

The Church;

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

VOLUME V.

TORONTO:

PRINTED FOR THE MANAGING COMMITTEE, BY H. & W. ROWSELL.

BRODERS OF ST. JAMES

Original Poetry.

THE AWAKENING OF CONSERVATISM. (IN ANTICIPATION OF THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.)

"Ho! warden on the beacon hill! Ho! warden of the night, What seest thou on thy vigil—what tidings of the light? Sweep thy bold glance once more around dark ocean's earth and sky—

There are sounds upon my vigil—there are voices on the night, I hear a far-off trumpet breathe a note of stirring might, And echoes gather round its path, sonorous, strong and deep, As if its summons waked a world of giants stir'd from sleep.

There are lightnings thro' the darkness—the brooding clouds discover, Swift vanishing from heaven's blue vault, as if they fled for ever—

High o'er the mountain's rocky peaks rich floods of light float on, 'Tis sunrise on the gladden'd earth! The long dark night is gone! The spirit of the Isles is up—their war-cries haunt the breeze, Borne o'er their freedom-sheltering hills—swept round their circling seas—

From church and cross, and noble's tower, their banner streams abroad, Read its bold tale—"our hearths—our rights—our altars, and our God!"

Long hath the traitor mock'd the throne—the sceptic spoil'd the shrine— Long hath the sway of tottering power debas'd our martial line— But joy unto the ransom'd Isles—St. Stephen's ancient halls ring to glad sound of victory—the deadly infalls fall.

Awake! the hour of trial comes—once in a glorious time Along the Spanish war was heard a battle-cry sublime— Send thro' your island vales and hills, as free, as bold a strain, "England expects of every man his duty done again!"

In Britain chang'd 'd—Trafalgar's wave is rippling soft and blue, The vernal turf sleeps all untried—on peaceful Waterloo! Mark! for you bristling Syrian hedges a thunder-voice sweeps by— 'Tis ACRE speaks! Bright answer thine—old Rock of Victory!

Whose banner leads us to the strife?—Oh, lead once more thy name Gray Warrior of the "hundred fights"—true synonyme of Fame— See round thee forms a glorious ring—the guardians of the land, Worth, wisdom, honour, valour, faith, around their champion stand.

Sons of the "fire-tried martyrs" come— heirs of the faithful, hear— The Southfield flames are quenched and pale, yet darksome hours are near— Awake! our Church can rouse from sleep 'en this degenerate age, While Ridley's torch, or Cranmer's name yet burn on history's page.

Ho! pride of merry England—hold tilters of the soil, Arise! shall foreign hordes be sent to cheat your stubborn toil— Look on each grey old burial-place—ask, would your rulers dare To mock with insults deep as these your fathers slumbering there?

Ho! watchman on the beacon hill, lift thy bold voice on high, Tell that the fight for freedom comes—the hour of trial's night— Let sceptic, sophist, traitor, knave and craven flee afar Before the mounting sun of truth—our home's ascending star!

Toronto, July, 1841. ZADIG.

THE ENGLISH LAYMAN. NO. XXV. ENGLAND.

Oh England! decent abode of comfort and cleanliness and decorum! Oh blessed asylum of all that is worth upon earth! Oh sanctuary of religion, and of liberty, for the whole civilized world! It is only in viewing the state of other countries that thy advantages can be duly estimated. May thy sons, who have "fought the good fight," but know and guard what they possess in thee! Oh land of happy firesides and glad hearts, and domestic peace, of filial piety, and parental love, and conjugal joy—the cradle of heroes—the school of sages—the temple of law—the altar of faith—the asylum of innocence—the bulwark of private equity and of public honour!

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see, My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee."

Dr. E. D. Clarke.

O England! dearer far than life is dear, If I forget thy prowess, never more Be thy ungrateful son allowed to hear Thy green leaves rustle, or thy torrents roar!

Wordsworth.

American travellers have acknowledged the existence of a stirring and most grateful emotion, as the dark outlines of the English coast, for the first time, rose upon their view. Proud as the natives of the new world may be in the glorious destinies of their young country, they cannot, if they would, shake off a strong filial affection for the mother whence they sprung. The heritage of England is so rich in the trophies of war and peace, of liberty and virtue, that all who have the slightest claim to participate in it by virtue of an ancestry, however remote, confess the influence of the blood that flows in their veins, and learn, for a time, to forget speculations of the present and future—of the brilliant and thick-thronging visions of the past. With still far stronger feelings of affection and pride does the Englishman salute his native shores, when closely approaching to them after a first and long absence! His unwearied eye can know no rest until it has traced the land, looking more like cloud or sky, than solid continent. He fears that, now when on the very point of realizing hopes so long deferred, some untoward accident may rob him of the happiness almost within his grasp. The excitement of expectation begins to languish, and sadness chastens and subdues his joy. In one brief moment, a long array of domestic and foreign faces passes before him, but it is merely to remind him that those who, years ago, departed from England in his company, have gone to a country which is fairer and more enduring than any upon earth. The bustle of life, and the preparation for landing, soon break in upon this train of chequered thought. Vessels half the homeward bark—the shore reveals itself fully and distinctly with trees, and houses, and men in motion—and the bosom throbs, and the smile and the tear strive for mastery, as the foot descends upon its native soil.

The lively pleasure with which the landscape gladdened my sight, as the pilot-boat, in which I had left the packet, drew towards the mouth of the river Dart, will live in recollection so long as memory endures. The mist of an October evening had fallen upon sea and land, but it was easy to discern the verdant hedge winding in irregular outline from the top of the cliff down to the very edge of the ocean. The tower of the church, and the spire of the steeple, were better than to breathe abroad, except into some congenial and familiar ear; and the Old Castle of Dartmouth, but dimly seen in the faint moonlight, suggested images which harmonized well with the fancies and feelings that were rapidly passing through the mind. Morning arose, and brought into clearer view a thousand objects for recognition and delight. The verdure, owing to a long continuance of wet, was unusually vivid; for that late season of the year, and the tall trees in the hedgerows overhung the old-fashioned town of Dart-

mouth with foliage still thick and green. As I proceeded on my journey through some of the loveliest scenery in England, all was full of beauty, interest and variety.—The homeliest cottage, with the flowers trailed against its walls,—its modest wicket gate,—and the group of rosy, shouting children, clustered round it,—was a picture far more charming to me than the cataract of the Niagara, or the Catskill Mountains looking down in their tranquil beauty upon the noble Hudson. To the peasant's abode succeeded the broad baronial domain, with its rich plantations and knolls crowned with ancient trees, which to the awakened and fanciful imagination of the traveller, murmured welcome with their rustling leaves. The birds still carolled blithely and melodiously,—with their music revived the memory of days departed, and friends long sleeping in the tomb,—and the harmless reflection arose in the mind that those whom I should have wished to share in the transports of delight which every moment called up, were actually looking from on high with a gentle and approving smile. But no thought occupied the undivided attention for many minutes together. The agricultural village and small fishing town, Torbay, where William of Orange landed on his bold and dubious enterprise, Torquay, with its elegant villas overhanging the sea,—the market-town still retaining its rural character, and happily possessing no factory within its bounds,—invited church-tower and ancient mansion,—meadows like lawns, and fields like gardens, passed quickly before me in my progress, and greeted me with their familiar features. The whole land every where bore traces of the busy care of man, and great was the contrast which I drew between the wild beauties of Canada, and the cultivated charms of England.

