[NUMBER 37.

Poetry.

PSALM CXXXVII. BY DR. DONNE.

By Euphrates' flowery side We did bide, From dear Judah fair absented, Tearing the air with our cries; And our eyes
With their streams his stream augmented.

When poor Sion's doleful state, Desolate; Sacked, burned, and enthralled, And the temple spoiled, which we Ne'er should see' To our mirthless minds we called:

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ELL "

Our mute harps, untuned, unstrung, Up we hung
On green willows near beside us,
Where we, sitting all forlorn, Thus, in scorn, Our proud spoilers 'gan deride us.

Come, sad captives, leave your moans, And your groans, Under Sion's ruins bury; Tune your harps, and sing us lays
In the praise Of your God, and let's be merry.

Can, ah! can we leave our moans, And our groans Under Sion's ruins bury? Can we in this land sing lays In the praise Of our God, and here be merry?

No, dear Sion, if I yet Do forget
Thine afflictions miscrable;
Let my nimble joints become
Stiff and numb, To touch warbling harp unable.

Let my tongue lose singing skill,
Let it still To my parched roof be glued, If in either harp or voice I rejoice, Till thy joys shall be renewed.

VIII. LORD, curse Edom's traitorous kind, Bear in mind In our ruins how they revelled;
Sack, kill, burn! they cried out still,
Sack, burn, kill!
Down with all, let all be levelled.

And thou, Babel, when the tide Of thy pride, Now a flowing, grows to turning; Victor now, shalt then be thrall, And shalt fall To as low an ebb of mourning;

Happy he who shall thee waste, As thou hast
Us, without all mercy, wasted,
And shall make thee taste and see What poor we By thy means have seen and tasted.

Happy, who thy tender bairns
From the arms Of their wailing mothers tearing 'Gainst the walls shall dash their bones, Ruthless stones With their brains and blood besmearing.

MATTHEW PARKER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*

A high degree of interest attaches to the history of purifying the doctrines of religion from Romish corruption, or settling that form of worship which the English church now enjoys, and which is contained in the liturgical services of her book of common prayer.

Norwich, on the 6th of August, 1504. In 1521 he was articles against him, which they delivered to the lord offensive drama, with sureties, until they should know the admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; of chancellor Audley. His foes were disappointed: the chancellor's pleasure. Gardiner wrote them a letter, saywhich house he was chosen scholar, and bible-clerk six chancellor encouraged him to go on without fear: and ing, that if he should even be brought to forgive the ofmonths after. His contemporaries at college were on the death of Queen Anne, the king took him under fence, he could not forget the occurrence for a great Nicholas Bacon and Cecil, Bradford and Ridley. In his more immediate protection, appointed him one of his while. He brought the matter before the privy council, 1526 he was made sub-deacon, and in the year following chaplains, and, upon new modelling the church of Ely, who did not choose to espouse the chancellor's mighty he was ordained priest, and elected to a fellowship. nominated him to one of the prebends. The articles quarrel any farther than by an instruction to the vice-He was now about twenty-four years of age; and, being anxious to inform himself on the subjects which were anxious to inform himself on the subjects which were anxious to inform himself on the subjects which were anxious to inform himself on the subjects which were alluded to, being, with Parker's answers, curious, as to what is the true Church of Christ; neither can it make those persons members of the Church, and with thankfulness to chancellor, that he should call the parties before him who are not so. We cannot arrest God's grace, or shorten his anxious to inform himself on the subjects which were are here subjoined: then controverted, he read with diligence the volumes of the fathers of the church, and ecclesiastical writers, | "becoming a hard student in the sacred science of theology; and that with so great a vehemency of mind, that, in a short space he arrived to a very considerable knowledge therein, and acquaintance with the truly ancient state and doctrines of the church." When he was about twenty-nine years of age, he thought fit to quit his retirement, and go out into the world, to preach the word of God to the people. He preached his first sermon, to testation of their faith, to believe that Christ died for viz: the university, on Advent Sunday 1533, the year in without one word of caution or admonition. This may be liberal; their sins, and rose again for their justification. And "Raiment, gowns, beards, crowns, (which two last it may be called liberal to explain away the word of God, and say adhere to the Apostolic doctrine and discipline. On the other times the called liberal to explain away the word of God, and say adhere to the Apostolic doctrine and discipline. On the other times the called liberal to explain away the word of God, and say adhere to the Apostolic doctrine and discipline. which Cranmer was made archbishop. Profitable preachthat the ceremony of such, following in their procession, were to be kept shaven, and not allowed to grow.) that one form of religion is as good as another, when God expressly many testified to the excellency of the discourses he had delivered at Grantchester, near Cambridge, and at Madingly, and Barton, near Cambridge, and sometimes in they cease and die to sin, no more to live therein; and, towns, then in the town of Cambridge, and before auditories of great eminence, Cranmer granted him a licence to preach throughout his province, and King Henry VIII. granted him a patent; it being needful, at this time, to license and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance there is the same and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance thereof, was to license and appeared with public countenance thereof they had no profit."

There was great controversy about this time; and which policy, or indolent good-nature, or ignorance of Scripture, speak who would undertake the task of drawing away from the eyes of the people the film of superstition that had been than the crosses which the thieves died on." spread over them, and persuade them to resist the excessive encroachments of popes upon the imperial power of the kings of this land, exalting themselves over them in their own dominions, and commanding the purses of the people when they pleased.

Parker imbibed the love of the gospel in his early years; the persons from whom he first tasted of the truth were of the same college, of which Parker was a scholar. Bilney, also the martyr, was his contemporary, for whom Parker had such a veneration, that he travelled to Norwich on purpose to see his martyrdom; whose character

account of Parker's vindication of Bilney.

moment when learning and religion began to dawn in it permitted to impede the progress of his efforts. the university of Cambridge; when several godly men

Elizabeth (afterwards queen of England) that she might In 1538 Parker made a visit to the university, and the doctrine of the 'Apostolic Church:' and I have referred again not want his pious and wise counsel; and at the same took the degree of D.D., and soon after was summoned time laid a strict charge upon the young princess to to preach before king Henry's court: but, though he me no doubt that our Lord and his Apostles contemplated the formake him a grateful return, if it should ever be in her was fully occupied in the lischarge of his various duties,

manizing tendency. Nothing is more calculated to the members thereof were his own childen." soften and to raise the feelings, than singing; and it might advantageously be adopted in the higher schools he had a new and larger field opened to him for his exis its constant tendency.

my theme, 'If ye then be risen with Christ, &c.' At says Strype, "concerning our doctor, in his office of to acknowledge them as Churchman? was to declare and testify openly to the world that they Habits, lawyers and masters of art. would henceforth follow Christ in their conversation; that as Christ once died, and died no more, so would &c. as he rose from death to life, that so they would rise to dirges a new life, and without this meditation and purpose, their processions, with the solemnities thereof, was to

"Upon Relick Sunday I declared unto them, what to.) were the true reliques which we should worship, and moved them not to put their trust and affiance in the

death, and read a scroll of paper to that effect. Parker, who, with certain others, had been despatched to Bilney, from the remissness of his enemies, or the kindness of who had seen and heard everything relating to him from a little before his martyrdom, to counteract those good his friends, he succeeded in secreting himself in these century, though I confess I cannot deny their correctness. his condemnation to his death, strenuously denied this beginnings. Truly might Parker have taken up the peculiar times, being, says Middleton, "reserved for allegation. Fox, in his martyrology, has preserved the words of the apostle at this moment, and said, "A great better days." Among other treatises which employed count of Parker's vindication of Bilney.

door, and effectual, is opened unto me, and there are like the providence of many adversaries."

But though he was opposed, the priest's marriages, against a book by Dr. Martin—it was God appointed the period of his life, to fall in with that resistance did not daunt, nor even check, him; nor was printed without his name, in 1562. He also translated

used to resort thither for the sake of conference. They tioned above, near Stoke) under the pretence of settling says he could never get a sight of, is divided into three held their meetings to discourse together for edification there, and to preach out of good will. So he told quinquagenes, or portions of fifty, with the argument of blessed by the conversion of many heathers; and when he departed in Christian knowledge, at a house called the "White Parker: but Parker smelt it out," says Strype, that each psalm in metre, placed before it, and a suitable from the island, he left Titus behind him in the episcopal office, Horse," which was afterwards nick-named "Germany" "it was to supplant his doctrine, and to reduce the people | collect at the end of each. Some copies of verses, and by their enemies. This house was chosen because the to the old superstitions, and to keep them in their blind- transcripts from the fathers and others, on the use of King's, Queen's, and St. John's men might come in ness and popery." Upon which Parker, soon after, the psalms, are prefixed to it, with a table dividing with the more privacy, at the back door. Among this wrote him a letter, telling him beldly and plainly, that little assembly of the early professors of the gospel, we "if he came to decoy the truth, which he had preached, And, at the end, are added several tunes, with alphafind the names of Coverdale and Ridley, besides that of or to make invectives to the decay of the king's authority betical tables to the whole. and lawful ordinances" (one of the articles formerly al-Parker often preached at court, and never without leged against him to lord Audley, being that he had urged exciting admiration. Queen Anne Boleyn, upon the the people on Easter day to pay their taxes); "and to death of her chaplain Betts, sent for Parker to succeed sow schism and confusion among the people, he must him. He declined the honour at first, but accepted it and would, according to his duty, give information above upon being pressed by the queen's almoner, who bade against him; but that, i it were his sincere intention to him "bring with him a long gown, and that should be declare the truth, and edfy the king's subjects, he would With this queen he soon became a great fa- promise to join hands with him, and therein their friendvourite; insomuch that not long before her death, she ship should consist." Sokes would not take this warngave him a particular charge to take care of her daughter ing, and was afterwards inprisoned for popish preaching. explanation, which you were so good as to give me yesterday, of

sometimes resident in hi college at Stoke, sometimes In July 1535, Parker proceeded to the degree of attending at court, and sometimes in the pulpit, he had essentials of doctrine and discipline—a body which should have B.D., and in the same year was preferred by the queen no cure of souls until theyear 1542, when he was preto the deanery of the college of Stoke by Clare, in Suf- sented to the rectory of Ashen, in Essex, conveniently folk, which in former times was a priory of Benedictines, situated both for Cambrilge and Stoke; but this pre- the ever-burning lamp of scriptural truths. And I can well imagine but afterwards changed to a collegiate church. He la- ferment he resigned two years after, being presented to how great an advantage and blessing it must have been, in the boured to reform the superstitions he found here; and, the rectory of Birminghan All Saints, in Norfolk. His earlier ages, that such a visible body should exist, to which all with a view thereto, founded a grammar school for chil- most important promotion, however, that year, was to Christians might safely join themselves for edification and commudren, to be instructed in the "studies of humanity" (the the mastership of Benet or Corpus Christi College, nion; and, consequently how pernicious and sinful it must have classics) and in the principles of the Christian religion. Cambridge, where he had been educated. In the remental music;" a circumstance which should not be and declared to the fellows of that house, that it was to our private judgment, which is exactly suited to our condition by those, who, in the present day, engage in the esta- of good letters, that he desired to see them furnished | could well be conceived more calculated to preserve that friendly blishment of schools of a public nature. There is a class | with such a governor as in all points might seem worthy | communion amongst Christians, which is so strongly enjoined in called "commercial schools," intended for that rank of commendatory," the fellows immediately elected him, it should have been broken: and no other system appears more children who would come between grammar and na- and gave him a glad welcome. "And to this college," adapted to spread itself over the world, and embrace all nations tional schools. If the children who attend these insti- says the historian before alluded to, "he was ever after and languages, and retain them in the true faith. tutions were taugust to sing, in addition to the other an extraordinary friend and benefactor; and, even when

of learning in the realm. Some might object to its being introduced, generally, into our places of public education, from associating with it some ideas of degradation: but this would, indeed, be a false pride. Let this exercise consist of religious tunes and words as much ridiculous light. This came to the ears of the chancelas possible; and let the utmost caution be used that it lor of the university, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; be always moral and sober, and the result will be the who was much offended, and, in consequence, took such elevation of the tone of moral feeling-at any rate this notice of it as "made a great dust for some time in that university." He said he would have come down him-This deanery of Stoke was an agreeable retirement. self to examine into the matter, if business had permitto Parker for the pursuit of his studies: his friend Dr. ted him; but required Parker his vice chancellor, to in-Walter Haddon used to call it "Parker's Tusculanum." vestigate the case, and report to him. All this stir was But he did not confine himself to contemplation; he made by the bishop because he was ealous of the old arrangement, and suitableness to our condition—yet, because find their way back to the Church. was an assiduous preacher, often preaching at Stoke, superstitions. Parker, in his reply ingenuously told within the last century or two, certain sects have sprang up, withand at Cambridge, and places adjacent; and sometimes the chancellor that he found that "t was not against these sermons he attacked certain Romish superstitions but that it cost the college twenty robles, allowed by active opposition. In particular, having to preach on play some slanderous cavillations and suspicious senses; Easter-day, in 1537, (about the time of the rebellion but that the master and seniors took care that all such those men, who lived at, or near the period of our glothat took place this year) at Clare, which was a populous speeches should be wholly omitted in the acting of the rious reformation, and who were instrumental, either in town, and filled, at that time, with soldiers of the king, play, whereby offence might justly have arisen." Parker he took occasion to denounce the superstitious usages made no more of the affair than this; and gave, therein, on that festival; and, among other abuses, he protested an instance of his discretion: but the business did not against the worship of reliques. Some of his enemies end here. The bigoted Gardiner would not be satisfied in the town picked out what invidious matter they could until he had commanded Parker to find out precisely Matthew Parker, the second protestant archbishop of from this discourse, and raked together certain passages what were the words spoken, and had brought him to Canterbury, was born in the parish of St. Saviour's, from past most inoffensive sermons, and drew up all into bind all the parties who were present at the acting of the the ceremonies appertaining, was but a pageant, or an as his first treatment of the complaint of Gardiner show- except by persuading them of their danger. interlude." Then follows the answer made by Parker: ed he was disposed to, this disturbance would not have "Upon Easter Morday I had this text of St. Paul to been occasioned. "I have but one thing more to add," what time I moved them to consider, spiritually, what vice-chancellor, and that I gather from what was writ | HEBBERT.-That is to say, -though we believe our neighbours

"Matriculation to be had by the presidents.

pleasure, Gardiner alledged in the letter above referred their error, and joining themselves to the Apostolic Church.

"Revelation of Secrecies."

sent Dr. Stokes, prior of the Augustines, in Norwich; life, the extreme fear of danger only excepted." Either | the fear of being thought illiberal.

This Stokes was sent now to Clare, (the town men- printed, probably in 1566. This book, which Strype

(To be continued.)

