



Mourn'd, in the mountains, o'er his wasted plain;
Nor longer vocal with the shepherd's lay;
Were Yarrow's banks, or groves of Endermay."

"On Marston Heath
Met, front to front, the ranks of death;
And the battle of Naseby, that followed shortly after, completely prostrated all his hopes of success."

"Orake not up the ashes of our fathers!
Implacable resentment was their crime,
And grievous was the expiation been."

He eventually ended his painful existence upon earth on the scaffold—a victim to the blood-thirsty fury of an impious regicide, and loaded with every species of shame and ignominy that unlicensed fanaticism could shower on his innocent head.

But even in his degradation he found comfort in that Church whose members had shed their life-blood in his defence. A prelate of that religion which was now contemned and trampled under foot administered consolation to him, and reminded him of the crown that was prepared for him in a better world, of which no foe could deprive him.

But it pleased God to pity the distress, and accept the prayers of the faithful amongst his people: rain at last was sent to revive the dying fruits of the earth; and plenty was restored. The process of this merciful interposition of Providence is beautifully described.

BARBAROUS ORIGIN AND ABSURDITY OF DUELLING.

It took its rise in times when society and laws were unsettled; when war was the great employment of men, and when matters in dispute were decided more by force than justice.

Comparing the history of the Church in different ages, we shall at once perceive that the influences of the Holy Spirit—thus graciously vouchsafed—have been variously exerted at various times.

CHURCHMANSHIP.

We hear much of Dissent on principle; we need to hear more of Churchmanship on principle. The man who cleaves to his Church simply because he was born in her, or because he has become accustomed to her, or because his friends associate themselves with her, or because it is more convenient, or it suits his temporal interest and advantage to belong to her,—he is no better than a step-son; he will never stand by her in her jeopardy; he may accompany her in the calm, he will desert her in the storm.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

We read in the Holy Scriptures that, in the reign of Ahab, the wicked king of Israel, God was pleased, as a judgment upon his rebellious people, to afflict the country of Samaria with a grievous famine.

But it pleased God to pity the distress, and accept the prayers of the faithful amongst his people: rain at last was sent to revive the dying fruits of the earth; and plenty was restored.

We adduce this remarkable and pleasing incident, as presenting no slight or unobtrusive resemblance to the progress of the dispensation of grace.

As the consequence of the fall, the curse of God fell upon the world,—that world which, at its first creation, he pronounced "very good."

But amidst his judgments God remembered mercy. Pitying the lost condition of his creatures, he "laid help upon one that was mighty to save,"—even his own blessed Son, who died upon the cross that we might live.

After Christ's advent into the world, the consummation of the great plan of redemption was, in a similar manner, gradual and progressive. First, he was seen a helpless infant in a manger at Bethlehem, while seraphs from heaven, in triumphant song, announced his coming, and heathen sages—types of the Gentile world—paid homage to the new-born king.

But the plan of redemption was not yet complete.—Man must be sanctified as well as justified; his heart must be changed, his mind renewed, and his nature purified, while his condemning guilt was atoned for: "redeemed from all iniquity," the followers of Jesus must also be a "peculiar people, zealous of good works."

Comparing the history of the Church in different ages, we shall at once perceive that the influences of the Holy Spirit—thus graciously vouchsafed—have been variously exerted at various times.

Various are the opinions, as all are aware, and frequent the disputes amongst professing Christians about the manner in which this divine influence is exercised and felt: we are fallible creatures; and a thousand circumstances often concur to warp a right judgment and pervert a sober feeling.

We shall not deny that lively sensations of religion may be communicated by these exciting methods of awakening them; but experience teaches us to suspect their genuineness and to doubt their permanency.

Powerfully, therefore, as the Spirit of God may work within the human heart,—and who will question its controlling, its subduing power,—we are taught by Scripture, as well as by reason, to believe that it works calmly and silently; that, in short, in the exertion of his saving influence upon us, "the Lord is not in the great and strong wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire; but in the still, small voice."

It is particularly requested that our Clerical and other Agents will have the kindness to transmit to us, without delay, whatever subscriptions they may have in hand or which they may be enabled at an early period to collect; and our Subscribers generally, who are still in arrears, are solicited to pay over the amount of dues on the current and past volumes to the nearest Agent, at their earliest convenience.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I enclose copies of a letter from our County Member, and of my answer, which I would thank you to have inserted in "the Church."