To appreciate the loveliness of his native country, to understand its resources, and to value its comforts and cleanliness, an Englishman should be a stranger to it for several years. Then, when he returns to it, he will learn to laugh at all the prodigious notions and numerous decays to which he has long been accustomed. Causes there ever must be for anxiety and apprehension in the social and political fabric of an island, which is the queen of distant empires, and the over-teeming parent of manufactures. Yet nothing evidences degeneracy or decline to such an extent as to excite alarm. The cities and towns have grown clearer, better built, and more populous. Agriculture, aided by science, is augmenting the products of the soil. The new Poor Law, though harsh and unrighteous in several of its enactments, which will probably soon become a dead letter, has effected a moral and beneficial improvement in the character of the rural population, and awakened them to habits of industry and self-dependence. Let London, the centre of the national wealth, be taken as the best criterion of England's retrogression or advance. Enter it by night, and all that a stranger or foreigner can have conceived of its splendour and opulence, is exceeded by the reality.—The gas-lamps pour a flood of light upon shops, the mere fronts of which, with immense plates of glass and the costly articles seen through them, must have cost several thousands of pounds. This exhibition of unrivalled wealth and brilliancy is confined to a single street or quarter of the town, but extends to several miles. Then again, at an hour when you would expect the bustle of day to die away, you see the streets thronged with undiminished numbers, and a countless succession of public and private carriages. Look around by day, and wonder at the extraordinary improvements effected within the last few years! Narrow thoroughfares have become spacious streets—low ranges of houses have mounted up into high-storied buildings—the clean and handsome pavements are cleaner and handsomer—the shops vice versa each other in exterior adornment and internal wealth—the city, in every direction, has encroached upon the country, and villages within five or six miles are almost united to, and absorbed within, the Leviathan Metropolis. Stand upon Westminster Bridge, and a glorious Gothic pile, for the reception of the Parliament,—a structure which, when completed, will be one of the architectural wonders of the world,—is rising in pride before you to refute the assertion that debility is rising over Old England. Repair to London Bridge, and enquire whether the forest of masts has grown thinner! Say whether hospitals enlarged, and the ancient abbey of St. Saviour restored,—whether old asylums of charity widening their bounds, and new ones, for the relief of every conceivable affliction, thickly springing up—whether columns commemorative of the illustrious dead, new churches,—institutions for the advancement of literature, science, and art,—say, whether these be so many proofs of the approaching decline and fall of the British Empire? A moral improvement has likewise been going on at the same time with this rapid growth of outward prosperity and splendour. The admirable Police is visible and efficient in every direction. If you lose your way, a policeman will guide you aright—if a crowd commences to gather, the policeman disperses it—if a stoppage of carriages occurs, the policeman, by his temper and management, quickly sets the entangled mass in motion,—if a drunkard is seen staggering along, the policeman takes him into custody,—in fine, whenever it is necessary to protect life and property, and to prevent crime, the policeman is to be found. Vice, of course, still exists, in all its forms, but it is not allowed, as was formerly the case, to stalk unrestrained in the open face of day and in the most frequented thoroughfares. Those filthy and neglected quarters, such as are described with a most painful and powerful fidelity in Oliver Twist, will shortly undergo a change and a purification through legislative remedies which, it was expected, would be matured in the present Session of the Imperial Parliament. But there be Chartism and Socialism in the land,—if these fruits of the Reform Bill and the Factory Acts be ripe with the seeds of danger and intestine commotion,—the genius of all that is good in religion and philanthropy,—above all, the Church,—is prepared with a powerful and efficacious antidote. And if it be fair to advance the state of London, as I firmly believe it is, as a sample of the general condition of England, then indeed may it be safely said of her, that she still retains her high and holy pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, and, together with that, the power to protect her colonies from injury and aggression. That the spirit which triumphed at Agincourt and Waterloo, and animated the crew of the victorious Shannon, is far from being extinct, was most clearly proved by the sentiment which pervaded England, when informed of the case of McLéod. There was no bragging and no violent ebullition of fury; but a calm and deep-seated determination to show the world that national pride, and except the last shifting of a shadowy treasure, should the threatened wrong be perpetrated,—was a feeling as universal, as it was just,—as common to Ireland as to Great Britain.

Let not the Colonist for a moment give way to the thought, that the strength and glory and virtue of the old country are waxing faint, but rather let him cheerfully contribute his efforts towards rendering Canada a daughter worthy of her illustrious parent. And if I may judge of that part of the United Province, which lately bore the British—sounding title of Upper Canada, by what has been effected in the City of Toronto within the last two years, there is not much need to admonish or to stimulate. A love of England is not incompatible with a love of Canada. Often, in the rich landscape at home, and under the deep shade of "tall ancestral trees" have I dilated, to some listening companion, on the Autumnal colours of the Canadian forest, and the drooping gracefulness of the Canadian elm! Often have I expanded on the ocean lakes, the cloudless sunshine, the luxuriant soil of the magnificent region! Often, when pained to see the thousand haggard appearances which poverty presents in England, and the miserably shifts by which it struggles for a scant subsistence, have I reverted to the hut of the sturdy backwoodsman, or even to the condition of the hired labourer in this colony, and emphatically pronounced it the poor man's Paradise! Whatever distaste an early acquaintance with Canada may produce, rarely lasts long, and is almost invariably succeeded by a strong and lasting attachment. Amongst the fairest scenes of England, the wilder attractions of this new world assert their fascination; and friendships formed in a state of society, where there is necessarily more freedom of intercourse and a more rapid communication of feeling and opinion than in more advanced and artificial communities, retain their hold over the mind even amid the hospitalities and older influences of English homes. The political and personal animosities of a colonial career are forgotten in the recollections of Canadian kindness, and in attempting to convey an idea of Canadian society to an English friend, there is a generous pleasure experienced in describing the

private virtues of a Ruttan, the clerical excellence of a Bethune, and the eloquence, ability, integrity, and social worth of a Canadian Chief Justice. Returning with such feelings as these to the woods and forest-girt towns of Canada, it is gratifying to observe that a concurrence of disastrous events, and a continuance of political agitation and uncertainty, have failed to check one, to whom the improvement of the agricultural and the commercial progress in the march of civilization and the welfare of Toronto is endeared by many private and public ties, to witness it, under every discouragement, exhibiting signs of increasing wealth and enterprise in and commodious wharves, in additional public buildings, in handsome ranges of houses, in partly-finished gas-works, and in the general English air that it wears of comfort and substantiality. It may never again, perchance, become the seat of Provincial Government, but it cannot be deprived of its beautiful bay, nor six out of a riveted districts. As the abode of education, it may write respectable families, with moderate means, to select it as an advantageous place of residence. The blow that has been inflicted on it has not depressed the energies of its citizens. Property retains its value, and new houses are in the course of erection. May the prognostications of its decay be as completely falsified as those which, year after year, have been hazarded to the prejudice of England,—and while the earnest wish is uttered that, in the lapse of time, the glowing eulogium pronounced by Dr. Clarke on the parent, may be richly merited by the daughter,—may it in a more eminent degree be applicable to the City of Toronto!

ALAN FAIRFORD.

Toronto, 5th July, 1841.

GLADIATORIAL SHOWS SUPPRESSED BY CHRISTIANITY.

From the Rev. H. H. Milman's History of Christianity.

The suppression of those bloody spectacles, in which human beings slaughtered each other by hundreds for the amusement of their fellow-men,—one of the most unaccountable and profligate crimes of Christianity. The gladiatorial shows, strictly speaking, that is, the mortal combats of men, were never introduced into the less warlike East, though the combats of men with wild beasts were exhibited in Syria and other parts. They were Roman in their origin, and to their termination. It might seem that the pride of Roman conquest was not satisfied with the execution of her desolating mandates, unless the whole city witnessed the bloodshed of her foreign captives; and in her decline she seemed to console herself with the sanguinary proofs of her still extensive empire; the ferocity survived the valour of her martial spirit.—Barbarian life seemed, indeed, to be of no account, but to contribute to the sports of the Roman. The humane Symmachus, even at this late period, reproves the impiety of some Saxon captives, who, by strangling themselves in prison, escaped the ignominy of this public exhibition.—It is an humiliating consideration to find how little Roman civilization had tended to mitigate the ferocity of manners and of temperament. No merely did women crowd the amphitheatres during the combats of these fierce and amiable creatures, but it was the especial privilege of the vestal virgin, even at this late period, to give the signal for the mortal blow, to watch the sword driven deeper into the palpitating entrails. The state of uncontrolled frenzy worked up even the most sober spectators. The manner in which this contagious passion for bloodshed engrossed the whole soul is described with singular power and truth by St. Augustine. A Christian student of the law was compelled, by the importunity of his friends, to enter the amphitheatre. He sat with his eyes closed, and his mind totally abstracted from the scene. He was suddenly startled from his trance by a tremendous shout from the wild audience. He opened his eyes, he could not but gaze on the spectacle. Directly he beheld the blood, his heart imbibed the common ferocity; he could not turn away; his eyes were riveted on the arena; and the interest, the excitement, the pleasure, grew into complete intoxication. He looked on, he shouted, he was inflamed; he carried off from the scene, and an irresistible propensity to return to its cruel enjoyments.

Christianity began to assail this deep-rooted passion of the Roman world with caution, almost with timidity.—Christian Constantinople was never defiled with the blood of gladiators. In the same year as that of the Council of Nice, a local edict was issued, declaring the Emperor's disapprobation of these sanguinary exhibitions in time of peace, and prohibiting the volunteering of men as gladiators. This was a considerable step, if we call to mind the careless and indolent spirit of the emperor, before his conversion, who had exhibited all his barbarian captives in the amphitheatre at Treves. This edict, however, addressed to the prefect of Phœnicia, had no permanent effect, for Libanius, several years after, boasts that he had not been a spectator of the gladiatorial shows still regularly celebrated in Syria. Constantine prohibited soldiers, and those in the imperial service (Palatini) from hiring themselves out to the Lanistæ, the keepers of gladiators. Valentinian decreed that no Christian or Palatine should be concerned for any crime whatsoever committed by a slave who had been a gladiator from being admitted into the service of a man of senatorial dignity. But Christianity now began to speak in a more courageous and commanding tone. The Christian poet [Prudentius] urges on the Christian Emperor the direct prohibition of these inhuman and disgraceful exhibitions: but a single act often affects the public mind, much more strongly than even the most eloquent and reiterated exhortation. An Eastern monk, named Theodosius, turned all the gladiators to Rome, in order to present against these disgraceful barbarities. In his noble enthusiasm, he leaped into the arena to separate the combatants; either with the sanction of the prefect, or that of the infuriated assembly, he was torn to pieces, the martyr of Christian humanity. The impression of this awful scene, of a Christian, a monk, thus murdered in the arena, was so profound, that Honorius issued a prohibitory edict, putting an end to these bloody shows.