SCHISM. From Cresley's " Portrait of an English Churchman."

"A thousand daily sects rise up and die, A thousand more the perish'd race supply." DRYDEN.

"I have thought much," said Ridley to his friend, "on the to the passages of Scripture which you quoted. There appears to mation of an uniform, undivided, and organized body; branching blessed privilege of that Church from which they had departed. throughout the whole world, and maintaining every where the same 'authority in controversies of faith,' and power to expel disorderly members from its community-itself being preserved from error by footing as your primo-primitive dissenters? The scholars here "were taught also to sing," Strype commendatory letter which the king wrote on this occa- with such a Church seems to present that happy medium between tells us, "and to play upon organs, and other instru- sion to the college, he styled him his "beloved chaplain," a blind submission to human guidance, and a presumptuous leaning overlooked, and from which a useful hint might be taken "for the zeal and love that he bore to the advancement as fallible and responsible beings: and no other state of things of school now being set up, in connexion with the church, of that room." Upon the receipt of these "letters the word of God; or to re-establish that fellowship, if unhappily the Church is not a sinful but an involuntary error, the fault of

more solid subjects of education, it would have a huhe was archbishop, took as much care of it, as though
Church be one, and that only be the true Church which maintains be not so much their fault, as their misfortune; but a very great the Apostles' doctrine and discipline, we unchurch many existing misfortune, I believe it to be. For if their parents or forefathers bodies of Christians which have varied from these conditions."

ture to the dectrine of the Church. It is a dectrine of which I Church. Whatsoever blessing God gives through his regularly think Scripture furnishes abundant proof. If Scripture admit of ordained ministry, whatsoever benefit is attached to their minisdifferent interpretations, then the best help to guide us to the right tration of the sacraments of Baptism and the holy Eucharist, meaning is the testimony and practice of the first Christians: and whatsoever advantage belongs to hearing the word preached by in the case before us the practice of the ancient Church fully cor- lawful spiritual authority, -all these the dissenter manifestly loses, been perplexing yourself with the present aspect of the Church; markable manner, the sin of the parents cleaves to the children and though you acknowledge that Scripture speaks very plainly; until the third or fourth generation; for-as I have remarked, and, and do not deny the ancient uniform constitution of the Church; as far as my own observation extends, believe it true-dissenters, and even admit that you discern great advantage in such an except of the more violent political sort, do, after a few generations, separatists."

· RIDLEY. - I confess that you have described with tolerable exactness what has been the drift of my thoughts.

HERBERT.—It is a most common fallacy. The great misforthat word "unchurching" which you have used?

RIDLEY.-I meant that, in defining the Church as you have done, you deny its blessings and privileges to those bodies of Christians who do not belong to it.

HERBERT. - Just so, you seem to think that we act uncharitably to those bodies of Christians, and deprive them of certain

Under Edward VI. Parker was made a prebendary of established and organized a church; and expressly declared that gladly acknowledge them to be of the family of Jesus Christ," holiness and virtue of men's bones and coats whereof we Lincoln, and, the same month, dean of that cathedral. schism or separation from that church was a grievous sin. If we So again with regard to Presbyterians, - the doctrines which have no certainty, whether they were the reliques of In the following year Mary deprived him of all his presaints or no. And I said, that be it in case they were ferments, in common with the other married clergy, who as it is termed, to some: because, wheresoever we believe the line profess to maintain the Apostolic succession of the ministry, but so, as we have been made believe, as if we had, indeed, would not put away their wives: but he bore his reverse to be drawn, we must by the very force of the terms, suppose that in rejecting the ordination of bishops, to whom alone, as we being thought to be Mr. Soude and Mr. Fooke, who some pieces of Christ's cross; yet to forget the mystery of fortune with firm resignation. Strype quotes a MS. those who do not come within the line are beyond it—that those believe, power was given in the Church to ordain, they have of Christ's cross, and fall to the worshipping of the tree in the college library, which says of Parker, at this who do not belong to the Church are without it. Do not (the so- introduced a perplexing novelty, and have departed from the Aposof his cross, was a superstitious worship, and reproved period, that he "lurked secretly in those years (the called) orthodox Dissenters themselves call the Church of Rome tolic discipline, which had existed for fifteen hundred years. The reign of Mary) within the house of one of his friends, Autichrist, and Socinianism a God-denying heresy? It is our plain power of ordination, which was conferred by the Apostles on the The knowledge of God was happily beginning to be leading a poor life, without any man's aid or succour; duty to ascertain what the Church of Christ really is, and not first bishops, has been handed down from bishop to bishop throughhe vindicated from the imputation cast upon it by Sir sown in these parts, through the instrumentality of and yet so well contented with his lot, that, in that only to adhere to it, but to avow our adherence to it. We should out the whole Church from the beginning; and we have no Thomas More, who gave out that he recauted before his Parker—a result which, as might be anticipated, nettled pleasant rest and leisure for his studies, he would never cast to the winds all idle notions about liberality in intimation, either in scripture or in history, of Elders or Presbythe popish party. Nix, bishop of Norwich, accordingly in respect of himself, have desired any other kind of religion, and pray God to deliver us from so mean a principle as ters having received the power to ordain, or to administer the

RIDLEY .- Your opinions are somewhat strong for the nineteenth

HERBERT .- No lapse of centuries can alter the eternal word of truth. What the Church was in the first century, such must it remain in the nineteenth and for ever.

Perhaps the subject before us may be placed in a clearer view, if we consider the circumstances of the early Church. St. Paul, we the book of psalms into metre, which was afterwards know, in the course of his journeyings, went to the island of Crete, (the "hundred citied" in Homer's time, and a flourishing and populous island in the time of St. Paul.) Here his labours were with the commission to "set in order the things that were wanting, and ordain elders in every city." Now let us suppose, that, soon after the Apostle was gone, there arose up "certain unruly and vain talkers and deceivers," respecting whom he had given Titus-warning. Suppose that these men took upon themselves to dissent from the arrangements made by Titus. Some were not satisfied with their ordained elders, and appointed others, who ministered without ordination; others obtained their ordination, not from the Bishop, whom St. Paul left for that purpose, but from the elders who had no such commission; others mixed up Pagan rites with the pure ordinances of Christianity-the worship of idols, and other such abominations. In short, some became Romanists, others Presupterians, and others Independent Congregationalists. The rest kept in all things to the Apostolic doctrines and ordinances. Can there be the slightest difference of opinion as to which was the true Church, and which were the schismatics? And can there be any doubt that those who separated from the Bishops, and induced others to separate, were guilty of a very great sin-namely, the sin of schism-and debarred themselves from the RIDLEY .- You have put the case in a point of view, which, I confess, had not before struck me. Still there seems to be a question, whether the separatists of the present day stand on the same

HERBERT.-I think a very strong parallel might be drawn between the supposed condition of the Church in Crete, when St. Paul left it, and that of the Church in England, at the time of Elizabeth. In both the doctrine was pure and scriptural, and the discipline was Apostolic. We had put from us the modern corruptions of Rome, and stood on the basis of ancient Catholicity. Whatsoever sinfulness therefore attached itself to the supposed Cretan dissenters, would be equally attributable to those Englishmen, who first separated themselves from the reformed branch of the Church in England. With persons born and educated in dissent, and living in an age when schism is not acknowledged as a crime, we may hope and believe that to live in separation from their education and early prepossessions. All this we may acknowledge, and jet warn men against dissent, as ruinous to the Church, and most pernicious to those who follow it. With those "One difficulty, however, occurs to me-namely, that if the who are dissenters from ignorance and not from wilfulness, it may who first wilfully separated from the Church, deprived themselves "I see," said Herbert, smiling, "that you have forgotten my of great privileges, it does not seem possible that their privileges advice-to keep your wind fixed on the evidence given in Scrip- should be restored to their children, except upon their joining the roborates the view which I have taken. But I see that you have whether it be through his sin or his misfortune. Thus, in a re-

So then we believe that the Church of Christ is one and indiout being excommunicated, in this corner of the world of ours, visible, and that God's providence will continually preserve it. in London, and at St. Paul's cross. It appears that in the mind of the master and fellows, as was given out, you must alter the whole system, proved by Scriptures and ancient the mind of the master and fellows, as was given out, usage, and recommended by its manifest adaptation to the wants beauty. It may be weighed down by heresy and error, as it was with such boldness, that he raised up against himself an the master and company; that there were indeed in the before the Reformation; but, by the help of God, and through the light of his holy word, it will again emerge in its former purity. It may be vexed by schism, as it is at the present time; but, with God's aid, it will shake off from it all its enemies and false friends, as it has done many times before. It will flow on, tune is, that right-minded persons, like yourself, should so like a mighty river, fertilizing the plains through which it passes, frequently fall into it. But tell me now, what do you mean by and, though its current may run turbid for a while, or a thousand bubbles float upon its surface, yet will it go calmly and majestically onward till it fall into the ocean of eternity.

(Herbert paused, but his friend making no reply, he resumed.) The observations which I have made with regard to separation from the Church, have been in answer to the latitudinarian opinvaluable privileges. But I would fain ask, what possible effect our ions, which are at present so lamentably prevalent. I am, however, pinion, whether true or false, can have on those communities? very far from denying that there is also such a thing as intolerance, How can it affect their claims either one way or the other? Our and undue positiveness, as well as latitudinarianism. Each man opinion cannot unchurch those who really belong to the Church of of course endeavours to attain the true medium. In my opinion, Christ; neither can it make those persons members of the Church, the best way to avoid the two extremes is to make up one's mind and admonish them to employ their time better in future. arm to save; but neither, on the other hand, can we extend the "I. The manner as they regard the resurrection, with Had Parker been allowed to put an end to this business, privileges of his Church to those who refuse to accept them,— to pronounce decidedly, who do not belong to it, or what disadvantage accrues to them. Church matters are so confused and RIDLEY .- All that is true. But then, do you not lay yourself involved, that it seems impossible to draw the precise line of deopen to the charge of illiberality and want of charity, by refusing marcation between the Church and separatists. With regard to the several bodies more immediately in contact with ourselves, which receive commonly the appellation of Churches, it does not was meant by their procession on Easter Monday, when with his own hand, on the back of the chancellor's let- to be walking in an unsafe course, or to say the least, at great seem necessary, or even possible, that we should affirm how far they followed the quare (choir) about the church, with ter aforesaid, which, I suppose, were minutes of matters disadvantage, we ought never to invite them to join themselves to they have a right to that title-or rather how far the individual 'Christus Resurgens.' I said that it was an open pro- that he intended to reform, and give his orders about, us, and share our privileges, but let them go on as they please, members of those bodies may claim the title of Churchmen. We without one word of caution or admonition. This may be liberal; cannot admit their claim, because in our judgment, they do not hand, to say precisely what degree of aberration excludes them teaches us the contrary. It may be thought very liberal to say from the rank of Churches, would be doing more than we are "Sitting at divinity, disputations, and at sermons, that separation from the Church is no sin, when Scripture declares warranted. Thus, the Church of Rome, miscalled the Catholic it to be so: but I deny that it is charitable. I deny that it is Church, while it maintains the Apostolic succession and threefold "Coming to congregations, and common dirges, king's charitable to remove the ancient landmarks which God has fixed; order of ministry, has, as we believe, especially at the Council of or to see our brother in imminent peril, and persuade him that he Trent, authorized gross errors, and departed in many things from is in safety. Surely, if any persons can properly be said to unchurch the Apostolic doctrine, as set forth in holy Scripture. How far "Pronunciation of the Greek tongue (about which their brethren, it is those, who, from false liberality, or worldly this may vitiate her ministrations, we presume not to judge. "II. That cross that Christ died on, was no holier and the crosses which the thieves died on."

was one of the grounds of complaint which, in his displeasure, Gardiner alledged in the letter above referred their error, and joining themselves to the Apostolic Church. But, in truth, the question is not as to what is liberal or illiberal, sundry gross and grievous abominations; yet, touching those main but what is true or false. The Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ parts of christian truth, wherein they constantly still persist, we

sacraments without episcopal ordination. At the same time I

* From the Church of England Magazine.

dare not assert, either on the one hand, that their sacraments are unsanctified to those who piously receive them; or, on the other. that they are blessed in the same manner, as when duly administered by those divinely commissioned for that purpose. These are points with regard to which it is by no means possible to pronounce decidedly. Though fully convinced that our own is the true Church, and that those who vary from it in essential points are so far in the wrong, we must leave to a higher authority to judge what consequences their error involves.

As to the dissenters, -they do not believe at all in the doctrine of the one visible Church; and therefore of course do not profess to belong to it; they claim to be members by faith of the Church invisible. With regard to the salvation of individuals, we do not presume to speak. Until the judgment of the great day we cannot tell who will be members of Christ's invisible Church. "The Lord knoweth whom he hath chosen," we do not. "Many shall come from the east, and from the west, and shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven; but the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness. So, many dissenters, many Romanists, and even heathens will, we may hope, eventually be saved; while many lukewarm, insolent, unfaithful churchmen will be condemned. "Let us, therefore, not

Still, we believe, and rejoice in the belief, that we, who are baptized members of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, have been called to high privileges and advantages: and that the inheritance of glory is actually sealed and made over to us. May God make us thankful, as we ought to be, and give us grace to use our privileges to his own glory and our own salvation!

TIED ON TRON.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

We have already afforded very gratifying proofs to our readers of the increasing interest which is felt, in many parts of this Diocese, in behalf of the Society for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; and the admirable appeal in furtherance of its cause which we had the pleasure of publishing in our last two numbers, is not amongst the least of the testimonies to the value of this noble Institution, nor one of the least striking indications of the hold which it is gaining on the public mind. To the members of our communion its great recommenda tion, above that of every kindred institution, is, that it is the legitimate Bible Society of the Church,-combining with the diffusion of the Sacred Volume such works as serve to elucidate its holy lessons, and help to afford that interpretation which, in many doubtful and difficult cases, its readers so anxiously solicit. We consider that all Associations having for their object the dissemination of the Scriptures of truth, perform but half their work if, with the diffusion of the sacred volume. means are not provided also for sending forth amongst the unconverted and the careless the living expositor of the Word. We believe that most of the contributors to the Christian Knowledge Society express their acknowledgment of this conjunct duty in affording their support to the sister Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: but, at all events, this is an obligation not altogether neglected by those who, in assisting to distribute the Scriptures of God, are careful at the same time to have them accompanied with at least such expositions as the Church collectively authorizes. It has been objected, we are aware, that the Tracts

disseminated by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are not of that decided and edifying character which can ensure the united approbation even of Churchmen: this may be so; but with the pains which we know to be taken, of late years especially, in the supervision of those Tracts, we are hardly allowed to entertain the fear that such as are of a nature in the slight-est degree opposed to the general spirit of the Church as expressed in her authorized formularies, should be placed upon its catalogue. At all events, no objection can be felt, as an associated object of the Society, to the dissemination of the Book of Common Prayer or of the Homilies; while, at the same time, Branch Committees, or individual members, of the Society are at full liberty to buy just such of their Tracts as they please, and to one of such addresses, upon which our eye chanced a circulate, or not to circulate them, at their discretion. day or two ago to light,—we believe to the Electors of his way to England. The purchase and dissemination of the whole, or any Lenox and Addington,—we observe any thing but a very part, of the Tracts of the Society forms no necessary condition of an association with it.

