





The charges for tuition to be upon such a moderate scale as shall be adapted to the circumstances of the surrounding country; and the expenses for boarding, small casual repairs, domestic servants, and other small items to be divided (according to a practice very usually observed in similar Institutions), in equal shares among the students in the College Establishment, and in like manner among the pupils in the School.

The erection of the necessary buildings to be in part, if not wholly, provided for by one hundred shares of 25l. currency each, payable by instalments, according to the progress of the work, at the discretion of the Committee of Management, each share entitling the holder to one nomination to a Course of FOUR YEARS TUITION in any department of the Institution, free of any additional charge for tuition, (unless it should be for extra Masters who may attend for music, drawing, modern languages, &c.)

A chapel will be built in connection with the Institution, in which morning and evening prayers will be daily read, and the attendance of the students and pupils will be then required. No exclusive character, however, will be attached to the Institution as it respects the religious profession of those who shall be admitted for their course of study; nor will any other rules be insisted upon with respect to their attendance upon public worship than that those who belong to the Church of England should attend the Ministry of that Church, and that those who are of other persuasions should attend such Ministry as the parents and guardians may desire: it being understood that they will attend the Church of England where no desire is signified to the contrary.

Application to be made without delay to the Government for a Charter to incorporate the Institution and to convey the power of conferring degrees.—[Quebec Mercury.] FULLER ACCOUNT OF ROMISH CEREMONIES AT ROUEN.—The Montreal papers of Saturday, published in the French language, contain a full description of the ceremony of erecting the Cross on the Belleil or Chamblay Mountain, as a memorial of the great and successful exertions of Count Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, in France, for the advancement of religion and temperance in Canada. He was assisted by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Montreal and Kingston, and the Coadjutor of the Diocese of Quebec, M. de Sully, and about fifty other Clergymen. The Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, accompanied by some of his Clergy, also came to assist at the ceremony, but arrived only at its close. Between twenty-five and thirty thousand persons were present. The idea is certainly grand. The monument will be seen from the River St. Lawrence and over a populous country extending 40 or 50 miles to the east, to the north and the west. From whatever spot the eye embraces the beautiful and insulated mountain of Chamblay, there, will this memorial of the Bishop's labours in Canada and the adjacent countries be visible.

It will be recollected, that among [Roman] Catholics, the raising of the cross is a religious ceremony. On the present occasion, sermons were preached by the Bishop, and discourses delivered from a raft on the Lake at the base of the Sugar Loaf, and religious rites performed at various stations from the Lake to the summit where the cross was erected.

The ground, with a tract of land, was given to the Bishop of Montreal, by Mr. DeKouville, the seignior of that part of the country, and the accounts speak of his otherwise liberal assistance in effecting the undertaking. The mountain, it will be recollected, is about two thousand feet in height, and mostly covered with the natural forest. A carriage road has now been made to the Lake. From the peak, Lake St. Peter, Lakes Champlain and St. Louis, and of the Two Mountains, are visible, with Montreal, the whole course of the St. Lawrence, and the most thickly settled country in America on its banks, and on the Chamblay and the Yamaska Rivers.—[Quebec Mercury, 12th Oct.]

Canada.

A CHARACTER OF LORD SYDENHAM.

(From the London Watchman, the organ of the Wesleyans in England.)

No portion of the exultatory speech of the late Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons is more valuable, than that which refers to the Colonial policy of the Whig Government. In a most complacent style, his Lordship boasts of the astonishing achievements of Lord Sydenham in the pacification of Canada, and in allaying the spirit of party-agitation in another founded solely upon information communicated in despatches from the Governor-General of Canada to the Colonial Office, written in connexion with a resignation of his authority, and the prominent characteristics of which are personal vanity and self-adulation. They contain two assumptions, well calculated to mislead the British public,—assumptions at variance with fact, as well as unjust to the predecessors of Lord Sydenham, and to those who may succeed to the office which he finds it prudent to retire. The first of these is, that on assuming the administration of affairs, he found the country in a state of almost ungovernable insubordination; and the other that, by the adoption of his unprecedently sagacious policy, the spirit of disaffection has been allayed in the colony, and the working of the machinery of Government rendered for the future safe and easy.

Now, it should not be forgotten, that long prior to Lord Sydenham's elevation to office all insurrectionary movements in the Province had been effectually quelled; those in Lower Canada, by the prompt and vigorous exertions of the British troops, under the direction of the gallant and patriotic Lord Selkirk, who inflicted a severe but necessary chastisement upon the ungovernable French habitans, the salutary effect of which will be felt for years to come; while, in Upper Canada, the mad attempt of Mackenzie, and his misguided followers had been completely repelled, and his influence nearly annihilated, by the unaided loyalty of the conservative part of the population, who rushed, with irresistible enthusiasm, to save the Royal Standard of Britain from the polluting touch of revolutionary fanatics. The subsequent judicious administration of the late and estimable Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, well did tend toward uniting, in general measures for the welfare of the Province, all parties not essentially inimical to the monarchical institutions and the maintenance of Colonial relations.

Indeed, the hopes of the republican party had, under his vigorous and enlightened administration, been completely prostrated, and would have been powerlessly recombent, had not the late Earl of Dalhousie, unfortunately introduced the colonial system of "responsible government," subsequently repudiated even by the Whig Government themselves.

Our best means of information compel us to the conclusion, that Lord Sydenham's Government, both in Upper and Lower Canada, has done more to foster disaffection, and discourage the truly loyal colonial subjects of the Crown, than could have been effected by the most vigorous exertions of the leaders of the republican faction. This is susceptible of ample evidence. It applies equally to the administration of affairs in Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada, an ill-vised Whig-Radical system of conciliation to the disaffected party has been productive of still more disastrous results. It is matter of notoriety, that in proportion to the efforts of the loyalists, in former days, to sustain the integrity of the Empire, whether in the legislative halls or in the embosomed field, they have been exposed not only to the thering neglect and cutting rebukes of his Lordship. With two or three exceptions, all official and lucrative appointments, persons formerly noted in the ranks of the agitating party, even states, of the traitor Mackenzie. At the late elections, executive patronage and power were most undignifiedly brought to bear against those candidates, whose only crime had been an indomitable feeling of honest determination to uphold the institutions of the country. Persons of high reputation for loyalty were compelled to vote for those whose political principles they cordially detested, on pain of dismissal from any post of honour or emolument by which they had been previously rewarded. In some cases, these threats were carried into immediate execution.

