobourg Star, April 22.

From the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette, April 18th. AWFUL CATASTROPHET UPWARDS OF FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE. At a little past 12 o'clock last night, the alarm of fire was

sounded:—The roof of the building on Counter's wharf, oc-Office, was discovered to be in flames, and the wind blowing a gale from the south west, the destructive element communi cated to the adjoining stores with fearful rapidity—in one of which, belonging to Mr. James Fraser, grocer, was deposited a large quantity of Gunpowder, about 100 kegs, which exploded with such violence as to shake the whole Town, breaking the windows generally throughout the place. The burning timbers of this building were thrown to a great distance, and it is supposed that one of these fell on the 'Chequered Tavern', occupied by Mr. Irons, and in consequence of which, that building as well as the whole of the houses on the north side of the Market Square were destroyed.—These buildings were tenanted by the following persons, viz.—Messrs. Handy, Lance, Tremble, Heckett, Reitter, Webster, Campbell, Cromer, Mc-Millan, (Mrs. Brown,) Linton, Johnson, Fraser, McDermeid and Felix Campbel: the fire then communicated across Brock street, destroying Mrs. Markland's large brick dwelling house, and the frame house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Mitchell on Front street, together with Mr. Bamford's Steamboat Hotel, Mc Fatridge's stone building, and the whole of the Chronicle Gazette Establishment, as well as Dr. Baker's premises, Mr. Leahy's Hotel, the wooden building, occupied by Mr. Mathieson, Tailor, and Mrs. Warry, confectioner, and Mr. O'Reilly's new brick building, occupied by himself and Mr. Ramage, Watchmaker, all fronting on King street. The progress of the fire was arrested in this direction, but Mr. Hardy's house and Mrs. Macaulay's stone stable on Store street, were troyed, the fire having reached them from the rear of Mr. Bamford's premises. The Commercial Bank was at one time considered to be in great danger, and some of the out-houses were destroyed. While the Chronicle Office and Mr. Fraser's shop were burning, the corner shop on the opposite side, occupied by Mr. Sharp, was at one time on fire, but owing to a sudden and providential change in the direction of the wind that block was saved, and indeed but for this circumstance, the greater portion of the Town, would have inevitably been con-

The origin of this great calamity is as follows: The American Steamer "Telegraph" was lying on the west side of Counter's wharf, and in consequence of the gale of wind the Captain thought it advisable to raise the steam and put off from the shore. In doing this, however, the sparks from the flue of the vessel communicated with the roof of the Ottawa Company as already mentioned.

From the high winds and the dry state of the atmosphere the progress of the conflagration was so rapid, that but little opportunity was afforded to save much of the property. The Ottawa Company had 15,000 barrels of flour, whiskey and pork, totally consumed, and Mr. Counter had I,500 barrels of flour and pork destroyed in the large new store adjoining. In the Ottawa Company's Stores were 50 bales of goods, valued at from 3 to £4000 belonging to William Wilson, Esquire, which were himselved. which were burnt, and not insured. The Ottawa Company's steamer "Cataraqui" as well as the schooner "Nelson" were consumed. The hulls of the vessels, while burning, glided along towards the Cataraqui Bridge, which would ha destroyed but for the active exertions of Commodore Sandom

The store of Mr. Fraser, on the Ottawa wharf, in which the powder was deposited, contained also a large quantity of liquors and groceries belonging to that gentleman, to the value of from 3 to £4000 which was destroyed, and on which there was no insurance. Mr. Counter's bakery, and several houses about the wharf were destroyed. Mr. Kirkpatrick's large brick house, occupied by Col. Hill, and Mr. Macpherson's residence, and Mrs. Macaulay's dwelling house were saved

with great difficulty.

The Fire Companies did their duty upon this disastrous occasion manfully. The worthy Commandant, Col. the Hon. Henry Dundas and his gallant regiment, and Captain Otway and the Royal Artillery performed their part in a man highly creditable to them. The 4th Battalion of Militia were very active and useful, as well as Captain Jackson's Artillery

ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We learn from the Niagara papers that on the morning of Friday last, a most cowardly and wicked attempt was J. made to destroy the well known monument of General Brock, on Queenston Heights, by gunpowder. The shock parcel); Rev. R. D. Cartwright; C. Scadding, Esq. rem. in The Dolphin is a cutter of three guns, and is commanded by tinctly felt at Niagara, yet strange to say, not a stone of the report referred to.] Rev. H. Patton, rem.

asunder from top to bottom, to the extent of about three inches. A reward of £250 has been offered for discovery of the perpetrators, but no clue, we believe, has yet been obtained to their identity.

From the Niagara Reporter.