With continued prayers for the success of your labours, Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir, Yours very truly, WILLIAM BETTRIDGE.

Woodstock, 25th May, 1840.

COPY of Letter from R. Rollo Hunter, Esq., M.P., to the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock.

MY DEAR BETTRIDGE:—I had a meeting about a Presbyterian Church some days ago at Woodstock, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, of which I am chairman; in that capacity I intrude my petition praying for your countenance in this business.

Yours very sincerely, (Signed) R. ROLLO HUNTER.

Woodstock, March 18th, 1840.

REPLY. Woodstock, 6th April, 1840.

My dear Sir:—I have to apologize for the delay which the very pressing demands on my time have occasioned in my answer to your letter of the 18th ult. Could I have hoped that the motives which might dictate a simple affirmative or negative to your request would not be misapprehended by friends or misrepresented by enemies, I could have disposed of your application with most convenient brevity.

You say, "We had a meeting about a Presbyterian Church some days ago at Woodstock, and a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, of which I am chairman; in that capacity I intrude my petition praying for your countenance in this business."

From a note of yours lately addressed to me, in which you allude to the course which, as a minister of the Church, I am pursuing, I make the following extract, "I allude to the attack you have made upon all denominations save your own Church, including that to which I have the honour to belong, the Presbyterian; you preach against them, you write against them, &c."

him, who is, perhaps, very reluctantly placed in such a situation. I allude to this circumstance merely to urge upon you the presumptive inference, that if I wrote and preached against others, I did it conscientiously. I admit most readily that on two or three occasions I have preached in defence of the Divine right of Episcopacy, and in my little pamphlet, "The Presbyter of Woodstock," I have stated distinctly my views on what I understand (with all Catholic Antiquity,) by the Church of Christ, and what by Dissent and Schism.

You request my "countenance" in the erection of a "Presbyterian Church," and as a fruit of that "countenance" a small portion of land "for the site of the said Church."

Every Christian man is bound, even for the preservation of self-respect, to act strictly in consistency with the principles which he is persuaded have their foundation on the word of eternal truth. Should his persuasion be isolated, or even at variance with the generally received opinions, no unkind presumption ought to exist against his motives, much less ought any other than efforts of an enlightened toleration to be made in order to induce a return to the principles and practice of unity and conformity.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

It is in that which is triumphant in heaven, but that they should "all speak the same thing, be of the same mind and of the same judgment." I am most fully persuaded that where the Spirit of truth has enlightened the mind, and the Spirit of love has been shed abroad in the heart, there the purpose of Christ to gather together His scattered people in one holy and united body, will be readily understood and fervently striven after.

\* Jackson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

lished for 1500 years), a plainer intimation of the Divine will concerning the form of Church government ought not to be expected; and I confess myself unable to understand by Scripture light the frame of that mind which would boldly reject such evidence for Episcopacy, and invent a new and unauthorized method for the Government of Christ's Church.

The more I read of God's Holy word and perceive His purposes concerning the Church which He hath purchased with His blood, the more indelibly is the persuasion fixed upon my mind, that "unity" in "fellowship" as a "doctrine" must be maintained. There shall be but one visible fold under one Shepherd (visible or invisible), Christ the Lord. The more I study the writers of the first and present ages of the Church, and contemplate their unremitting efforts and exhortations to preserve the unity of the Church under the Chief Pastors or Bishops, and Priests and Deacons, and the more clearly I trace in after times, even for fifteen hundred years, this only form of Government in Christ's Church, the more perfectly satisfied am I that this form was designed by Christ himself to be permanent, and that recklessly and unadvisedly to alter, or voluntarily to depart from this form, is to sin against Christ himself.

On Sunday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, preached in St. Mark's Church, in this town, both in the morning and afternoon, to crowded and attentive congregations. After morning service, His Lordship administered the rite of confirmation to between sixty and seventy persons. The following day an Address, signed by the church-wardens and members of the congregation, was presented to His Lordship, which, with the admirable reply it elicited, will be found below. Immediately after the presentation of the Address, the Bishop left this place for Grimsby.

list from her. I believe that the very slight difference in doctrine between us deeply aggravates the sin and guilt of those who, on the supposed minor point of a divinely commissioned ministry, rend the body of Christ, and destroy that unity which he has commanded us to maintain. I believe, on the authority of God, that schism is a grievous sin. I believe that to separate from the church of Christ is schism. I believe the Church of England to be a pure, holy, sound branch of the Catholic Church of Christ;—therefore I believe necessarily that all who separate from the church of England (in the British dominions) are schismatics; and as a consequence, I believe that to countenance any undertaking which would obviously widen the breach and perpetuate schism, would be a sin against Christ and His Church, and every true child of it.