AN APPEAL TO DISSENTERS.

From a Pastoral Address on Roman Catholic Errors, by Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Landaff.

One of the evil consequences of this sinful course [of the Church of Rome] has been, and will with sorrow I say it, still grows and spreads among us, that men, disgusted by the iniquity of a corrupt and usurping Church, have denied the authority and existence of any visible church upon earth. They have broken loose from all ties, and have sought independence in each congregation, and in each individual. And yet it is not as certain and as clear that Christ founded a church upon earth, as that he came into the world at all? Were not his first ministers appointed and ordained under the most solemn form? Were they not invested with power, and commanded to go forth, and both to preach themselves, and to ordain others to the work, and to feed and to govern the flock thus gathered into his fold? And can any single authority be produced either from Scripture, or during the first three centuries, for a departure from the rule of the Church—for a violation of its unity—for a choice of leaders by whose names the several portions of his disciples should be distinguished? This is my challenge to the Dissenters of the present day. As Bishop Jewell openly declared to the Romanists, that he would subscribe to their creed if they could produce one single authority, from Scripture or Antiquity, for any of the false doctrines which they held; so do I now say to the Dissenters from the English Church, of whatsoever denomination, that if they can produce one scriptural proof, or one authority from the Fathers of the Church during the first 300 years for self-constituted teachers, for renunciation of episcopal rank and order, for falling into sects, each with its peculiar title and its favourite leader, I will cease to complain of them for disturbing the peace and harmony of Christ's Church—I will admit that they are not disobeying the last dying injunction of their Saviour, when he prayed intensely for the unity of his Church—that they are not fulfilling his sad prophecy of the discord and strife which, through the agency of Satan, would spring out of the very gospel of love—that they are not sowing hatred in

his field—that they are not rudely trampling down his vineyard,—and opening its fences to the inroad of the common enemy.

But until this authority is produced, I must continue to raise my voice in my Master's service, against all those who resist his word. Yet knowing how much more they from us; how zealously, and conscientiously, and usefully many of them labour in what they think to be for his honour and for the increase of his kingdom, I would rather admonish them as a brother than reproach them as an adversary. I would entreat them to reflect, and to examine themselves severely, whether they are actuated by a single-hearted purpose to do the Lord's will,—whether there be not some mixture of party-spirit, or jealousy, or envy,—whether vanity and self-importance, and the love of popularity, and the gratification which power and influence over the minds of others give, have not some share in the system of action they adopt,—and whether personal disgust, or prejudice, or dislike of control, or the pride of human nature, has not some share in the compound of motives which keep them separate from the communion of the national Church. I need not remind them of the affecting sentiment of the Psalmist, "How good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." But I must advise them to bear in mind, that from the beginning of the Gospel dispensation, the violation of this unity has been solemnly denounced as a sin by all those who exercised authority in the Church. Even habit and custom, which a great part of the present separatists may truly plead as an excuse, although it may be an excuse, yet is no justification of what is forbidden.

I exhort them, therefore, earnestly and affectionately, by the love they bear to their Redeemer, and by the precious sacrifice he made for us, all no longer to keep aloof, but to return to the flock from which they have strayed, and to become one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ, the Author and Finisher of our faith.

COMPLAINTS OF MINISTERIAL INEFFICIENCY.

How often do we hear men murmuring at the absence of any extraordinary qualifications of understanding, or of utterance in their appointed clerical men! "Tis true," one says, "my teacher holds fast by the revealed doctrines of the Gospel, and states, plainly and distinctly, the necessary duties, and the means of sanctification; and urges, very justly, the motives and rewards of holiness. He gives himself, indeed, very faithfully to his calling, is exemplary in life, and devoted to the cause of the religion he proclaims. What he can do, he has done. But, after all, there is no originality in his views, and he declares nothing with power. I could learn the same principles with as much clearness and satisfaction, by my own studies, and in my own house." And then he wanders after some brighter star to lead him to the court of the King of Heaven; and dazzled by its brilliancy, mistakes what is exciting for what is improving to the soul. Such are frequently the thoughts and conduct, if not the actual words of many professing godliness. But, in all this, they forget that, perhaps, the spiritual darkness and dullness is principally in themselves, and that if they studied more carefully to use the knowledge given, and fulfil the duties enjoined on them, they would find enough to humble them for their past unprofitable hearing, and to convince them how much they have practically yet to learn, and engrain into their lives, before they are at liberty to presume that they need some higher teaching. At all events they forget the promise of Christ's perpetual presence with his appointed ministers, when endeavouring, to the best of their power, to fulfil the duties which are so closely connected with the commission, and to keep alive the remembrance and acted upon this, they would find that the Lord can make the still small voice of the calm and unambitious teacher, to tell as surely, and as powerfully, and as effectively, upon the soul that is willing to be led forward in the right way, as the more agitating appeals of him who can boast of the eloquence of Apollon, or the copious reasonings of him who has the ready writer's pen.—Rev. C. Benson.

STUDY OF DIVINITY BY LAYMEN IN FORMER DAYS.

To those who remember the history, and are acquainted with the literature of other days, and with the studies by which the greatness of those other days were formed, an apology for the study of divinity may, indeed, well provoke a smile and a sigh. The smile will come un-called, at finding how vain it is to hope we can look to any quarter, without coming upon marks of the entire change which has taken place in men's feelings and pursuits: the sigh is the result of an honest conviction, that vain as it may be to argue on the matter, that change is a subject of deep regret. Wonderful, indeed, is the change which we perceive, if we pass in review the last two or three centuries, and the men who adorned them. Look for a moment to the writings of one who is perpetually referred to by the votaries of modern philosophy, as its great parent and founder; and who assuredly was not inclined to value the pursuits or the prejudices of past times at more than their real value. Yet, with all this disposition, Bacon speaks twice of divinity, as the "Sabbath and port of all men's labours and peregrinations." This he says, not incidentally, but formally, in treating of the various arts to which men's minds are to be directed. On the first occasion he tells us that he reserves divinity for the last of all, because it is "the heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations," and he repeats the sentence, when having considered all other parts of learning, he advances to treat of this, as the highest and best. Nor was his a mere Platonic affection for divinity. The passage which concludes the second book of his Advancement of Learning, shows how fully he had weighed the subject, and how deeply conversant he was with it.

Let us consider, again, a wonderful and much undervalued man of the same time,—SIR WALTER RAYMOND, and learn from the first part of his great history, how thoroughly the soldier and the gentleman, who in his time aspired to eminence for learning, was familiar with the study of divinity; and how long his contemplations had rested on it.

Look again at a most learned (though I cannot say in all respects a very high-minded) man—SELDEN—a layman, a lawyer, so deeply versed in divinity, that he may well be placed among learned divines. Look at SIR MATTHEW HALE, at LOCKE, and at NEWTON, and with their fame and character in their respective branches of study, remember their great proficiency in the "heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations." I need cite no more instances to show that in other days, they who were the leaders in philosophy, in history, in jurisprudence, in metaphysics, and in mathematical science, confessed, both in theory and practice, the honour which was due to theology. I need say no more to prove that the study to which they devoted so many of their best thoughts and brightest hours, gave them an reason to complain; that it did not blanch their powers then, that it has not tarnished their fame now.—Rev. Hugh J. Rose.

BISHOP JEBB IN THE PULPIT AND THE READING-DESK.

His manner in the pulpit (it was his natural manner) was grave, impressive, and affectionate: while he read the collect, and the Lord's prayer, you already felt that the preacher was in earnest; his delivery, easy and unstudied, and rather slow, but full of life and energy, confirmed and increased, with each succeeding sentence, your first impression. His voice, though not strong, was deep and flexible; and its modulations so justly varied, and the enunciation, especially of the consonants, so clear, as greatly to augment its power. He thought not about action: what he used came with the impulse of the moment; and was evidently called forth by the importance of the subject, and the interest that his heart took in it. He never committed to memory; yet a rule which he always observed, both in preaching and reading, imparted to his discourses all the life and animation of extempore address: this rule was, to carry the eye forward, while delivering each sentence, to those which followed, so as to know, beforehand, what was about to be spoken. Imperfect as this description is, there are, I believe, many still living, to whom it will recall him as he was, as he stood, and looked, and spake, while he enforced, with an affectionate

authority always tempered by meekness, the lively oracles of God. Might I attempt to convey the whole effect, it should be in the words of the great Hooker: "His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the inflection of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life." * * * But it was in the reading-desk, and in the performance of the solemn services of his venerable mother the Church of England, that his powers appeared to the truest advantage. His manner of delivery here, while more subdued, was not less impressive, than in the pulpit. It was manifest to all, that his whole heart was in the service. While offering up his own petitions, and those of the congregation, before the throne of grace, in the words of our unrivalled liturgy, he never, for a moment, forgot that he prayed; a consciousness, above all other means, influential, to draw the hearers to pray also. When reading the lessons, and the psalms, he so entered into the spirit of the sacred penman, as to give reality to what he read; always reminding you more of the Scriptural scene, subject, or characters, than of the reader.—Forster's Life of Bishop Jebb.

IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF ATHEISM. From Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, by himself.