Several Branch Depositories of this excellent Institution are, we are happy to perceive, in the course of formation in this Diocese; and we have reason to believe that every parish of the Church of England in the Newcastle District will, before many months, have a Depository established within its bounds, and managed by a local Committee.

Sermons were preached, in furtherance of the objects of this Society, on Sunday the 7th instant, in the churches of Cavan, Emily, and Peterboro'; and if the expected results from these appeals were not realized, much of the disappointment is to be ascribed to the effects of the severe snowstorm which raged through the previous night, and rendered the roads, in many situations, all but impassable. This necessarily caused a great diminution of the usual congregations, many members of which were unprovided with vehicles, and a corresponding deficiency in the anticipated collections.-The following were the amounts collected:-

	£	S.	d.	
Cavan, 1st church,	3	0	10	
Cavan, 2nd church,			0	
Peterboro',	2	2	6	
Emily	1	5	0	

On the evening of Monday the 8th instant a public meeting was held in the Church of Peterboro', for the purpose of establishing a permanent Branch of this Society. The chair was occupied by the Rev. C. T. Wade, who opened the business of the Meeting with some excellent prefatory remarks; after which, appropriate prayers having been offered up, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

I. [Moved by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, seconded by the Hon. T. A. Stewart, That as there has existed, during the last twelve years, a Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, called the Newcastle District Committee, the principal Depository of which is in the Town o Cobourg; and whereas the several other congregations of the Church of England within this District have been invited to co-operate in the furtherance of the great object of this wenerable Society, this Meeting, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, is determined to aid the said Newcastle District Committee by every means in its power.

II. [Moved by the Rev. H. Wolseley, seconded by H. Flood Esq. | That a Branch Association of the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge be now established in connexion with that Com-

III. [Moved by the Rev. S. Armour, seconded by J. B. Fortune Esq.] That the Peterboro' Branch Association of fortune Esq., I that the Peterboro Branch Association of this Society be managed by a Committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Rev. C. T. Wade, Hon. T. A. Stewart, H. Flood Esq., C. Rubidge Esq., S. F. Kirkpatrick Esq., W. H. Wrighton Esq., M. Clarke Esq., J. G. Armour Esq., and the Churchwardens for the time being, with power to add to their number; and that the Rev. C. T. Wade and M. Clarke Esq. be joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

IV. [Moved by the Rev. J. Shortt, seconded by E. Athill Esq.] That a Depository of the Peterboro' Branch Association of this Society be established in the town of Peterboro',

* "The true Church is the universal fellowship of God's faithful and elect people, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the head corner-stone. And it hath always three notes or marks, whereby it is known:-pure and sound doctrine, the sacraments ministered according to Christ's holy institution, and the right use of ecclesiastical discipline."— Homily for Whit Sunday.

and in such other places in the neighbourhood as the Com-

mittee shall see fit V. [Moved by the Rev. G. C. Street, seconded by F. P. Rubidge Esq.] That the congregations of Peterboro' and the neighbouring townships, and the members of the Church of England among us, generally, be earnestly called upon by annual collections, donations, and subscriptions, for the supply of the General Depository now about to be established re, and through it to such other Depositories as shall be established in the neighbourhood.

VI. [Moved by J. G. Armour Esq., seconded by Maurice Clarke Esq.] That the thanks of this meeting be expressed to the Rev. G. C. Street, for his able appeal on behalf of this venerable Society, in his sermon preached in this Church

vesterday.
VII. [Moved by the Rev. T. Fidler, seconded by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, That this Meeting cordially unite with the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the expression of their humble and fervent thanks to the Father of Mercies, that He has been graciously pleased to enable them to continue unto this day, and that it is our fervent prayer that He will aid and assist our feeble attempts to diffuse the Word of God, and that rm of sound words which constitutes the Book of Common Prayer, among the spiritually destitute of our fellow creatures

The several movers of the Resolutions thus unanimously adopted, embraced the opportunity of enlarging upon and recommending their object by many pertinent, and, in some cases, forcible and eloquent remarks; which seemed to have made a due impression upon the respectable assemblage present, and the result of which, coupled with the acknowledged excellence of the cause they pleaded, is a well-founded hope that a Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will soon exist, and, with the Divine blessing, will long flourish in Peterboro'.

We are happy to perceive, from the Ecclesiastical Gazette of January 12, that the income of the Society FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN Parts, during the year 1840, from voluntary contributions (exclusive of legacies) amounted to £41,000; and that forty additional clergymen have, during that period, been added to the Missionary list, the greater part of whom are already labouring in their several spheres of duty. Legacies, during the past year, were received by the Society to the amount of nearly £6000.

The income from voluntary contributions during the year 1838, the Report of which is now before us, amounted to £16,082, and the legacies to £457. Our readers will observe, with much gratification, the very great improvement thus progressively exhibited in the condition of its funds. This improvement, while it is directly to be ascribed to the multiplication of Diocesan Committees and a more vigorous and extended exertion on the part of the friends of the Society in general, is caused of course, in a great degree, by the more accurate knowledge of the spiritual condition of the Colonies which now prevails in the mother country, by the deeper and more general diffusion of a healthy religious feeling, and by a more lively perception of the duty of furnishing to emigrants from her shores those spiritual privileges which they had ever enjoyed in their native land.

The plan for raising a fund for endowing additional Bishoprics in the Colonies, seems also to excite a great and general interest; and from the auspicious commencement made, no doubt can be entertained that the means will soon be supplied of increasing this necessary supervision over the scattered pastors and flocks of our Colonial Churches. As we observed before, Malta will probably be the first place supplied with a Bishop from this fund; and we shall hope soon to hear of the prelate of that island extending his visitation to the holy city of Jerusalem, and consecrating a Christian Church upon Mount Zion itself.

We observe in some of those very equivocal productions, the Addresses of parliamentary Candidates to the Electors, that the well-worn, and as we should think worn-out, theme of a "Dominant Church" and "Clergy Reserves" is still harped upon,-for no other purpose that we can divine but that of keeping up a popular delusion, and maintaining a popular prejudice, for the temporary advancement of some individual interest. In wise or enlightened allusion to this topic, coupled with a most manly announcement of a determination to divorce, if possible, such a monstrous affinity as the conjunction of Church and State, all the world over!

The persons who make these declarations may be pretty competent judges of the art of ploughing, or of fatting cattle, or they may evince considerable dexterity in the management of a distillery; but now that this point has, to all practical intents and purposes, been settled as respects the Colonies, -as far at least as the Dominancy of any Protestant Church is concerned,—we would recommend those persons, from a pure impulse of charitable concern, to leave such subjects as the alliance of Church and State to a Chalmers and a Gladstone, if their reverence for the learning and piety of a by-gone day is not strong enough to induce them to listen to the arguments of a Hooker, a Jewel, a Taylor, or a War-

It would be amusing, -if the subject were not too grave a one to excite any other than serious feelings,to observe some of these enlighteners of the overclouded minds of Scriptural readers and close reasoners, attempting to grapple with the arguments adduced by the "giant" theologians we have mentioned,-to hear from them an essay at the refutation of the mass of divine and rational testimony which has been brought to bear in favour of

the alliance which they would so ruthlessly cut asunder! But it is melancholy to think that so many are to be found who will profess any thing, it matters not how irrational, extravagant, and unscriptural, if, in doing so, they may but win the support of some few wavering voters, or at least secure a majority at the polling-booths. To effect this selfish end, they would pull down at once the glorious Constitution of their mother country, for in impugning the connexion of Church and State, they are actually aiming at the destruction of that Constitution; and they would build up theories of government and religion, for which there is not a shadow of authority in any respectable treatise of philosophy, far less in the infallible Word of God. Worse than this,-they will make public profession of what they not only do not understand, but of what is directly opposed to their own convictions, in order to pander to a popular taste which has at 2 o'clock P. M. been vitiated and depraved by such political miscreants as Mackenzie and his associates in treason.

And yet some of these men are announced, in staring letters, as the "Government Candidates!" We cannot but believe that the Government would indignantly repudiate such allies; but if they should chance to rejoice in that species of supporters, they are most sincerely to be condoled with, -for the permanence of any Government or Administration, relying upon such a dependence, is resting upon a basis of sand, which the first blast will shift and the torrent undermine. We might ask, too, how far the principles of such allies of the Government are consistent with the noble declaration of Lord John Russell, lately made upon the very point which creates their ignorant and selfish opposition:-

"The honourable Member for London is completely mistaken in saying that we are in every sense enemies to improvement. I assert that a continual progress in improvement with regard to all our institutions-with regard to our commercial affairs—with regard to our judicial tribunals—with regard to all matters of domestic concern—is the great

principle by which we wish to abide; but, whilst I will not mistake abuses for institutions, and give to the former the defence which I should give to the latter, so, on the other hand, I will not mistake institutions for abuses, and attack them as if they were nothing more than vices in our political system. I wish to maintain the institutions of this country; and I wish not to undertake any reform—improvement though it be called—which is incompatible with those institutions. I wish to maintain an ESTABLISHED CHURCH; wish to see an hereditary House of Peers; I wish to main wish to see an hereditary House of Peers; I wish to maintain an hereditary Monarchy. If there be any plans proposed which I think hostile to those institutions, they shall have my decided opposition. I do not wish in the least to disguise my views. If there be any plans proposed which, as I think, would tend to a Republic—to overturn the Church, or to the destruction of the hereditary Peerage—I shall, as I have always done, state my sentiments to the House and explain the grounds of my opposition. But it is not just to confound the resistance to innovations of this kind—resistance to dangerous changes of this nature-with resistance to improve I think that, in the present state of this country, the safest improvements will be those which can be gradually carried without offering disturbance to our political system More rapid attempts, whilst they might themselves become the cause of disturbance, would, I think, have the effect of postponing, if not of destroying altogether, the very improveents sought to be obtained.

After such a declaration from the noble Lord, it will less and less be wondered at, that he and his colleagues are not disturbed by their Conservative opponents, in their tenure of office. True lovers of their country, such as sincere Conservatives always are, can relinquish the spirit of party as well as the advantages of power, when they feel that their country's good does not demand their maintenance of either.

We would request the attention of our readers to the correspondence, which will be found under our Colonial head, between W. J. Kerr, Esq., and Col. McDonell, of Kingston, on the occasion of a presentation of a sword to the latter gentleman, for his services rendered during the rebellion of 1837-8. We do so, because the letter of this gallant officer affords nost satisfactory explanation upon a point, upon which,we are aware, much misconception has prevailed,-vz., the real value of the services rendered to his county, during that eventful period, by Sir Allan Macnab. All the facts detailed by Col. McDonell have long been well known to ourselves, and doubtless to manyothers; and we are glad that a full development of then has been made from a quarter from which the most accurate and disinterested Ho information may be relied won. Sir Allan Macnab may have his share of the infimities that pertain to us all, and perhaps in a much more limited degree than by many who are most forward in the accusations against him; but of this the most pejudiced cannot but, in their hearts, feel assured,—that he is a brave man, and a devoted lover of his Queen and country.

While upon this subject, we ought to correct an error which we find we committed last week, in saying that his majority in the recent election contest at Hamilton was 101, as at the close of the poll the votes stood thus: Sir A. Macnab 211, Mr. Harrison 135, -majority 76. While we renew the expression of our gratification at this result, it is without any other than feelings of the highest respect for his political opponent. Had the latter been similarly successful against any of the known adversaries of our monarchical form of government, or of the advocates of organic changes in its structure, we should have felt equal satisfaction; but we know not why one who has served his country well and faithfully should be daplaced by an individual who, however high his qualifications, has never yet been tried in the same sphere of public duty.

The Lord Bistop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE ELECTIONS.

We find from our exchange papers and other sources, that in this Upper division of the Province the following is the state of the Elections:-

FIRST RIDING OF YORK .- Mr. Price has been returned a majority of 120. THIRD RIDING OF YORK,—Mr. Small has been returned a majority of 111.

SIMCOE.—Numerons reports have been circulated through this city respecting the state of the poll, but, as it is impossible to place any dependence on any of these conflicting statements, re are unable to furnish our readers with correct information.

eturned for the North and South Ridings respectively. HALTON-At close of the poll on Thursday night: Hopkins Oxford.—Monday, March 15, at the close of the poll. Mr. Hincks,..... 43 Mr. Carroll Tuesday, 3 o'clock, P.M. Mr. Carroll, 87 Mr. Hincks,..... 86 MIDDLESEX .- Monday, at the close of the poll. Mr. Parke, 112 Mr. Ermatinger, 77

Col. Burwell, 4
OTTAWA.—On Monday, at the close of the poll, Mr. Day as 12 ahead of Mr. McGoey.
GRENVILLE.—Mr. Crane has been returned for this county. Russell.—The Hon. Attorney-General Draper has been

turned without opposition.

ByTown.—At the close of the Poll, Mr. Derbishire,..... 50 Mr. Stewart,..... Mr. Derbishire returned. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.—On Wednesday evening, at the lose of the poll, Mr. Cook was 3 ahead of Mr. Brouse. FRONTENAC.—At the close of the Poll, Mr. H. Smith, Junior,.... Mr. J. Mathewson,...... 292 Mr. Smith returned. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.—Mr. Roblin has defeated

Mr. Bockus by a large majority.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—North Riding; Tuesday, March 16, Ferguson,.... We learn from the Cobourg Star, that in Lenox and

Addington, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Cartwright was 8 For an account of the progress of the Elections in the Lower division of the Province, we refer our readers to

our Colonial head. The Election for this City commenced on Monday last; the following has been the state of the poll on the

Mr. Sherwood,.... Mr. Monro,.... Mr. Sherwood,...... 132 | Mr. Dunn,..... Mr. Sherwood, 132 Mr. Dunn, 110
Mr. Buchanan, 109
Mr. Buchanan, 109
Mr. Sherwood, 220 Mr. Dunn, 201
Mr. Monro, 220 Mr. Buchanan, 200
Mr. B

successive days of the contest:-

THURSDAY. 329 Mr. Dunn,..... 328 Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Sherwood,. Mr. Monro,.... FRIDAY,—at 2 o'clock. 363 | Mr. Dunn, Mr. Monro ... 363 Mr. Buchanan,.....