Such a system of policy, such an exercise of power and patronage, cannot be too severely reprehended. It can be viewed in no more favourable light than a practical repression of those feelings of devoted loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Institution of the Empire, which, especially in a colony so peculiarly open to republican influences, it is the first duty of the Representative of the Crown to foster and reward. It is virtually holding out a premium to disaffection, or to sedition, or to the deplorable effects of it may yet be felt, to the irreparable injury of the Empire, in the event of any future attempts of traitorous subjects, or American sympathizers, to wrest those valuable possessions from the British Crown.

Anxious to retire from the administration of the Government with the reputation of a successful statesman, Lord Sydenham gives the following representation of the harmonious working of the United Parliament. To be sure, they have not passed many practical measures, but his Lordship assigns, as the reason, that much time had been occupied in the adoption of local bye-laws adapted to their novel circumstances. Is it because these dispatches were likely to be made public, that they conceal the fact, that this harmonious Parliament occupied

nine days in discussing the answer to His Excellency's opening speech? Facts will out! The speech of Lord Sydenham, as the representative of royalty, necessarily contained a sprinkling of Colonial Conservatism. This gave his opponents the opportunity of a liberal outburst of every kind that stood in the way of their assuming all the prerogatives of the Crown. And although many of them had been placed in their seats through the direct influence of the Executive, they refused a favourable reply to the speech, and the whole machinery of legislation was on the point of being arrested. At this crisis, influenced by the honourable principles which form the essential element of Conservatism, the Loyalists, whose election had been so unconventionally opposed, came up to the rescue, and just saved His Excellency from a humiliating defeat.

Nor is the tremulous policy of the late Government susceptible of rational defence, in relation to the long incarcerated M'Leod, the untried and untried victim of American haughtiness and hatred to the British Empire. What must be the feelings of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, on reflecting that, in consequence of nobly discharging the obligations of their sworn allegiance, they are liable to be arrested, imprisoned, arraigned, convicted, and executed as FELONS, by the authorities of the nation whose aggressions they have resisted at the bidding of the Colonial Government? We deprecate the thought of war between two nations allied to each other by a common origin and language. But we more strongly deprecate such a degradation of our national character as must cause our Canadian fellow-subjects to "blush and hang their heads" in American society. And that the Attorney-General of Upper Canada should have been authorized to detain the depositors of witnesses in the Province, whose names would not have been in the list of the United States Court, thereby officially recognizing the right of the State of New York to bring Mr. M'Leod to trial,—is one of the most indefensible acts which has ever been chargeable upon a Colonial Government.

To the apprehension of some classes of our readers, we shall not be much surprised if the preceding observations should prevent an *ex-parte* surmise, and appear to bear with undue severity on the policy and effect of Lord Sydenham's administration of the government of Canada. But, if such persons take the same pains which we have done to acquire a just and adequate conception of the real posture of affairs in that part of the Empire, we confidently anticipate their entire concurrence in the accuracy of our conclusions,—conclusions not derived from gratuitous data, or founded upon imaginative theory, but borne out by facts which political sophistry may obscure, but cannot extinguish. All must admit the deep importance of the subject; for, apart from the hollows of a system of government by which more than contempt is awarded to the loyal, and more than courtesy to the disaffected, all the transatlantic dependencies of the Crown, so far as North America is concerned, must stand or fall with Canada. On the Right Honourable Baronet we are now about to proceed, the eyes of all truly attached British subjects in Canada are turned, radiant with hope, because they confide, under the Divine blessing, in his sagacity to appreciate, and in his ability to grapple with, the difficulties which an unwise and imbecile system of Colonial policy has either thrown in his way, or very materially aggravated.

Mr. M'Leod.—It must now be known throughout the Province that Mr. M'Leod has been acquitted. The Jury returned a verdict, after a deliberation of about twenty minutes. His counsel, and the presiding Judge, conducted themselves in the most admirable manner. The Attorney-General for the State of New York, and the other counsel for the prosecution, demeaned themselves with no infamous disregard to gentlemanly feeling, and common decency. They behaved as if they were members of a Hunters' Lodge. M'Leod arrived on the 16th of Montreal, and intends, it is stated, to proceed to this part of the Province.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The citizens of Toronto have determined on sending home Sir Allan Macnab to represent their case to the English Government. It is also proposed to associate Mr. Henry Sherwood with the gallant Knight in his important mission.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—We understand that a letter has been received by Mr. Schuyler of the Globe Hotel, by the last English mail, from one of the Household of Sir Charles Bagot, intimating that he might prepare apartments for the reception of His Excellency, and expect his arrival about the end of the present month. We have also heard that His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir D. G. Jackson, Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, proposes to leave Kingston for this place, in order to receive on his arrival the new Governor-General.—[Quebec Mercury.]

DIVISION COURTS.—A meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District was held yesterday, when the six divisions for the new Courts of Request were agreed upon. We have not been able to obtain accurate information on the subject, but we can state that there are to be two Courts in the County of Simcoe, one to be held at Barrie, and the other at Bond Head; four in the County of York—one at Toronto, which will take in Scarborough, York, and some other Townships, and one in each of the other ridings. At present the District is inconveniently large for all purposes, but the district of Simcoe will be soon finally set apart.—[Examiner.]

MR. ROEBUCK.—The literary and political standing of John Arthur Roebuck is well described in an anecdote published in the London Standard, emanating from the giant intellect of William Cobbett. He was one day dictating an article (as was his custom) for his Register, or mentioning the member for Bath as the subject, and happening to mention the name of "my little learned friend Mr. Roebuck," several times, his amanuensis, wishing to be sure whether Mr. Cobbett meant to say, "little learned," or "learned little friend," said to him, "Did you say 'learned little friend'?" when Mr. Cobbett very emphatically, "Oh! no! take care and make no mistake about that. 'Little learned friend' is what I mean."—[Montreal Herald.]