You ask what I think of Diderot. I did not suppose you would have thought that question necessary, when you had read the account of my visit. With respect to the atheists of Paris, among honest men there can hardly be two opinions. A man must be grossly stupid who can entertain such pernicious notions on subjects of the highest importance without strictly examining them; and much is he to be pitied if, after examination, he still retains them: but if, without examination of them, and uncertain of their truth, though certain of their fatal consequences, he industriously propagates them among mankind, one loses all compassion for him in abhorrence of his guilt.—He is like a man infected with some deadly contagious disease, for whom one's heart bleeds while he lives, and in secrecy to his fate; but when one sees him running in the midst of a multitude, with the infernal design of communicating the pestilence to his fellow creatures, indignation and horror take the place of pity. I am not vain enough to pronounce what is the extent of Diderot's and D'Alembert's learning and capacity; but, without an over-fond opinion of myself, I may judge of the subordinate atheists, the mob of the Republic of Letters, the Plebeians who have no opinions but what those arbitrary tribunals dictate them; and in these I have generally found the grossest ignorance. The cause of modern atheism, I believe, like that of the atheism of antiquity, as Plato represents it, is the most dreadful ignorance, disguised under the name of the sublimest wisdom. You do well to say that Plato does not favour their opinions: I fear those self-erected idols of modern philosophy, had they been born among the philosophical magnates, would have been but outcasts and exiles; for, if you have read Plato lately, you will remember that, among his laws, some were to be enacted for maintaining a uniformity of language in matters of religion; in all times and places, in all writings and conversations; and others for obliging all men to worship the gods with the same ceremonies, and to prohibit all private sacrifices; others, again, for inflicting the severest punishments on any who should dare maintain that the wicked can be happy, or that the useful can be distinguished from the just. So totally does the authority of the ancients, on which the advocates for unbounded toleration build so much, upon occasion fail them.

EPISCOPACY OPPOSED TO POPERY.

The same persons who object against our ceremonies, do also object against the government of our Church. They complain, that there is not that parity which there ought to be amongst the pastors of the Church; that some take upon themselves an authority which they have no good title to; and that others are not permitted to exercise that authority to which they have a good title; by the charter which Christ hath given to his Church; that those who are no more than shepherds, pretend to be lords over God's heritage, and to exercise dominion not only over the flock, but over those who are shepherds of it equally with them: that this pre-eminence of some pastors over others, of Bishops, as they are pleased to call themselves, over Presbyters, is a relic of Popery fit to be abolished, in order to a perfect and thorough reformation of the Church.

But as zealous as such anti-episcopal persons may pretend to be against Popery, sure we are, that these objections against Episcopacy are put into their mouths by Papists. It hath been their endeavour to depress the just rights of Episcopacy, in order to advance the unjust pretences of Popery: all other Bishops have by them been with great industry degraded, that the one Bishop of Rome might be the higher extolled. When therefore we plead the cause of Episcopacy against fanaticism, we do virtually plead the cause of the Reformation against Popery. All those arguments that are brought against Episcopacy, being a superior order to Presbyters, were first forged by the sticklers for the Papal supremacy; for they were well aware, that in order to prove the divine right of Popery, it was first necessary to overthrow the divine right of Episcopacy. When therefore the enemies of our Church, out of a mistaken or pretended zeal against Popery, do attempt anything against the order of Bishops, they do the greatest service possible to that cause, which they would seem most to disserve.—Bishop Smallbridge.

A DISSENTER CONVERTED BY THE PRAYER-BOOK.

We believe there are scores of Dissenters who gratify themselves by indulging in rant against the prayer-book and the written sermons of the clergy, merely because they are profoundly ignorant of the character of both. It happened not long ago in Wales (*hanc facta loquimur*), that a youngster was appointed to the pastoral charge of a dissenting congregation. Dissent was low, and the Church popular. Something must be done to revive the cause; accordingly a lecture against the Prayer-Book was suggested to the youthful minister as an admirable method of exhibiting his own powers, and raising the Dissenting interest at large. To this he had but one objection, which was, that he knew nothing about the Prayer-Book, except, in general, that it was Popish, and formal, and so forth. However, he commenced his studies upon the dangerous volume, and dangerous it proved, for he found, to his amazement, a body of devotion, scriptural, spiritual, edifying. In a word, he renounced Dissent, and is now a warmly devoted son and minister of the Established Church.—London Times, 18th December, 1840.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR OF AN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

There is one advantage of an Established Church, which only those, perhaps, who have visited the United States can duly appreciate. In England, a large body of highly educated gentlemen annually issue from the universities, to discharge the duties of the clerical office throughout the kingdom. By this means, a certain stability is given to religious opinion; and even those who dissent from the Church, are led to judge of their pastors by a higher standard, and to demand a greater amount of qualification than is ever thought of in a country like the United States. This result is undoubtedly of the highest benefit to the community. The light of the Established Church penetrates to the chapel of the dissenter, and there is a moral check on religious extravagance, the operation of which is not the less efficacious, because it is silent and unperceived by those on whom its influence is exerted. Religion is not one of those articles, the supply of which may be left to the regulation by the demand. The necessity for it is precisely greatest when the demand is least; and a government neglects its first and highest duty, which fails to provide for the spiritual as well as temporal wants of its subjects. But on the question of religious establishments, I cannot enter. I only wish to record my conviction, that those who address the state of religion in the United States as affording illustration of the inutility of an established church, are either bad reasoners or ignorant men.—Men and Manners in America.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

In our last number it was announced that a change in the editorial department of this journal would take place at the commencement of the fifth volume, and Churchmen must have learned with regret that their principles were no longer to be supported, in the public press, by the learning, eloquence, and zeal of their well-tried and energetic advocate, the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE.

Upon this occasion, it is as much a matter of duty and propriety as it is a source of unfeigned gratification, to commence our labours by offering a feeble tribute of admiration and respect to our estimable predecessor. This is not the fitting time to enlarge upon the excellence of his character as a parochial clergyman, or to embody in language those sentiments of attachment and esteem which are entertained for him in the various parts of the Province, and more especially throughout the Newcastle District, as an indefatigable Christian Minister. A more fitting opportunity will probably be presented to us in a very short time, when we may indulge in language, which, however laudatory, is nothing but the naked truth, and will be re-echoed by all who have lived under, or partaken of, the pastoral ministrations of the Rector of Cobourg. Our desire is at this time merely to express our conviction that the Churchmen of Canada owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Bethune for his disinterested editorial labours during the last four years. Within that period our beloved Church has encountered many an assault from enemies and spoilers, and it required a firm heart, a cool head, a vast amount of ecclesiastical, religious, and general information, and a character of unsullied piety, to enable her accredited champion to discharge his duty with fidelity and effect. No one familiar with the volumes of "The Church" can deny the possession of these admirable qualifications to Mr. Bethune. With very little assistance, indeed, so little as to be scarcely worth mentioning, and in addition to a pressing load of other and higher duties, to the injury of his health, to the detriment of his own private interests, undeterred by the partial success of combined enemies, and undismayed by the lukewarmness of too many nominal Churchmen, he did not bate one jot of heart or hope, but sustained our holy cause with a perseverance and ability which it is easier to admire than to imitate. Few, but those who have had the happiness of being admitted within the sanctuary of his own well-ordered home, can appreciate the mental and manual toil which he has undergone, or estimate the value of the varied services which he has rendered not merely to this journal, but to the Provincial Church at large. It is not from any presumptuous supposition that our humble commendations can raise the character of Mr. Bethune any higher than it stands, that we have ventured on these remarks; but a feeling of gratitude will not permit us to remain silent, and we are confident that the sentiments to which we have given expression will be largely shared in by the most venerable and exalted individuals in our community, by great numbers of our professional and commercial men, and by many an honest backwoodsman who loves and clings to the Church, though debared from its holy teaching, and who long has hailed the weekly arrival of this journal, as a friend, a solace, and a guide in which he may safely trust. All such as these must naturally regard the retirement of Mr. Bethune from the management of this paper as a great loss, but it will be some satisfaction to them to be informed that his active mind will occasionally assist us with its stores, and that his invaluable counsel will never be wanting to us in the prosecution of our task.

We are sensitively alive to our own inefficiency, and nothing but the sincerest affection for the Church, and the belief that this feeling can supply many a defect, would have induced us to assume editorial responsibilities. Besides the disadvantage of succeeding to an office, which has long been filled by an individual of marked experience and ability, we can scarcely expect that the Clergy can communicate their opinions and wishes to us with the same freedom and unreservedness with which they would address themselves to a brother clergyman, in whom they repose such great and well-merited confidence. Nevertheless, we trust to receive that cordial assistance, judicious suggestion, and frank advice at their hands, which are so essentially necessary to the successful performance of our duties. To all their wishes and recommendations we shall ever be ready to pay prompt and willing attention; and having the good fortune to know many of them personally, and believing that in no branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church does there exist a body of spiritual pastors more faithful to their ordination vows, we shall cherish the hope of receiving their co-operation, and of gradually winning their confidence.