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to immunicate from time to time a brief record of the proedings of the Eastern Clerical Society, of which body of associated brethren I have the happiness to be a member. These meetings of the Clergy are, I am glad to learn, becoming so general, that every brother in the diocese has now the opportunity of uniting himself to one or other of them. The opportunity of doing so is a privilege that will be valued, in proportion to the frequency and regularity with which it is enjoyed. For I speak the language of experience, when I assert, that those who have heretofore attended them most punctually, are still the most anxious for their continuance, and look forward to their recurrence with the greatest delight. May the great Head of the Church make them a blessing to us and to our flocks. Having just returned from another Session of our Society.

sit down to communicate a few particulars connected with The meeting was held in Bytown, on the 3d and 4th instant, and was attended by seven of the members. The usual routine of business, and discussions on the Rubrics, Ordination Office, &c., occupied the first and the early part of the second day. The attention of the Members was then directed to the subject proposed for consideration at the previous meeting, and which was so suitable to the present season, viz., "The duty of observing the appointed fasts of the Church." That this duty has hitherto been too much neglected by us, is what few I suppose will be inclined to gainsay. Which of us indeed is not constrained by conscience to confess, "We are verily guilty concerning" this matter? Yet it is a duty inculcated by divine authority; it comes to us approved by the experience of the wise and the good, both of the old and the new dispensations; and is, moreover, recommended by the practice of Him, who, in this as well as in other respects, "has left us an example that we should follow his steps." Such authority, the ver-highest that could be produced (if we except a positive com-Such authority, the very mand from Christ, both regulating the manner and prescrib-ing the exact periods for fasting), should claim from Protestants a more regular observance, than the generality of them seem disposed to pay to it. With the conduct of other religious bodies we have no concern, but surely the members of the Church ought to be more observant of a duty which their venerable mother requires of all her children. The sentiments of the Church, on this subjection are expressed in no ambiguous manner in the Book of Homilies, and may also be sufficiently gathered from an attentive consideration of various parts of the Prayer Book. That the duty of fasting has often been abused, by regard ing the mere act as meritorious, and substituting it for the end of devotion, instead of regarding it as an aid to piety, is no argument for its almost entire disuse. The favourable testimony of all who have used abstinence in a truly religious manner, attests its efficacy, as an eminent aid seeking the subjugation of the corrupt passions of our nature; the humbling of self; and the attainment of a more exalted degree of piety. But I forbear to enlarge upon this subject, as I am happy to perceive from the Church just received, that you, dear sir, have taken it up, and have promised a further article in the next number, I, therefore, adly leave it in abler hands.

The services of each day of the Session concluded, as usual, with public worship. The preachers were, the Rev. E. J. Boswell, and the Rev. M. Harris. The former gentleman delivered a practical and impressive discourse on the nature, certainty, and final consequences of the future judgment; and the latter preached an eloquent sermon on the important doctrine of Justification by Faith. The Church in Bytown is a substantial stone building, covered with tin: the interior is neatly finished, and furnished with a good organ, bell, and handsome communion service, the latter the gift of Major Bolton, R.E. The congregation, which on Sundays is usually very large and respectable, have manifested much liberality in providing these necessary appendages to their Church; and their zeal is the more dable, when it is considered that they are required to pay £100 per annum towards the support of their minister, a sum which we believe has been heretofore cheerfully

paid to their present zealous and highly esteemed pastor; besides presenting him with other and valuable tokens of their affectionate regard and good-will.

On the morning of the 5th, the brethren separated to their respective spheres of labour, cheered and comforted by their interview with each other. The delightful state of the worth the delight him the second to the state of the worth the delight him the second to the state of the worth the delight of the second to the s weather; the sleighing, though somewhat rough, in other respects excellent; and the delightful scenery around Bytown, picturesque and romantic to a degree scarcely equalled in any other part of the diocese, all combined to render the journey still more pleasant.

Sir George Arthur left this city on Thursday last, on held in Williamsburgh, of the time due notice will be given. HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville March 8, 1841.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has given 25% towards the endowment of the church erected in Barton-street, near this city, which is on the eye of consecration, besides having contributed towards its

the poor of this city.—Gloucester Chronicle.

New Church at Turnham-green.—A meeting pursuant to public notice, was held on Tuesday in the large room of the National School of the parish of Chiswick, at Turnham-green, the Rev. T. Bowerbank, Vicar of Chiswick, in the chair, when several resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of building a new district church at Turnham-green. A subscription was opened for the purpose, which amounted to no less than 1300l. before the meeting broke up. Since the meeting a site for the erection of the intended church has been offered to the committee gratui-

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.—The Rev. H. H. Beamish, M. A., minister of Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, and other clergymen and influential laymen, have been exerting themselves to procure for the destitute children in the parish of St. Giles a scriptural education on the principles of the Established Church. There are at present on the rolls 370 children, the attendance being 264, from whom 249 are clothed gratuitously. It is intended to make arrangements for the admission of a much larger number, if subscriptions for the purpose can be obtained

The Earls of Harrowby, Bradford, and Dartmouth, have respectively given 201, and the Bishop of Lichfield, Earl Talbot, and Viscount Sandon, M. P., 101 towards the formation of a society for morally instructing the boatmen and others employed in the navigation of the Staffordshire

ALTERATIONS IN THE CHURCH LITURGY.-The various dioceses throughout Ireland are presenting addresses to their several diocesans, expressive of their regret at the petition presented last session in the House of Lords by ome clergymen of the united Church, praying for certain alterations in the Articles of the Church Liturgy.

The following is the answer given to one from the clergy of the united diocese of Derry and Raphoe, by Dr. Ponsonby, the Bishop of the see:—

"Rev. Brethren,—I am much gratified by the expression

of your respect for my office, and by the assurance of your unshaken attachment to the doctrine, discipline, and formularies of that branch of the Church Catholic to which we

"I regret in common with you, the presentation of a petition during the last session of parliament, signed by some of the clergy of the united Church, praying for certain alterations in the Articles and Liturgy. The Articles of the Church, I conceive, define truly the sense of the Holy Scripture on main points of Christian destripes and the Scripture on main points of Christian doctrine; and the Liturgy, I believe to be the most valuable collection in existence of holy offices and devotional forms. There may be imperfections in our church services; and if imperfection be a ground for change, improve these services as you will, the claim for change must be continued; to this principle I am not willing to accede. We have very little to gain by change, in the way of improvement, and much, in my opinion, to lose, in respect of sound doctrine. Should any alteration be made in the Articles of the Liturgy of the Church, it must be made by the Church. The Church as our 20th Article expresses it, 'hath power to decree rites and ceremo-nies, and authority in controversies of faith.' And as this article is sanctioned by an act of parliament, the claim of the Church to jurisdiction in these departments seems to be admitted by the civil government.

our princely care that the churchmen may do the work which is proper unto them, the bishops and clergy, from time to time in convocation, upon their humble desire, shall have license, under our broad seal, to deliberate of, and to do all such things as, being made plain by them, and assented unto by us, shall concern the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England now established; from which (so settled by convocation in the first instance, and with the consent of the civil power in the next) we will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree.

"In offering my opinion on this point, which you have unexpectedly called upon me to do, I am far from wishing to convey any reflection on the motives of the individuals who presented the petition to parliament to which you allude. The regret I have expressed proceeded from observing a desire of change, where I consider change ought to be deprecated. It is highly gratifying to me, however, to find such a numerous and highly respectable portion of the clergy of this diocese expressing an honest and conscientious des to fulfil their solemn engagements, by maintaining unimpaired the Liturgy of our Church, which has been truly eloquently described as possessing 'fervour without enthusim, piety without presumption, beauty without affectation, humility without meanness, and zeal without vehemence equally remote in its temper from fanaticism on the one

equally remote in its temper from fanalicism on the one hand and lukewarmness on the other.'
"May the Almighty Being by whose spirit the whole body of the Church is governed and sanctified, receive our humble supplications, that each of us, in his vocation and ministry, may truly and godly serve Him, holding the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (From a correspondent of *The Times.*)—We had last week the satisfaction of announcing, that the Rev. Dr. Warren, (a distinguished Wesleyan preacher) had been ordained, by the Bishop of Chester, minister of an Episcopal chapel in Manchester; and now we have to state, that on Sunday last the Rev. Robert Aitken, M.A. of Zion Chapel, Waterloo-road, and White's-row Chapel, Spitalfields, preached his final sermon at the former place, previous to his return, under the direction of his diocesan, to the Church Establishment, of which he was formerly an ordained minister. From the great usefulness of this preacher for some years past amongst Dissenters in general, and the Wesleyans in particular, we are inclined to think well of his present movement, which has, we understand, the approval of a considerable part of his flock, who have, in a respectful petition to the Bishop, applied to his lordship to lessen the period of a "three years' silence" enjoined on their minister—a sentence usual, we believe, in such cases. The chapel was crowded to excess, and the congregation deeply affected. Most of them waited to shake hands with their pastor, and escort him to his carriage, both minister and people apparently overcome by the separation

From the Quebec Mercury of the 6th March.
The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned home on Thursday

night, after an absence caused by various Ecclesiastical matters required to be arranged at Montreal and at St. John. By the exertions of the few Protestant inhabitants of the Village of L'Acadie and neighbourhood, aided by the subscriptions of a few friends in St. John's and Montreal, and a donation from the Bishop, they have erected and nearly completed a commodious little Episcopal Church, which was opened for divine worship on the 22d January last, the Rev. W. D. Baldwyn, Rector of St. John's, and the Rev. William Arnold, the Society's indefatigable Missionary at Laprairie, officiating on the occasion. Since which time, the latter gentleman has voluntarily performed divine service every alternate Sabbath evening besides an occasional service in the middle of the week. or nine Episcopal families in the vicinity, but the Protestants of other denominations cheerfully united with them and equally assisted in forwarding the work. The congregation are grateful to the different individuals who assisted them by their subscriptions, and in an especial manner to Sergeant McElhinny, No. 4 Company, 85th Regiment, who has forwarded the handsome sum of five pounds five shillings, being the amount of subscriptions raised by him, amongst the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who were on detachment at L'Acadie in the early part of the

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Conservative cause has triumphed gloriously in Walsall, still more gloriously in Canterbury. If the effect of these victories was nothing more than the annihilation of the measuring cast majority by which ministers have so often escaped, we should have reason to rejoice in our success; but it were greatly to underrate the ground of Conservative exultation to value it only as the gain of four votes upon a division, though these four votes turn the majority in the House of Commons. To appreciate the victory justly, we must remember that the returns of Walsall and Canterry are but indications of the country-a feeling that, were a general election to take place to-morrow, would give a Conservative majority, probably of hundreds—certainly of more than one hundred. No wonder Mr. O'Connell is impatient for a repeal of the union .- St. James's

THE SULTAN AND THE QUEEN.-The distinguished circle of the Court has been greatly interested within the last few days by an incident of rather a peculiar and pleasing description— namely, the receipt of a "letter of felicitation" from the young towards the erection. The right reverend prelate has also given 50%. Sultan Abdul Medjid to her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion towards the erection of additional schools for the children of epistle is quite a gem of Oriental rhetoric, and a rare specimen of the flowery eloquence so peculiar to the East. Nor is the form less remarkable than its tenour, as may be easily supposed from the following particulars, with which we have been favoured from a valued source; - The letter is about three feet in length by four or five inches in width. It is written in very beautiful characters, small, but extremely distinct, and evidently done with great care In the margin is the autograph of the Sultan, with an enumera-tion of all the titles of "the Most High and Very Powerful Seigneur" which have appertained to his Highness's predecessors from time immemorial. The paper is of fine quality, resembling but superior to vellum, and with a fine enamel on its surface. The letter was enclosed in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan. The whole was enclosed in a rich sachet (or small bag, similar to a lady's reticule) of crimson satin, elaborately embroidered with silk and gold, and to which were attached a cord and tassel of bullion of the most recherche manufacture. Much curiosity has been excited in the highest circles, and by the few distinguished individuals aware of its receipt, to gain a sight of this almost unique specimen of epistolary receipt, to gain a sight of this almost unique specimen of epistolary correspondence from the Sublime Porte. We hear that it is much ded by the illustrious personage to whom it is addressed.—

> IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BRIXWORTH CHURCH OF A ROMAN BASILICA UNDER THE CHURCH. From the Northampton Herald, January 23.

Most of our readers are probably aware of what is now the theme of discourse amongst the lovers of ecclesiastical architectural antiquities,—that the parish church of Brixworth, in this county, exhibited the finest specimen of the Roman or Anglo-Roman building in the whole kingdom. Its antiquity was first suspected by our townsman, Mr. George Baker, and was subsequently ascertained and carried higher in the scale of centuries by the discoveries of his friends, Rickman and Britton, the latter of whose dicta have been acquiesced in by numerous antiquaries who cessively visited and inspected the building, and compared it with other authentic remains of the Roman era. Nearly all the nave and square tower still subsist in their original state, displaying the strong massive masonry of the Roman people, who seemet to design all their works for an "eternal empire." The composi tion is of unhewn stones, cemented with a mortar harder than themselves, and containing the characteristic deep brick or tiled arch for the door-ways, cloister windows, and approach to the aisles. The original aisles have long been removed; but their ancient foundations have been discovered, at least on the north side of the church, though not yet followed out to any extent.-But though the most competent antiquaries were agreed in assigning to the church a very high antiquity on these ostensible data, it was, nevertheless, justly considered possible that the church might have been built some time after the Romans left the country, with the materials of a more ancient Roman building, notwith standing the brick tiles have no appearance of having been used before. It was therefore desirable to ascertain whether or not the ancient foundation was of the same age with the present super-structure, and the existing chancel being of later date than the nave and tower, it was still uncertain whether there had ever existed in its place the semicircular structure of the Roman basilica (i.e., the east end of the building, where the Prætor held his court). Happily this is no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty, for on Thursday last the Rev. C. F. Watkins, the vicar, having gone into the chancel to inspect the making of a new

of ultimate success, and thereupon sent a message to the Rev. W. Hume, Rector of Scaldwell, who has an interest in the chancel, with whom, and his brother, the Rev. Charles Hume, Rector of Stoke Moor, Hants, Mr. Watkins pursued the investigation on Monday, till they had the satisfaction of discovering and laying open the whole circuit of the original wall, which descends from the floor of the present chancel to a depth of about four feet, where it encloses an ancient floor of handsome cement, the surface of which has somewhat the appearance of stalagmite, probably occasioned by a slight deposit of calcareous matter carried down through the superincumbent rubbish of lime and earth. This newly discovered wall descends still lower, how much deeper it goes is not yet, but soon will be ascertained; what is most important is, that it is of the same thickness, composition and age, as the nave and square tower, which leaves the antiquity of the whole with scarcely the shadow of a doubt. It is Mr. Watkins's intention to appeal to the country at large, and to all who take an interest in these antiquarian researches, which throw so much light upon the history of the Church of this kingdom, to enable him to rebuild the chancel upon this the original substructure, the grouted cement of which is even now harder than the stones which it binds together, and by clearing away the encompassing mould to exhibit the most entire and best preserved architecture of such high antiquity which this kingdom is known to contain. When it is understood that the present chancel is a poor weak structure,—that the lessee of the great tithe who has to keep it in repair, hast just been enlarging and rebuilding a part of his own parish church, at great expense to himself,—that £200 would suffice for carrying the plan into execution,—it is hoped that this moderate sum will not be withheld from an object which is of real importance, of great interest, and will be open to the inspection of every one who chooses to visit it from near and far, as many have already come from the most distant parts of the kingdom. bankers at Northampton, and elsewhere, will be requested to receive subscriptions, and several of the neighbouring clergy and gentry be solicited to form a committee of management and

EXAMINATION OF MR. STANTON AT CANTON.

