

College, Dublin, Missionary on the Chateaugay river, was ordained priest, and Mr. W. W. Wait, Theological Student, was ordained Deacon. Mr. Wait has been appointed to act as assistant minister in the Township of Goulburn and parts adjacent, U. C.—*Montreal Herald.*

From the Hamilton Gazette.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH AND ITS VICINITY:

I feel myself called upon at the present crisis, to address a few observations to my fellow subjects in this Township and neighbourhood. They will, I trust, excuse the liberty I take, and do justice to the motives by which I am influenced.

For some time past statements have been in circulation, calculated to disturb the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province. These statements have reached this neighbourhood, and it is to be feared that some whose loyalty has been unquestionable, have unthinkingly given them credit, and thus have been induced to waver in their fidelity to our free and happy constitution.

The reports to which I allude are,—

1st. That Tithes are about to be collected in Upper Canada, and

2d. That the establishment of Rectories has conferred upon the Clergy of the Church of England, a "dominant" authority, not only over their own people, but also over the members of all other denominations.

Those reports are so absurd, that I am almost ashamed of contradicting them; nevertheless, since some among us have believed them, that contradiction seems to be imperatively called for.

With regard then to the first mentioned report, I hereby declare that it is utterly false that Tithes are about to be collected in this Province. I make this statement on the veracity of a Christian and a Clergyman; and I do so on the following grounds:—

1st. Some years ago doubts arose as to whether the Clergy of the Church of England might not legally claim the payment of tithes, notwithstanding the reservation of lands for their support; and in order to set the question at rest for ever, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, by the Archdeacon of York, enacting—"that no tithes shall be claimed, demanded or received, by any ecclesiastical parson, rector, or vicar of the Protestant Church, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." That Bill passed both Houses of the Legislature of this Province. It was then sent home, where it passed through all the necessary stages, and finally received the royal assent. And it now stands recorded in the Statute Book of Upper Canada, at page 602 of the Kingston edition.

2d. Tithes cannot and will not be imposed on Upper Canada, because the people are to a man opposed to them, and none more so than the members of the Church of England themselves.

3d. Tithes will not be imposed on Upper Canada, because were such a preposterous measure in contemplation, the Clergy of the Church of England would be among the first to petition against it, as being, under the peculiar circumstances of this Colony, fatal to their usefulness as Ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

With reference to the second report above alluded to, I hereby declare that the establishment of Rectories in Upper Canada, has not conferred on the Clergy of the Church of England any authority whatsoever, except over the members of their own communion, and that, merely of a spiritual nature; and I further declare, that any other authority the Clergy of the Church of England do not desire to possess. But if this statement be doubted, then I say, in the name of peace and loyalty, let us petition Parliament to pass a bill declaring "that the establishment and endowment of Rectories in this Province, shall not be construed to confer any right to exercise any spiritual power whatever, except over the members of the Church of England." Let such a petition be adopted by this Township, and I will be one of the first to sign it.

One word more and I have done. The only question at issue is that which relates to the Clergy Reserves. The Church of England believes that those lands were set apart, (to use the words of the Constitutional Act.) for the purpose of "erecting in every Township or Parish, one or more Parsonages or Rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England," and thus of affording the ministrations of religion to all who might choose to avail themselves of them, free of all charge whatever to the people. Until this important question shall be decided, the Church of England shall feel it a sacred duty to use all peaceable and constitutional means to obtain the application of the Reserves to the purposes for which they were originally intended. Other bodies profess to believe that they are equally entitled to those lands. Let all who think so, likewise prosecute what they consider their claims in a temperate and constitutional manner. But let this be done on all sides, without involving this noble Province in dissension and confusion, without retarding its prosperity and hazarding its safety. Above all, let us not make the issue of this question, the condition of our loyalty to the Queen. And in proof of the sincerity with which I offer this advice, I here declare beforehand, that however the Clergy Reserve question may be decided, whether for the Church of England or against her, I shall feel it my duty in conjunction with my Brethren, to remain faithful to my principles, and to give my humble support to those laws and institutions, on the stability of which depends our happiness as a people, and which secure to us a larger measure of practical liberty, than is enjoyed by any other country on the face of the globe.