To our brethren of the Laity we would also earnestly address ourselves, and entreat them,—not for any personal purposes of our own, but from motives far above any considerations of private interest or reputation,—to regard the success of this journal as intimately connected with the prosperity of the Church. We do not mean to assert that the favourable picture of our ecclesiastical affairs which was so ably drawn in the last number, is to be principally ascribed to the influence of this paper; but we have little hesitation in affirming that it has been the instrument of much good, a bond of union knitting our members together, a speaking voice that could plead our cause against gainsayers, and a medium of disseminating vital and solid information on subjects of practical piety, and the constitution of the Christian Church. We can state, from our own knowledge, that it has been of essential service in the mother country in making known the extent of spiritual destitution amongst us, and in furnishing information, which has occasionally been re-printed in their monthly circulars, to the venerable Societies whose munificence so largely sustains us. Its general character for orthodoxy and literary excellence has also elicited commendation from very competent judges in England, and as it is regularly forwarded to several of the Bishops and most influential of the English Clergy, it cannot but have proved of the greatest advantage to the Canadian Church. No one therefore who entertains any serious notions of his obligations as a Churchman, can withhold his cheerful and warm support from this journal. He will not be satisfied to leave all the burden of the day to a Clergy already over-taxed, but will gladly avail himself of this unexceptionable means of evincing his gratitude for the spiritual privileges which he enjoys, by endeavouring to increase our circulation, and thus making those privileges more generally known.—While others waste their energies in pursuits, which minister to vice and demoralize communities, let him who is conscious of a capacity for pure enjoyment, look for salutary pleasures, which leave a zest behind them, in supporting those Church Societies which have the indispensable recommendation of Episcopal

sanction, and in contributing his aid and personal exertions towards every design connected with the Church. Some such laymen, we rejoice to testify, are to be found amongst us, though at dreary intervals, and were there but more, the clergy would hail them as so many sources of sympathy and support, while the influence of their example would be manifested in the growth of sound religion, and in the building up of our Zion, spiritually and materially, in places to which it is at present almost a stranger. Should there be any who dread to evince a zeal for religion, or to avow their attachment to the Church, lest it should interfere with their professional advancement or check their political aspirations, we would point them to Mr. Gladstone, as a person whose great abilities derive lustre from his virtues and uncompromising Churchmanship, and whose character is the more exalted and respected, because it is known to be conformed to the principles of Christianity.

We hear much said of the danger of secularizing and debasing religion by mixing it up with the occurrences of every-day life, and of the wide distance that ought to be maintained between spiritual and civil affairs. To this opinion however we are totally opposed, and recognize no such distinction. Every action, no matter how minute, has some bearing upon our eternal condition, and either confirms us in habits of good or of evil. We should not therefore act even in trifles, without some fixed rule of conduct, and what other rule but that of Christian Faith, as contained in the Bible and inculcated by our Church, can we follow with safety to our most momentous interests? Hence the Church, as the visible ark of our salvation, should be uppermost in all our thoughts, and our right hand should as soon forget its cunning as our hearts be dead to its holy and irresistible claims. If we cannot attain the object of our political ambition, without lowering our principles and stifling our serious convictions, let us rejoice that we can serve God at so trifling a sacrifice as that of a capricious and hollow popularity. If we cannot escape the charge of bigotry and illiberality by an undivided devotion of our obligations to that apostolical communion of which we profess to be members, let us learn to disregard the vulgar taunts which consistency and steadfastness will invariably provoke. If in attempting to attain that high standard of incorrupt and virtuous living which the Church in all its teaching requires of its engrafted children, we incur the imputation of Pharisaical moroseness and unprofitable self-denial, let not the sneers of fashion or the prevalence of surrounding habit shake our firm resolves, or seduce us into compliances which our conscience must condemn. Let the upright Churchman be visible in our course through life,—in the open walk of public duty, in the sequestered paths of privacy and retirement; and let us ever remember that a good Churchman includes the character of a sincere Christian, who is not ashamed to own the banner under which he fights.

Since Canada has remained unmolested by the aggressions of American sympathy, a gradual but cheering progress of improvement has been manifested in every section of the country. We cannot, it is true, point to the undertaking of any great project for the development of our resources during the last two years, but we can safely aver that our agricultural wealth, the basis of all real prosperity, has been steadily on the increase. The face of the Province is losing those rugged features which early settlements must necessarily present, and in every direction large tracts of beautiful farms are seen deeply extending into the receding forest. We could enumerate several townships, which, even to an eye familiar with the rich and garden-like farms of the mother country, are objects of admiration and surprise for their fertility and cultivation, and for the wonderfully short length of time within which they have supplanted the dense woods. Farm-houses are built more commodiously and substantially: somewhat of neatness, a sure token of successful industry, is displayed in the gardens, and the front premises, as well as in the farms of our thriving yeomanry: agricultural societies are every where flourishing, and effecting a great improvement in stock; and hardy settlers in several back townships, having surmounted severe privations and overcome the most trying obstacles, are at length reaping the hard-earned reward of their toils. Our towns also experience the beneficial effects of this state of tranquillity. Some new districts are about being formed out of the older ones of which they have hitherto formed portions. Small villages are growing up in every favourable locality; and if there be no particularly striking evidence of provincial enterprise, in any works of magnitude projected and successfully prosecuted, the whole land is simultaneously experiencing the benefits of repose, and gathering its consequent fruits,—prosperity, resting upon solid ground, not on baseless speculations,—and an increase of the necessities and comforts of life in the remotest parts. We cannot cast our eyes upon the local journals without observing some notice of improvements contemplated or already begun, and premising that we are indebted to our various contemporaries for the information, we will put together a few notices that we think will confirm the truth of the picture that we have drawn.

Commencing with the Western end of the Province, we find that Chatham, said to be about eight years in existence, supports five steamers, and about the same number of schooners, some of them of the largest class. The recently launched steamboat "Kent" will, when finished, cost about £10,000. Fifty thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from the port during the present season, and we heartily concur in the hope so very properly expressed by the editor of the *Western Herald*, that there is sufficient enterprise in the people of Chatham to prevent the government contract for the supply of flour to the troops, from again falling into American hands. In addition to its other advantages and improvements, the town will soon possess a newspaper of its own, and situated as it is on a fine river, and surrounded by a prolific soil and flourishing farms, we shall be prepared and rejoice to hear of its continued advancement in wealth and civilization.

The harbours on Lake Erie, so long neglected, are beginning to attract some share of public attention, and to excite that notice which their importance demands. The harbour of Port Stanley, even as it is, has this season paid eight per cent, and those more particularly interested in the localities of Port Burwell, Catfish, and Rondeau, are vigorously urging the improvement of those harbours. A plank-road from Port Stanley through St. Thomas to London, and another from Catfish Creek Harbour to intersect the Port Stanley Road at St. Thomas, are announced as about being commenced: while it is stated in the *Woodstock Herald*, on the authority of Mr. Parke, M.P., the new Surveyor General, that Government has a bill in preparation, for the construction of a great road through the Western section of the Province, under the superintendence of the Board of Works, who are to be responsible for the judicious outlay of the money to be appropriated for that purpose.

The Grand River Navigation Company are instituting surveys, and issuing advertisements of tenders for clearing out a section of the canal-line. The advantages to be derived from the improved navigation of this stream are represented by the *Braintree Courier*, as not confined to the town, but extending equally to the surrounding country, and facilitating the conveyance of agricultural produce to market.—If, besides this, there is any foundation for the report, as we conjecture there is from the source whence it emanates, that a plank road is to be laid down from Brantford to London, the prospects of that part of the Province are indeed of the most flattering description.

The Erie and Ontario Rail Road which is intended, we believe, to extend from Queenston to Fort Erie, is in the course of advancement. Iron, in quantity, sufficient to complete the road from Chippawa to Mr. Thorburn's at Queenston, is by this time on the spot; and the Stock of the Company is quoted as selling in Montreal at a premium of £2. 10s. per share.

The same symptoms of awakening enterprise that so honourably distinguishes the West, are discernible in the movements of our fellow-provincials in the East. A meeting has been held at Bytown, for the formation of a Company to improve the communication from Montreal to Lake Huron by the way of the Ottawa River, and for promoting the settlement of the adjoining country. Kingston, marked out by its natural position as a mart for shipping and commerce, and deriving a great accession of trade and influx of money from having become the temporary seat of government, exhibits gratifying proofs of a flourishing condition, as may be gathered from the following extract, which we transfer from the *Kingston Chronicle*—

"As a certain indication of our increasing trade and prosperity, we state, for the information of the public, that eighteen steamboats are constantly employed in towing barges up the Ottawa and Rideau route to this port,—three of which steamers go down the St. Lawrence, and three up the Rideau route; and 31 first class barges employed on the St. Lawrence route alone. This fleet of barges carry out of this port monthly, during the season of navigation, about 55,000 barrels bulk, via the St. Lawrence, and return by the canal and river, laden with merchandise for the Upper Canada merchants. About 80 schooners are employed in the transit of the down freight from the various ports on the lakes to Kingston, and make on an average one trip per fortnight. A number of schooners are also employed in the timber and stove trade, the most extensive branch of which is carried on at Garden Island, opposite this town, by Messrs. Calvin, Cook & Co. & Co."