Mr. Stanton, it will be remembered, was kidnapped by a party of Chinese while bathing near Macao, and carried up to Canton. His examination by the Chinese authorities, at the head of whom was the redoubted Commissioner Lin, will be read with some interest. The account is from the Bombay Courier:

Mr. Stanton arrived in Canton on the morning of Friday, the

7th, and was delivered into the custody of the Namhoy-yune, and though one would think the capture of a solitary foreigner, unaccused of any crime except his birth, to be an event of very slight importance, great preparations were immediately made for his examination in the public hall of the Viceroy's palace. The preliminaries for this mighty business were concluded at about one o'clock, and at two the Kwang-chow-foo, the Pwanyune, Namhoy-yune, and four other officers of high rank, made their appearance, taking their seats, the Kwang-chow-foo in the centre, in a row, on chairs adorned with scarlet cloth, and the tables usual on such occasions before them. Behind the chairs of these functionaries was a partition which screened his Excellency the Viceroy Lin from the looks of the profane. All the Hong merchants and linguists were in attendance, standing during the whole of the examination, which lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon until past nine at night. A number of lower officers, police runners, lictors, &c., were also present, when Mr. Stanton, under the charge of two linguists, was brought into court with chains upon his bare feet, and dressed only in a shirt and trowsers, the former somewhat discoloured by the blood from a wound in his shoulder, which though not deep, appeared as if inflicted by some sharp instrument; his head and face were also bruised on one side. In spite of his evident exhaustion, he being very pale, Mr. Stanton was made to kneel before this august assembly, which posture, in the course of the examination, he changed by sitting on the floor. A little food was given him before the examination began, which was conducted by the Kwan-chow-foo, the linguist Atom acting as interpreter. The first questions put to the prisoner were, "Who are you?" "What is your name?" What your nation?" To which the reply was, that his name was Stanton, that he resided at Macao, and that he was an Englishman.—
"How can you be an Englishman," replied the Kwang-chowgreat people over corruption and wild misrule. foo, "when it is well-known that the English have long since been ordered away from Macao, and that we have the assurance from our officers there that they are all gone?"-To which Mr. Stanton answered that, so far from his countrymen having all left Macao, there were upwards of 100 living there. This answer seemed to create a good deal of astonishment in the judges, and the Kwang-chow-foo was seen to whisper, first to his right side neighbour, then to that on the left, and these again communicated with the next in the line, all of which produced a good deal of grave nodding, of shakes of the head, and so on, and the Kwang-chow-foo got up to commune with his master behind the screen, whence he returned after a short absence. These low whispers among the judges, and the conferences between the Viceroy and Kwang-chow-foo, were rather frequent, and happened whenever anything appearing to them extraordinary was said by the prisoner. Owing, it is supposed, to the presence near the tsung-tuck of several Chinese who well understood English, the interpreter was observed to discharge his duty with considerable fidelity, which is a rare occurrence, Chinese interpreters generally preferring to give the story they wish the mandarins to receive to giving the real meaning of the deponent. It is on this account chiefly that the mandarins heard several things which must have astonished them not a little. The Kwang-chow-foo then asked Mr. Stanton whether he was not aware of the existence roclamations offering rewards for the taking and killing of Englishmen, which being answered in the affirmative, he was asked why, such being the case, he had been walking about, well knowing that he subjected himself to being made a prisoner. To which Mr. Stanton answered, that he was walking eacably towards the beach to bathe, when he was surprised by linese, who hurried him into a boat, two of which were at Casilla Bay apparently waiting for him; but, said Mr. Stanton, though now a prisoner, I advise you to liberate me without delay, for I am certain that within three days my countrymen will demand me, and if refused, their ships of war will open their fire upon you. This hold speech occasioned a good deal of surprise, which having subsided, the examination was continued. The prisoner was asked what his business was, and where he lived, to which he replied that he was a teacher, who had come to this country with Mr. Turner's sons as their tutor; that he was in no way connected with trade, and was then living in Mr. Turner's house. To this it was objected that Mr. Turner was dead, and inquiry made of the present abode of Mrs. Turner and her sons, who the Kwang-chow-foo was told, had returned to England. He was next asked how many ships of war had arrived on the coast China, and how many troops, to which the prisoner answered that about 45 ships had gone to the northward, that five remained in Macao; that there were 5000 troops on board, and that an equal number was expected to arrive soon. It was then asked why the English had sent an armament to fight the Chinese, to which answer was made that the English had not come to fight the Chinese, but to obtain redress for injuries suffered. It was objected, if they had not come to fight, why they had fired on the forts at Amoy, and why they had taken Chusan. Answer, that at Amoy it was the Chinese who first fired on a boat bearing a a flag of truce, and that in consequence of that the English ships troyed the forts; that Chusan was taken because the letter which the English wished to have sent to the Emperor of China had been refused; that the object of the English was to complain of the treatment they had received to the Emperor himself, but that their letter had been everywhere refused; had it been received and forwarded no hostilities would have ensued; that the English had only occupied Chusan until a satisfactory answer shall have been received from the Emperor, when they will return the island to his government. The Kwang-chow-foo also asked, why, if the intentions of the English were pacific, they had captured so many salt junks? To which it was replied, that the salt junks, being considered government property, had been seized and would be detained until restitution shall have been made for the property of which the English have been despoiled by the Chinese. These are the principal points in the examination; to fill up the seven hours a great many more things were said, which it is Mr. Dunscomb was declared duly elected, the numbers being as

innecessary to repeat, and we may here observe, that our report of follows:this examination may possibly be not altogether verbally correct, and that answers somewat different may in reality have been given by Mr. Stanton, but in the main its correctness may be re-lied on.

Mr. Stanton now remains in custody of the Namhoy-yune, but Thus has the county of Beauharnois nobly redeemed its character, is not shut up, we are told, in the common prison, but in a room in the Namhoy-yune's house, in which generally such prisoners only are confined as can afford to pay handsomely for this indul-

In the same prison with Mr. Stanton is a Lascar, who by his own account was also seized in the neighbourhood of Macao; we follows: know not who this man may be, not having heard of any missing; his seizure, however, has drawn a poor Chinaman into great trouble, who, when he saw his countryman approach the Lascar, warned him of his danger, exhorting him to run away. This warning was overheard by the minion of the law, and he was seized, and may possibly lose his life for treasonable practices.

Mr. Vincent John Stanton, who has been seized by the Chinese. was a student of divinity of St. John's College, Cambridge. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Daniel Stanton, formerly mayor of Bristol, once a wealthy man, but who died in rather reduced circumstances.—Correspondent of the Times.

UNITED STATES.

the column was long and office the greater part of the vast throng assembled on the occasion preferred going directly to the capitol, and from its elevated grounds gazing upon the column advancing in proud array. The spectacle from those grounds, which was enjoyed by tens of thousands standing in thick masses upon the terraces of the park, the broad esplanade around the western of the park of the specime flicker and the specime flicker. tern front of the capitol, and the spacious flights of steps leading thereto, was very imposing.

Many banners were borne in the procession, all of which were

Many banners were borne in the procession, all of which were appropriate, and several of them striking. The General himself—the observed of all observers,—was mounted upon a white steed, without extra trappings, and himself clad in the simple attire of a country citizen. He was every where cheered as he passed, and thousands of white handkerchiefs were waved as he passed by the ladies at the windows.

The circular gallery of the Senate chamber having been reserv and the grates and the gates of the capitol opened for their entrance without let or hindrance, the fair began to wend their way thither at an early hour-some of them brushing the poppies from their eyes and going at six! The consequence was that the gallery was crowded to its utmost capacity more than two hours before the arrival of the head of the column.

Meantime the Senate, under the call of President Van Buren, assembled at 12 o'clock, and was organized by the administration of the oaths of office to the Vice President elect, John Tyler, and the new Senators. The oath to the new Vice President was administered by the president pro tem., Mr. King. Notice was given that on the opening of the Senate to-morrow, a motion would be made to proceed to the election of a printer to that body.

The head of the procession arrived before the Eastern front of the capitol at 12 o'clock. In a few minutes thereafter, the illustrious citizen who has been called by the first of the people to administer the government of this great nation for the ensuing four years, advanced through the crowd, amid their loudest cheers, dismounted, and entered the Senate wing by the Northern door. He was ushered into the Senate chamber, where he was received with becoming dignity and respect, and in a very few moments proceeded, with the Senate and other officers, to the Eastern portico.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect and Chief Justice took the seats provided for them.

The ex-Vice President, the committee of arrangements, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied a position several

eet in the rear of the President elect. The Vice President, secretary, and members of the Senate occu-

pied parallel lines next in rear.

The diplomatic corps occupied the next position; and the space immediately in their rear was assigned to the late Speaker, clerk,

and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The ladies, and such persons as, by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the committee, are enumerated in the preceding programme, occupied the steps and the residue of the portico, which was greatly crowded; while upon the ground in front stood a compact mass of at least twenty thousand people, exclusive of nany thousands elsewhere and otherwise disposed of

It was a moment of deep and profound interest, when the President elect arose to read his inaugural address. The reading of this patriotic document, the work of the General's own hands, occupied somewhat more than an hour. He read with great distinctness, just emphasis, and uniform propriety. Many of its choice passages were loudly cheered in the course of the reading; but in eral it was listened to with deep and profound attention. will observe that the address is characterized by a healthy moral and religious tone. The moment when the veteran paused, and turned to receive, at the hands of the Chief Justice, the oath of office, being nearly at the close of the address, was one of deep and The oath having been taken, and his lips having touched the Holy Book, the General, with evident emotion, pro nounced the closing paragraph, at the end of which such a shout of triumph went up from thirty thousand voices as made the skies resound, and almost shook the walls of the stupendous capitol it-It was the voice of the free, exulting at the victory of a

ending from the portico, the President remounted his charger, and the procession renewed its march through the Northern gate in the same order as they entered the yard, around the North ern circle of the Capitol yard, to Pennsylvania Avenue, and then up the avenue to 15th street, up 15th street to the Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the public offices and the President's House, and then through the Western gate in front of the President's to his house, into which it passed by sections into the front door, where they were received by the President, and passed out, with-

out halting, at the South door, and were dismissed.

The crowd at the President's house was immense, and the marvel is that serious accidents did not occur. But I have heard of

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, March 8, 1841. The city has been filled with rumors for two or three days past, respecting the purport of the despatches recently received by the British minister from his Government, and by the Department of State from the American minister at London. The reports, as in general in such cases, are greatly exaggerated, and should be received with much allowance, until a statement from some authentic source appears. It is said that Mr. Fox has made a formal application. plication to our Government, according to instructions from her Majesty's ministers, for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, but his note is in a pacific temper, and in respectful terms. It is understood that no reply has yet been made to the application.

affair may be, it is consoling to feel the assurance that it is in the hands of those who have now the charge of our foreign relations. With Harrison at the head of the Administration, and Daniel Webster presiding over the Department of State, the honor, dignity and safety of the country are secured. Nor will I, for one entertain any apprehension that any thing in the existing state of ns will lead to a war between the United States and

Great Britain. This being regarded as the first day of the regular por their places in the departments, by the members of the Cabinet, there were numerous visiters to each; and the old lobbies and stairs had quite a bustling appearance. The White House also was, during the morning, about as fully attended as on a levee day in ary times. The President continues to be in fine health and spirits; and bears the fatigues which he has daily to go through from crowds of visitors with wonderful elasticity and ease. There is a kindness and cordiality in the general receptions at the President's mansion, to which the public have long been strangers.

CANADA.

MEGANTIC ELECTION.—A gentleman, who arrived in town this morning, brings intelligence of the unanimous election of the Hon. Dominick Daly, for the county of Megantic. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Daly was declared duly returned for the county, J. G. Clapham, Esq. the opposing candidate having declined entering upon a contest, when the ultimate success of his opponent was no longer doubtful. This ferbearance on the part of Mr. Clapham does credit to his moral sense and to his good feeling: he has abstained from disturbing the peace of the country, which a less scrupulous candidate would have done, and has spared his antagonist further trouble, when he became satisfied that his own return, as the Representative, could not be reasonably calculated upon. It is clear that the communication in the Quebec Gazette, of last night, which declared the report of It is clear that the co his resignation for Megantic, to be unfounded, but that he was contesting the election with every prospect of success, must have been inserted without his authority or knowledge.—Quebec Mercury, Tuesday, March 9.

BEAUHARNOIS .- On Tuesday evening we issued an extra containing the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Dunscomb was at the head of the poll at Durham, and yesterday at noon we issued a second extra, which we subjoin, containing the news of Mr. Dunscomb's election for the county of Beauharnois, and of his expected triumphal entry to the city in the afternoon. Mr. De Witt retired from the poll attwoo'clock on Tuesday, and at four o'clock

Majority for Mr. Dunscomb......166

Thus has the county of Beaumarnois nouly reacements character, and thrust from it an impudent Yankee political charlatan and an enemy to British connection.—Montreal Herald.

Three Rivers.—The Attorney General was declared on Tuesday afternoon duly elected to represent the borough of Three

Rivers in the House of Assembly. The close of the poll was as

Attorney General.....164

Majority for the Attorney General......119 Mr. Turcotte, who is the O, is of Gallows hill notoriety, and intends to offer himself to the electors of St. Maurice, where we ope he will have as respectable an amount of supporters as he has

had at Three Rivers .- Ibid. COUNTY OF VERCHERES .- Mr. Henri Desrivieres, an Anti-COUNTY OF TRACES.

