

Part of the expedition against China sailed from Calcutta early in April. The ships, steamers, &c. were to rendezvous at Singapore on the 20th of May. Lin has been made governor of Canton.

FROM THE LONDON SUN OF JULY 3. NEWS FROM CHINA.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing Canton papers of the 29th of March, Singapore papers of the 15th of April, and Bombay papers of the 23rd of May, inclusive. From Canton the news is more interesting than important. The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for hostilities with England. They were busy constructing numerous fortifications with England. They were busy constructing numerous fortifications with England.

The American merchants, finding that Canton was likely to be soon too hot for them, and that Great Britain was not to be deterred from seeking reparation for the insult offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and the robbery of her subjects, by their protests, had quitted the provincial city, which put a complete stop to all foreign trade.

The Duke of Wellington read the following address with a firm voice, and in the most distinct manner:— "TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, earnestly desire to express to your Majesty the feelings of horror and indignation which we have heard of the desperate and treasonable attempt recently made upon the sacred life of your Most Gracious Majesty, as well as our deepest concern and sorrow that any one should have been found in your Majesty's dominions capable of so atrocious an act.

"It is with the most fervent joy that we reflect upon the providential preservation of your Majesty and of your Majesty's Royal Consort, in so imminent and awful a danger. And we render our heartfelt thanks to that Almighty Being by whose gracious interposition your Majesty has been shielded in the hour of peril, and a dreadful calamity has been averted from your continuance.

"We earnestly pray that your Majesty may continue to enjoy His gracious favour and protection, and may long be preserved to reign, as now, in the hearts of an affectionate and loyal people, devoted to the person, and rejoicing in the sway, of so mild and beneficent a Sovereign.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1840." To this address her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—"I thank you for this expression of your feelings upon the protection lately extended to me by the Almighty Disposer of events. Desirous as I must ever be to live in the hearts of an attached and united people, I feel the full value of the loyal congratulations and fervent thanksgivings of such a body as the University of Oxford.

"The Chancellor, Lord Devon, the Vice Chancellor, and the several members of the delegation, had then the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, after which the delegates and other members of the University withdrew.

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"In this preservation we acknowledge, with hearts full of gratitude, the merciful interposition of an over-ruling Providence; and we fervently pray that the Almighty Disposer of events may continue graciously to protect your Majesty and your Royal Consort, to surround your Majesty with every public and domestic blessing, and to shield from every danger a life so justly dear to your people, and so intimately connected with the welfare of the empire.

"Amidst the gloom diffused by the flagitious act which now calls forth the indignant reprobation of every class of your Majesty's subjects, we are cheered by the confident persuasion that the contemplation of the peril from which your Majesty has happily been preserved will strengthen, in the minds of all, the obligations of duty and the feelings of attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and government; and we deem it peculiarly incumbent upon us to assure your Majesty that it will animate our endeavours to instill into the minds of youth committed to our care sentiments of loyalty and obedience, and to inculcate that reverence for authority which, under the Divine blessing, is the only sure foundation of order and social happiness.

"I gratefully acknowledge with you the providential interposition of the Father of all Mercies in our recent preservation from unexpected peril. I thank you for the prayers which you offer up for my welfare, and I trust that I may continue to receive, as I shall always study to deserve, those expressions of loyalty and attachment which this occasion has so universally called forth.

"The weekly meeting held on Monday the following communication was received in acknowledgment of the address of congratulation on his escape, presented by the society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert:—"Buckingham Palace, June 20. "Sir,—I have this day had the honour of laying before Prince Albert the address from the Irish Conservative Society, which you have sent for that purpose, and I am now commanded by his Royal Highness to request you to accept for yourself, and to convey to the other members of the society, the expression of his Royal Highness's best thanks for the gratifying sentiments it contained.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "Mr. W. Webb."

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Lord Wharcliffe explained, that after the late meeting at the house of the noble chairman in Hanover-square, he had written to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster to inquire if they had any funds with which to defray the damages done to the cathedral by the fire, and whether the Dean and Chapter would object to a public subscription being opened to raise the necessary monies? To these questions Lord Wharcliffe had received a reply, that the Dean and Chapter would gladly receive any pecuniary assistance that might be afforded them. With respect to funds, they had none whatever available. The income derived from the York Minster estates, and appropriated for building and repairs, was exhausted. The annual amount was £2620; the estates were burdened with temporary incumbrances, pensions, annuities, &c., amounting to £1040 per year. The Dean and Chapter regretted to add, that they were in debt £3785 19s. 3d. in consequence of incidental expenses, more particularly arising out of the late and the previous fire. His lordship proceeded to state, that the next step taken was to apply to Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, requesting that gentleman to furnish an estimate of the probable expense. Sir Robert Smirke was in ill health, and therefore deputed Mr. Richards, architect to the Archbishop of York, to make the calculation. These two gentlemen had decided that if the government supplied the sum of £200,000 would be sufficient; if not £250,000 would be required, in either case subject to a deduction of £1300, if slate was used instead of lead to cover the outside of the roof. There would be also an additional expense of £1700 for a new peal of bells.