The agricultural position of Kingston is not so favourable as its commercial, but the Governor General has recently had surveys made of the townships of Hinchinbrooke and Bedford, in its rear, and it is said that roads between those two places will be immediately commenced, and that some hundreds of industrious emigrant families will be settled in those townships during the present summer.

From these few scattered notices of what is going on and projected, in the way of public improvement, we consider that a fair estimate may be formed of the general spirit that actuates the country, and of the growing consciousness of its immense resources that is gaining ground, and aiming at practical realization. It remains to be seen whether the Government will propose any comprehensive plans of improvement, such, for instance, as one great road, that will be a benefit to the entire Province,—and whether the two houses of Legislature will discard all sectional prejudices and local interests, and learn to consider themselves as members and councillors for the whole Province, and not for a particular district.

Perhaps there cannot be a more convincing proof of the growing intelligence of the country, than is offered by the state of the public press. Within the last few years it has greatly improved as well in point of mechanical execution, as of the amount of ability employed in it: and though there still be instances in which personality and scurrility are pretty freely indulged in, the public holds out less and less encouragement to such a vitiated taste. Indeed, we may venture to say that the typographical appearance and general character of the principal journals published in this city, are such as would not disgrace a much older country enjoying a much higher degree of civilization than ourselves: and if the amount of remuneration and profit, as compared with that derived from a similar expenditure of capital and intellectual labour in the mother-country, be taken into consideration, we may go further and assert, that the comparison is in favour of the Canadian Press. We trust, especially as regards the editorial department, that this spirit of improvement will be carried still farther, and that a gentlemanly forbearance from personal reflexions,—a feeling we are happy to say on the increase,—will be more generally practised,—being alike congenial to every honourable mind, and conducive to the interests of the public.

While on this point, we cannot but advert with satisfaction to the appearance of the *Toronto Herald* in a much improved form. During the worst of times, that journal has faithfully advocated Conservative principles,—and appreciating consistency even in an opponent, we the more strongly hope that it may be rewarded with success when exhibited by one holding sentiments in common with our own. We would also take this opportunity of remarking, that "The Church" newspaper during the last year has been printed under the superintendence of Mr. S. Thompson, one of the proprietors of the *Herald*, and under his care has maintained that reputation for typographical neatness which it has borne from its commencement, and which we trust and believe it is not likely to lose.

We take this opportunity of informing our Subscribers in the British Isles, that they can pay their subscriptions to *Samuel Rowse, Esq.*, 31, *Cheapside, London*; and persons wishing to become subscribers can have the paper sent to them, on payment of the annual subscription of *Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence* sterling, and on leaving their address at the same place. Some short delay must necessarily occur before we can be advised of their having become subscribers and be able to transmit them the paper, but the period of subscription will only be reckoned from their receipt of the first number.

We have not yet received our English files, but are indebted to a friend for the *Boston Daily News*, from which we have given the chief English intelligence. Next week we intend to borrow largely from the English papers.

We have received no account of the Middlesex Election.—Mr. Emattiger had accepted an invitation to stand, but Mr. Parke's friends seem sure of his re-election.

Civil Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Mail of Saturday, 3d July.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Britannia.

The British Royal Mail Steam-ship Britannia, Captain Richard B. Cleadon, arrived this morning at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days. She experienced some rough weather, but what is very comfortable for this season, saw no icebergs. The Britannia and Caledonia both made very quick passages out from Halifax. The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on the 27th June, nine days out.

DEPART OF MINISTERS. At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of ONE, that the present ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion, - - - 312
Against, - - - - - 311

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplies. The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18 on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

There have been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the military had been called out. A correspondent of the *Globe* says—My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpet were stated to be in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the Yellow flags were torn down by the Blues, and Mr. Larpet himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabbed in the contests. Towards evening it was evident that more would be done than had.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—In answer to a question from Lord Stratford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President Steamer. The Noble Earl also read discredit upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators.

The non-arrival of the Britannia at the time when she was expected, caused the greatest anxiety in England for her safety. She arrived June 9th, and the Caledonia June 14th.

Sir David Wilkie, the distinguished artist, died at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, while on his return to England.

There was a grand review in Hyde Park on the 18th ult. in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet.

Earl Granville, British Ambassador at the Court of France, has solicited permission to relinquish his office on account of ill health.

Lord Ponsonby's departure from Constantinople for England, has been deferred on account of the serious state of affairs in various parts of the Ottoman empire.

The London Observer says, that the very important event of her Majesty's accession may be expected at the end of September, or early in the month of October.

The London Sun, in speaking of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Cockburn & Co. says:—"It is stated in well-informed quarters, that Messrs. Cockburn & Co. will ultimately pay their debts in full. They owe about £250,000, and have £50,000 due to them in Sydney alone; where, however, from the recent heavy failures, we fear they will not realize any thing like the full amount."

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre was wholly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th ult. A female in the service of Mr. Ducrow lost her life. The valuable stock of horses suffered severely, but only three perished. Nothing is known of the adjournment of the House of Commons, or of the result of the proceedings in the course of the performance, it is supposed, was the cause of this calamity. Nearly 300 persons are thrown out of employ by the destruction of this theatre. Mr. Ducrow was insured for about £500. The total damage is estimated at £12,000. Several of the small houses adjoining the Astley's were more or less injured. A new theatre is to be erected immediately.

The *Globe* (Ministerial paper of the 17th ult.) says:—"The day on which Parliament will be dissolved is not yet settled, and must be dependent on the despatch of business yet before it. It will, possibly, be Tuesday, the 23d; not earlier."

At a meeting of the archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, it was decided that the immediate election of a bishop to be desired in New Brunswick, amongst other dependencies of Great Britain.

It is rumored that Admiral Elliott, the brother of Lord Minto, and the "renowned" hero of Chusma celebrity, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dock-Yard.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The marriage of Lord John Russell and lady Fanny Elliott, will be solemnized towards the close of the ensuing month.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and as having been the first Irish church erected in Great Britain.—The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, gables, roofs, &c., ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet, the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass. It is not perhaps generally known, that a great proportion of the larger manufactory erections in England within the last ten years, are all iron except the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, &c. In England where wood is dear and iron cheap, the first cost of such buildings is less than those of timber. In durability and beauty they are of course unequalled. In more finished cast buildings require no repairs; and the most finely carved ornaments cost little more than plain castings.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

FRANCE.

A strong sensation is produced in all the departments of France by the refusal of the corporations of several cities—Grenoble, Nancy, Rheims, Perpignan, and others, to assist in the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts given by the house, window, and furniture taxes. Hitherto the sum has been collected at a minimum valuation, but M. Humann, in his pecuniary difficulties, seeks to increase the amount, by raising it to the maximum. In order to do this effectually, he has ordered a fresh survey in every town, the survey being accompanied by a Government inspector; but the cities in question refuse to admit his inspection, and conduct the survey in such a manner as to give only the minimum result.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Thursday, 1st July.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Council went into committee of the whole upon the following resolutions, proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, Hon. J. McDonald in the chair:—

Resolved 1.—That the prosperity of this province is essentially based on the promotion and protection of its agriculture. Resolved 2.—That the gracious intimation in the speech from the Throne, of Her Majesty's intention to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to afford the means necessary for guaranteeing and alleviating the burthen of the public debt, and for the development of the communications of this province, both by water and by land, under a wise, liberal and prudent administration of such resources, holds out the fairest prospects, and the strongest inducements for the future settlement of this province, and the enter-prize of its inhabitants.

Resolved 3.—But this house is of opinion that the proposed facilities of communication, however general in their application, or in whatever degree essentially necessary to second the industry of the province, require, at the same time, in so far as the agriculturalist is concerned, a certain and remunerative market, in order to realize the contemplated benefits of such undertakings.

Resolved 4.—That this province, but more particularly that section of it included within the limits of the former province of Upper Canada, is a vast and fertile region, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain, affording to the cultivator the most certain and prompt return for his laborious occupation.

Resolved 5.—That the most fertile part of this highly favored portion of the globe is notwithstanding in juxtaposition

with an extensive territory, comprising the western portion of the United States, which, from various causes, and amongst others, the greater facilities and cheapness in clearing land, and the actual existence of extensive and well combined means of communication, effected chiefly through British capital, is enabled under existing arrangements to compete with successfully, and undersell the Canadian farmer both in the market of this province and in those of Great Britain.

Resolved 6.—That such a state of things requires the protective interposition of Great Britain in favour of the Canadian farmer, not with the view of interfering with, or of restricting the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the United States, into Great Britain, upon such terms as the Imperial Legislature may deem proper, but for the purpose of assuring to the inhabitants of an extensive and struggling colony, whose entire prospects are involved in the issue, a certainty of finding a remuneration for their labours in the home market, and for which inestimable boon they can offer to the mother country the cheering assurance of thus becoming "attached to the loyal allegiance of Her Majesty," as well as the condition of "a prosperous and grateful people;" the consumers of British manufactures to an indefinite and incalculable extent.

Resolved 7.—That this house is decidedly of opinion, that the only mode by which so desirable an event can be consummated, and in which the interests of Great Britain and this province are strongly identical, is by the free admission into Great Britain of agricultural produce, of every description, the undoubted growth of this province.