Unionist, has been returned to represent this county without opposition. Mr. D. was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of High Treason at the commencement of the rebellion of 1838, and will, from his known anti-British principles, very appropriately represent the inhabitants of the rebellious county of Vercheres.

turn was as follows :

Mr. Simpson.....109

Majority for Jobin..... 29 Nearly all who voted were Canadians, as Mr. Simpson's Eng-Nearly all who voted were Canadians, as Mr. Simpson's English friends, who reside at a distance, could not reach the poll in consequence of the heavy fall and drifting of snow. We were informed yesterday that Mr. Simpson had a majority of 46 at the close of the poll on Tuesday evening, and that there was a most gratifying prospect of his complete success. Although we do not approve of that gentleman's political versatility, we would be glad

to see him in the House of Assembly. 6 P. M. WEDNESDAY.—Since the above was in type we have learned that Mr. Jobin has retired from the contest, and that Mr. Simpson has been declared duly elected .- Ibid.

Neither Mr. Scott nor Mr. Girouard have come forward for the unty of the Lake of the Two Mountains. C. J. Forbes and Colin Robertson, Esquires, are contesting the county Mr. Lafontaine was expected to poll fully two thirds of the votes

for Terrebonne. COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE. - Central and branch Committees in the interest of Mr. Moore, were formed on Friday last, the activity of the party opposed to that gentleman having rendered such measures prudent, and his election is now considered safe.

The extension of the limits of the Town of Sherbrooke is likely

to operate against Colonel Gugy. The contest would, in any case, have been a hard one, but as long as the ancient limits stood, Col. Gugy would have been returned by a small majority.

The election for Hull will be sharply contested, but here again

The election for Hull will be starply contested, but here again the good cause seems likely to triumph.—Mont. Transcript.

RICHELIEU.—Mr. D. B. Viger has been returned for this county, proving successful over his opponent, Mr. E. Peel. As we stated before, Mr. Viger was a Legislative Councillor in Lower Canada, under the old Constitution, and was a long time confined to prison, on a charge of High Treason, during the late rebellions. He will make a worthy representative of the electors of the county, in which these rebellions first broke out.—Mont. Gazette.

This day, pursuant to requisition, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the electrs of this city, was held, at Rasco's Hotel, for the purpose of noninating two candidates to represent them in the United Legislature. Resolutions were unan and with acclamation, passed naming the Hon. George Moffatt, and Benjamin Holmes, Esq., and promising those gentlemen every support in carrying through asuccessful election. A Resolution was then passed, appointing the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting, the gentlemen who lad moved and seconded the Resolutions, and all the electors of the city present at the meeting, to wait upon Messrs. Moffatt and Holmes, and communicate the Resolutions to them; when the whole body moved from Rasco's Hotel to the residence of Mr. Moffat, where they were cordially received by that gentleman, who, in aneat speech, said that he had much pleasure in acquiescing in theilviews. The Deputation then waited upon Mr. Holmes, who also acceded to the wishes of the electors, under the proviso that the sanction of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Bank was previously given, which, we believe, there is no doubt, will be accorded.—Montreal Gazette, Thursday,

Before we proceed with the election news that has reached us since our last publication, we are bound to acknowledge and correct a misstatement, in regard to the election for Terrebonne. We were led into saying that in this county Mr. Lafontaine would command two thirds of the votes, and have no doubt of the sincerity in which that information was given as a fact by our correspondent. We have since learnt however, that a portion of correspondent. We have since learnt however, that a portion of the county which he did not reckon upon contains full 200 voters, and that these, being Irish, are loyal intelligent persons who will to a man vote for Dr. M'Culloch; we are truly rejoiced at this improvement in the prospects of so worthy a candidate. shall yet have to record his return, if all his friends are active.

It is stated that Mr. Leslie still purposes to contest the election for this city. As his return is quite impossible, there remains but motive must surely be to excite scenes which cannot redound to his credit, by which he should recollect that himself and his dupes

Colonel De Salaberry has been returned for the county of Rouville—though we rejoice to record that gentleman's election, we are sorry to say that animosity ran so high as to have caused the death of one man and the dangerous beating and wounding of six others. This took place after the poll was closed for the day, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile from it, involving neither Candidates, Magistrates, nor Returning Officer. The following morning Mr. Franchere, in whose favour the poll closed the previous evening, was non est inventus. The polling proceeded until Col. De Salaberry had passed his number by 8, when no

Sr. Hyacinthe.—Dr. Bouthillier has been returned.
Mr. J. Yule has started for the county of Chambly, in opposition to L. M. Viger.

It is asserted in the Quebec Colonist that wither Mr. Gibb nor ma Mr. Black will be returned for Quebec, but the violent and dis-

L'ISLET.—Dr. Tache has been elected usanimously.—Montreal Transcript, Saturday, March 13.

The following is, as near as we have been able to ascertain, a correct statement of the persons known up to the present time, who intend to present themselves at the approaching elections, as also of their opinion regarding the Union:— Beauharnois-J. De Witt, anti-unionist. J. W. Dunscomb.

Berthier-D. M. Armstrong, anti-unionist. Chambly—L. M. Viger, anti-unionist.

Champlain—I. G. Ogden, unionist.

Dr. Kimber, anti-unionist. Dorchester - J. A. Taschereau, anti-unionist. Huntingdon-A. Cuvillier, anti-unionist Megantic—Hon. D. Daly, unionist. J. G. Clapham, uncerta Missisquoi—P. H. Moore and O. J. Kemp, both unionists. J. G. Clapham, uncertain. County of Montreal-Gabl. Roy, unionist.

City of Montreal—James Leslie, anti-unionist. J. F. Smith, uncertain. C. R. Ogden, unionist. P. Brenan, anti-unionist. Montmorency—F. A. Quesnel, anti-unionist.

Ottawa—C. D. Day, unionist. M Geoy, uncertain.

Port Neuf—T. C. Aylwin, anti-unionist.

County of Quebec—John Neilson, anti-unionist.

City of Quebec—H. Black and James Gibb, unionists. D. Burnet and L. Massue, anti-unionists. Rouville-Desalaberry, unionist. T. Franchere, anti-unionist

Rowville—Desaiastry, Richelieu—D. B. Viger, anti-unionist. County of Sherbrooke—Moore, uncertain. Shefford-Wells, uncertain. Stanstead-Dr. Collby, uncertain. Colonel Kilborne and M.

St. Maurice-Turcotte, anti-unionist. St. Hyacinthe—Dr. Bouthillier, anti-unionist.

Terrebonne—L. H. Lafontaine, anti-unionist. Dr. M'Culloch,

Two Mountains-C. Robertson and C. J. Forbes, unionists. Vaudreuil—J. Simpson, uncertain. Andre Jobin, anti-unionist Vercheres—E. R. Fabre, anti-unionist. Yamaska-Jonathan Ourtele and J. G. Berthe, anti-unionists. Quebec Gazette.

> From the Hamilton Gazette. SWORD TO COLONEL MACDONELL.

The following is the letter to Col. Macdonell, from the Committee appointed to present the sword to that gentleman, with his reply thereto:—

Hamilton, February 5, 1841. My dear Colonel-I have been requested to become the medium of presenting to you the accompanying sword, the spontaneous gift of your brother officers, who had the pleasure of serving with you and assisting to put down the rebellion in the Home and London Districts, as well as in the expedition against the Rebels and American sympathisers on Navy Island, in the years 1837 and 1838, at which period you held the honorable and distinguished appointment of second in command of that part of the militia rce of this province, then under the orders of Sir Allan N.

It is necessary that I should briefly explain to you, that the sword was purchased in England and shipped for this country in 1838, but in consequence of some mistake about the address, it did not reach my hands until after a delay of more than two years. manner diminished our admiration of the zeal, promptitude and official station, for the essential services rendered by you in your military capacity to the best and most glorious inte

distinction and reward which you have so bravely earned, and

therefore well deserve to wear. I am, My dear Colonel, To Colonel McDonell, Your's very faithfully, &c. &c. &c. WM. J. KERR. Kingston.

REPLY.

Kingston, 23d February, 1841. My dear Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, accompanying a splendid sword, presented to me by the Officers of the Volunteer Militia, with hom I had the honour to serve, under the command of Sir Allan Macnab, at the commencement of the rebellion which broke out in Upper Canada in the year 1837.

This brilliant gift is greatly enhanced to me by the warm senti-ments of regard and approval of my conduct with which the donors have accompanied it, and which far transcend any humble

remind me of the happy days which I passed amongst you at a period of great peril to this province.

The post I had the honor to hold in connexion with you, was merely a subordinate one, in which the ready and uniform assistance afforded me by the officers, together with the steady obedience

of the men, rendered my task an easy one.

The greatest credit is due to our gallant leader. Sir Allan Mac-

At the first intelligence which reached him of the assemblage of the rebels near Toronto, he at once used his great influence in the town of Hamilton, collected about him a gallant body of loyal men upon whom he prevailed to proceed with him immediately to the relief of the capital; on the approach of the steamboat which contained them, they were welcomed and cheered by the inhabitants with unbounded joy. The command of all the volunteer militia then collected at Toronto, was on that day conferred on Sir Allan by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and he immediately proceeded to make arrangements for an attack on the rebels on the following morning. I arrived at Toronto on the evening of that day, and found Sir Allan, together with two other gentlemen, engaged in these measures; they asked my assistance, which I willingly gave them, and a plan was drawn up, which I was informed had met the entire approbation of the Lieutenant Governor. I now state my entire conviction that if Sir Allan had been permitted to carry out the measures thus approved of, the rebels assembled at Gallows Hill under Mackenzie would have been surrounded and must have surrendered, then ending the rebellion; but on coming to the ground where the militia force had been directed to assemble at daylight on the following morning, I was informed that the command had been transferred from Sir Allan to an officer of talent who had distinguished himself in the last war with the United States. Under this officer we started for the fight with the Lieutanant-Governor at our head; on apng the rebels, they made some show of resistance, but as we neared them they soon gave way, making their escape into the tangled forest, where successful pursuit was rendered quite impos-On the Lieut.-Governor's return to Toronto, on the evening of the same day he received intelligence that a large number of disaffected men were assembled in the London District, under the command of one Dr. Duncombe; he solicited Sir Allan to collect what men he could muster, and proceed with every possible diligence to suppress this outbreak. Sir Allan at once set out, and at Hamilton collected a body of about five hundred men; at the head of these volunteers he proceeded to the disturbed district, and after having performed a harassing march of eighteen miles from Ancaster to Brantford, he ascertained that Duncombe and his men were posted at a village called Scotland. He immediately formed a resolution to take the rebels by surprise, and after giving his men a few hours rest he made a night march, to come on them at day break; but Duncombe, who had received intelligence of his approach, dispersed the men, and effected his own escape to the United States. Sir Allan having received information where some men who were deeply implicated in this outbreak had concealed themselves, caused parties to be sent to scour the country, when a great many of them were captured, whom he caused to be examined by an intelligent magistrate, and such as sufficient evithen fixed his residence at the village of Oxford, where at his soli-citation a large number of the men of that section of the country, one motive assignable for his obstinate pretensions to represent a constituency which despises him, in his political character. That to receive an admonition from Sir Allan on the delusion of their conduct; he delivered to this assemblage a most impressive and appropriate address, dismissing them to their homes, where they proceeded with thankfulness for the lenity he had shown them, blessing the man who was sent to chastise them. This service was scarcely terminated with the moderation and ability which I have attempted to describe, when intelligence was brought to Sir Allan from the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that a large assemblage of brigands had collected on the American side of the Niagara frontier with a design of invading this province, which at that point was then entirely unprotected; he, without hesitation, set out with his brave and willing men, and in three days performed a journey of one hundred miles, from Woodstock to Drummondville. He placed his force in position along the river, on the line towards Fort Erie, and took immediate measures to collect the necessary munitions required to attack Navy Island, where a large force of foreign banditti, mixed with a few Canadian renegades, had esta-blished themselves. He had not quite completed these able and

I am led to believe that it has been a subject of surprise to many gusting language in which the Editor indulges, satisfies us that he is very much afraid they will be returned.

1 am led to believe that it has been a subject of surprise to many persons of good judgment that we should have stood so long before Navy Island without having made and the stood of the stood Navy Island without having made any attack upon it; and I feel t incumbent upon me openly to state that this was no fault of Sir Allan's, and that the blame (if any there is) rests entirely on me Our position at that period, was one of the utmost importance to the province, as, if we had made an attack and been defeated, there was no other force to impede the enemy from reaching Toronto. I was averse to incur the slightest hazard of such a calamity, although I never for one instant relinquished the purpose of making the attack when the necessary preparations should be completed, which had been all but accomplished when the command was taken again from Sir Allan.

I claim some knowledge of military matters, and am not ashamed now to admit that, upon the information on which we then acted, and under all the circumstances that guided us, I would again, under similar circumstances, give the advice I then did. It does not at all alter the case, that after the Island had been evacuated, t was well ascertained that a much smaller force had occupied it than we were led to believe.

The conduct of Sir Allan throughout these trying transactions, evinced to me great ability, cool judgment, and a devoted zeal in the cause of his country, which will ever command towards him

With many thanks for the kind manner in which you have con-

veyed to me the resolutions of the committee, I remain. With great regard, Your most obedient, humble servant,

ALLAN MACDONELL,
Late Lieutenant Colonel of the men of Gore. To Col. W. J. Kerr, Wellington-Square, G. D.

THE LATE CAPTAIN DUNLOF.

Captain Dunlop entered the service at the age of 13, on board His Majesty's Sloop Tortorelle, and after a cruise in the North Sea he proceeded to the Mediterranean in the Active Frigate, commanded by Captain, now Admiral Mowbray; when Lieutenant Warwood, then First Lieutenant of the Active, was promoted to the command of the Pylades, he took him along with him as acting

During the five years that he served in these ships in the Me diterranean, he was in no action of any public notoriety—except the passage of the Dardanelles; though few weeks elapsed without his being engaged in the dangerous service of cutting out in boats, and though upwards of one hundred times under fire, he miraculously escaped unhurt.

On his return to England he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope to join the Scipion, then carrying the Flag of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Hero of Acre. While attached to this ship, he was employed at the siege of Fort Corneleris, and though wounded in three places, was carried through the breach on the oarding pikes of his sailors.

For his services here, Admiral Stopford promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant on board of the Surabaya, a Dutch brig, so called from having been captured in the Harbour of that name in Java. In her he proceeded to Bombay, where he was placed on half-pay, she being put out of commission. Having then been upwards of nine years in the navy, never having slept but seven

On his return to England, he was appointed to the Surveillant, Captain Sir George Collier, with whom he was employed on the coast of Spain. During this period, he and his brother officer did not reach my hands until after a delay of more than two years.

