

On the appointment of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the present incumbent, the want of a residence for him was much felt. A suitable house, however, with two acres of land, near the Church, having been offered for sale, a Vestry Meeting was called, and after a careful examination of the property by the gentlemen present, one of them, Cornelius Van Nostrand Esq., offered one hundred pounds as his part towards accomplishing so desirable an object. This handsome contribution was supplied from the proceeds of his honest and persevering industry, on which a kind Providence had smiled; for his parents brought him to this country when it was a wilderness, having, like many others at that time, lost their property in attempting to maintain British Institutions in the now United States. But they preserved unimpaired their love and veneration for the Church, and manifested it by doing what they could, whilst they lived, to establish and maintain it. And it is pleasing to observe the example, and enlarged means, following the parents' example, and how a munificent a beginning, and a grant of £40 from the Lord Bishop, it is scarcely necessary to say that the full amount was soon raised, the transfer executed, and the Clergyman put in full possession of the Parsonage on the 20th of October last. Long, long may he and his successors in the parish prove a blessing to us, our children, and the neighbourhood!—Communicated by "An English Farmer."

JARVISVILLE DISTRICT.—It is extremely gratifying to perceive, by an Advertisement in the *Brookville Statesman*, that the Rev. E. Morris, Visiting Clergyman of this District, is ready to receive the members of a Stone Church in each of the townships of *Lansdowne and Yonge*, and for the enclosure of a Frame one at *Bellamyville*, North Augusta; for the roofing &c. (the mason-work having been contracted for) of a Stone Church, in the township of *Waldorf*; and also for the enclosing a Stone Church at *New Bayne*, near the town-line between *Bastard and Kitty*. It also appears that a Church has lately been built in the township of *Montague*.

BELLEVILLE.—On Thursday, the third day of March, the Rev. John Grier was instituted and inducted into the Rectory of Belleville, by the Reverend Archdeacon of Kingston, in his limits embraces the township and parish of *Thurlow*. Mr. Grier was appointed to the Rectory by the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1840, which, at that period, became vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. John Cochran.

CHIPPAWA CHURCH.—Contributions are flowing in from various quarters, towards the completion of this edifice. On the 6th March, a collection of £5 1s. 3d. was made at St. John's Church, Stamford; and Mr. Cecil Mortimer, of Picton, has sent up the sum of £1 5s. At *Thorold Church*, on the 13th inst., the sum of £5 0s. 7½d. was obtained for the same good purpose. It is the intention of the Building Committee to finish and complete the Church during the present season, and the work will be resumed immediately.

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMERS.

Twenty-six days Later from England.

(From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 12th March.) We have the great pleasure to announce the safety of the *Caledonia*, and the arrival of her passengers at Boston, in the *Acadia*. As we believed, and stated, the *Caledonia* put back to Liverpool, having damaged her rudder in the late tremendous gale. All the particulars relating to her, will be found in an interesting letter from an esteemed friend who was on board, and in extracts from the English papers. The *Acadia* left Liverpool on the 19th of February, and our Liverpool papers are up to that date, and London to the 18th, both inclusive. The first intelligence of the arrival of the *Acadia*, was brought to this port by the steamer *Clyde*, from Halifax, which vessel arrived at an early hour this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Halifax, March 8, 1842.

Knowing the intense anxiety you must feel to obtain the earliest information in relation to the *Caledonia*, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the *Clyde*, to announce to you that we, and our arrival here last night at 12 o'clock.

We left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th of February, in the *Caledonia*, with every prospect of a fine passage, but the fair prospects soon changed to head wind and severe weather, which we encountered until the 17th, when we were compelled to put back for the nearest port—having repaired the rudder sufficiently by lashing it with iron bands and chains to enable us to go. Fortunately for us there was little or no change of wind, and the weather moderated a little, so that we reached Cork Harbor, Ireland, about 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 15th. After sufficient repairs we left the following day for Liverpool, where we arrived on the evening of the 17th.

Too much credit cannot be ascribed to the agents in Liverpool, for their promptness in fitting out the *Acadia*. We again left Liverpool on the 19th, in great hopes of having better weather, and more favorable winds; but we have encountered head winds, or nearly so, of the passage, and some very severe weather. On the 2nd, latitude 46.21, longitude, 43.56, saw some large fields of ice, and on the night of the 4th passed a small iceberg not more than two or three times the length of the ship from us.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, we met the *Union*, going to Liverpool with the mails, who immediately returned to this place with us.

Although we have been in imminent peril, we have, by the kindness of a superintending Providence, been very mercifully preserved, and I hope very soon to have the pleasure of seeing you.

During the severe emergency on board the *Caledonia*, Captain Lett, her commander, and the boats under him, behaved with the utmost promptness and collectedness. The *Caledonia* proved herself a noble ship, and behaved most beautifully. I assure you, my dear Sir, my confidence in these steam-ships is not in the least impaired; all ships are liable to accidents, and I think that steam-ships are not more liable to them than others.

From the *Halifax Morning Post* of March 8.

THE CALEDONIA SAFE.—Never did the peal of cannon burst more gratefully on our ear, when, last evening, it announced to us the arrival of a steamship from England, waking thousands from their slumbers, and thrilling thousands of anxious hearts with the tidings that the missing steamer had escaped the fury of the mighty deep.

A few minutes before midnight we heard guns pealing down the harbour, and soon after rockets were seen flying into the air from the neighbourhood of George's Island.

Crowds of persons flocked down to the wharves, and two steamers passed up, answering the hailings from shore with—"Acadia," and "Union,"—"the *Caledonia* safe in England!" And then arose a multitudinous shout from the wharves, as the gallant steamers pressed up to the *Cunard* wharf, where an immense throng greeted them with enthusiastic cheers.

It will be recollected that the *Union* sailed down the harbour, on her way to England, at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. About an hour after dark, not far from Sambro, a light was discovered bearing up toward her; for, as the *Union* carried the lights, she was distinctly seen by the other, which, when hailed, proved to be the *Acadia*. By the least chance in the world the ships would have passed, and the tidings that would thus have been conveyed home by the *Union* would have given rise to much anxiety for the safety of the *Acadia*.