ARTHUR PALMER,
Rector of Guelph.

Parsonage, Nov. 2, 1838.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the *Great Western*, 19 days from Bristol, has brought us London papers to the 26th October. They contain no news of importance. Much excitement prevailed in the United Kingdom in consequence of the resignation and expected return of the Earl of Durham. The Conservative papers generally speak favourably of his Lordship's intentions, and the *Evening Post* says, in relation to his Colonial policy;—"It is as a Conservative and as a patron of Conservative principles in their most important application, that we feel Lord Durham entitled to our respect."

The same paper of the 23d October contains the following remarks upon the importance of the North American Colonies, and the suicidal policy which the present Cabinet have pursued towards them:—

These immense territories, possessing already a population of one million and a half of intelligent men of European race, covering a part of the earth larger than Europe—sure, in a few years, to swarm with millions upon millions, and to consume in manufactures and imports more than even the enterprise and industry of Britain can well supply—these territories, politically bound to this country by the very fact that they have an ambitious and a powerful neighbor, jealous alike of their prosperity and of our power—morally bound to us as they may be by extending the influence of a common religion among men of a common ancestry, and by fixing the terms of a common interest—these territories, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bermudas, New Brunswick, and the Canadas, possessing a rich soil, and a healthy climate, inexhaustible forests, and mines of coal and all valuable minerals, have been hitherto regarded as little more than a sugar island, or a trading entrepot on the African coast. The idea of spreading the limbs of the British empire in its true native character over the north of the new world, seems to have never entered into the head of any statesman. Millions have been squandered in wars for such places as Malta or the Cape, that if pacifically applied, say to the improvement of the harbours of Nova Scotia and the roads of New Brunswick and Canada, would long ere this have returned tenfold in money, and repaid us a hundredfold in strength. Instead of taking this enlarged, and wise, and generous line, with the American Colonies, we have taken the opposite—we have merely tried not to lose them; and in pursuing that niggardly policy, we have taken the course the best calculated to ensure their loss. Instead of giving to the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect but the discipline of a step-mother, too happy if they are not ill-treated. We have left them nothing but petty objects to pursue, and now we affect to wonder that they quarrel about petty things; nay, worse than this, we have been careful to insult those who, in despite of neglect, still love the land of their fathers, by assuming to display that last attribute of overbearing tyrants—an impartiality between the rebel oppressor and the loyal oppressed.

Amongst the omens of the day, it was reported that Earl Spencer's visit to the Queen on the 23d Oct. had relation to his being appointed Lord Durham's successor as Governor General of Canada. Another report was, that Lord Glenelg is to retire from the Colonial Office, and Earl Spencer to succeed. There was also a rumour in Dublin that the Marquis of Normanby is to succeed the Earl of Durham,—a rumour, say the papers, that "appeared to obtain credence in all quarters."

Agitation by Mr. O'Connell and his agents was prosecuted in Ireland. "Precursor Societies" are forming by them in all directions; and as a matter of self-defence, there has been, says the *Limerick Standard*, a "re-assembling and complete re-organization of the Orange Institution."

Another steward of Lord Lorton's had been murdered—making the fourth of his ground officers murdered within two years. His Lordship is stated to be the most indulgent landlord in Ireland.

It was rumoured in official circles that Sir James Rivett Carnac, M.P. was to be appointed civil Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, in the room of the late Sir Robert Grant.

Lady Jane Campbell, wife of Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Loamington, England, on the 18th October.

The Earl of Derby had become nearly convalescent. The English steamer *Sirius*, in consequence of rough weather in the North Sea, was much damaged and put into the port of Christiansia to repair. She had 72 passengers.

The excitement which prevailed in consequence of the Earl of Durham's resignation had much abated on the 20th Oct. and the money market was stated to have nearly assumed the tone which prevailed previous to the arrival of that intelligence.