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—As some undue impatience seems to have manifested at the imputed apathy of the Committee on this subject, we beg to offer, for the consideration of the subscribers to the projected Monument, as well as to the public generally, a few brief and explanatory remarks. There are at this moment, in the hands of the Treasurer, T. G. Ridout, Esq., £2700 at interest, in conformity with a resolution of the General Committee, passed on the 18th of November last, and a further sum of at least £290, in the hands of B. Holmes, Esq., M. P., Cashier, of the Montreal Bank, being the amount of subscriptions obtained in the city,—making the whole amount in hand something short of £3000.

The composition of the Committee itself, ought to be a voucher for the anxiety entertained by every member of it, to bring their labours to a close. These consist of the several Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Officers Commanding Militia Regiments in Upper Canada; The Superintendants of Indian Affairs, and the officers who served with the Indian Warriors during the late War. To the body have since been added, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Vice-Chancellor. But the fact is, there is not money enough for the purpose, and it would not only be the height of absurdity, but would most assuredly subject them to severe censure from the public, were the Committee to commence building a Monument, with a certainty that it must be left incomplete, from want of the necessary funds.

By a resolution, passed at the great meeting on Queenston Heights, it was determined to erect an Obelisk. Now from all the information which can be obtained, this will require, at least, £5000. An estimate was made out, at the request of Sir George Arthur, by the Royal Engineer Department, by whom two several designs have been submitted—one especially worthy of notice from its elegance of conception, and the other of which is computed—on the one at £5,256 13s. 4d., the other at £5,100 Sterling; in both cases, including the charge for taking down the old monument, and allowing for the value of the old materials, which may be used with the new.

Thus it will be seen, that any delay in this matter, rests wholly with the public, and can in no way be imputed to the Committee. Until the sum subscribed amounts to £5000 it will be out of all question, that any step can be taken by them either with regard to themselves, or benefit to the country.—The several Regiments of Militia in Upper Canada, have certainly subscribed liberally; but why is not the same disposition felt by the Militia of the Lower Province? The memory of Sir Isaac Brock is identified with the military character of this country, and he should be regarded as their Hero, not less by the French Canadians, than those of British origin. Why moreover, do not the several Militia Regiments in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and in New Foundland, contribute to the fund? In general Brock died in the defence of Canada, he died not less in defence of British North America. Nays, why do not the regiments of the Line contribute their share towards the noble design? He whose memory it is intended to perpetuate, was a general officer in the British Army, and shall he alone be honored by the Canadian Militia? There are in this country, including the Sister Provinces, not less than twenty different Corps of the British Army, and were the subscription raised by the militia followed up in the same spirit by the line, there would soon be money enough for the purpose. A feeling of delicacy may have prevented any application to them, but the country have not the less expected that they would ere this have evinced a desire to be associated with the noble undertaking. The highly liberal sum of £25 has been subscribed by the Commander of the Forces Sir Richard Jackson. Sir John Harvey, whose name and gallantry in this country is second to him only, who is mourned as a martyr by the Canadians, has subscribed not less than 20l., and even Lord Alymer, one on whom the Province could have had no claim beyond that of his having subsequently governed the army, in which the Hero had performed his gallant feats of arms and died, has transmitted the equally libe-

ral sum of £25. The only other officer of the regular Service, of whom we have any knowledge of having followed the noble example of the above distinguished individuals, is Lt. Colonel Airey, of the 34th, who prior to his departure for England, became a subscriber to the Brock monument Fund. It is earnestly hoped, that the officers and men of the English Army, in British North America, will not, after this *expose* of the inadequacy of the means already raised, hesitate to come forward with their offering, at the shrine of merit of one of their most distinguished soldiers.

As for the country generally, who have the name of Brock ever on their lips, but self only in their hearts, and on whose promptitude in seconding the efforts of the Militia a very natural and strong, but vain reliance had been placed, will be largely seen, who have and who have not contributed to this essential Canadian testimonial. It is intended to publish at the completion of the subscriptions, and in pamphlet form, a list of the names of the several subscribers and amount subscribed, one to be sent to every private individual, whose subscription (paid in full) shall amount to £1, and to every Commanding Officer. This will show to those who are immediately interested in the matter, who do, and who do not support the National project in which they themselves have so nobly engaged.

In the mean time, it is intended to publish immediately the names of the several Militia Regiments, and amount subscribed and sent in each, up to the period of publication.—[Brookville News Era.]

SAVINGS BANK.—We are pleased to learn that immediate steps are to be taken for the establishment of a Savings Bank in this city. The subject engaged the attention of the Board of Trade during the recent Session of the Legislature, when the President, Mr. Couper, and the late Mr. Haines, were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing the establishment of Savings Banks throughout the Province, which draft being prepared was placed in the hands of Mr. Holmes, and by him carried through the Assembly, and subsequently passed into a law. A Savings Bank has been established in Montreal, which commenced business on the first instant, and we are informed that during the first two weeks the sum of £2000 was deposited in its vaults. When it is considered that this capital was created where none, properly speaking, formerly existed, an evidence is afforded not only of the advantage which such an institution holds over the more ordinary modes of saving, but also that it is enabled to lay out and increase their small and hard-earned savings, but of the beneficial influence it must exert on general interests.—[Kingston News.]

WELLAND CANAL.—The public will be rejoiced to learn, that arrangements are now being made to commence immediately the long projected improvements in this important channel of inland navigation—a notice of which will be found in our advertising columns, this week. From this it will be seen, that Tenders are solicited "for the widening and deepening of the Feeder" of the canal, through the Cranberry marsh. This Feeder is twenty-two miles in length, extending from the main canal, near the aqueduct over the river, to the mouth of the river, at Danville, with the junction with the main canal, near the aqueduct over the river. Its present dimensions are the same as a common boat canal, with an average of four feet depth of water. We understand it is now expected to increase the width sixteen feet, and the depth four feet—making it the same as the main canal throughout. It is confidently anticipated, that the enlargement of this portion of the work, will prove but the beginning of a series of improvements which will continue to be made, until this valuable communication between two of the most splendid lakes in the world, shall be made fully worthy of the position which it occupies, and the immense traffic which will be transported over its waters.—[St. Catharines Journal.]