As it is, the *Acadia* will make the most rapid outward and homeward trip ever performed across the Atlantic by any steamer; as we understand she will sail to-day for England, and will thus no doubt carry home the news of her own arrival here.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The young Prince has been christened, receiving the names of Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather. Should he live to be King, which God grant, he will be Edward VII. The British Parliament was opened on the 3d of February by the Queen in person.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making an acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country, of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who at my request undertook in person the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all princes and states the continued assurances of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran, has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

I am engaged in negotiations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions tending on the principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China. The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

My Lords and Gentlemen— I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances and of the expenditure of the country.

You will have seen that there has been a great increase in the annual income, but that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

I recommend also to your consideration, the state of the laws which affect the importation of corn and other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider with a view to their revision the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that you may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech, her Majesty withdrew from the House, and retired amid the cheers of the assembled thousands to Buckingham Palace.

The address in answer to the speech was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Aberdeen, seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie. Neither said any thing of particular interest, and the address was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech.

Lord Melbourne followed. As to the corn laws, he assured them that the idea of retaining the sliding scale was absurd—that it must be abandoned.

Lord Brougham said that the only way to deal with the corn laws was to repeal them absolutely. Of the case of the Creole he said that the slaves demanded by the United States could not be given up.

The Duke of Buckingham said his opinions on the corn laws had undergone no change. A measure had been proposed by the present Cabinet which he could not support, and he had consequently retired from the ministry. He should be compelled to oppose that measure, but on all other questions the Government might rely on his cordial support. The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by the Earl of John Russell, and seconded by Mr. Beckett. The mover took strong ground on the subject of the finances, alleging that no decrease of expenditure could be effected, and that there must be an increase of taxation.

The seconder declared, with great regret, that the distress of the country had very fearfully increased; and he urged the necessity of providing regular employment for the poor.

Mr. Ewart avowed his belief that a property tax must be imposed, and urged the necessity of opening the ports to the corn of England's best customer, the United States of America.

Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel followed, but said nothing very definite. The address was agreed to, without opposition.

February 4.—In the House of Lords Lord Montagu gave notice that he should move the appointment of a select committee of enquiry into the Exchequer bill forgery.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley announced that he should not propose any Government scheme of emigration; but he should propose some regulations for the better protection of emigrants and, incidentally, for the encouragement of emigration.

Lord John Russell concurred in the views expressed by Lord Stanley—as did also Mr. Ward.

February 5.—Both houses went up with their addresses. Monday, February 7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone disclosed the intentions of Government in regard to the colonial duties. His measure, with a few exceptions, was the same as that proposed by Mr. Labouchere at the last session.

His first resolution he would submit was, that it was expedient to repeal all existing duties on imports into the West Indies and our British North American colonies; secondly, that new duties should be established in their room; thirdly, that those duties should be in addition to any duties levied by the colonial legislatures; fourthly, that there should be an exemption in favour of all articles required for the use of British fisheries; sixthly, that the produce of the Channel Islands should be placed on the same footing as that which is strictly British produce, and be admitted free of duty; and lastly, that all measures upon the subject of these duties should be consolidated.

He should propose that wood should be admitted free of duty; that the West Indies free of duty; for the tax on wood was indirectly a tax upon the consumer of sugar in this country. He did not propose to abolish altogether the duties on provisions, and it would be seen by the schedule that he proposed, that after a fixed duty there would be a duty imposed on the importation of wheat and flour of 3s. per quarter, of 2s. per cwt. on salt fish, and of 4s. a barrel on pickled fish. He proposed a duty of 8s. per cwt. on butter, and of 5s. per cwt. on cheese. With respect to coffee, cocoa, molasses, and unrefined sugar, he proposed to re-enact the same duties as at present. On tea, unless imported direct from China, or from British dominions, he proposed to place a duty of one penny per lb. He should leave the duty on foreign spirits as it now stood; but on British spirits he proposed to abolish all duty.

With respect to refined sugar, he proposed that there should be an ad valorem duty on that of British manufacture of ten per cent., and on that of foreign of 20 per cent. He also proposed an ad valorem duty of seven per cent. on wine, bottled or not, on manufactured cotton, silk, linen, woollen, glass, paper, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c.; while on oil, blubber, &c. he proposed to remove all existing prohibitions, and propose an ad valorem duty of 17 per cent. He proposed that henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn imported into Canada from the American side, as it now is levied on corn imported from the United States had no claim to transit duty American produce through the Canadian duty free, as if it were the produce of those countries. The hon. gentleman moved his resolutions without intending to press them to a discussion until a future opportunity.

THE CORN LAWS.

Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the corn laws, on the 9th. It is substantially embraced in the following schedule. Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter—

Sir Robert defended his proposition at great length, but, as it seems to us, with no great feeling of confidence. Mr. Cobden avowed his hostility at the outset. He denounced the proposition as an insult to a suffering people. February 11. Lord John Russell gave notice of dissent to the principle of the sliding scale, on which he should take the sense of the House.

Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question, intimated that he did not think it proper or judicious to continue the prohibition against importing salt and fresh meat, cattle, swine, &c. [The proceedings of the other days in the week, ending Feb. 12th, were of no importance in either house.]

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved the amendment of which he had given notice, in reference to the principle of the sliding scale, on which he should take the sense of the House. He contended that the proposed duty of 20 shillings on corn was in fact a prohibition, and that the principle of the sliding scale could not be maintained.

On this motion a debate ensued which was continued from day to day until the morning of the 17th, when the amendment was negatived, 349 to 226. And the House then adjourned to Friday the 18th.

In the House of Lords, meantime, there were no proceedings of general importance. HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 14.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE. Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships the case of the *Creole*, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even for the mere purposes of good policy, there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which the Government intended to pursue. After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the Government was satisfied that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had been detained in the *Creole* to trial for mutiny or murder, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

Lord Denham said he believed that the whole of Westminster Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the *Creole*. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in later years, of Sir C. Wetherell, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable if there were an international law giving a power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nations traffic in slaves would stand very much in the way of any such arrangement.

Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the subject, but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it.

Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor gave similar opinions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was likewise taken by Lord Wynford and Lord Abinger.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

Mr. Crosswell, the late member for Liverpool, having accepted a judgeship vacated by the resignation of Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Sir Howard Douglas, late Governor of the Ionian Isles, and formerly the representative of his country in New Brunswick, the conservative candidate, has been returned without opposition.

The city of Dublin election has terminated in the return of Mr. Gregory, who had a majority of 403 votes over Lord Morpeth.

AFGHANISTAN.

The predictions we have so often uttered, of the ultimate failure of the British operations in this part of Central Asia, are at length completely verified. A succession of these disasters has attended the progress of the Anglo-Indian attempt to subjugate the country; almost the whole population fled to the mountains; a new sovereign has been proclaimed by the people, in the room of the profligate and feeble Shah Soojah; and the utmost efforts of the Anglo-Indian troops to quell the insurrection, have proved unavailing.

We take the following account from the *London Times*: Our readers will have gathered from our last budget, that, consequent on certain reductions made in the tribute paid to the Eastern Ghilzie tribes for keeping open the passes between Cabul and Jellalabad, the people rose and took possession of the said passes; and that thereupon General Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive them from their position, and to re-open the communication. This, however, was an arduous duty, and attended with serious loss on our side. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harassed by the enemy from the high ground on either side of the passes, and after eighteen days, during which our men were almost incessantly engaged, they reached the above place, much exhausted and, and thence, after further advances from the enemy, moved upon Jellalabad.

In the meantime, while Sale's force was at Gundamuck—on the 2d of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at Cabul. Singular to relate, it was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the Envoy and Minister speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and every thing quiet and peaceful at the capital. He himself (Sir W. H. Macnaghten) was about to leave Cabul at that very time, to proceed with all haste to Bombay, to assume the Government of that presidency. The occupation of the Kotwal Cabul pass, and the subsequent operations of the British, which had met with, had subsided to every anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. In the midst of this supposed security the storm broke over Cabul with terrific fury.

As far as we can gather from the disjointed accounts which have yet reached us (for the communication between Cabul and India is still cut off), for the first manifestation of the popular anger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of our officers, who were then leaving the Durbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broome, of the European Regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. Soon the whole city of our officers ransacked, and their property destroyed, the treasury pillaged, and other depredations committed in the town, while another large party, chiefly Kuzilbashes, we believe, attacked the British cantonments, which are situated about two miles from the town.

The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Zeman's sons king, but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues of this party, or whether it was a religious movement, having for its end the extermination of the British, is not very clearly known; but the rebellion was of the most alarming character, for the whole population were up in arms, the cantonments, and a portion of them, which lies between the two positions, we could make but little stand against the heavy current of the insurgents. The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cabul, for one or two Cossids had made good their way to Peshawar, had raged during 17 days, but the force of it was unbroken.

We cannot pretend to give any thing like a circumstantial narrative of the events of those days, for we have nothing but fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put together, in due consecutive course. The British force at Cabul was weak, and the enemy most multitudinous. Several engagements had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions; but an early stage, got possession of the cantonment godowns—two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured.

Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and turned against our party, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by us a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being brought over to our side, at the date of the last intelligence, affairs were still wearing a fearful aspect. We are not only beset with enemies on every side, but our troops are sadly straitened for supplies.

While these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our principal outposts were being attacked by the enemy. Charepind, which is to the North of Cabul, was besieged, and the single corps there posted, the Shah's 4th regiment, after a gallant defence, cut to pieces. All the officers attached to it, with exception of one who escaped, severely wounded, were killed, and Lieut. Ratnam, the political agent at Kohistan, fell also.

Shah Zeman is the elder brother of Shah Soojah—a blind old man. He was, some months ago, to have been extensively intriguing against the reigning monarch.

About this same time, Captain Woodburn, with a party of 120 men, was proceeding from Ghaznee to Cabul, when he fell in with a large body of the insurgents, and the whole of his little band were massacred. Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolak, which lie on the Eastern front of Afghanistan, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, we attacked also, but with no calamitous result; and Ghuznee, only garrisoned by a single regiment, has been beleaguered by the enemy, but although our reports are rife concerning it, we may hope that it is yet secure.

In this posture of affairs, a brigade from Candahar has been sent, under Colonel Macdonald, to the relief of Cabul—an ill-considered and impolitic measure, for it could scarcely, under any circumstances, reach its destination in time to render the required assistance, and it is apprehended that the brigade, marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of country beset by our enemies, will be exposed to a series of disasters, fatal perhaps to the entire force. In addition to this, the weakening of the Candahar post is in itself a measure fraught with danger. At the date of the latest advices that quarter, all was quiet, but it was feared that the departure of one half of the force to the Northward would be a signal to the Western Ghilzie to revolt.

Whichever way we look we see the Indus, clouds are bursting over our heads, and it is impossible to regard the present aspect of affairs without the most painful apprehensions. Strong reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, but they have a long and wearisome march before them, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will penetrate farther than Peshawar before their progress is checked by the snows of winter. The disasters which we have detailed above, could not have occurred at a more unfavourable season; for independent of what we have to apprehend from the fury of an entire populace in arms against us, our troops, cut off from ready means of supply, are doomed, we fear, to suffer much from the want of food, as well as from a want of fuel, which, during a Cabul winter, will be severely felt by all, and especially by the Hindostani soldiers, who are but little inured to the rigours of the North.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA ARRIVED AT LONDON ON THE 7th OF FEBRUARY. Dates from China arrived on the 14th of February, 22, and Bombay January 1.

The forces in China were still going on in their career of conquest. The expedition against Amoy on the 1st of September, and Ningpo, without opposition, on the 1st of November, and Ningpo surrendered immediately afterwards.

Tranquillity prevailed at Amoy and Canton. We give below the despatch announcing the taking of Ningpo.