I am, nevertheless, sure that I truly express the sentiments of those associated with me then and now, in stating that the time which has passed in the interval above mentioned, has not in any verely wounded, having his arm and three ribs fractured, by a verely wounded, having his arm and his body. twenty-four pound shot passing between his arm and his body efficiency with which you discharged the arduous duties of your Afterwards he and his comrade O'Reilly passed the Duke of Wellington's Army across the Adour-a service so hazardous, that military capacity to the best and most glorious interests of our the French were quite unprepared for it, inasmuch as they thought common country, in a season of great and unexampled difficulty that nobody would have the temerity to attempt it. He advanced INAUGURATION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser, Washington, The Day.—The day and the pageant have closed. Ay Washington never saw before, nor such a pageant.

The Day.—The day and the pageant have closed ay Washington never saw before, nor such a pageant.

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out the whole flotilla, with Buonaparte's Imperial Barge, with the single exception of one ship loaded with gunpowder, which, think-ing unsafe to bring under the fire of the batteries, he blew up.

Before the tide served to carry him out, protected by the fire of the gun boats he had captured, he landed and repulsed an attack 500 of the French army, though his command amounted only of 500 or the French army, though his command amounted only to 150 men. On his return to England he proceeded to the Halifax station, where he joined the *Leander*, on board which ship his old friend Sir George Collier had kept a berth for him. But the ship not being in the harbour at the time, he went with the army on the Penobscot expedition, where he was again slightly wounded. On the Leander being paid off at the peace of 1815, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Glasgow, Captain—commonly called—Paddy Doyle. From her he was promoted into the Curlew sloop, and from thence transferred to the command of the Termagant Frigate, which he brought home to England in 1823, since which time he has never been employed, his limited means not allowing him to take a command during the time of

After being placed on nan-pay, he endeavoured to make up to an education necessarily deficient, by attending lectures in the colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh for three years; during this period he was a most laborious student, and limited himself to dining abroad on Saturdays only. From his return to India to his arrival in this Province, he applied himself exclusively to scientific according to the standard of the standard o After being placed on half-pay, he endeavoured to make up for pursuits, chiefly those connected with his profession, in the build-ing and sailing of vessels, and in mineralogy and geology. He was the first Member for the County of Huron, and served

Nab; and I trust it will not be considered out of place in me, if I now briefly refer to the important services rendered by him to this country. cessful in others—such as the Lunatic Asylum Bill, the Miner-alogical Survey Bill, &c., there can be no doubt but these at a future, and no very distant day, will be taken up and carried through.

As a settler in the early period of this country, he exerted him-self for the good of all his brother settlers, his house was ever open to them whatever their rank might be, and no man ever went hungry from his door. We may conclude by saying that he was honest and just, as well as kind and considerate to all who ca

within the sphere of his action.

His funeral was attended by almost all the people in the neighbourhood, and by many who came from a great distance to pay this last homage to his memory. Four gentlemen, sons of Post Captains of the Boyal Navy, offered to carry the body to the grave, but the Captains of the vessels in the port had previously volunteered that service, and the flag of Britain, under which he so often bravely fought, was the pall which covered his coffin when he was laid in the narrow house appointed for all living.

In him the community have lost a thoroughly independent man,

who neither courted power, nor feared it, and whose loss it will be difficult to replace in this county or any other in the province.

ROBBERY .- On Tuesday night, March 2d. five thieves from the neighbouring republic broke into the house of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Fort Erie, forced Mr. A. and his lady out of bed, and took away all the money in the house, a watch and seals, dressing case, and sundry other articles. The scoundrels, who were armed. re-crossed the river: they were pursued, but in vain.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

May it please your Excellency, On behalf of the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada Colege, I desire to express to your Excellency, on the close of your administration, our acknowledgments for the interest, which you have evinced in the welfare of our institution, and the solicitude which you have manifested for the religious, moral and intellectual improvement of the people committed to your charge. It was the illustrious characteristic of our noble founder, that amidst the operous duties and cares of government by onerous duties and cares of government, he ever found time to devote attention to education; and Canada is not more deeply indebted to him for preserving her amidst the horrors of civil war, than for enabling her children to appreciate and enjoy the greatest of the blessings of peace. We rejoice that your Excellency may claim similar honour, and that whilst you repelled foreign aggression, and have been unremitting in your exertions to advance the general presservity. general prosperity of the province, you have not failed to foster and encourage religion and education, being justly impressed with the conviction, that without these, peace and tranquillity, however obtained, can never be secured. With warm wishes for the happiness of your Excellency and your family, we beg leave

respectfully to bid you and them farewell. HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The success of an institution designed, like Upper Canada Colge, for the advantage of education and religion, must ever be an object of the deepest interest to me, and it has been a source of regret, that the stirring events that have taken place during my administration of this government, have prevented me from de-voting that degree of attention to this important object, which it was my anxious wish to have done.

Animated by these sentiments, it will ever afford me the sin-

cerest pleasure to hear of the continued growth and prosperity of your valuable institution.

(Signed)

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

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1841. LL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, at the Store of the under signed, (opposite Messirs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermentioned

posite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermentio, imported direct from the London Docks, viz:—

1 hhd. Sherry,
10 qr. casks do.
4 hhds. Port,
10 qr. casks do.
4 hhds. best English Vinegar,
12 casks Bordeaux do.
16 baskets Champaigne,
20 cases Claret,
30 dozen Port,
30 do. Sherry,
24 do. London Stout,
Cherry Brandy in pints,

ALSO:

ALSO:

English Printing Ink, (book and news), in kegs, 24 lbs. each, Greeff Paint, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Digby Herrings, Mustard in Jars, Blacking, Blackiead, &c.; and a variety of Dry Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Muslin Dresses, Shawls, Handker-chiefs, 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.

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TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155 KING ST.

TORONTO AUCTION PEART, 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,
3 Colts, from 1 to 4 years old,
A Yoke of Oxen,
2 Cows,
2 Yearling Heifers,
One Set of Single Harness.
Terms: under £l cash; above that sum six months' credit, on furnishing approved notes.

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

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE 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.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. GROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE.

WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brook District SCHOOL. ANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School.
as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to
H. C. BARWICK. l. References

Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved trakers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday last, the 18th inst. Mrs. Fitzgibbon, wife of Col. Fitzgibbon, in the 49th year of her age.

At Niagara, on the 5th inst., in the 21st year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly pious resignation, Kezia Ann Cudmore, the beloved wife of Mr. John Nelson.

At Brighton, on the 10th inst., aged 4 years and 6 months, William Forsyth Deacon, fourth son of Andrew Deacon Esq. At Brighton, on the 16th inst., aged 2 years and 13 days, Thomas, fifth son of A. Deacon Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 19th: W. Tilly, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. in full vol. 4; T. Seunders, Esq. rem.; W. S. Burn, Esq.; Rev. J. Gibson, add. sub.; A. Deacon, Esq. (2); Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Mrs. Secord; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. H. C. Cooper, add. sub. The following have been received by the Editor during the last

Original Poetry.

For the Church. MATTHEW, XVII. 4. "LORD, IT IS GOOD FOR US TO BE HERE."

It is good to be here, with a heart reconciled To the promise of God, in the One undefiled;-To be clean, through the word He has spoken, and sore With the stripes of His fiery affliction no more: Oh! yes! it is good to be here, with a few, On the mount where the enemy cannot pursue!

It is good to be here, in the porch of our rest, With the Lamb to be sanctified -- blessing and blest-To enlarge our desires, as His merits we scan; And ascend up to God, as He came down to man: Oh! yes! it is good, with the Lord to subdue; To be kings, to be gods, -to be holy and true!

It is good to be here, in assurance sublime Of eternal delight beyond temples and time; Where the tongues have all ceased, all the prophecies fail'd, And the knowledge of sin and of death that prevailed-Where the glory of God is forever in view, And incffable love is the theme to renew!

A. J. W.

THE GIN-SHOP.*

Those who for the first time pass through the streets of London after sunset, must be astonished at the splendid edifices on every side, and in every part of the city, west end, and suburbs, most brilliantly, and in some cases fantastically lighted up, holding out every temptation for the purchase of spirituous liquors, frequently sold under the most absurd names, and often so drugged as to induce the customer to take another glass. in London, and doubtless in the country too, to a fearful extent; and that the ingredients employed have a directly noxious influence on the constitution. Of this fact I myself had a remarkable instance presented to me. Being at a public dinner, and sitting next to a partner of one of the great brewing companies, some porter was poured out into a glass, which he remarked as being exceedingly badly coloured, begging to taste it. Having done so, he pronounced it to be most nauseous. "Sir," said the waiter, rather sharply, "it is from one of your own houses." "Be so good," was his reply, "as to send again to the house: say I am dining here, and that I wish to have some porter." In due time it was brought—a beverage as different from the former as can possibly be conceived. Fresh, and pure, and wholesome, because unadulterated. "You see," he said, turning to me, "how grossly we are imposed upon, and how much defamation of character we receive on account of the base conduct of our publicans.'

Within these splendid edifices, gin palaces as they are termed, how much vice, filth, disease, obscenity, and wretchedness, may be found. One is almost reminded in looking at them of our Saviour's declaration, "full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." They may in- turned to his beloved parishioners in dear, dear Hodnet! deed be whited, but they are "sepulchres," in every sense of the word. The soul there lies "dead in trespasses and in sins." The body is there hastened, often welcomed with blessings from his kind and loving heart

sources of penury, sickness, and crime. It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of cinity, resulting from the sale of spirituous liquors. And what a striking contrast do the sides of a gin counter present. On the one, the jolly, wary, and facetious publican: jolly because he is a bon vivant; wary because his glass is not of the same noxious compound which he mixes for others; facetious because he finds it his interest to be so: it is, in fact one of those baits by which he lures his victims to their destruction. On the other, the poor emaciated mechanic, selfishly gratifying his own propensities at the expense of his wretched wife and family; perhaps accompanied by his wife and children, expending on poison what might have purchased more than one nutritious meal. The habitual drunkard. peace. The worn-out rake, once moving in a different sphere, but by gambling, sabbath-breaking, and other vices, reduced to the utmost poverty; and with sinking to ward off the oppression of the coming hour. I have said with wife and children. It is notorious that children are at a very early age habituated to dram-drinking, and are taken by their parents to the gin-shop that they may have a portion of spirit †. It is notorious, also, that they often lay out their pence not in sweetmeats but in spirits, and that a child's glass of gin may be purchased at some places for a halfpenny. There is, in don clergy, and of those who seek to strengthen their rendezvous for the profligate and dissipated. There is no m re prolific source of every possible crime. Fraud, theft, police offices can testify; and how many cases of bodily

have no place for refreshment? But can a gin-shop be so termed. Contrast it with the well ordered and regulated village ale-house, where the traveller may obtain what is absolutely essential for his support; the village inn, where there is no tippling permitted, but where the legitimate purposes of such places are conscientiously acted up to, and which renders them as essential for the not, however, rest in that fair and amiable character, but with ideas of heavenly things; a place sacred to contemplation comforts of the lower, as the splendid hotel for those of was taught by the Gospel to form his opinion of himself, and devotion; in one word, that it was the primitive temple and the higher orders of society. I am far from maintaining and on his tomb it might have been written, and written church, formed and consecrated for the use of man in a state of that the country ale-house may not be the ruin of many; I have known it to be so. It must be so of those who habitually frequent it, not for refreshment, but for sensual dom of heaven." indulgence; and the hours which should be spent in honest labour are wasted in the skittle-ground or in the down to give some account of Hodnet! Ah! who that earth. He studied the works of God, as they came fresh from the tap-room, The fault in this case may not unfrequently enters Hodnet Church will not sometimes forget every be referred to those who license such houses. The character and habits of the publican should be ascertain- his grave, for his honoured remains rest in another quarter ed; and, as far as the law will permit, every means of the globe. should be taken to refuse licenses to those who are likely to encourage drunkenness, and for their own gain to ruin their fellow-creatures. There is much laxity in Hodnet had so often stood, is a tablet of white marble, this particular; and beer-shops, intended as a great source of comfort to the poor, in providing them with of Reginald Heber have been cut in bold relief by Chaunwholesome liquor, have turned out their greatest bane.

suffering may be referred to the same source, the ad-

mission books of the public hospitals could readily shew.

When I began to reside in London, drunkenness was not conducted with the same unblushing effrontery; or rather, there was less enticement held out to enter the and too common-place.—London Guardian. dram-shop. There was not the same attraction outwardly, whatever there might be within. There were indeed more brawls in the streets, and vice may have appeared more loathsome; but that was owing I conceive, not to the greater prevalence of dissipation, but to the less effective system of police. At the present moment a person walks from Mile End to Pimlico,

* From "Recollections of a Town Pastor."

† So notorious is this fact, that provision has been made for its prevention, in the New Metropolitan Police Bill.

at any hour of the night, without the slightest apprehension: he feels as secure as at noon-day. But it is not to be ascribed to any moral amelioration that he can do this now, which he could not do thirty years ago. Certainly at that period it would have been exceedingly dangerous for him to have done so.

A friend of mine had an opportunity of witnessing the almost inconceivable traffic in the places referred to. Being anxious to ascertain the truth of some statements he had heard respecting the immensity of the business carried on, and being sceptical on the point, he was accommodated with a seat in a back parlour, from which he could see every customer. In the space of one hour he counted a number which he could with the utmost difficulty make me believe was true. Yet such was the case; and the persons who entered were not merely the squalid and the ragged, but those moving in a far different sphere. Some whom he knew as men of business, and of generally received good character; some even of a higher grade, who stole in by a side door, partook of their dram from the same glass from which a coalheaver He described it as a constant current of human beings flowing onwards; and well might he have added to "de-

One or two details, out of thousands on thousands of cases, will be given in another paper, shewing the immensity of the evils resulting from the gin-shop. What London clergyman could not add fearfully to the list? What London medical man could not swell the number? Passing through the streets, I once perceived an undertaker's close to a gin-shop. It led my mind to a various, serious train of thought. A pawnbroker's was within three doors, and a prison at no great distance. There seemed a strong link binding them together. My own experience convinces me that there is a fearful connection between the four. "Gin," says Dr. Hodgkin, "is The public in general are probably not aware that the called the 'cream of the valley;' a name which would drugging of wine, spirits, and malt liquor, is carried on answer very well, if the words, 'of the shadow of death,' were added to it."

BISHOP HEBER.