WELLAND CANAL.—We observe, from an advertisement in some of the Toronto newspapers, that steps are about to be taken for purchasing the land to be held by private individuals in the Welland Canal. This is in virtue of the powers conferred by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, by which it was declared, that upon an order to that effect, from the Governor-General, the Receiver was authorized to issue such number of debentures as may be required, to the several stockholders in the Welland Canal, for a sum equal to the amount held by him or them; and such debentures to be made redeemable in twenty years from their date, and to bear an interest of two per cent. per annum, on the amount for which they may be issued, for the first two years; three per cent. for the third year; four per cent. for the fourth year; five per cent. for the fifth year; and six per cent. for the sixth and following years; which interest, as well as the principal sum, shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the public revenue of the Province. Whenever the tolls collected on the Canal shall annually amount to the sum of thirty thousand pounds, the Governor may authorize the Receiver General to issue other debentures to the original Stockholders, or their representatives, for such sums as will make up six per centum interest upon the amount of stock by them subscribed and paid for, from the time the same shall have been actually paid in—which debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the date thereof, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. payable half-yearly, out of the public revenues of the Province. Nothing contained in the Act, it is provided, shall be construed to compel any Stockholder to accept debentures for the stock by him held, or, in case of refusal to take the same, to deprive him from being paid from tolls and revenues of the Canal, according to the laws now existing, having relation to the same.—[Montreal Gazette.]

ADDRESS TO LIEUT. COL. COX, P. S. TO COLONEL WILLIAM COX, K. H., EMPLOYED ON PARTICULAR SERVICE IN THE HOME AND NEVOUETTE DISTRICTS.

SIR—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Townships of Whitley and Darlington, having heard, with much regret, of your approaching removal from among us, beg leave to express to you the respect and esteem which your manners and your character, while employed on particular service in this part of the Province, have won from all who have become acquainted with you, either in public or private. You were sent among us, Sir, in gloomy and unsettled times, when society was shaken with war, and danger and suspicion had taken the place of prosperity and frankness; yet throughout those days of doubt and difficulty, your conduct well marked by the firmness and vigilance of the experienced soldier, ever evinced the consideration and urbanity of a kind-hearted gentleman; and now, after a residence of more than three years among us, you are about to leave this part of the country with the gratifying reflection that, in the full and satisfactory discharge of your duty, you have not made for yourself one solitary enemy, but have impressed the minds of all who know you, of whatever shade their political opinions may be, with feelings of good will and approbation.

Take with you, Sir, our best wishes for your health and happiness, and for those of your excellent lady. With the utmost sincerity we offer you this tribute of our regard, and heartily bid you farewell. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your faithful servants and friends, (Signed,) JOHN WELSH, J. B. WARREN, WILLIAM DOW, JR., HENRY S. REID, J. P. PETER PERRY, RICH'D LEE HOLLAND, And Sixty Others.

REPLY. Gentlemen,—I receive with much pleasure your very kind and flattering address on the occasion of my removal from Whitley to assume the command of the Niagara and Gore Districts. It is at all times most gratifying to an officer charged with conducting public duties, to merit the good esteem of those with whom he has been in such frequent communication (as has been my case) with all classes, during, as you justly observe "a period of some difficulty," and I shall ever reflect with pride and satisfaction on the cheerful and zealous manner in which I have at all times been seconded by the Whitley and Darlington, in my endeavours to maintain the peace and order of the Districts committed to my charge. In taking my leave of you, allow me to return my best thanks for the expression of your kind wishes towards Mrs. Cox and myself, and to assure you in return that it will always afford us the highest satisfaction to hear of the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants of Whitley and Darlington. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your's respectfully, WM. COX, Lieutenant Colonel, P. S. Cobourg Star.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of this society met, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of holding the Spring Fair and Fat Cattle Show, when the following gentlemen obligingly acted as Judges:—Mr. Jonathan Dunn, "William Mason," Sheep and Hogs. "Thos. Coates, "Mr. James Bell, "Young Cattle and Horses. "George Hunter, "Robt. Armstrong, "Mr. Robert Barnes, "John Wickens, "Fat Cattle and Sheep. "T. Nightingale, "There were 25 competitors—75 different specimens of stock—and the Premiums were awarded as follows:—RAMS, 1 shear.—Best, John Hunter; 2nd, John Cade; 3rd, Aaron Barker. Aged RAMS.—1st, John Hockridge; 2nd, Aaron Barker; 3rd, John Hockridge.—(a beautiful specimen of Leicester Sheep, imported since last October Fair; John Hockridge, therefore, will be entitled to a double premium.) RAM LAMBS.—1st, George Simpson; 2nd, George Miller; 3rd, John Taylor. EWES.—1st, William Miller; 2nd, George Miller;—no third premium. EVE LAMBS.—1st, George Miller; 2nd, George Simpson; 3rd, George Miller. BOARS.—1st, John Sovereign; 2nd, Wm. Miller; 3rd, William Parsons. SOW.—1st, George Miller; 2nd, Wm. Campbell; 3rd, William Campbell. HORSE, under 3.—1st, John Moore; 2nd, Mr. Gapper;—no 3rd premium. MARE under 3.—1st, Thomas Naylor.—2nd, William Armstrong.—3rd, none worthy. HORSE under 2.—1st, John Moore.—(John Ironside, 2nd & 3rd.)

SPRING COLT OR FILLET.—1st, Thomas Reardon.—2nd, William Armstrong.—3rd, Thos. Naylor. BELLS and HEIFERS under 2.—none worthy a prize.

tressel-work beneath, and thus communicated to the entire structure. It will be recollected that on a previous occasion during the disturbances of 1838, an attempt was made to destroy this work which then proved unsuccessful. In consequence of the damage now effected, a great deal of inconvenience will result to the public as well as considerable loss to the Shareholders. From a notice which appears in to-day's Courier, it will be seen that the steamboat Princess Victoria, leaves Montreal for the future an hour earlier, in consequence of the delay which necessarily takes place at the bridge; and that no freight can, at present, be transported to and from St. John's. We might mention that Mr. Coffin, Commissioner of Police, has proceeded to St. John's to enquire into the circumstance.—[Montreal Courier.]

HUNTERS' LODGES.—Mr. Willis Hall, Governor Seward's Attorney-General, is reported to have made use of the following language in his opening speech on the trial of McLeod. When the Attorney-General of a State will make use of such language, we need not be surprised to hear that the Governor of the State was a member of the Hunters' Lodges, and that the laws of the State are violated with impunity, and that even its officers abet the violators. Of what use is the President's Proclamation respecting Hunters' Lodges, when the official prosecutor of the "sovereign state" of New York says:—

"Navy Island was then occupied by the Provisional Government and an armed force embodied in declared hostility to the British Government of Canada." He contended that the insurgents then embodied on Navy Island were more culpable than those engaged in any other revolution, and the citizens of the United States violated no law in so doing, &c.