Modeste, off Ningpo, Oct. 14, 1841. My Lord,—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honor of addressing your lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colors are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled us to complete the reduction of the Chinghai, on the 10th instant, and to pierce the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe anchorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the North-east on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security, the Blonde, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports, having found sufficient water and excellent shelter within the Eshes River—a few of the pines having been taken up for their admission.

I moved on the 11th to the Modeste, and that no time might be lost in prosecuting our further operations I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the *Wellington* and *Blenheim* were anchored off "Just-in-the-way," to remain by one of the steam vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in readiness to advance on the practicability of hooking the large Nemesis and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried not less than fourteen feet at low water from the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir H. Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on it without delay, to secure as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property which is left unprotected.

The whole of the troops (with the exception of a garrison for the Chinghai and the *Modeste*, and the *Wellington* and *Blenheim* and *Nemesis*, and the superannuated seamen and marines were distributed in the *Modeste*, *Cruzulme*, and *Bentick*; the Blonde being ordered to remain at Chinghai for the support of the garrison.

Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the *Modeste*, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after 9 A. M., but owing to some unavoidable delays did not reach Ningpo until 1 P. M., when the *Nemesis* and *Phelegion*, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which crossed the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels. The battalion of seamen and marines, under Capt. Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded inside, but an entrance was soon forced, when Her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat at Chinghai, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the general is actively exerting himself to secure all the government property on shore, and endeavoring to establish order, and prevent the pillage of this poor and opulent place, where I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river the trade with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive, but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our further proceedings.

A few war junks and a trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands. I beg to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the result of our operations, and I have the honor to be, My Lord, your lordship's Most obedient servant, W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Canada.

JOINTWOMEN DISTRICT ADDRESS.—The following is Sir Charles Bagot's Reply:—"GENTLEMEN,—For that portion of your Address which expresses your congratulations on my arrival in Canada, and your confidence in myself, personally, I beg you to accept my thanks.

The other subjects to which you allude are of great importance. You state that for the last few years you have witnessed a series of proceedings on the part of the Government, calculated to injure and discourage the loyal and respectable inhabitants of your district, and to benefit those whose loyalty is suspected, or who have shewn themselves to be factious partisans. These are charges of the gravest character, which I regret to see brought forward on such an occasion. Unwilling as I am in this place to notice such a matter, I should be wanting in my duty, were I to pass it by without declaring my conviction that no officer holding the honorable and responsible position of Her Majesty's Representative, could in the discharge of his duty, have been actuated by any other feeling than a desire to promote the public welfare, and to maintain in the best of his ability, the authority of the British Crown, and the connexion with the Mother Country.

You then call on me to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Buell during the years of 1837 and 1838 with a view to his removal from the office of Treasurer of your District. In answer I feel bound to state, that although I shall be at all times ever I feel bound to enquire into any specific charges which may be brought against the official conduct of any servant of the Crown; I see no sufficient grounds for interference in this instance. Mr. Buell was appointed by the Administrator of the Government in the exercise of the authority committed to him by the law and Her Majesty's Commission. You bring charges against Mr. Buell in his official capacity, and in the absence of such charge, I can never consent to subject to the general and retrospective investigation which you request the conduct of any public officer in this country.

I observe with solicitude, all factions, all national, all religious dissensions, animosity and exclusion; and that you desire to see all Her Majesty's subjects in this country, enjoying the most perfect toleration and equality, and the distribution of the patronage of the Executive Government, confined to no particular section of the party, religious or political." You may be assured that it is in accordance with these principles that I am determined to administer the Government of this Province; and that in so doing, I but execute the commands which I have received from the Queen. I therefore call on you to co-operate with me in my task, and with that view to assist those bygone discussions and party distinctions which you advert, and which have heretofore been the bane of this fine Province,—I call on you to turn your minds to the practical measures necessary for the improvement of the country, and to prove your loyalty and the gratitude of your fellow subjects by making this Province

what it was by nature intended to be, the most valuable dependency of the British Crown,—a source of wealth in peace, and a means of strength in war."

Mr. Buell has published a statement, to the effect that during the rebellion he served at the head of his company of Militia. But he does not meet Col. Carley's charges with any directness. His original appointment is indefensible. He was a notorious thief-and-thin partition of W. L. Mackenzie, and has done every thing, short of taking up arms, for the subversion of the British Government. But that was a recommendation to office.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting last evening, James Brown, Esq., was re-elected President, and declined the honour. Mr. Alderman Dixon was then chosen. The office-bearers stand thus:—President—Mr. Alderman Dixon, First Vice-President—Dr. King. Second do.—Geo. Duggan, Jr. Third do.—James Brown. Secretary—Rev. H. Hagarty. Treasurer—Geo. Moore, Esquires. Chaplain—J. H. Dr. McCull. Physicians—Drs. Herriek and O'Brien.—Patriot.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—On the 7th inst. this Institution was opened at Kingston. The Rev. Dr. Liddell, the Principal, offered up a prayer, and students were then admitted. On the 8th the Principal delivered an inaugural address, and the exercises of the College commenced. The *Kingston Chronicle* says that students "of every denomination" have already arrived. We trust that the Church will soon have a similar institution of its own, so as to prevent our youth from repairing to seminaries, under the influence of religious systems at variance with Episcopacy.

ICE-BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The Falls at this period present a scene of singular interest. About a fortnight ago the wind blew strongly up the river, and stopping the ice then descending in immense masses from Lake Erie, caused a solid bridge to be formed just below the cataract, and extending downwards as far as the eye can reach, over which persons pass regularly and with as much safety as they can tread upon terra firma. While the bridge was forming the water was raised so high that the ferry-boat flooded, and the inhabitants, to save themselves, had to

THE GREAT COUNCIL OF NICE.

Letters of Lucius Comnenus, Acolyth of Corduba, to P. Valerius Varro, Sub-Deacon of the same City; with Notes by a Country Parson.*

LETTER III.