The papers are filled with accounts of the progress of the Registrations in the United Kingdom, and the results are stated to be most satisfactory to the Conservative cause. The *Evening Post* of the 4th October has the following remarks upon the subject:—

The general results of the Middlesex registration, up to last night, were as follows:—

	Objections.
The Conservatives have succeeded in	550
The Radicals in	173
Majority	377

Thus the registration proceeds in Middlesex, and surely Middlesex may be taken as a fair sample of this part of the United Kingdom. Here, if anywhere, the people are promiscuously collected; here, if anywhere, equal skill is brought to bear on both sides in canvassing the registry. Here are no great Conservative landlords—indeed the greatest landlords in Middlesex are Whigs—and here a landlord's influence avails but little. The next election will exhibit Middlesex represented, for the first time we believe in a century, by two Conservatives—by men opposed to the Whig party; and yet there are people who tell us that the Conservatives are not the national party, and that the Whig party have not sunk.

But it is not of Middlesex only that we have to make this gratifying report. The success of the Conservatives in the registration courts is uniform; and at the rate at which the division of parties proceeds, there is a fair prospect that nine-tenths of the English and Welsh representatives will be Conservatives. This is our answer to the question lately put to us, upon what do we rest our hope of a Conservative administration? We rest our hope upon the people, the only power, under heaven, upon which we have ever rested any hope of ultimate success. We have not merely the hope, but the certainty, that the people will give a Conservative House of Commons and a Conservative Cabinet, and a Conservative House of Commons and a Conservative Cabinet as high principled and as uncompromising as the people that will give them.

LOWER CANADA.

The rebellion in this Province may be said to be suppressed. The gallant volunteers on the lines having twice defeated the insurgents, notwithstanding a great disparity of numbers, their attempts at invasion have not been repeated. About 5000 rebels had at one time assembled at Napierville, but upon the approach of Sir John Colborne, with his gallant army, they immediately dispersed. A large number of prisoners have been taken in different parts of the rebel districts, and lodged in the gaol at Montreal. The expedition against Beauharnois, composed of a small detachment of regular troops and about 1000 of the brave Glengarry Militia, succeeded in effecting the rescue of the prisoners taken in the Steamer *Henry Brougham*, and driving every rebel from that part of the country.

UPPER CANADA.

The cause of loyalty and good order has, by the blessing of Providence, been as conspicuously successful in Upper as in Lower Canada. We give the following account of the progress and result of the FIRST PIRATEL EXPEDITION into this Province from our spirited contemporary the *Kingston Chronicle*:

EFFECTS OF A WEEK'S SYMPATHY.

On Sunday evening last, at 11 o'clock, the steam packet *Cobourg*, Capt. Herchmer, left this port and proceeded to Sackets Harbor. On her arrival it was found that every one was acquainted with the fact that the American steam boat *United States*, having on board a large number of armed men, had proceeded thence down the river through the American

channel. Also, that two schooners full of patriots were waiting near Carleton island, for her to tow them to Prescott.—The *United States* left Sackets Harbor at 4 o'clock, P. M.—At 3 o'clock A. M. the following morning, Colonel Worth with the steamer *Telegraph*, went to Carleton Bay and made a strict search—found only some un-seaworthy vessels, and a few peaceable inhabitants. (Query? How is it that the patriots usually find time enough to arrive at their destination, before there is any attempt to interrupt them?) While enacting this farce of a mock search, Col. Worth, of course, wrote a despatch to Washington, stating that he could not find any patriots, and that he had fallen in with Her Majesty's steamer *Queen Victoria*, Lieut. Harper, (having Commodore Sandom on board.) After this, the "Queen" joined the *Cobourg* at Gananoque, and both proceeded to Prescott, where, it would appear, an unsuccessful attempt was made, at 4 P. M., on Monday, to land the Patriot force of upwards of six hundred men. This force proceeded down about two miles below Prescott, where they effected a landing, and fortified themselves in a strongly built wind mill, and several stone and wooden houses adjacent. Here it would seem they were attacked by a combined force, the particulars of which we give from a gentleman who was present on the occasion. We would observe, that previous to this period, the Government steamer *Experiment* had fired two or three shots into the American steam boat *United States*, thereby disabling her. We are informed that the *Experiment* had detected the *United States* in assisting the piratical force, and refusing to come to, when hailed, she was fired into. Since then, the States has been repaired, and is said to be again engaged in secretly aiding the movements of the patriots.