I sat down upon an old bench of heavy black oak in the rector's chancel of Hodnet Church. The day was very beautiful; it was one of those mild, sunny days that come, many of them together, before the blackthorn blossoms and the sharp east wind sets in, making a second, though a short lived winter. Through the Gothic arch-way of the little chancel-door, all seemed bright and cheerful in the open air, the atmosphere full some hidden, treasured thing, which no power could win of golden light, the springing grass in the church-yard, from me. I feel it would be downright selfishness to the young fresh leaves just opening, the ceaseless cawing of the busy rooks in the high trees about Hodnet Hall, and the sweet songs of a hundred joyous birds.

The solemn quietness and mellowed light within the thurch, were better suited to my mood. I was thinking of Reginald Heber. It was in that church that he had led the worship of the great congregation, during the period of his ministry in England, until he was made bishop of Calcutta. How much had his untravelled heart and doubtless that country church, and the old familiar faces rapidly, to the narrow house. They are the prolific I thought of his farewell sermon in the midst of his sorrowing flock, and of the affecting description given of his departure from Hodnet. "From a range of high misery at the present moment, in London and its vi- grounds near Newport, he turned back to catch a last view of his beloved Hodnet; and here the feelings which he had hitherto suppressed in tenderness to others, burst forth unrestrained, and he uttered the words which have proved prophetic, that he 'should return to it no more!" As I thought of him I blessed that gracious e meek and lowly in heart, and the Great Shepherd bloated and enervated. The unblushing profligate, glad and Bishop of our souls. I thought of that which has London Christian Observer. to drown all recollection of former years of purity and always appeared to me the most blessed assurance of his growth in grace, and his ripeness for eternity, the prayer found after his departure in his book of private devotions. bearing date the 28th of March. (He entered into his constitution, glad to partake of the longed-for stimulus rest on the 3d of April.) "Oh my Father, my Master, my Saviour, and my King, unworthy and wicked as I am, reject me not as a polluted vessel; but so quicken me by Thy Spirit from the death of sin, that I may walk in the newness of life before Thee! Convert me first, O Lord! that I may be the means in Thy hands of strengthening my brethren! Convert me, that I may be blessed to the conversion of many! Yea, convert me, O Jesus! for mine own sin's sake, and the greatness of my undefact, no greater impediment to the exertions of the Lon- serving before Thee, that I, who need Thy mercy most, may find it in most abundance! LORD, I believe-help hands, than the increasing number of such places of thou mine unbelief! LORD, I repent-help thou mine impenitence! Turn Thou me, O Lord, and so shall I be turned! Be favourable unto me, and I shall live! robbery, murder, suicide, may, in nine cases out of and let what remaineth of my life be spent in Thy service, ten, be traced to the gin-shop, as the records of the who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, now and forever! Amen." And as I thought upon this prayer of a contrite and believing heart, I felt how many of those who praise Reginald Heber for the It will be asked, are the lower orders of people to natural sweetness of his disposition and his character, naturally lovely among men, how many think nothing of that disposition and that character which distinguished him as a renewed and spiritual man before his God. Had he rested in his natural character, it might have been said of him. "And Jesus beholding him loved him, Gospel, it was, to its happy possessors, a place chosen for the resiand said unto him, One thing thou lackest;" he did dence of God; a place designed to represent and furnish them in sober truth.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the king-

thing but Reginald Heber? We will go to his tomb, not was taught to behold the glories of the Creator. Trained in the

On the side wall of the southern chancel, just beyond and just above the very spot where the good rector of upon which the finely shaped head and intelligent features and represented by it, have been, through the second Adam, re-The tablet itself, and the folds of rich drapery partly veiling it, are extremely elegant. There is a long inscription-too long for the monument of Heber, opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers." He is himself

of Commons (Mr. Mark Moore,) "I adopted a plan a few months ago, in order to ascertain what number of persons went into the leading gin-shops in various parts of London. I selected fourteen houses; and the result of the whole calculation was, that there went into the fourteen houses in one week 142,453 men, 108,-593 women, and 18,391 children; or 19,245 persons into each of the houses during one week." The number, according to my to the truth and substance of all that was shadowed out by the this average. It was in one of the greatest thoroughfares in London, and noted all over town.

THE SARACENIC EMPIRE.

The empire which once embraced more than half of is to be found throughout the whole Arabian peninsula. Even in Spain, alas! the contrast is scarcely less degrading. A death-like torpor has succeeded to her former Reynolds. intellectual activity. Her cities are emptied of the population with which they teemed in the days of the Saracens. Her climate is as fair, but her fields no longer bloom with the same rich and variegated husbandry. had but the moment before drank, and instantly retired. Her most interesting monuments are those constructed by the Arabs; and the traveller, as he wanders amid their desolate but beautiful ruins, ponders on the destinies of a people, whose very existence seems now to in image so to the life, that not only others, but even the hypocrite have been almost as fanciful as the magical creations in himself may admire it, and favouring his own artifice, may be deone of their own fairy tales .- Prescott's History of ceived so far, as to say, and to think, it lives, and fall in love with Ferdinand and Isabella.

MEMORIAL OF MRS. HEMANS.

A better memorial of her than any from her own pen, or from the recollections of her family, will be found in the beautiful testimony of an attendant, who has since followed her beloved mistress to the haven of rest. It occurs in a letter written by her a few months after Mrs. Hemans' death; and it is a remarkable instance, not merely of innate susceptibility and delicacy of feeling, which are not confined to any particular rank or station, but of an intellectual refinemen, like that of the "Dairyman's Daughter," which is not usual among persons of the writer's station in life. It seems as if her intercourse with Mrs. Hemans had etherealised her: and who can say how much the Scriptural knowledge and humble faith of the dependent were blesæd to her highly gifted

"It is a continual cause of thankfulness to me that I was so wonderfully supported, even to the last sad hour -sad it must ever be to me; it is a thing not to wear off. Oh, no! with me it seems to deepen daily-remembrances grow dearer. My thought of her is like wish her back: it may well be said this was not her rest. She ever seemed to me as a winderer from her heavenly Father's mansion, who knew too much of that home to seek a resting-place here! She often said to me, 'I feel like a tired child-wearied and longing to mingle with the pure in heart.' At other times she would say, 'I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet of my Redeemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of Him to be meek and lowly.' And then she would say, 'Oh Anna, do not you love your kind Saviour? The plan of redemption was indeed a glorious one; humility was indeed the crowning work. When any body speaks of His love to me, I feel as if they were too slow; my spirit can mount alone with him those blissful realms, with far more rapidity.'

"My heart gets too full for utterance when I think of her affectionate manner to me. She often told me that | bound to render unto God! For, I tell you, the angels never found she believed I had been sent to her in answer to her the like. "For the angels, which kept not their first estate, hath earnest prayer, and said that, whatever might be her fate. I might always feel that my being with her had not been the great day." Their chains everlasting, their imprisonment in vain. These were her words; and the Searcher of perpetual! No commission to be sued for them !- no remission hearts only knows how thankful, yet humbled, I feel for for them! But with man it is not so. To him "deliverance"; to Master, who in calling his servant from the charge of a such an inestimable blessing. It is one for which I feel him "loosing of the chains"; to him "opening of the prison" is few sheep in this quiet and remote spot, to make him the I shall have to render an account. May it prove a bles- promised. For his sins a commission is granted out; his sins have shepherd of the flocks upon a thousand pastures, had so sed one! I wish I could tell you more of what she said; a remission! This is a high and special privilege of our nature, to graciously fitted him for his high calling, not only be- but my language is so poor, so weak, that when I would be had by us in an everlasting thankful remembrance. So that stowed upon him many splendid gifts, but those meek try it is as if I were robbing her words of their brightness; no man needeth now abruptly to say with those in Jeremiah and lowly graces without which no gifts of genius could but then I know that none can speak as she did. These (ch. ii. 25), "we are desperate now,"—we shall never be forgiven, have made him fit to be the minister of Him, who is at are not words of course; no, I can truly say my ties to let us do what we list. No, but as it is said in Ezra: "Though earth are weakened, because she is no longer here."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, like the divine religion of which it exhibits the purest transcript and the purest form, needs not to shun examination, or to court the security which has by some been supposed to consist in the ignorance, or the implicit and unqualified submission of the community to its dictates and decrees. She stands forward, indeed, as the bulwark and the "pillar of the truth;" as the firmest human defender and support of divine revelation in a bold and speculative age, olding an even and unwearied course between opposite and equally dangerous extremes; maintaining "the faith once delivered to the saints," with unshaken fidelity and consistency; and opposing an impregnable barrier against superstition and heresy, against enthusiasm and indifference, against formality and licentiousness, against tyranny and disorder. - Dean Pearson's Visitation Charge

The Garner.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

If we are taught that heaven resembles the garden of Eden, it seems fair and reasonable to conclude, that the garden of Eden resembled Heaven, and was from the beginning intended so to do; that like the temple under the law, and the church under the innocence. There, undisturbed by care, and, as yet, unassailed by temptation, all his faculties perfect, and his appetites in subjection, he walked with God as a man walketh with his friend, But how am I writing on, and forgetting that I sat and enjoyed communion with heaven, though his abode was upon hands of the Work-master, and in the creation, as in a glass, he school of Eden, by the material elements of a visible world, to the knowledge of one that is immaterial and invisible, he found himself excited by the beauty of the picture, to aspire after the transcendant excellence of the divine original. This sacred garden, the first Adam by transgression lost; but all the blessings signified stored to his posterity. In our stead, he subjected himself to the vengeance of "the flaming sword," and regained for us an entrance into Eden. For "when he overcame the sharpness of death, he "the tree of life in the midst of the Paradise of God;" and, by the effusion of his Spirit, he gives us to drink "rivers of living water." * It was stated by a witness before a committee of the House In his church here below, he has all along communicated, and still communicates, his gifts, by external sacraments, which serve at once for signs, as means, and as pledges: but, admitted to the church above, we shall see and taste them as they are. "Thou," O Lord Jesus, "shalt show us," for thou only canst now show us, OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. blissful scenes of Eden; for "in thy presence is the fulness of joy, and at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."- Bp. Horne.

The holy oil for the sanctuary is made of many spices compounded by the art of the perfumer, (Exod. xxiii. 24, 25,) to note the ancient world, has now shrunk within its original unto us that those duties are sweetest which are made up in a limits; and the Bedouin wanders over his native desert | communion of saints, each one contributing his influence and furas free, and almost as uncivilized, as before the coming therance unto them. As in winds and rivers, where many meet of his apostle. The language which was once spoken in one, they are strongest; and chains and jewels, where many along the southern shores of the Mediterranean and the links and stones are joined, they are richest. All good is diffusive, whole extent of the Indian Ocean, is broken up into a like leaven in a lump; like sap in a root; it will find the way from variety of discordant dialects. Darkness has again set- | the heart to every faculty of soul and body, and from thence to the tled over those regions of Africa which were illumined ears and hearts of others. Every living creature was made with by the light of learning. The elegant dialect of the "the seed of life in it," to preserve itself by multiplying; and of Koran is studied as a dead language, even in the birth- all seeds, that of the Spirit and the word is most vigorous; and in place of the prophet. Not a printing-press at this day nothing so much as in glorifying God, when the joy of the Lord, which is our strength, doth put itself forth to derive the praises of his name, and to call in others to the celebration of them .- Bishop

HYPOCRISY.

Art imitates nature; and the nearer it comes to nature in its effects, it is the more excellent. Grace is the new nature of a Christian, and hypocrisy that art which counterfeits it; and the ore exquisite it is in imitation, it is the more plausible to men, but the more abominable to God. It may frame a spiritual man it; but he is no less abhorred by the Searcher of hearts, than pleasing to himself. Surely, this mischief of hypocrisy can never be enough inveighed against. When religion is in request, it is the chief malady of the Church, and numbers die of it; though, because it is a subtile and inward evil, it be little perceived. It is to be feared there are many sick of it, who look well and comely in God's outward worship, and they may pass well in good weather, in times of peace, but days of adversity are days of trial. The prosperous estate of the Church makes hypocrites, and her distress discovers them. But if they escape such trial, there is one inevitable day coming, wherein all secret things shall be made manifest. Men shall be turned inside out: and amongst all sinners that shall then be brought before that judgment-seat, the deformedest sight shall be an unmasked hypocrite, and the heaviest sentence shall be his portion .- Archbishop Leighton.

Sin is the saddest slavery in the world; it breaks and sinks men's spirits, and makes them so base and servile that they have not the courage to rescue themselves. No sort of slaves are so necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscriber would merely call attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either DRY GOODS or GROCERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS. poor-spirited as they that are in bondage to their lusts. Their power is gone, or, if they have any left, they have not the heart to make use of it. And though they see and feel their misery, yet they chuse rather to sit down in it, and tamely to submit to it, than to make any resolute attempt for their liberty. What the Prophet says of whoredom and wine is proportionably true of other vices, they take away the heart. Every lust that we entertain deals with us as Delilah did with Samson, not only robs us of our strength, but leaves us fast bound: so that, if at any time we be awakened to a sense of our condition, and try to rescue ourselves from it, we find that our strength is departed from us, and that we are not able to break loose. - Archbishop Tillotson.

REMISSION OF SINS.

They that have either felt or believed that such an imprisonment of sin] there is, will be glad to hear that there is a power whereby they may be enlarged. And this very tidings in general, that there is a remission, that men may have deliverance from these fetters, this straitness or anguish of soul, must needs be very acceptable and welcome tidings to them. For which very point (even that there is a remission) what thanks are we eternally He reserved in everlasting chains of darkness to the judgment of rate of Exchange current on the third and the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Sccretary. we have grievously sinned, yet there is hope" for all that (ch. x. 2): P. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf and as in Ezekiel, that we may so use the matter that "our sins shall not be our destruction" which very point is both an especial stay of our hope, and a principal means of manifesting unto us the great goodness of God .- Bishop Andrewes.

Advertisements.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Outario House, or SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other ticle in his line, will be kept on hand.

R. Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

Toronto, Sentember 17, 1840. Toronto, September 17, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

120, King-Street. Toronto, 10th October, 1840. BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry

A BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which the Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The xact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which ontributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto beer erived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year the property of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be cared that the Bouse must be closed, unless some great efforts are made, support it.

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840 Price 2s, 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

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THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six hillings per Hundred.
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er Dozen.

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THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—If by letter, post-paid. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have

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Price £55 currency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

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GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS,

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CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

ar below the usual pieces, cannot have a duty incumbent on him to apologize cenerally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize or thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere conscisusness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable Terms!!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

To For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the Westend of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware Store.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Chird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several stanch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the stee of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by he Local Boards.

London, June 3, 1840.

THOMAS STINSON.

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE,

Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with

Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate
Do. do. do. do. and
circular corners...
Do. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate...
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Patent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct.
Do. do. do. 6

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Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee

eretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

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Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS
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Toronto, August 29, 1840.

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