13TH KAL. JUL.—This is the day, my Varro, appointed by the Emperor for the opening of the Council, and it has dawned upon us most brilliantly. Two hours have passed since the peep of dawn, and the sun is already high in the Orient. Full-orbed and cloudless was his rising; he has already filled the heavens with golden light; and the earth is smiling everywhere beneath the magic beauty of his beams.

The hour of meeting is the third past noon. At eight of the clock the Bishops hold a meeting of consultation in the purple chamber, to receive the commands of the Emperor, and to determine upon the points to be brought forward and debated in the Council. It is believed that Constantine will be present at this convocation, as he was at that of yesterday and the day preceding. At the third hour, or nine of the clock, a service is appointed, at the principal Church of the Martyria, where the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist will be celebrated.

My Lord Hosius informed me that Arius was summoned to the first consultation of the Bishops held two days since, and having obeyed the summons, was called upon to declare his sentiments, in order, if possible, that the difficulties might be arranged before they were proposed openly in the Council. Arius here boldly explained all his errors, and said "that God had not always been the Father, and that there was a time when the Son was not; that he was taken out of nothing, being a creature and a work like the others: he is in his own nature mutable; and it is by his free will that he continued good; and whenever he pleaseth he can change like other creatures. For which reason, God foreseeing that he would be good, gave him, by way of anticipation, those glories which he had ever since his virtue; so that he has become by his works what God foresaw he would be. This was saying that Jesus Christ was not true God, but God only by participation, like all those to whom that name is attributed. He added that he was not the word substantial of the Father and his very wisdom, by which he made all things; but that he himself was made by the Eternal Wisdom; that in every respect he is a stranger to the Father's substance; that we are not made for him, but he for us; when God, who was before by himself, had a mind to create us. That he was made by the will of God, like others, having no existence before; for he is not a proper and natural production of the Father, but an effect of his grace; he is not the natural and real virtue of God, but the Scriptures ascribe virtue to him in the same manner as to caterpillars and to other insects. He saith, moreover, that the Father is invisible to the Son, and that he has not a perfect knowledge of him, but only according to the measure of his being, which had a beginning; in short, that he is ignorant of his own proper substance."

Such were the blasphemies of Arius, abominable even to mention. You may conceive, my Varro, something of the holy indignation with which these wild and profane statements were heard by the Bishops. I have foreborne repeating to you his worst expressions, for I dare not pollute my parchment with such gross irreverence. Suffice it to say, that although at the first, while partially ignorant of the views of those among whom he stood, he propounded his opinions hesitatingly and with much qualification, yet he soon changed his tone, for your heresiarch is always a bold man when he dares to be so. Deceived by that solemn and respectful attention which grave and good men, such as the Catholic Bishops are, always accord to the discussion of religious subjects, he soon proceeded, in the most bitter and blasphemous terms, to deny and revile the blessed Trinity. But he was soon most painfully undeceived. The Holy Fathers with one consent, stopped their ears and rejected the doctrine as being remote and alien from that of the Catholic Church. Their first and united determination was to censure the "faith once delivered to the saints." To the great majority of them these opinions had been altogether unknown; for the letter of the Emperor to Alexander and Arius, exhorting them to be reconciled by our Lord Hosius, was not, as you know, generally published. They had heard nothing in their secluded and widely separated residences, but the voice of Scripture, seconded and enforced by the universal testimony of tradition. It was as if some black, monstrous shape of error had been suddenly conjured up before them by the wand of an enchanter, to take the place of that simple and beautiful image of divine truth to which their hearts and minds had ever paid reverence. Some contended, indeed, that it was not expedient to follow the opinions of the ancients without enquiry—a futile objection, which Athanasius of Alexandria overthrew by appealing at once to the sacred writings, and the remains of the immediate successors of the Apostles. From these luminous records he brought an amount of evidence which was irresistible to the minds of all, except Arius and a few of his deluded followers. Even the learned Eusebius of Cesarea, who has been thought to adopt all the opinions of Arius, warmly applauded the efforts of Athanasius.

The history of the controversy thus far is briefly this. It seems that Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, while conferring with his presbyters and other clergy, on a certain occasion, on the subject of three divine persons in the Trinity, remarked that this Trinity was not such as to destroy, or to militate against the unity of the Divine Nature. Arius, one of his presbyters,

a man much skilled in logic and the ancient art of metaphysical reasoning, immediately pronounced this declaration to be an approach to the famous dogmas of Sabellius,* who flourished in Lybia during the last century, adding that Sabellius taught that there were no separate persons in the Godhead, but that the Son and Holy Spirit were only different manifestations of it. Then proceeding to dispute with much warmth, he said—that if the Father begot the Son, he who is begotten must have a beginning to his being; from whence it follows that there was a time when the Son was not, and consequently that he is derived from nothing. He added that the Son of God is his creature and his work, capable of virtue and vice by his own free will, and several other consequences of the erroneous principle which he laid down. This doctrine was new and unheard of till then. On the other side, Alexander taught, with the whole Church, that the Son of God is the same in dignity and substance with the Father.

These novel and hitherto unheard of opinions excited many persons to enter into the controversy—for who does not know the fatal tendency of the human mind to run into error—into religious error especially, when once it begins to wander from the pure and inflexible standard of Catholic truth? By a little spark a great fire was kindled. The evil which originated in the Church of Alexandria, pervaded the whole of Egypt, Lybia, and the upper Thebais. Numbers favored the sentiments of Arius, but no one defended them with more warmth and earnestness than Eusebius, formerly Bishop of Berytas, but who had now surreptitiously obtained possession of the Bishopric of Nicomedia in Bithynia, which he still holds. Alexander then assembled a numerous Council, in which Arius and his followers were deposed. He then sent a letter to the other Bishops, detailing these circumstances. As Nicomedia was the seat of the imperial residence, Constantine was thought to favor Eusebius, on which account many of the Bishops favoured his views. Scenes of great disorder and tumult, to the disgrace of the Christian name, followed not only at Alexandria, but in many other cities and provinces of the empire. The sect of the Meletians, who had been separated from the Church, for adherence to Meletius, one of the Bishops of Egypt, deposed by Peter of Alexandria, for several reasons, among which was his having offered sacrifice, in time of persecution, to the heathen divinities, espoused the cause of the Arians.