On Tuesday morning, a detachment of 40 men of the 83d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Johnson, and 30 of the Royal Marines, under Lieut. Parker, were landed at Prescott, and being joined by detachments of the Volunteer and other Militia, the whole numbering only about 300 men, commanded by Col. Plomer Young, of the Particular Infantry Service, proceeded to attack the patriot pirates. While the main body assailed the rascals in front, who had come out of their houses and posted themselves behind a stone wall, a party of militia, under Col. Duncan Fraser, made a detour, with a view to attack them on their flank. The troops advanced under a galling fire from the wall, and soon succeeded in expelling the enemy from behind it. They then drove them to seek refuge in the houses, from the numerous windows and apertures of which they kept up a deadly aim on our gallant fellows. Lieut. Johnson, in a daring attempt with a few regulars, to storm a house with nine windows in it, filled with men firing at his party,—fell within a few feet of the house—a gallant victim for the honor of his insulted country. The Marines strove nobly to succour Mr. Johnson, as their list of wounded will show, but were compelled to retreat or die, before the incessant fire of the pirates. Being destitute of artillery to batter the houses in which the sympathisers were so strongly posted, our gallant troops were reluctantly obliged to retire from the unequal contest.

During this attack, the patriots had two pieces of artillery which kept up an interchange of shots with the steam vessels anchored in the river, the fire from which could make no impression upon the round stone tower of the mill in which the enemy were strongly posted. While the attack was going on, the wharves at Ogdensburg and the shore were lined with people who cheered repeatedly when the troops retired. Another extraordinary evidence of the honorable spirit of American neutrality took place while the engagement was going on. A steamer from Ogdensburg, believed to be the *Telegraph*, hired by the American Government, came into the stream with the two sympathising schooners, which were towed repeatedly up and down the river opposite our vessels as if to divert their attention from the contest going on at Windmill Point. A supply of ammunition had also been sent from the American shore to the patriots during the previous night. We subjoin a list of the killed and wounded, for the complete accuracy of which we cannot vouch, but presume it to be nearly correct:—

Killed.—Lieut. Johnson, 83d Regt. commanding detachment; Lieut. D. Imago, Grenville Militia; Sergt. Fraser, do. 2 Glengarry Independent Company; 2 Dundas Militia; 3 Women.

Wounded.—4 of the 83d Regt.; Lieut. Parker and 14 Royal Marines; 6 Queen's Royal Borderers; Sergt. Clarke, 71st Regt. attached to Capt. Edmonstone's Company of Volunteers; 7 Glengarry Independent Company; 2, and 1 missing of the Brockville Independent Company; 3 Dundas Militia; 4 or 5 Grenville Militia; Capt. Geo. McDonald, Glengarry Independent Company, stationed at Prescott; Lt. Col. Gowen.

Several gentlemen volunteered from Prescott and Brockville to accompany the attacking party. Among the volunteers we learn that our friend Surgeon Chisholm, R. A., who was a passenger in the *Cobourg*, lent his valuable services during the fight.

The *Cobourg* and *Queen Victoria* returned to town this morning. The former bringing the wounded, two of whom (of the Marines) died to-day. She also brought 26 prisoners of the piratical force, who have been lodged in the Fort.

THE RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION.

On Friday evening, the expedition under Col. Dundas landed near the Windmill below Prescott. He took up a position on a rising ground, about 400 yards from the Houses and Mill occupied by the Brigands. Major MacBean R. A. placed two 18 Pounders advantageously in the field, the one to batter the Houses and the other on the left to act against the Mill.—The Brigands not venturing out of the buildings, though they kept up a constant fire, Major MacBean opened his heavy guns upon the Building with great effect. The masonry of the Windmill, however was so strong, that but little impression was made against it. Captain Sandom, R. N. with two Gun Boats and a Steamboat, took up a position in the River below the Mill, which he cannonaded with two 18 Pounders but could not succeed in effecting a breach in the wall, it now being late and daylight wearing away, Col. Dundas moved closer to the buildings, the Militia acting on both flanks, and so posted as to prevent the escape of the Brigands, and supported by a company of the 93d Highlanders, under Major Arthur, on march from Cornwall, who joined just as Col. Dundas was taking up his position. A fire of Musketry was opened by the Brigands from the House, which was quickly replied to by our gallant fellows, and a Howitzer being moved down to the left, opened upon the building, which the Pirates evacuated under cover of the darkness, and concealed themselves in the Brushwood on the Bank behind the Mill, where they were subsequently captured by the Militia, among whom was one of the leaders, a Pole, named Van Schultz.—The Buildings on the left of the Mill being now gained, were set fire to and a white flag having been displayed from the Mill, Col. Dundas, with the humanity always a prominent attribute of the truly brave, accepted an unconditional surrender, when eighty seven prisoners were marched out of the Mill and sixteen more wounded, and separately carried out.