We do not continue the quotation—it is made up of words in daily use about Greece, &c.—[Montreal Herald.]

One thing I regret, and it is that Judge Gridley did not allow enquiries to be pushed a little deeper into the "Hunters' Lodges." Had that been permitted, it would have disclosed some strange secrets, and I doubt not that it would have ascertained that all the agitation and excitement on the subject of this trial, has been systematically fomented and kept alive by these Hunters, whose grand aim has been, by awarding all question of doubt, to drive the countries to a war, by swearing McLeod to the gallows. Indeed I heard one man say, a witness too, that they would hang McLeod if they could. I have no great faith in the numerical force or power of the Hunters, though I may be greatly mistaken as to both, but I do know that they are extremely reckless as to the consequences, and mischievous in their purposes. Great numbers of them are here, and rather to my surprise I was yesterday informed that a lawyer of some standing associated with the prosecution, was a member of a lodge.—[Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

The advice contained in the President's Proclamation against Hunters' Lodges, though good, we believe to be needless as far as this part of the country is concerned. Although we are not in the confidence of those who would be likely to encourage a revival of the Hunters' proceedings, we think no extensive organization could be formed without coming to our knowledge; and it is but justice to say that most of our people who favoured the former Association, would be among the last to encourage its reiteration.—[Ogdensburg Times.]

TERRIBLE MURDER.—James Hennessey of the 7th Town in this district, murdered his wife on Thursday, the 7th inst., while under the influence of ardent spirits. It appears that Hennessey had killed a pig, which he was dressing, and from which he was about to cut a piece of the meat, when his wife interfered to prevent him; and in a playful manner struck his arm with the game knife, and then retreated towards the house. He immediately turned round, and seizing her, plunged the butter knife into her side, from which wound she died on the following Friday. The murderer was immediately arrested, and is now lodged in jail in Picton.—[Prince Edward Gazette.]

ROBBERY.—We have waited till the latest hour for intelligence from the Magistrates of Ameliasburg, respecting a daring attempt to rob the house of Daniel Gerow. We have not yet heard from them the particulars. As far as we can learn, the robbers entered the bed-room of Mr. Gerow, whom they supposed was then in possession of two or three hundred pounds. Their design was frustrated by the intrepidity of a young girl living in the family, who followed them into the room with a gun, which she deliberately fired at the robbers, causing them to fly, and it is believed, wounding one of their party.—[Prince Edward Gazette.]

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Mahawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th of November next.

WILLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

THE CHURCH.

ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 18s. per Copy, unbound. H. W. HOWSE, Lr., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowland, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto. October 22nd, 1841. 16-6w

WANTED. A SCHOOL-MASTER for a Common School, at Cornwall, in the Eastern District. N. B. This School is in connection with the Church of England. No person therefore will be eligible to the situation who is not a strict member of that Church. For particulars apply to REV. ALEX. WILLIAMS, Parsonage, Cornwall. October 22nd, 1841. 16-4in

THE Office of TEACHER OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, in the Town of London being vacant, the Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous to obtain the situation. The applicants will be required to submit an examination by the Trustees in Classics, and Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education. A Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Monday, the 8th of November, to appoint the Teacher.

BENJAMIN CRONIN, M. A., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the London District School. 15-3

POSTPONEMENT. The meeting to examine the Candidates and appoint the Teacher, will be held on the 1st of December, and not on the 8th of November, as above. 16

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the recently established, formerly owned by the late HENRY SHEPPARD, and recently by CALVERT, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW, 15-1f Toronto, October 6, 1841.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of scholars, in-door pupils. Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Academy will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. 7-1f Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

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THE FUNERAL.

(From the Rev. F. E. Paget's Tales of the Village.)

Late in the afternoon of a "brief November day" I found myself approaching the church of Abbot's-Ardenne, a village some two miles south-west of my own parish of Yatehall, and on the opposite side of the river Trent.

The day was not ungenial for the time of year—indeed, the air was soft and warm; but there is something of peculiar melancholy in that season, when the rich and varied hues of autumn having passed away, its sombre accompaniments only remain; when nature has not assumed her winter garb; and when, instead of clear bright skies, and frosty, but bracing and healthful air, dark, leaden clouds invest with one monotonous hue of sullen grey every feature of the landscape, or thick, penetrating vapours obscure it from the sight. It was so on the present occasion; but the incessant rains and equinoctial gales had ceased; and the whole atmosphere was so overcharged with moisture, that the drops fell fast and thick from the boughs of the now almost leafless trees, and wreaths of mist hung upon the meadows, and followed the windings of the swollen river. All around me was dank and cheerless; and I felt the depressing influences which the sight of decaying nature can hardly fail to produce in those who rejoice in its opening bloom.

But if the day was melancholy, not less so was the task which I was about to be engaged. My friend Walter Long, the vicar of Ardenne, had that morning requested me to read the burial-service over one of his parishioners; a lady with whom he and his family had long lived in such habits of friendship and daily intercourse, that he felt himself quite unequal to the personal discharge of the painful duty which had devolved upon him. Nor could I wonder at his distress; for the deceased Mrs. Fullerton was one of those persons whose loss is felt acutely, far beyond their own immediate household; and she had been cut off, after a very few days of severe suffering, in almost the prime of life. Her husband, who had died twelve or fourteen years previously, had placed such unbounded confidence in her, that he had left her his estate of Godsholme for life, and constituted her sole guardian of his son and only child.