Resolved 8.—But this house, deeply sensible of the vital importance of this concession to the prosperity of Canada, feels itself called upon to declare, that the possession of this invaluable privilege, or the entire fulfilment of Her Majesty's gracious and benign intentions for the establishment of the communications of the province, will prove of little avail in promoting its prosperity, if the duties at present existing in Great Britain, upon the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the continent of Europe, are so far changed or modified as materially to affect the present ordinary prices of those commodities in the market of Great Britain.

Resolved 9.—That such a contemplated change cannot be viewed, in this province, but with feelings of the most intense and anxious apprehension.

Resolved 10.—That the measure in question, if carried out, must utterly annihilate the prospects and hopes of the Canadian farmer; who even under existing arrangements, is now unable to compete with the western portion of the United States, either within this Province, or in the home markets; for it is evident that such a measure will operate as a direct bounty in favour of the United States—as against this province; it must render inoperative the passage of our waters, however improved, as the medium for transporting western American produce to Great Britain, turning its current through the United States to New York. And further, it will raise up a formidable and successful rival in the grower of European corn; possessed of overwhelming advantages as opposed to this province, and who does not, nor will ever offer to the mother country the reciprocal advantages presented to her, both by this province and the United States, in the progressive and indefinite consumption of her manufactures.

Resolved 11.—That this house assumes these data, upon well authenticated and incontrovertible grounds—the table of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom; and is thus called upon to bring into conspicuous notice the exports from Great Britain into Her Majesty's North American possessions and the United States, compared with the exports of Great Britain to the continent of Europe; whilst the subject derives vast additional importance from a view of the extensive commerce of British shipping engaged in such commerce, with reference to the marine resources of Great Britain.

Resolved 12.—That for the foregoing reasons, this house is of opinion that the dearest and best interests of Great Britain and of this province, are involved in the preservation of amicable relations with the United States; for this house only seeks as in reference to the latter country, a protective admission for the industry of this province, as a British possession in the home market, and it thinks this may be attained even by the continuance of existing regulations, provided the identity of American produce is established, and it is connected this can be done by levying the duties now in operation as respecting such produce primarily in this country, upon such parts of such produce as may pass through this province in transitu to Great Britain.

Resolved 13.—That this house is of opinion that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a respectful address to Her Majesty, through the medium of His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the submission of this province to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, with a view to the adoption of such measures thereon as in their wisdom may be deemed necessary to give full and complete effect to the benign and gracious intentions of Her Majesty, as already expressed towards this province.

Resolved 14.—In order to give greater weight to these resolutions, it is highly desirable and expedient that the Legislative Assembly be invited to concur therein, so as to present an address to the throne, from the United Legislature of Canada; and for this purpose that a conference be sought with the Legislative Assembly accordingly.

The Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN made a very able speech in opposition to the resolutions, from which we extract the most interesting portions:—

"I come now to another branch of the subject, and I repeat what I have already stated at the commencement, that there are some things which, if practicable and attainable, would nevertheless be of no service to us if attained, but on the contrary a great disadvantage. What I mean is, that distinction which is attempted to be drawn between American produce in transitu through this country and our own. Now let us take up the propositions of the hon. gentleman, and we find that this is a country peculiarly adapted to the growth of agriculture, and in the next breath he tells you that notwithstanding all the advantages of this country, we are still inferior to the United States. I will engage the question to those hon. gentlemen who have been engaged in the trade, who have purchased wheat at three York shillings per bushel, while we were getting wheat as much—I will leave it to them to say whether the farmers in the United States have a remunerative price—whether they have, in fact, so much advantage over us as the hon. gentleman would suppose—where a farmer's whole crop will hardly pay his taxes. Is it because we have seen the crop follow to dispose of it, that we are to be told they have the advantage before us, that we are to be told they have the advantage? I would be glad to see the hon. gentleman himself make trial of that country which he recommends as having the advantage over us. No—I would not wish him so ill as to see him drinking the prairie water of the Western States—to see him obliged to convey the fuel for his fire a three days' journey, and experiencing all the miseries attendant upon a life in those favoured regions, for the sake of all the advantages he talks of. The grain which they are obliged to sell at ruinous prices, we take up and grind, and for every barrel of flour so ground, we have more profit than they; the very man by whose labour it was grown, the wealth which they have failed to get by the sweat of their brow, we have obtained by bargain and sale. We cover our waters with ships, we build up our cities by this very means; while the hon. gentleman considers so very advantageous to the farmers of the United States. Look at our Island of St. John, at which centre they export the Canadian American farmer's city, which is destined, at no very distant day, to be one of the finest cities on the American continent—look at the shipping which daily arrive and depart, and is this immense trade that the hon. gentleman would like to see stopped? I was endeavouring to show to this house that the passing through this Province of American grain could not injure the farming interests of this country in the slightest degree; nor would we be benefited if the hon. gentleman's resolutions were carried, and not only carried but adopted by the government, and not only adopted by the government but by the Imperial Parliament also. The price of our grain will be regulated not by the price in the United States; it will be regulated by the price in England, and that is regulated by the quantity in the market. Admitting that the exclusion of foreign grain from the British market would make any difference in the price there, how can it make any difference here whether we permit foreign grain to pass in transitu through this Province or not? If it be brought into this province we have the privilege of grinding it, and the profits arising therefrom; but if the western merchant proceeds to grind it, it may cost him a little more—but does it raise the price of flour in England because he has been at greater expense, and because he has to pay a duty upon it? Not at all, because it is the quantity in the English market which regulates the price. Of what advantage is it therefore, that we should discriminate between Canadian and American produce in transitu through this province? Let hon. gentlemen look back to former times, and see what was the state of the grain market. I have been in the Province twenty-two years, and at the period of my coming here, the price of flour in this Province was two dollars and a half per barrel, but the price of flour in England was the same as it is now; there were no ships to convey it, there was no money to buy it, the merchants of Montreal were engaged in other ways, consequently it was sold for whatever any body chose to give, and the grain grower in this country who was obliged to sell his grain was consequently a loser. And what was the reason? Because we had not a sufficient quantity on the market to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly,—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable gen-

leman represents them as being in at present, although even at the lowest rate, cash could not be obtained for flour; even at that time which might be considered so black—

the whole of the statutes and ordinances of the province of Lower Canada, and declaring that the house would make good any sum which might be required towards carrying the same into effect.

Mr. Draper referred to the voluminousness of the present laws, and said that a similar commission had been appointed in Upper Canada under the last legislature, which had completed its labours, and which compilation was now being printed.

A long discussion then took place on the introduction of the report of the committee which had been appointed on the petition of Mr. Turner to be allowed to practice in the chancery court of the province. The report, which recommended that Mr. Turner's application should be complied with, was opposed by Sir Allan M'Nab on the ground that some suspicion attached to the character of the individual, who had formerly made a similar application under a different name.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Monday, June 28. Mr. Small presented a petition, praying for remuneration for the loss of a horse sustained by one of Major McGrath's lanciers while on service.

The Speaker observed that the petition could not be received by the house, as it was asking for a grant of money, unless the hon. member had complied with the rule, founded on a clause in the Union Act, which required the consent of the Executive to be first obtained.

From the Colonist.

Wednesday, June 30.

Mr. Simpson brought up the report of the committee upon the subject of giving encouragement to reporters, recommending that the house do subscribe for 500 copies of the "Mirror," to be charged to the contingent account.

Mr. Thibault moved, as an amendment, that the house do into committee that day five months. Mr. Hincks recommended that the report of the committee should be taken into the consideration of the house.

Mr. Thibault pronounced the rejection of the report as a direct insult, and inconsistent with the dignity of the assembly. Mr. Baldwin disapproved of a refusal being given to the report.

The following is a list of the Elections contested. Places. Sitting Members. By whom contested. Huron.....J. M. Strachan.....W. Dunlop

ALIENS.—We perceive by the journals, that Col. Prince has given notice of "a Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate." We know that this was formerly a favourite project of the honourable and gallant member; but we have always understood from him that the events of 1837-8-9, had induced him wholly to change his opinions on this point.

Lord Sydenham, in a recent despatch, expressed himself strongly against the expediency of permitting aliens to hold lands, and justified his opinion by an appeal to the history of the last few years.

Under all circumstances, we cannot help saying that the gallant member for Essex was the last man in the lower house whom we would have expected to behold advocating the encouragement of alien settlers.

Mirror of Parliament.—On Tuesday afternoon in the House of Assembly, the motion for taking 500 copies of the "Mirror of Parliament" was carried by a majority of 4.

The House of Assembly sat to a very late hour on Tuesday night—a bill was introduced for the establishment of a Board of Works, which gave rise to a great discussion.

Mr. Solicitor General Day moved for an address to His Excellency, praying for the appointment of a committee to revise

the laws of the province, and to be appointed on the petition of Mr. Turner to be allowed to practice in the chancery court of the province.

The discussion of the Lower Canada controverted elections gave rise to a long and rambling debate, similar in form to that which we have lately had upon Responsible Government.

On the other hand, it is contended that, whenever there is a proposition, that has been a session. The naked question before the house was—Has the law regulating contested elections in Lower Canada expired, or not?