The Emperor, when informed of these things, was greatly afflicted, and used every effort to suppress the evil. His august and kind letter to Alexander and Arius produced, as you well know, very little effect. Alexander and Arius remained equally inflexible, and the people disputed with still greater acrimony. How often, my Varro, have we in our distant city of Corduba, mourned over the dissensions which were rending the eastern provinces.

But God can bring good out of evil, light out of darkness, and order out of confusion. In his wise and gracious providence, this heresy, together with the controversy with respect to the proper day of keeping Easter, has been the means of inducing the Emperor to assemble this great and glorious Council, and to strengthen the Catholic Church in the ancient bonds of unity and love. Like one who stands upon a mountain-top, half enveloped in the dark clouds which the rising sun is fast dispersing, I am persuaded that the night and storm have been already exhausted of their darkness and fury, and that henceforth we shall see only the fair and green landscape, shining in the cloudless beauty of the day. I seem to hear a voice breathing in my ear those old prophetic words—"Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Hasten then, O Lord, the day of thy triumph! Let thy light and thy truth go ever onward, become ever brighter, till thy glory shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

At one after the noon, my Varro, I shall again seek communion with thee.

EDMUND OF DURHAM.

(From the New York Churchman.)

Edmund of Durham, precentor and librarian of that ancient abbey, was an ornament and a light in an unlettered age. Although young in years, he was old in wisdom, and remarkably ripe in those scholastic attainments which are often sought, but rarely acquired until time has strongly impressed his signet upon the student's brow. Indeed it was a rare thing for the abbey-seal to be given to so youthful a man. But the early piety and worth of Edmund had rendered nugatory all former rules, as he was otherwise eminently qualified for that office.

It is hardly necessary to inform the reader, that with the learned Churchman of old, Music was an indispensable and important branch of study. With Edmund, this qualification was intuitive. His whole soul was musical. This world, he was wont to say, would be but a blank to me, were it not for the exhilarating relief afforded through the sweet influence of music. An angel speaks to me in the concord of tuneful sounds. God's constant choristers, are the lark and the nightingale; they teach me my matin and vesper duties. Happy is the man that hath a chord of melody connected with his heart! it will be his solace, as well as the most ready channel through which he can waft his orisons to heaven. In truth, a modern poet has uttered the daily sentiments of Edmund:

Oh, what a gentle minstrel is music,
To pluck to mild, to pentent piety!
Oh, it gives plumage to the tardy prayer,
That lingers in the lazy earthly air,
And melts with it to heaven!

Rev. Henry H. Milman.

Frequently whilst presiding over the choir, which, under his skillful tuition, was the delight and admiration of all hearers, would his thoughts, like that glorious minstrel, King David, be kindled with holy fervor, whilst his overflowing feelings readily found vent in tears. For it was in those moments that he seemed to listen to choral hymns from a celestial choir. He appeared to commune with a spirit-land. His imaginary ear heard the "Angels cry aloud: The Heavens, and all the Powers therein," mingling their spiritual voices in one sublime and magnificent Te Deum. Thus his accordant thoughts wandered among Seraph hosts—among the unseen, the invisible; whose heavenly music seemed ever floating in harmonious cadences upon the pathless air; uttering their everlasting praises in strains inimitable, and beyond earthly conception.

But the sacred services of the abbey in which the precentor was so constantly engaged, was destined to a speedy interruption. The times were eventful and appalling. William the Conqueror was at this period busily engaged in subjugating and desolating the land. He had assigned a portion of the north of England to Robert Comyn, a Norman noble, and one of his chief followers, for conquest.

The Holy Scriptures; so that they were like our parishes at this time. The Church of Arius was called Basilius; he had aimed at the Episcopate dignity, and could not endure that Alexander should be preferred before him. Finding nothing that he could blame in his conduct, he sought to cavil at his doctrine, and an opportunity thus offered for it.

In the year 1069 or 1070, Comyn entered the city of Durham at the head of a body of soldiers. He did not succeed, however, in making himself master of this stronghold of Anglo-Saxon domination. He was overpowered by the native inhabitants, and entirely defeated. This circumstance exasperated and enraged William. He immediately put himself at the head of his army, and advanced upon Durham in person, laying waste the country with heartless ferocity as he proceeded. It is related by the old chroniclers, that for sixty miles between York and Durham, not a dwelling was exempted from his vengeance and savage fury. Fire, rapine, and desolation, marked the progress of this fearful and sanguinary march of the Norman Conqueror. Blood and ashes sprinkled the green and sunny earth over which his iron footsteps stalked, as it were, with resistless might.

The horrors of that desolating advance upon Durham, appear to have harrowed up the souls of the Anglo-Saxon historians. They never spake of it but with abhorrence. For they assure us he did not spare civil or ecclesiastical edifices; neither church, dwelling, nor monastery,—nothing was held sacred, or escaped desecration. Their lamentations are as pathetic and as deep as were those of the Israelites of old, when the hosts of Sennacherib invaded the defenceless cities of Judah, and destroyed the land. It was, in truth, a

"dark day of blood,

When vengeance triumph'd and the curfew knoll'd."

When the Conqueror entered the city of Durham, all the ecclesiastics had left the abbey and fled to Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, save one—and that one was Edmund the precentor.

He was found kneeling at the altar by William, as he entered that venerable fane at the twilight hour. The heavy tread of iron and steel-clad warriors abruptly stalking up the solemn aisle, disturbed him not. He was intently engaged in prayer: in supplicating Heaven for his country's deliverance from the sword of her enemies. Whilst thus occupied, a rude salute from one of William's attendants aroused him from his devotions. He looked up and beheld the stern visage of the Norman King. But he quailed not before the fiery glance of him who was wont to intimidate all beholders, when he saw fit, with a searching glance. Edmund's cheek blanched not with fear; but rising from his knees, he stood with unshrinking firmness before the imperious monarch, with eyes steadily fixed upon this indomitable warrior, whose polished helmet and breastplate reflected back the crimson gleam of light which now glared vividly upon the altar-screen and window, from the burning tower.