With undiminished regard for your acknowledged excellencies, and with the fervent prayer that the Presbyterians and all other dissenters may speedily be brought back to Christ's Church, so that we may be all ONE, (oh, what a blessed consummation would this be)

Believe me, my dear Hunter, Yours very faithfully, (Signed) WM. BETTRIDGE, B.D., Rector of Woodstock.

From the Niagara Chronicle. On Sunday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, preached in St. Mark's Church, in this town, both in the morning and afternoon, to crowded and attentive congregations. After morning service, His Lordship administered the rite of confirmation to between sixty and seventy persons. The following day an Address, signed by the church-wardens and members of the congregation, was presented to His Lordship, which, with the admirable reply it elicited, will be found below. Immediately after the presentation of the Address, the Bishop left this place for Grimsby.

ADDRESS. TO THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, &c. &c.

May it please Your Lordship: WE, the undersigned, on behalf of the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, avail ourselves of your first visit to this District, since you have been called by Divine Providence to the high and important station which you now occupy in the Church of Christ, to tender to your Lordship our cordial welcome, and to express our unfeigned satisfaction and congratulations on your appointment to the Diocese of this Province.

We are not insensible of your unremitted zeal and diligence in the discharge of the duties of your sacred calling, and have witnessed your long continued exertions and success in the advancement of Education, which have entitled you to this honourable distinction conferred by our Gracious Sovereign: and we rejoice in the advantage secured to the Church in this Province, in a time of peculiar embarrassment and difficulty, by your Lordship's vigilant superintendence, aided by long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the wants of the population.

In promoting the salutary principles of our beloved Church within the bounds of your widely extended Diocese, and in the arduous labours and many anxieties of the Episcopal charge, we earnestly pray that needful guidance and support may be vouchsafed to your Lordship from above, and that the Great Head of the Church may long preserve and bless you, and prosper all your undertakings in His Holy cause, and finally bestow upon you a crown of glory in His eternal and glorious Kingdom. Niagara, May 23d, 1840.

ceive the news of actual hostilities between the forces of the two countries. Neither party will back out or shew the white feather for the present, according to the last intelligence. The despatches from England were anxiously looked for.—The Chinese government have purchased two ships of about 1000 tons burden, and from appearances intend to arm them for the purpose of offering resistance to the British vessels of war, as it is fully believed that the British will take possession of Canton if they can.

The Chinese are also collecting a large number of junks to sink in the channels of the river, so as to blow up the barbarians when they attempt to pass up. One of the British ships of war had anchored in the inside harbour of Macao, to protect the British subjects who had been ordered to leave by the Chinese authorities.

The Lehigh had several days southerly wind on her passage down the Ohio Sea, which was favorable for the despatch vessel from Singapore, and Capt. Rogers is of opinion that the declaration of war will reach China by the 20th of February, and a strict blockade of the port of Canton be immediately instituted. Capt. Rogers reports speaking on the 19th February, in the Strait of Banca, the Dumfries, from Singapore, for London, the Captain of which reported that the declaration of war against China by the British, left Singapore on the 1st February for China, and the English fleet, including several steam vessels, were expected to arrive at Singapore every hour, beat outside the straits of Sund, in company with the Dumfries and Thomas Coutts.