At Godsholme Mrs. Fullerton had resided from the commencement of her widowhood; the only companions of her solitude being her son, and a little girl, the orphan child of a distant relative of her late husband, whom she had adopted in infancy, and whose education was at once the anxiety and solace of her life. But although Mrs. Fullerton lived in comparative retirement, seldom moving from home, or visiting for visiting's sake, she was, perhaps, the most universally popular person in the neighbourhood, and her society was courted as that of a woman of most pleasing manners and cultivated mind. But the deceased lady was much more than this; for while she exercised at home the hospitality which was befitting her means and position in life, and thereby gained the good will of her equals, it was among her inferiors that her character was most truly known and appreciated. Like the good Shunamite of old, she might have said, "I dwell among mine own people;" (2 Kings iii. 13.) and her own people had daily experience of the advantages which that simple expression secured to them. Charitable in the true sense of the term (neither profuse, that is, nor indiscriminate; neither encouraging indolence, nor allowing herself to be imposed upon), she was as much revered as loved. Compassionate and kind-hearted, she grudged neither cost nor pains, whenever it was in her power, to alleviate the trials of those who were in sickness or sorrow. Courteous and gentle, yet sincere and open as the day, she said what she meant, and meant what she said. Sound in judgment, and with fewer prejudices than fall to the lot of most persons, she was always a safe adviser in difficulties, and was ever ready to aid with her counsels her poorer neighbours; among whom, indeed, she was looked upon as the universal referee. These were some of the qualities which endeared her to her dependents, and fitted her to discharge the duties of her appointed station.

She had, however, yet higher claims on our regard and admiration; for she was one of the humblest, most simple-minded Christians with whom it has been my happiness to become acquainted; and she was quite a pattern to those around her in the quiet practical discharge of religious duties. Indeed, religion was with her the one object of existence: by this all the petty details of her daily life were hallowed; from this they all took their tone; to this all her thoughts and wishes (so far as human infirmity permits) were referred. Upon mature reflection and conviction, a sound and zealous Churchwoman, she became on that ground a peculiar blessing to the parish where she dwelt. Ever, in carrying out her schemes of usefulness, did she act in subordination to the parochial minister, as unto God's priest and Christ's ambassador. Never did she permit herself to meddle—(no common praise for zeal in these times!)—with matters which were beyond her province; never did she interfere with a trust which had not been committed to her; never did she sanction with her name or influence, measures, persons, or societies, which the clergyman of the parish did not approve. Her happiness (and her wisdom) was to act under him, to co-operate with him in his labours, and to aid him in them to the full extent of her means; not giving grudgingly or of necessity, when called on to devote a portion of her substance to pious uses, but receiving the invitation to do so with thankfulness, and esteeming it a very high privilege to be permitted in any way to contribute to God's honour, or the extension of His kingdom.

"And being such as this," thought I to myself, as I walked along, "how mysterious is the dispensation which has thus suddenly cut off such an exemplary person from the land of the living, while her light was shining so brightly before men, and she was adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things! 'Her sun is gone down while it is yet day.' (Jer. xx. 9.) and, oh, how sorely will its light be needed! Her boy, just of an age when such a parent's advice and guidance would be most valuable. Little Mildred Clarendon, too, poor thing! deprived of a mother's care, and left, I fear, without a home or a friend in the world! Well, God's ways are not our ways, neither are our thoughts His thoughts! Often does He remove the person most needed, at the time apparently most needful for their continuance among us; as if to shew us that He requires not the aid of man, and that He can work His will as effectually with one instrument as with another. There is comfort in this; and there is comfort in the thought that by being summoned thus early, poor Mrs. Fullerton may have been saved many a sorrow and many a trial. It is a most consoling doctrine that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come; and how cheering are the words of the book of Wisdom: 'Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet shall he be in rest. For honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.'" (Wisd. iv. 7, 9.)

Thus musing with myself, I approached the church-yard of Ardenne. The bell was tolling; the ligh-gates were already set open for the admission of the funeral train; and to my right a mound of fresh earth shewed the position of the new-dug grave. I afterwards learned that it was by her own especial desire that no vault or resting-place within the church had been prepared for her; she desired, she said, "that no difference should be made between her remains and those of her fellow-Christians who were sleeping round her: earth should be restored to earth, and dust to dust."

I entered the church; but finding I had arrived too soon, I returned once more into the open air, and strove to bring my mind into perfect unison with the solemn duty I was about to perform; and by meditating on the mortality of others, to prepare the more effectually for my own.

It was a lovely spot that humble cemetery. The church itself, built, as so many of our country churches are, close to the manor-house, possesses considerable architectural beauty, and seems from the earliest times to have been an object of constant interest to the lords of the soil, whose grim and mutilated effigies lie recumbent on altar-tombs of sculptured alabaster, or are still to be traced on the monumental brasses which nearly cover the chancel-floor. The church-yard is surrounded on three sides by the gardens and pleasure-grounds of Ardenne Court; and the tall cypress and dark umbrageous cedar, together with the venerable yews, throw their deep shadows over the surface of a smooth and neatly kept lawn, which, but for those long narrow hillocks that appear at intervals, and the tombstones which now and then break the regularity of the outline, is but little likely to convey the thought that the worm of corruption holds his feast below.

Yet, mingled with so much calm beauty, there was an air of solemn sadness around. The entire seclusion of the spot; the silence, unbroken save by the occasional tollings of the bell, and the cawing of the rooks in the adjoining grove; the sombre hue of the evergreens, which, for the most part, surrounded it; the heaps of withered leaves that strewed the ground on every side,—all these were calculated to impress the mind with grave and solemn thoughts, and to reiterate (though with still, small voice) the awful exhortation, to watch and pray, because we "know not the hour."

And now the bell, which had hitherto given out its tone at distant and broken intervals, became at once more regular, and was tolled more rapidly, till, as the dark forms of the mourners were discerned among the trees, the full peal burst forth joyously,—not jarring on the feelings, or mocking the sorrows of the living, but welcoming, as it were, the dead in Christ to their calm repose, and speaking the Church's greeting to such as, resting from their labours, were about to be committed to their consecrated bed, in sure and certain hope of a glorious re-awakening.

The funeral-train advanced, and I went forth to meet it. The intention of the family of the deceased lady had been, that the solemnity should be as unostentatious and private as possible; and, indeed, some half-dozen of her kinsmen and friends formed the original procession. But as it proceeded on its way, the numbers had augmented rapidly; and when the corpse entered the churchyard, it was followed by an inconsiderable portion of the population of Ardenne. The poor (so often spoken of as though they were unfeeling, because they do not with sickly sentimentality talk about what they feel, and because those who speak of them do not understand them) have their own quiet ways of shewing gratitude; and a few blunt words of sympathy from them, or some sincere yet simple-hearted demonstration of good-will, are, to my mind, worth all the empty, fluent professions of that class, which is apt to arrogate to itself the exclusive possession of delicacy and refinement.