"Where be thy associates and superiors?" sternly demanded William of Edmund. "Thy bishop, who understands the subtle art of war so well? His brow should be encircled with the helmet, not the mitre. His hand should grasp the truncheon, not the crozier. Let him appear before us. We would have him surrender up his treasures."

"Neither bishop, brother, nor treasure, may be found within these walls. I am here alone with my God!" answered Edmund with solemnity. "Hah! Is it even so—alone?" echoed William. "But let us first search these abbey nooks. These wily men have strange hiding places for treasures, as well as for themselves. De Wilton and De Bracy, look to it! Let it be your task to explore these secret hiding places—see that you leave neither cloister nor crevice unvisited, and bring me your report."

The king amused himself in the mean time by examining the interior of the abbey, and paused for some moments with his attendants, speculating carelessly over the tomb of St. Cuthbert. In short time, the party commissioned to perform the task of searching the edifice, returned, informing William that every part of the abbey had been examined, and was without an inhabitant.

The singular fortitude and resolution of Edmund, in remaining to guard and protect his chosen sanctuary, if possible, from profanation and pillage, had awakened in the breast of the king a generous and liberal sentiment. Here virtues displayed which, cruel and vindictive as the Conqueror was, he always commended, and never failed to recognise. It was a redeeming trait in his character. And these were the only traits he admired in others, or which ever softened his stern and flinty nature.

"Remain here in peace, since thou lovest solitude so well," said he, addressing Edmund. "Remain here: thou shalt be unmolested."

So saying, William and his retinue departed out of the abbey, leaving the precentor to the communion of his own thoughts. He heard the battle-trumpet without, but its discord entered not the quiet sanctuary.

The good people of Durham rejoiced when they heard of the heroic conduct of Edmund, and that he had resolved to live and die amongst them. It was his birth-place, and the very calamity which had now befallen it made its defenceless walls more precious in his sight. It was indeed his earthly Zion, over whose desolation he could not but mourn as he gazed upon her smouldering ruins; whilst, as he wandered dejectedly and sorrowing—yet not without hope—beside his native stream, which once reflected her beauty, he could not refrain from uttering his lamentations aloud. And as he listened to the gentle murmuring of the river Wear, he compared his present desolation to the children of Israel, who wandered by the waters of Babylon, and sat themselves down and wept.

But Edmund did not hang his harp upon the willows. There was much for him to do, and there was still song and melody gushing from his heart. Nor did he sink with heaviness, although there was calamity enough to afflict the most undaunted spirit that ever lodged in man—for a second visitation had now come upon Durham in the guise of famine! This was one of the attendant calamities brought upon this devoted city by the ruthless hand of the Conqueror. Famine, with its most hideous accompaniments, now added an accumulation to the long catalogue of woe which had already depopulated the city, and made it desolate. Who is there that can picture to his imagination the double horrors of War and Famine, and say that their calamities can be overdrawn? What pen so graphic as to be able to depict with accuracy, Starvation and Death? If there be one master of language sufficiently terrible to do it, we turn from the frightful and sickening delineation with shuddering and disgust. It must harrow up the soul of the most insensible person, merely to read the unvarnished tale of awful dissolution, caused by famine and despair. What must it be to witness—to experience it? Want and misery will make men desperate, brutal; but starvation—fends! This dreadful exhibition, with all its unmitigated and sickening evils and acts, was beheld at Durham in the eleventh century. And now it was in the midst of this appalling scene, that the precentor Edmund, appeared to his afflicted townsmen like an angel of light. He devoted every moment to the sick and dying. He begged bread for the living, and divided his crust with the famishing, as well as buried the dead. With the aid of some of the most benevolent men of the town, he caused such provisions and necessaries for the sick as could be obtained, to be brought to the abbey for distribution. But all bu-

man precaution and foresight seemed in vain—famine and death continued to rage among the inhabitants. Not only were they compelled to subsist upon the most loathsome and disgusting food, but at length, dreadful to relate, human flesh! was actually devoured with avidity; although not many hours afterwards, the wretched being who had subsisted upon the body of his fellow man—was himself a corpse! Thus the gaunt remnant of the inhabitants who were spared from the sword of the Conqueror, perished miserably in desolate and deserted dwellings, or laid themselves down to die upon untilled fields, or by the road-side, without the consolation of a friend, or the decent rites of sepulture.

The inhabitants of Durham, notwithstanding these horrors, looked daily for a mitigation of their sufferings, and with a ray of hope for succor and relief. The Bishop of Durham, in the mean time, endeavored to organize an opposition to William. But his plans were frustrated,—his retreat discovered. He was taken prisoner and cast into prison, where he died, as is affirmed by some of the ancient chroniclers, of a broken heart; by others, from starvation. Thus were the expectations and hopes of a speedy succor and relief completely blasted. They had seen their kindred and friends fall and perish miserably around them. Their only expectations now were, to share the same fate.

A wretched remnant of these unfortunate people had gathered themselves together in a body, and proceeded to the abbey. It was an Easter-morning. Prostrated and dejected as they were, their hearts seemed elevated and glad, as they audibly exclaimed, "Christ is risen!" whilst approaching the sanctuary. After the solemn services of the morning were ended, the precentor distributed all the remaining food he had been able to obtain amongst them. It was but a morsel at best; but to starving men, it was like manna in the wilderness; each person looked upon it as if it were the last mouthful he was to eat on earth. As the recipients of the bounty of which Edmund had been constituted the almoner through secret friends, all stood gazing at their benefactor and friend with profound respect and moistened cheeks, he thus addressed them:

"Brethren and friends! I crave your attention for a moment. I would speak a few parting words with you. I am your townsman—a poor orphan boy, whom you in charity—not my deserts—placed where I am. I have never forgotten your kindness, your benevolence, nor your bounty! I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of the good opinion you had of me in boyhood. By study and labor, I have fondly hoped to be of some use, and not disappoint your expectations. Have I done so? The little learning I possess, has been devoted to God's service; and all the earthly treasures I possess, you will find hoarded in manuscript. These I bequeath to you as a dying legacy for your watchful care over me in infancy. I feel the hand of death upon me. Food I have not tasted these several days, that some one amongst you might receive one meal at least, upon this blessed Easter-morning. I have vowed to protect this sacred edifice and the dust of holy Bede from the hands of desecration. I have been enabled to do so. Do you continue to guard this temple when I shall be no more. Let not my death be a signal for the desertion of God's altar, the glory of our native town! Guard it, I beseech you, as long as each one of you shall remain upon earth, and God's blessing be amongst you, and remain with you always!"