EARTHQUAKES IN SCOTLAND. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh amongst other interesting papers read was one by David Milne, Esq., on Earthquakes felt in Scotland during the autumn and winter of 1839. For the subjoined summary of this document we are indebted to the Scottish Standard. Mr. Milne stated that the shocks were first perceived on the 2d of October, and had continued, with hardly a week's intermission, down to the present date. The total number of shocks from that date down to the 13th April, 1840, was 145. From the 3d of October to the 2d of November no day passed without shocks, and on several days there were as many as 12 or 14. The shocks appeared to have diminished in number and severity as the winter advanced, though on the 7th April there was a shock only exceeded in severity by the great one of the 23d October. The author then proceeded to describe the effects produced by this last mentioned shock, felt at Comrie about 10h. 14m. p.m. It was perceived in all the central and southern parts of Scotland, and extended to the north, as far as Dingwall on the east coast, and Appin on the west. This shock, as well as all the others, emanated from one central point, situated about two miles N. W. of Comrie. After describing the effects of the most violent shocks, both physical and moral, some of which were curious and interesting, Mr. Milne proceeded to describe the undulation of the earth's surface, which produced them. He showed that the natural levels of the ground had been altered, in some cases to the amount of more than two degrees, and in the opinion of some intelligent eye-witnesses, four degrees. There appeared to have been probably two undulations, and certainly one consisting of an interior swell and a posterior hollow, which caused houses, situated on soft or hollow ground, to rock like boats on the swell of a sea. The velocity of the undulation must have been immense, as it occurred throughout the whole country to which it reached at one and the same instant. Houses situated on rock were not so sensibly affected, and the shock was in all cases felt more in the upper than in the lower flats. The shocks were transmitted to greater distances in a direction of E.N.E. from Comrie than in any other direction. Of all these phenomena explanations were offered. The author next noticed the probable cause of the shocks, which he attributed to fractures or ruptures in the earth's crust at a great depth. He considered that the phenomena could be better explained on this assumption than by supposing, as many philosophers did that the earth's crust was floating on molten lava. The vibrations caused by these subterranean ruptures, would rise vertically, as well as obliquely upwards, and create at some places the sensation of the shock coming directly from below, and at others, of its moving forwards along the surface. The cause of these ruptures, and their frequent occurrence near Comrie, was next adverted to; and some geological explanations were given tending, as we understood, chiefly to show that the earth's crust is there intersected by great lines of fracture, that these lines were nearly parallel E.N.E., and that there had been frequent outbursts of igneous rocks in them.

It appeared that for a month before the commencement of the earthquakes, and for some time after they were perceived, there had been in Perthshire an almost unprecedented quantity of rain, notwithstanding which it was observed of the Erne, the Airdrie, and other streams near Strathern, that they were not flooded, as might have been expected. The fact of these earthquakes being in some way connected with the rain was rendered probable by the fact that, in former years, they had been almost always preceded by rainy weather, and it was known that, if water percolated to the depth of one and a half mile into the earth's crust, it would, in consequence of the subterranean heat, generate steam, which might cause ruptures. The water might in Perthshire percolate into subterranean depths by the numerous fissures abounding in it. It was further shown, that for a month before the commencement of the earthquakes, the atmospheric pressure was less than it had been for several years; whereby any volcanic forces beneath would be enabled to press or push upwards the earth's crust with unusual effect, and thus facilitate the percolation of water in its fissures. A number of other phenomena were mentioned, such as a peculiar smell or odour, and a black powder which fell extensively in the district and floated on Loch Erne last October; but, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, they were not fully described.

tion when retired to rest, at 11 p.m. The arch was narrow, but as true almost as a mathematical line. A similar appearance was vouchsafed to us some twelve or fourteen years ago.—N.Y. Com. Adv. Saturday, May 30.

COLONIAL. From the Toronto Patriot. Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, the address of congratulation from the Trades-people and other inhabitants of this City was presented to the Honourable the Chief Justice; the Chief, surrounded by his family and friends, received the signers of the address who were able to be present with his accustomed urbanity.

The address was read by Mr. W. Atkinson, and the Chief Justice's reply was delivered with a heartiness of tone, which, combined with his improved appearance of renovated health, leads us to indulge the hope—and the same feeling will, we know, be responded to by every loyal and honest heart in the Province—that the valuable and valued services of Chief Justice Robinson will long be enjoyed by the people of Upper Canada. The address was signed by upwards of eight hundred persons, chiefly of the mercantile and working community, without regard to either party politics or religious distinctions, and this spontaneous and independent tribute of respect to the Chief Justice, is at the same time the most cutting censure on Mr. Hume's ungenerous conduct towards Mr. Robinson.

The party, after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen, for the Chief Justice, and for Mrs. Robinson, returned to their homes, highly gratified with the evident satisfaction the Chief experienced in receiving the Address. The following is a copy of the address, and of the Chief Justice's reply.