Saturday Morning. We are further informed this morning, nat the Monument cannot stand as the breaches are widening The front door which was very massy, was shivered to frag-ments and thrown a great distance, the upper one and the whole heavy stairs are broken to pieces, and its lintel displaced, which now rests on the iron balustrade. It is also ascertained the boat in which they crossed (owned by Mr. Hurd) was found at Field's Point below Queenston with a pair of gloves and a part of a coarse canvass bag in it partly torn off as if used to muffle the oars-another piece of cloth of similar texture was found near the Monument, and a long piece of fuse-pow der was also discovered in the streets of Lewiston similar to ome found on the hill, and it appears that about two weeks ago, two kegs called clover seed, were stored with an inneeper of the name of Raymond at Lewiston, and which remained there only a few days. The person who left the kegs, sent another individual for them, but both were strangers to Mr. R. We trust justice will still overtake them

CUNARD'S NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Unicorn is to sail on the 25th April for Halifax. She is to be commanded by Captain Walter Douglas. After the first veyage she will ply between Quebec and Pictou. The Britannia will leave for Halifax about the 15th May—and the Acadia, Columbia and Caledonia will follow.

Mr. Alexander Burdon has been appointed teacher of the District School of the District of Victoria.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reverend Brethren,—The next Meeting of the above Association will be held, if it please God, at NAPANEE, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th May, at the usual hours. The first sermon will be preached to the Indians, in the Mohawk

Church, on the Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.
A. F. ATKINSON,

Rectory, Bath, April 20, 1840.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. WUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto,

and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson. These prayers are recommended by various Ministers those testimonial may be seen prefixed to the book.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have recently published new editions of the following popular School Books:-

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general se in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in theep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. MURRAY'S LAMGE GRAMMAR.

'The English Grammar, adapted for the different classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English edition." Retail price 2s.—strongly buff, hourd.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the Subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH

GRÄMMAR;
With an Appendix, containing exercises designed for the younger classes of Learners. By Lindley Murray. Half-bound: re-PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which

may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7 d. This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regarding their number, government, soil, cli-

mate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c
MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; Or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and ables. Price 4d. THE CANADIAN PRIMER;

Or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Junior. Price 2d.
In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large Stock of all the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS in ordinary use in both Provinces: as also of Plain and Fancy Stationary and Assemble Parks. Stationery and Account Books. A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers & Merchants.

ARMOUR AND RAMSAY. INTEREST CALCULATOR.

The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the interest of any sum from

£1 to £1000 from one to three hundred and sixty-five days, and from 1 to 12 months. Retail price, strongly half-bound, 7s. 6d. ALSO, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.

Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Halifar Currency of any sum from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent. above par. Price, 2s. 9d.

Montreal.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers, intending to REMOVE their BOOK, STATION-ERY, PRINTING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS to the extensive premises in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, are anxious to REDUCE their STOCK of BOOKS, prior to May next, and to effect this the more readily, offer their assort-ment of MISELLANEOUS WORKS (School Books excepted) at fteen per cent. below the market prices ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

BIRTH.

At Ashbrook, on the 11th inst., the wife of the Rev. Wm.
Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, in East Dover, Upper Canada, by the Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, William Gifford, of Dawn, to Susan, third daughter of Alderman Sir Anthony Perrin, of Cork. On Wednesday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. S. Seabury, D.D., Mr. J. S. H. Bartlett, son of the Editor of the New York Albion, to Mary Augusta, second daughter of the late Isaac Strong, of

At Montreal, on the 17th inst., of scalet fever, Cecilia, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Bethune, aged 4 years and 9 months.

On the 19th January last, at his father's residence in Dublin, Major Harris, of the 5th Regt., third son of Michael Harris, Esq., of that city, and brother of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, Upper Canada.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS received to Friday, April 24th.

J. H. is received and has been written to. So much has already appeared in our journal relative to the event alluded to in the well-meaning lines of G. R. that we feel it dvisable not to publish any thing more on the subject.

The suggestion of "A Subscriber" shall not be overlooked.

H.L. is unavoidedly postponed to our next.
A letter received this week from the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove,

Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. V. Rogers (2); Rev. E. Denroche [the papers alluded to are regularly forwarded]; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, rem.; A. Joynt, Esq., rem.: Mr. H. C. Hogg, add. subs. and rem.; Rév. H. J. Grasett; Rev. W. Bettridge;

E. Ernatinger, Esq., rem. to end of Vol. 4; Rev. M. Harris, rem.; Rev. James Thompson; A. Menzies, Esq. rem.; Rev. S. S. Strong, add. sub. and rem.; "Amicus" (2); G. A. Barber, Esq., [very much obliged to him]; J. Breakenridge, Esq.; Rev. J. Flanaghan; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Angus Bethune. Junr. Esq., add. subs. and rem.; H. Rowsell, Esq. add. sub. (and took place about four o'clock, and is said to have been dis-