In order to give members time for "cool reflection," the committee, on motion of Mr. Neilson, rose, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Thibault moved, as an amendment, that the house do into committee that day five months. Mr. Hincks recommended that the report of the committee should be taken into the consideration of the house.

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Court of Request.—Mr. Attorney General Draper last evening, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill amending the present laws regulating the Courts of Request.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.—We are indebted to the Colonist for an account of the Quarterly Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade held on 5th July, from which we gather the following particulars. The Board have adopted a Petition to the Legislature for the repeal of the present Usury Laws, subject to this restriction: that where no specific agreement is made, and in cases where the monied institutions of the country, whose charters give them peculiar privileges, are the lenders, the present established rate of interest should remain unchanged.

TORONTO GAS WORKS.—We are happy to observe that the necessary operations for lighting this City with gas, proceed with vigour. The tank for the gasometer is already finished, and the other buildings are in a state of forwardness.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.—It has been a matter of complaint among monied men that the advantages offered for investment in Canada were inferior to those in the neighbouring States; now, setting aside all considerations of loyalty and national feeling, we propose to demonstrate that this is not exactly the case.

It is well known that an immense quantity of wheat is taken from this port, Cleveland and elsewhere, into Canada, in British vessels, where it is manufactured into flour, and forwarded to England as a Canadian product.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTS.—Captain Brown, of the whaler Hamilton, arrived at Bridgewater, says that while his ship was lying at the port of Freebant, New Holland, he saw a number of the transported Canadian patriot prisoners.

MURDER.—An inquest was held in Nelson, on Friday week, on the body of a man named Harris, who died from the effects of a wound received in the neck, inflicted by a young man of the name of Perry, with a knife, during a scuffle coming from a logging bee, as it is called.

The 43d Regiment (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) arrived in Toronto on the 5th inst. from Amherstburg, and is now in the garrison. A draft of the 93d Highlanders has also arrived at the same place from Toronto, and joined their regiment.

The Brookville Statesman of the 26th June states, that at a meeting of the Orangemen of the County of Leeds, held at New Dublin, on the 21st, a copy of a letter was read from the R. W. G. M. to the Grand Lodge, and that in compliance with the advice and recommendation therein contained, it was resolved to discontinue the annual celebration of the 12th of July.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION.—On Thursday afternoon, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, the election of a member for the Town commenced in the Court House—his Worship the Mayor acting as Returning Officer on the occasion.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Harrison was conducted in great triumph to the House of Assembly, in a carriage drawn by six grey horses, and escorted by the leading men of Kingston.

A proclamation has been issued, by which it is appointed and declared that the Court of Chancery shall be removed from Toronto, and shall, until the further signification of the Queen's pleasure, be held at Kingston.

At a meeting of "Reformers" held at Toronto on the 3rd inst., resolutions were passed, in unqualified approbation of the Hon. R. Baldwin's conduct. Capt. Eccles filled the chair. Mr. J. Leslie acted as Secretary.

The Radicals are splitting into various parties. Mr. Hincks opposes Mr. Parke's re-election for Middlesex, and attributes to him the recent appointment of 26 Reform Members in the London District, and the dismissal of some 5 or 6 Tories.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the new Solicitor General for Canada west. Messrs. Morin, Cartwright, Boswell,

and Prince have been severally named as likely to receive the appointment. To give it to the first named gentleman would be to reward disaffection.

We understand that R. H. Thornhill, Esq., is to be Collector at this Port. Mr. Manahan receiving some appointment connected with the Woods and Forests.—Patriot.

Several complaints have recently been made in the House on the subject of the heavy expense to which Members are put in attending to their duties at Kingston, in consequence of the extravagant charges made for every description of board and accommodation. Besides costing the Province a sum which Sir A. McNab has stated at £30,000, the amount extracted from the pockets of the Members themselves will be by no means inconsiderable.

We understand that the Board of Works are contemplating the adoption of a series of principal lines of road in different parts of the province, to be like so many main arteries, to serve as outlets to the agricultural produce of the country—and to be so placed that every township shall have ready access to them.

CANADIAN MINERALOGY.—That Canada contains mineral wealth of every important kind, and probably to a degree beyond what we might be apt to anticipate will appear likely from a consideration of its vast extent, and of the rocks forming or lying under, that surface, the knowledge already acquired of the minerals of the neighbouring states, whose geology is more or less similar to our own, and finally, the discoveries of valuable ores and minerals in different places.

Several valuable purposes—in Upper Canada, it may be expected that Coal will be found, for that substance occurs in Ohio, it is not unlikely that the Canada side of Lake Erie may present similar rock formations, and the whole form of a basin with Lake Erie in the middle. Gypsum or Plaster of Paris exists abundantly in Upper Canada, which is accounted by geologists a later rock than Coal, while the country about Lake Nipissing, &c. is primary, or anterior to Coal; consequently it might be expected that where these formations approach each other, Coal would occur.

MARBLE.—We have been shown some very beautiful specimens of variegated marble from Dixon's Mills in the township of Packwood. The stone contains great varieties of marine plants and shells in a state of petrification, breaks with a striated fracture, and is capable of being easily wrought, and of receiving a very high polish.

Another victim has been added to those who suffered by the late disastrous deluge from the Cape. To-day, at noon, whilst the labourers employed in clearing away the rubbish, were taking their dinner, an unfortunate man named Pierre Paradis, who was sitting near a detached portion of the rock, was crushed to death by the stone caving on him.

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storm appears to have been confined to a breadth of about a mile, and many of the fields of grass have suffered severely.

WHEAT AND GRAIN CROPS.—We rejoice that the honest cultivators of the soil are now able to obtain fair prices for the products of their industry. We fear, however, that there is an effort making greatly to under-rate the amount of the coming crops with a view to speculation, by giving an undue price for the immense quantity of bread-stuffs now the hands of dealers.

ROCK WHEAT.—A gentleman handed to us (says the Baltimore Patriot), several heads of Rock Wheat, plucked from the farm of Mr. Smyser, in Middletown Valley, Frederick co., in this State. They are as fine a specimen of wheat as we have ever seen, the heads being remarkably heavy, thick and full.

At a meeting of the Victoria Fire Company, held in the Engine House, July 5, 1841, it was unanimously resolved—1st. That in future no ardent spirits be drank by any member of this Company, when at fires, or at any meeting of the Company, and that beer, cider and coffee be substituted instead.

Table with columns: From England, From Ireland, From Scotland, From Lower Ports, Previously reported, Total. Values: 437, 191, 0, 16, 14,610, 15,244.

About 1,500 Emigrants are reported at Grosse Ile. A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

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JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary, V. F. C.

Toronto, 5th July, 1841.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—We have to note a considerable advance in the price of Flour this week. Canada has sold at 28s. a 28s. 9d. per barrel. Upwards of 1000 barrels fine changed hands within the last few days, at the latter price, which the market is now firm.

Exchange on London and New York continues last quoted. The Bank of Montreal continues to take the Notes of the Advance Canada Banks at 4 per cent discount, but to-day an advance of 1/2 per cent is charged on drafts, over our last quotation, say 3 1/2 per cent discount on Kingston and Toronto, and 4 per cent on other places, is the present rate.—Montreal Times, July 3rd.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. JULY 7, 1841.

Table with columns: Flour, Superfine, Wheat, Oats, Pease, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, etc. Prices listed in dollars and cents.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The members of this Association are respectfully reminded, that the next meeting will be held, ("if the Lord will"), on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th July next, at the Rectory, Bath.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

HEBER WANDERER. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER.

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages—and at Messrs. ROWSELL'S, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

ALEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Millinery and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Sewing Machine Needles, 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. 41-ly

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the St. Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally undergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable. H. C. BARWICK, 80-71

MARRIED. At Brighton, on the 29th of June, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, St. George B. Crozier, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Andrew Deacon, Esq.

In Niagara, on Friday the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Sewell, printer and publisher of the Niagara Reporter, aged 35. He was a native of Appleby, in Westmoreland, England, and emigrated to this country in the year 1824, and has left a widow and three small children to mourn his loss. At Niagara, on the 21st ultimo, after a long illness, Emily, wife of J. L. Alms, Esq., aged 38.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 9th: Dr. L. B. Botsford, ad. subs.; A. Menzies Esq. rem.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Van Zandt; Rev. S. Armour [Mr. R. McAmbers, rem. in full vol. 4; Mr. James Sisson, do; Mr. Lawson, do, vol. 5;] rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. J. Shortt, rem.; Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer, rem. on vol. 3; Rev. S. Givins [too late for last No.]; A. S. Newbury Esq. P. M., rem. in full vol. 5; A. Davidson Esq.; H. Charles Esq. [missing No. 5 sent]; Rev. G. R. F. Groat, ad. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. E. S. Harper [request complied with]; Rev. J. Leeds, rem. in full vol. 4; Mrs. C. Scott; T. Kirkpatrick Esq.; W. Rowell Esq., ad. sub.; A. C. G. Trew, rem.; Mr. W. H. White, ad. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.; Mr. T. Hardy, rem.; Rev. W. Leaming, rem.