With this brief speech and benediction, the parting spirit of the good Edmund winged its way to other worlds. He fell instantly upon the chancel pavement, with hands extended in the act of blessing his early benefactors. He was gently raised from the ground by the panic-struck bystanders, but life had fled. The precentor was no more!

At the precise moment of Edmund's decease, there was heard by the assembled congregation, an ethereal strain of enchanting melody, like the blended voices of a tuneful and distant choir. All listened with mute rapture, surprise, and amazement. They recognised the air instantly. It was an Easter Hymn, composed by their departed precentor, in one of his happiest moments. In those times, men seldom troubled themselves with accounting for the natural origin of things, but were disposed, or inclined, to set down strange coincidences to supernatural causes. And thus this mysterious music, whose melodious grandeur had excited their wonder and surprise, was attributed to unseen and invisible performers. Inquiry, however, would have soon set them right. This ethereal, not celestial music, arose from a body of persons bringing supplies of food to the town. They were accompanied by the fugitive choir, who had taken shelter in Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, and who were now returning to their Zion, and thus hailed the familiar walls of the old abbey with hymns of praise and thanksgiving.

Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, SELLING OFF. THE Subscriber being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of his business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off his entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with, for families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 1st March, 1842. 35-47

NEW STRAW BONNETS. JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest innovations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, March, 1842. 35-47

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS. BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer for sale at low or approved prices.

Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-41

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of earthenware in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of delft, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Sales. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840. 17-41

BLACKING, BLACKING, IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE, BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, & C. & C. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and in a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price for the above articles, 20 per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his Blacking having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 3/4 inches diameter by 1 1/2 deep, per gross..... 2 10 0
Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 1/2 inches diameter by 1 1/2 deep, per gross..... 1 10 0
Oil Paste Blacking in penny cakes, in Boxes containing 12 gross each, at 7/8 per gross..... 2 0 0
Water Proof Paste, per gross for the carrying on of the above business, 2 0 0
Liquid Blacking—quarts, per doz..... 0 6 0
Do. do. pints, do..... 0 4 0
Sponge Blacking of Leather Varnish in 6 oz. square bottles per dozen..... 0 9 0
Sponge Blacking, per gallon..... 12 6
Ivory Black, per tin..... 1 0 0
Blue and Black Writing Inks equally low.

All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world. Merchants purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent.—to the amount of £12, 10 per cent. discount of 5 per cent.—and 3 months credit on giving approved endorsed Notes. Orders by Post, in accordance with the above terms, punctually attended to.

P. R. LAMB, New Street, Toronto. 32-3 m.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, and desiring to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior work rooms for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favour will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattresses, &c. furnished on the above notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. 19-47

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. ALEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built or order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 6-17

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. CASSOCKS, Clergymen's, and Queen's Combs' GOWN'S, BARRIERS' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-17

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's) REDUCED PRICES! G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Weaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT. off their former prices. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841. 24-47

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 late Established FERRY OF LONDON, and has now commenced business, and is now manufacturing EAST 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, 15-47

HIGH DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 17-41

THE PRINCE FIRE ASSURANCE CO. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY, 3-47

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent, 44-47

Mr. HOFFNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. 31-47

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEVETTS BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, February 5, 1842. 31-47

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK, TORONTO, DECEMBER 31, 1841. 30-47

WANTED. A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist. Toronto, December 31, 1841. 31-47

DE. PRIBROSE, (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. TORONTO, 7th August, 1841. 7-47

ORDERS IN CHANCERY. REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in CANADA West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. 7-47

STATUTES OF CANADA. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. 7-47

The Church. IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum. AGENTS—The Editors of Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq., 31, Cheapside, London. 29-47

* From the Church Record. † The later Romans computed time as the Egyptians of old, and ourselves at present, beginning at midnight, and reckoning 24 hours in the day. For the first five centuries, however, they knew no other distinction of time but that of morning, mid-day and evening. The subsequent introduction of the sun-dial, by Papius Carus, and of the water-clock by Septimius Naxos, ensured accuracy and minuteness. ‡ No sooner had Constantine renounced the religion of his ancestors, than magnificent temples were everywhere erected. [Many of the pagan temples were translated to Christian Churches.] They were of two kinds. Some were erected at the graves of martyrs, and hence called Martyria; the people assembled in these only at stated times. Others were intended only for the ordinary and common meetings for religious worship. The Lord's Supper was administered two or three times in a week, (though in some places only on Sunday). It was also administered at the sepulchres of the martyrs and at funerals, whence arose afterwards masses in honour of the saints and for the dead. † Moshelm 1. 230. ‡ These statements of Arius are taken from his letters; see also Zoastmas, l. cap. 17. Athan. Orat. in Ar. page 294. C. Fleury, Eccl. History, book xi. p. 69, London, 1728. † The substance of the letter addressed "The Conqueror Constantine the greatest, august, to Alexander and Arius." will be given hereafter. ‡ Athanasius early distinguished himself in this controversy, and being opposed to Arius at the first meeting of the Bishops, from that time took a leading part in the discussions. † The Abbe Fleury, Eccl. Hist. x. 28, (quoting from Epiphanius Scribitur et Scribitur) says: "It is true that Arius was not only a priest, but had also the care of preaching and governing a Church; for there were several at Alexandria, where the faithful met together. They reckoned nine in all: in each of which a priest resided, and explained

† See Sorozomen, Hist. Eccles. Lib. c. 15.