THE ADDRESS. To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. Sir, WE, the undersigned trades-people, and other inhabitants of the City of Toronto, most respectfully beg leave to congratulate you, upon your safe return to this Province. It was with unfeigned sorrow that we witnessed your departure from amongst us, in consequence of impaired health—brought about, we believe, by the arduous duties suddenly imposed upon you, by the memorable events of the winter of 1837-8. We sincerely rejoice, however, that your visit to our Parent Land, affording you, as it has done, necessary relaxation from your official duties, has restored you to the enjoyment of better health, and which, we ardently hope, will be followed by the entire restoration of that invaluable blessing.

Deeply interested, as we are, in the measure now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, for uniting this Province with Lower Canada, it afforded us a lively gratification, when we learned, through the Public prints, the solicitude evinced by you, for the welfare of the people, and institutions of Upper Canada, in calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to some of the defective principles contained in that measure—which you did in your able and statesman-like work, addressed to the right Hon. Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. As the contemplated measure cannot now be affected by anything we may say on the subject, we leave our destiny in the hands of an all-wise Providence, who is able to bring good out of evil—assuring you, Sir, that taught as we are from our infancy, to revere the institutions of our country, we will not be unmindful of our allegiance to our Gracious Sovereign, when called upon to submit even to that which may be deemed an experimental Law. When we, Sir, recall to mind the noble example set us by you, a few years since, when a lawless band threatened to subvert the institutions of our Country, by raising the Standard of rebellion in this Province, in taking your musket, and exposing yourself to hardships which, in many cases, proved too severe even for the robust and youthful constitution, (and which, we fear, has tended to impair your health)—it is cheering to us to reflect, that a kind Providence has permitted you once more to come among us—feeling assured, that your high station and moral worth will not fail to impart a confidence, which the people of this Province may still require, to carry them through the vicissitudes to which they may be yet exposed, by the changes in the Constitution of the Province, now contemplated by the Home Government.

and 8th regiments played alternately during the embarkation, and before the steamer got under weigh, that of the 15th gave some appropriate airs. The 15th, which has been in this country since 1827, goes to England with only half its proper complement, about 260 of its men having volunteered for other regiments in these provinces. During its long term of service in the Canadas, the 15th has been in all our garrisons, and the corps will carry with them the best wishes of their inhabitants. The regiment will proceed to England in H. M. ships Athol and Sapphire.—Montreal Gazette, May 30.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, 18th May, 1840. The following Regulation, established by Her Majesty's Government, respecting the proportion of Salary which may be enjoyed by an Officer in any of the Civil Departments within this Government, during the absence of such Officer from the Province on leave, is published for general information, and will henceforth be uniformly enforced: "An Officer, to whom leave of Absence has been granted, will be entitled to half Salary during his absence from the Colony: the remaining half of his Salary may be applied to remunerate the person selected for the performance of his duties, unless the Governor should think fit to add the duties of the absent Officer to those of an Officer holding another appointment. In that case, the latter may receive, as a remuneration for his extra services, one-fourth of the absent Officer's salary—the remaining fourth must be paid into the Treasury, as a saving to the Public."

By Command of the Lieutenant-Governor. R. A. TUCKER, Provincial Secretary. IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.—The practice of undervaluing goods, in duplicate invoices, for the purpose of evading or reducing the duties, and other irregularities in the collection of the Provincial Revenue having been of late years extensively adopted, to the great public injury of the Province, the Inspector General, we observe, has issued imperative instructions to all deputy Collectors, in future to enforce strictly the provisions of the law in such cases made and provided, requiring him to examine carefully that all packages correspond with their respective bills of lading and invoices, and in case of failure to seize them as forfeit to the crown.—Colonial Star.

FRIDAY.—We are sorry to learn from Peterboro; that on Sunday week last, during, we believe, the hours of Divine Service, the house occupied by G. F. (rdo, Esquire—the property of Capt. Smart, R. N.—was totally consumed by fire. The valuable furniture of the former Gentleman was fortunately, by great exertion of the Inhabitants, saved; though of course partially injured in removal.—Id. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir R. Jackson, and suite, arrived here, on Friday last, and after a short stay proceeded westward, where we understand he will review all the troops stationed in that quarter. Mr. Weller, the spirited Stage proprietor, drove Sir Richard from Toronto with his splendid horses, and again took the reins for Sandwich in real old country style. Governors-in-Chief, and Commanders-in-Chief, pronounce Mr. Weller a first-rate 'whip.'—Hamilton Gazette.