Ten barrels of powder and several stand of arms and ten thousand rounds of ball cartridge were found in the mill, which was occupied during the night by a company of Militia.

The only loss sustained by us on this occasion was one of the light company of the gallant 83d. Regt. who was shot through the head.

The loss of the pirates, as far as we can learn, is as follows: Killed on the 13th, 67
Left dead on the field on Friday night, 35

Total killed, 102
Prisoners taken on Tuesday and sent to Fort Henry, 30
Surrendered unconditionally on Friday, 132

Total prisoners, 162

Many of the pirates it is supposed, under cloak of night, skulked away in the woods, of whom we hope to hear good accounts from the hands of our brave Militia, who are devoted and enthusiastic in the cause of their country. It is also ascertained that a number of the pirates were taken by the *United States* steamer "Paul Pry" on the previous evening, much to the discredit of the Ogdensburg people, who on Friday evening did not exhibit the same exuberance of feeling that they did on the previous Tuesday.

We cannot ascertain the actual number of Pirates that landed at Johnstown—they could not however have been fewer than 300. One of the wounded prisoners named Kemble, from Brownville, states that the chief officer, a General Birge from Madison County, with the greater half of the force in-

tended to land, remained on the opposite side. From this prisoner who appears to be an intelligent young man: who sadly laments the deceptions which induced him and others to engage in a cause the object of which now appears was to force republicanism on a people who detest the very name of it, we further learn that Col. Brown, who was wounded, and whose body was burnt on Tuesday in a barn set fire to by his own party, was Charles E. Brown, son to Judge Brown, Postmaster at Brownville, and nephew to old General Brown.

Among the trophies captured was a white silk flag, having an Eagle and Star painted on it with the words "Onondago Hunters" "Canada Liberated" fancifully worked upon it, as is said by the fair and foolish republicanism of Ogdensburg.

The manifestation of feeling in this town, on the return of the Expedition, as might be expected was gratifying. It was no sooner ascertained what the result was, & that the prisoners were to be landed, than the principal street through which the triumphal cavalcade was to pass, was brilliantly illuminated; and the orderly populace, numbering some thousands, that accompanied the cortege, spoke volumes by their alternate huzzas of thanks to the British Grenadiers that defend us, and the groan of derision with which they saluted the pirates. We were much struck at the abominable weapons which the pirates had carried about them. The bowie knife is certainly a fit instrument in the hands of such a set of cut-throats.

It is with extreme regret we learn that Capt. Drummond, of the Glengarry Militia, was shot—having gone into one of the houses on fire, and appearing at one of the windows, it was supposed that he was a rebel—the volunteers fired and he fell dead.

The body of Lieut. Johnson of the 83d Regt., has been brought up. He will be interred on Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M. We would suggest to our townsmen, as a mark of respect for the gallant dead, and that their shops be closed during the ceremony of the funeral.

Col. Dundas bears high testimony to the gallantry and forbearance of the troops employed both regulars and militia.—The latter force both by their zeal and loyalty, particularly in guarding against the escape of the Patriots, have much distinguished themselves. We will here take occasion to observe, that in the extreme hurry of giving our account of the affair of the 13th, we may not have done justice to the brave men engaged which their conduct deserved, and which it is always our desire, as it is our duty to record them.