Such evidence of their kindly feeling was not wanting on the present occasion. Mrs. Fullerton had been, as I have already intimated, in a special manner, the friend and favourite of her poorer neighbours. As of the patriarch Job, so might it be said of her, that "when the ear heard her, then it blessed her; when the eye saw her, it gave witness to her; and the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon her; and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." (Job xxix. 11-13.) And now, when her bounty and kindness had ceased, and when no interested motives for a show of gratitude could exist, they, whom that bounty had supported, or whose trials her many acts of kindness had lightened, voluntarily came forward to pay their humble tribute of respect to her memory, and of affectionate regret. The children whom she had taught at school, their parents, and not a few infirm, tottering creatures, who had scarce left their cottages for months, formed the rear of the mourning company. "Madam Fullerton," they said, "had been a good friend to them and theirs, and they would even give the last of her." So they followed her to her grave; some few habited in decent mourning, but the rest in their usual daily dress,—only, perhaps, a handkerchief that once was black, or a bit of faded ribbon, or rusty crape, had been added for the occasion, as the only outward signs of woe which their humble means afforded. But there was sorrow on every face—the index of an aching heart within.

Thus accompanied, the corpse was carried, for the last time, into the house of God; the service within the walls of the church was concluded; and then, once more, the procession was formed. The grave had been dug at the foot of a taper cross of stone, of exquisite design, which, in this burial-ground (and, I believe, in some few others), has still been preserved unimpaired; undamaged by the storms of centuries, and (happier still!) unbroken by puritanical violence; fixed with its massive base amid the relics of mortality, and pointing, with exulting head, to that bright world where tears shall be wiped from off all faces, and where He for ever dwells who hath taken the sting from death, who hath tamed the strength of hell, and made the grave the gate of immortality.

Hither the coffin is borne; it is lowered into its narrow resting-place; "earth" is consigned "to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust;" the prayers are concluded, the blessing pronounced, and the service of the Church is over.

Then it was that the two persons most deeply concerned in this impressive and melancholy scene appeared to become sensible, for the first time, of its stern reality. Hitherto, under the novelty of their trial, or the stunning effects of grief, they had remained utterly passive, instinctively doing what was suggested to them, but scarcely seeming conscious of the extent of their bereavement. It is ever thus in severe afflictions: it is not at first that the heart knoweth its own bitterness; the sharpest pangs are not felt till excitement is over, and there is no pressing call for further exertion. Up to this time exertion was needed; and, no doubt, both of them had exerted their utmost for the sake of the other—Mark for Mildred, and Mildred for Mark; and so they had stood, side by side, their faces indeed buried in their handkerchiefs, but without that violence of outward grief which undisciplined

minds would have given way. When, however, the funeral-service ceased, and the crowd on either side fell back, in order to allow the youthful mourners to take a last look at the coffin which contained the remains of her whom both had loved with the depth of filial devotion,—then it seemed that for greatness of their desolation burst upon them; for every tinge of colour faded from the lad's fine manly face, as Mark Fullerton drew Mildred's arm within his own, and led her forward to the foot of the grave; while she, brushing away with her hand the long, dishevelled ringlets of fair hair that covered her beautiful face, raised her eyes with deep affection towards him; and then, giving one long, piercing, agonised look into the open grave, hid her face in her hands, and sobbed as though her heart was breaking.

"Oh! that last look!—the last!—even though it be in death and sorrow—the last look! how vividly is its remembrance borne in our bosoms while life continues! After some brief pause, Mark and Mildred turned away in overwhelming grief from the spot where they had been standing; the other mourners slowly follow; the sexton assumes their place; and, as the crowd retires, that sound is heard which, often as I hear it, I never yet could listen to with indifference, and which I think is the most curdling, the most chilling, and the saddest that ever falls on mortal ear,—the sharp hollow rattle occasioned by the first spade of gravel falling on the coffin-lid, succeeded by duller and duller reverberations, as the soil is filled in.

"Ah, well-a-day!" I heard an old man exclaim to his lame companion, as I followed them down the church-walk; "well-a-day, Becky! if ever there was a good Christian soul, I do believe she lies in that grave yonder."

"You may say that, neighbour; and what we poor creatures shall do without her, the Lord only knows."

"Ay, ay; many a comfortable bit and sup have we had from her kitchen, and many a yard of good warm clothing; more, by token, she ordered Master Saunders to make this coat for me, for she said she couldn't abide my wearing such an old one on Christmas-day."

"Poor lady! she little thought then that you would so soon wear it at her burying," rejoined Becky. "We shall be sore losers now she's gone; for it's not like that they young things will take much thought about us poor folk."

"And that's true," said the old man; "they'll have gayer thoughts by and by, I'll warrant them, for all they are so downcast and fearful to-night."

"I'll tell you what it is, Simeon Clayton; they may be light-hearted again before long; they are young, and it is but natural; but they will never be as they have been: their eyes are opened this day, and they have learned what this world is made of,—sorrow and trial for the young; and for the old, aches and pains, as we know full well, Simeon. God help us!"

"Yes," thought I to myself; "poor children, their eyes are opened to-day. There is no sorrow in after-life like the sorrow of the first bereavement. As we grow in years, we become callous, case-hardened, selfish; our thoughts are centred in ourselves; our own interests and comforts are the things which occupy our minds; we set aside painful thoughts, and so habituate ourselves to look on calmly and composedly, as friends and kinsfolk drop into their graves. But in youth it is not so; the warm feelings of the heart are then as yet unchilled by the world's influence; our bright hopes are then undimmed by disappointment; our generous, open tempers are as yet not soured by self-love. Yet, bitter and enduring as is an early affliction, the lesson which it is calculated to convey is far more easily learned in youth than in mature years. True, the grave once opened, never closes till we are ourselves laid within it; the tears shed in our first bereavement are never wholly dried; all after-sorrows take their tone from that absorbing one. Still, in my estimation, they are the happiest whose trials come upon them ere the mind of innocent and simple childhood has passed away, and with it the trusting, child-like habits of submission, which are the best preparation for making God's will our own, and for acquiring the most difficult of all things—the hard-learned lesson of obedience. May the present grievous chastening yield the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that are exercised thereby!"

THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

There is a curious and interesting tradition connected with the bells of Limerick Cathedral. The story is prettily told, and will bear repetition. They were, it is said, brought originally from Italy, where they were manufactured by a young native, who grew justly proud of the successful result of years of anxious toil expended in their production. They were subsequently purchased by the prior of a neighbouring convent; and with the profits of this sale the young Italian procured a little villa, where he had the pleasure of hearing the tolling of his bells from the convent cliff, and of growing old in the bosom of domestic happiness. This however was not to continue. In some of those broils, whether civil or foreign, which are the undying worm in the peace of a fallen land, the good Italian was a sufferer among many. He lost his all; and, after the passing of the storm, found himself preserved alone amid the wreck of fortune, friends, family and home. The convent in which the bells, the *chefs-d'œuvre* of his skill, were hung, was razed to the earth, and the bells were carried to another land.—The unfortunate owner, haunted by his memories, and deserted by his hopes, became a wanderer over Europe. His hair grew gray, and his heart withered, before he again found a home and a friend. In this desolation of spirit, he formed the resolution of seeking the place to which the treasures of his memory had been finally borne. He sailed for Ireland, proceeded to the Shannon, the vessel anchored in the pool near Limerick, and he hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before him; and he beheld St. Mary's steeple, lifting its turretted head above the smoke and mist of the old town. He sat in the stern and looked fondly toward it. It was an evening so calm and beautiful as to remind him of his own native haven in the sweetest time of the year—the death of the spring. The broad stream appeared like one smooth mirror, and the little vessel glided through it. On a sudden, amid the general stillness,

the bells tolled from the cathedral; and the rowers rested on their oars, and the vessel went forward with the impulse it had received. The aged Italian looked toward the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and lay back in his seat; home, happiness, early recollections, friends, family—all were in the sound, and went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still turned towards the cathedral; but his eyes were closed, and when they landed they found him dead!—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Ireland.

BISHOP BARRINGTON.

In all his ecclesiastical appointments it was his wish and intention to select individuals whose talents, principles, and attainments, best fitted for the particular situations to which he appointed them. Nor were his regards confined to men eminent for learning or genius in their sacred profession. He loved and valued Christian piety for its own sake; and the humblest curate that came within his notice, in whose character and conduct he traced anything of the image of that Redeemer, in whom alone was his trust, was sure to attract his esteem, and, if needful, his support. Party names with him weighed nothing, principle and conduct were every thing.

His firmness of purpose, in adhering to these principles of action, was sometimes put to a severe test, but his presence of mind, united to a winning courtesy, never failed him on any such occasion. It was his constant maxim of conduct, and he often gave it in counsel to patrons, never to make promises, nor even to encourage expectations. He was one day accosted at court by Queen Charlotte, for whom he entertained an affectionate and useful respect, as follows: "My Lord, I have a favour to ask of you. The living of—, in your disposal, is, I understand, now vacant, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will bestow it upon Mr.—, for whom I feel much interested." The Bishop, in the most courteous manner, signified, in reply, his desire to meet any wish expressed by her Majesty; but added, that he felt bound to apprise her of the rule which he had invariably laid down to himself with respect to all such applications. He had no sooner given utterance to it, than the Queen stopped further explanation by exclaiming, "My Lord, I will not say a word more; and I beg that no wish of mine may lead you to violate so golden a rule."

But though he never made promises, he always had a list, known only to God and himself, of the names of those who, he had reason to believe, were most deserving of advancement and patronage.

The following incident illustrates at once his unbending principle and great kindness. A near relation of his, who had been gay and thoughtless, applied to him for advice about taking orders, adding, that he could venture to say, a great improvement had recently taken place in his principles and habits. The Bishop received him kindly; but before he would enter upon the subject, stipulated for the most frank and explicit replies to any questions he should put to him. In this way an acknowledgment was obtained, that he was influenced by a hope that, as his relation, he would ordain and provide for him. And it further came out, that his wishes were fixed upon a particular living then vacant, or on the point of becoming so, the value of which was about 500*l.* per annum. "And would this amount of income," inquired the Bishop, "entirely satisfy your wishes?" He eagerly replied in the affirmative. "You shall have it, then," replied his Lordship; "but not in the way you propose. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to ordain you, but I will immediately transfer as much stock into your name as will produce an annual sum equal to that which you have declared to be the acme of your wishes, and may it prove to you all that you anticipate."—*Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess.*

FATE OF THE PERSECUTING ROMAN EMPERORS.

Of all the Emperors who had been invested with the purple, either as Augusti or Caesars, during the persecution of the Christians, his [Constantine's] father alone, the protector of Christianity, had gone down to an honoured and peaceful grave. Dioclesian, indeed, still lived, but in what, no doubt, appeared to most of his former subjects, an inglorious retirement. However the philosophy of the abdicated emperor might teach him to show the vegetables of his garden, as worthy of as much interest to a mind of real dignity as the distinctions of worldly honour; however he may have been solicited by a falling and desperate faction to resume the purple, his abdication was, no doubt, in general, attributed to causes less dignified than the contempt of earthly grandeur. Conscious derangement of mind (a malady inseparably connected, according to the religious notions of Jey, Pagan, probably of Christian, during that age, with the divine displeasure), or remorse of conscience, was reported to embitter the calm decline of Dioclesian's life.—Instead of an object of envy, no doubt, in the general sentiment of mankind, he was thought to merit only aversion or contempt. Maximian (Herculeus), the colleague of Dioclesian, after resuming the purple, engaging in base intrigues, or open warfare, against his son Maxentius, and afterwards against his protector Constantine, had anticipated the sentence of the executioner. Severus had been made prisoner, and forced to open his own veins. Galerius, the chief author of the persecution, had experienced the most miserable fate; he had wasted away with a slow and agonizing and loathsome disease. Maximian alone remained, hereafter to perish in miserable obscurity. *Milman's History of Christianity.*

Advertisements.

Table listing theological works and their prices. Includes titles like 'Taylor's Holy Living and Dying', 'Essays on Romanism', 'The Christian's Duty', etc.

Advertisements for various businesses including H. & W. Rowseell (Stationery, Booksellers), New Stationery Warehouse, H. M. Hirschfeldman (University of Heidelberg), Dental Surgery (A. V. Brown), Dr. Primrose, J. E. Pell (Carver, Gilder), Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, British Saddlery Warehouse, and others.