It is with sincere pleasure we announce that the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Northumberland Militia has been conferred on Walter Crawford, Esq., of Douro. The respect and esteem which Major Crawford's conduct and character has won from all classes, since his residence amongst us, has made this justly deserved appointment not only creditable to the Government, but most satisfactory to the officers and men of the regiment placed under his command.—Peterboro' Backwoodsman. We have to congratulate this section of the District upon the successful result of Mr. George May's attempt to navigate the Otonebe and Rice Lake in a boat worked by hand-paddles. The boat is now in full operation, and affords a certain and speedy communication between Peterboro' and Rice Lake. This spirited undertaking of a most respectable and enterprising citizen justly deserves the support and encouragement of our merchants, and we feel confident that they will not be withheld.—Id. The bodies of two of the unfortunate men, Gould and Griffin, who lost their lives by the fatal accident at Mr. Benson's Mills, have been found.—Id.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, &c., at the Port of Quebec, in 1839 and 1840.

No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	
1840—May 29th, 307	107,370.	
1839—May 29th, 279	98,362.	
More this year,	28	9,008.

Office of H.M. Chief Agent for Emigrants, Quebec, 30th May, 1840. Number of emigrants arrived during the week ending 30th May 1840:— From England, 346, From Ireland, 2,743, 3,089. Previously reported, 3,737, 6,826. To the same period last year, 991, Increase in favor of 1840, 5,835. A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Review of the Montreal Markets for the week ending FRIDAY, May 29, 1840. ASHES.—The receipts continue light, but quite equal to the demand. Sales of Pots have been made at 25s 6d, and some holders are asking 26s. A few Pearls have been sold at 30s, but we believe that more than 29s. 6d. is not easily obtained. FLOUR.—The sales of Flour have been large this week, at somewhat lower prices. One purchase of 1000 barrels Upper Canada Fine was made at 30s.—we have also heard of a sale of Quebec of 500 barrels Superfine, at 31s. 3d.—and a good deal of Fine has been disposed of here during the week, at 31s. @ 31s. 3d. United States is not in such good demand, and a reduction of 1s. 3d. per barrel on last week's prices has been submitted to; indeed, we know of a lot having been offered at D.5s.—The receipts this week amount to near 6,500 barrels. PROVISIONS.—For Canada Pork there is a fair demand, and we hear of purchases to some extent, at D.13 @ D.13 1/2, cash, for Prime,—some parties are, however, unwilling to sell under D.14. We know of no transactions in Beef, or Butter.—Lard has been bought at 5 1/2d. per lb. GROCERIES.—For Fine Muscovado Sugar there has been some enquiry this week, but there is none in first hands; other qualities are not sought for.—Young Hyson and Twankay Teas find buyers in small quantities, at our quotations, but we understand that the latter description has been offered at a trifle under 3s. 2d. per lb. EXCHANGE.—The operations in Bills on London, for transmission by the British Queen, have been, to some extent, at 10 1/2 per cent. for Bank, and 9 @ 9 1/2 for Private.—Courier. BIRTH. At Grimsby, on the 21st ult., the lady of the Rev. G. R. F. Groat, of a daughter. On the 1st instant, at Toronto, the lady of Lucius O'Brien, M. D. of a son. MARRIED. On the 27th April, by the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, Joseph B. Moore, Esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Christopher J. Bell, Esq. R. N. of Castleford, District of Bathurst. On the 26th ult., by the same, John Grierson, Esq. R. N. of Toronto, to Miss Louisa Jane Bell, of Perth. On the 20th ult., at St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Rev. Thomas Green, Nesbitt Kirchoffer, of Port Hope, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Julia, second daughter of Edmund Read, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey, England. LETTERS received to Friday, June 5th:— T. S. Short, Esq. in full; W. P. Street, Esq.; Messrs. Ratray and Mathewson, rem. in full; Lieut. Aylmer (2); Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Rev. M. Harris; H. Rowell, Esq.; Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove; A. C. Gen. Clarke; P. M. Whitty. "Rivignans" shall appear soon.