Cold-blooded and horrible Assassination!—We have this week to record one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated in this country—a deed of blood which has impressed the whole country with a feeling of horror and indignation. The particulars, so far as we have learned them, are as follows:—

About two o'clock this morning, three men went to the house of Mr. Taylor, on the Fort Erie road from Chippewa, a few miles above the latter place, and demanded admittance. On Mr. Taylor opening the door, they ordered him on pain of death to deliver up his money, saying they wanted five hundred dollars, that they knew he had it, and he must give it. He told them he had no money. They then commanded him to accompany them to Mr. Edgworth Usher's, who lived a little farther down the river, and with whom they said they had some business. He showed them the house, but refused to go with them, upon which they threatened to murder him and burn his house: they accordingly did fire the house in two or three places, but the fire was soon extinguished. Yielding to compulsion, he at last went with them; and on their way down, they stopped at Mr. Dobie's, and compelled Mr. Taylor to call him up. On their gaining admittance they forced Mr. D. to give them what money he had by him, (four or five dollars.) They then departed, still taking Mr. Taylor with them. Mr. Miller's was visited in the same way, but they got no money.

On arriving at Mr. Usher's, they, as in the previous instance forced Mr. Taylor to call, no doubt with a view of insuring an entrance, being aware that his voice would be recognized by the family within. Mr. Usher being aroused, came to the door, and asked Mr. Taylor what he wanted; but he durst not tell him, having been warned that if he did so he would be immediately shot, and that if any resistance were offered, there were fifty men in arms within call. Mr. U. was at length prevailed upon to open the door—he at the same time having a card in his hand; but on seeing armed men, he immediately shut it again: upon which one of the miscreants fired at him through a slip of glass at the side of the door. The ill-fated gentleman received the ball in his body, and died in about an hour. The ruffians then left the scene of blood, and after compelling Mr. Taylor to accompany them a considerable way beyond his own house, they dismissed him, basking themselves to the woods.—*Niagara Chronicle of Thursday 15th Nov.*

[We perceive by the *Official Gazette*, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has offered a reward of £500 for the perpetrator or perpetrators of that diabolical murder.]

From the U. C. Herald, Nov. 20.

Three companies of the 93d Highlanders under Major Arthur arrived last evening in the Kingston, and proceeded to-day in the *St. George* for Toronto. The remainder of the Regiment is expected immediately, and will probably remain in Kingston. Two companies of the Royals are expected to-morrow. Col. Wetherall accompanies them, and will assume the Military command in this Province. Another regiment is also ordered to Upper Canada.

"William Johnson was taken yesterday, about 2 miles above Ogdensburg, and is now in custody of the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Garrow, on board the steamboat *Oueda*. Mr. Bridge, the Patriot General, is also in custody of the Marshal—the small steam boat *Paul Pry* has been seized by the government, and was towed in by the *Oueda*.—*Watertown Jeffersonian.*

From the Hamilton Gazette.

☐ A body of 500 men will shortly be stationed here, and some artillery are hourly expected. A strong force is also about being sent to Dundas and the Grand River, and every circumstance portends that all will be needed.

☐ Our accounts from London, U. C. are to the 17th inst. All was then quiet. The arms, ammunition, &c. had safely arrived.

MARRIED.

At Bowmanville, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Mr. Robt. Roy Mackie, of Yarmouth, London District, to Miss Angelina H. Gilbert, of Darlington.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Cochran, Rector of Belleville, Smith Bartlett, Junr. Esq. to Almira, eldest daughter of Wm. McCarty, Esq., all of Belleville.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. FREDERICK PERCHY COVERT, youngest son of Colonel Covert, of New Lodge, near Cobourg, aged 21 years. His death was occasioned by a violent cold, accompanied with inflammatory sore throat, contracted in the discharge of military duty as a Volunteer in this town. He was a young gentleman of very amiable disposition and beloved by all his acquaintance. [The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday,) afternoon at half past three o'clock.]

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 23d November:—

Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ven. the Archdeacon of York; Rev. S. Givins [it has not been done]; T. S. Short Esq.; Rev. W. Bottridge, add. sub.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; J. Weatherhead Esq. [they have been forwarded]; Rev. M. Harris; T. Fidler Esq. [boxes not yet received]; J. Kent Esq. (2); H. Robinson Esq.; Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. I. Cochran.

The poem of H. A. shall have an early insertion.