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make her turn the angle, and being then thrown probably on one side, she was by the next rush of wave and tide lifted over a low part of the rocky ledge and settled down on the remains of her keel on a sankbank the sea breaking against her. In this position she was at daylight seen by Mr. O'Neill, who proceeded to the shore, and swore in 30 or 40 of his tenantry to protect the vessel and property. Mr. O'Neill called out eight brave fellows, two for each gun, to accompany him, and during the night the most terrific hail storm burst since the storm in January 1839—these gallant men tried to reach the vessel; but after having been driven about, and the waves repeatedly breaking over the boat, they were compelled to give in, though Mr. O'Neill several times said, "Five pounds a man if you reach the brig."

"The exhausted party at last reached some rocks, whence they were enabled to wade on shore. By this time the tide had fallen, and by passing over a chain of rocks and swimming some boats, it became possible to reach the brig by another way. Of this Mr. O'Neill took advantage, and, collecting several horses he mounted his men two on each horse, and all the party reached the brig. One man was washed off by a current, but being a good swimmer, gained the rocks. A strong party of men were then left by Mr. O'Neill in charge of the vessel. When the tide fell, the vessel was secured to the rocks, and was watched day and night, and the cargo discharged as the weather permitted; part brought to an adjacent island with rigging, ropes, sails, &c., and the more valuable portion brought across Bunowen Bay to Mr. O'Neill's store. In this state the vessel had to remain until next spring-tide, ten days after, and an attempt was made to get her out, but it failed from the tide falling late, as her position would be dangerous at the next tide, she being now lightened, Mr. O'Neill was obliged to make a second attempt at the night-tide, and by moonlight on the 18th the brig was again under weigh. The rowers strained every nerve, and the last rock was passed and the bow of the vessel pointed right for Bunowen harbour. A shout then rose from the brig and boats which echoed among the neighbouring hills, and was answered from the shore; at that moment the harbour blazed with tar-barred fires, prepared in case of success. Newfoundlanders and Commodore's fishermen rushed to the bow of the brig, where Mr. O'Neill stood directing the operations, and called man, grasping his hand, congratulating him on succeeding in what seldom before was achieved on the coast of Ireland, or perhaps England either—namely, the preservation of an abandoned vessel, cargo, and private property, without the slightest loss, and without the aid of military, police, or coast guards.—Glasgow Chronicle.

SEVENTH DEFEAT OF MINISTERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. THIS SESSION. Ministers were again defeated last night; the occasion of this new disgrace arose in the committee upon Lord Stanley's bill, when an amendment proposed by Lord Morpeth was rejected by a majority of 275 to 271.

"The debate that led to this result was tedious and perplexed, the greater part of it being employed in determining the question, or, as a lawyer would call it, 'the issue' to be decided on. That issue may be thus described: Lord Stanley's bill proposed an annual registration—Lord Morpeth's amendment would preserve the quarterly or three months' registration, now and for a century, as Mr. Pigot said, in use in Ireland; and which, if that has been said of Irish elections (particularly if what was sworn by Mr. O'Connell and the other Romani witnesses of 1825) be true, has been the faithful source of perjury and fraud.—The committee decided for the annual registration by the majority which we have stated.

"The question is by itself an important one; but its importance is much enhanced by the principle of annual registration being vital to the bill of the noble member for Lancashire. Nearly all the clauses of the bill are constructed on the hypothesis that the registration shall be annual; and Lord Stanley did not hesitate to declare, that if defeated upon this point he would at once abandon his measure.

"Of the effect of the division upon the ministers, it is scarcely necessary to speak. How often soever they may be beaten, they will be there to office, and for ourselves we thank them for their tenacity. The public mind is now in an excellent course of training—no day passes in which some powerful Liberal theory is not exploded; but the public have something still to learn, and Conservatives, too, have something to learn, before they take upon them the administration of government.—St. James's Chronicle, June 27.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL. We must refer to our report for the proceedings of the House of Lords last night on the Irish Municipal Bill. It will be seen, from a hint dropped by Lord Lyndhurst, that the chance of the bill passing in any shape depends upon the government introducing a new measure to settle the question of boundaries—a course which is scarcely open to ministers to adopt. Lord Brougham protested against the £10 qualification as too high and observed that no objection had been raised against the household qualification in England. But has any objection been raised against the £10 qualification in Scotland? and is it not notorious that from the average rate of house rents in English corporate towns, the household qualification is practically at £10 qualification? This would not be the case in Ireland.

"The schedules have been postponed; and therefore, the case of the exemption of Dublin has not come regularly before the house. When it shall come under consideration, there is reason to hope that Lord Wynford's proposition will be adopted. Meanwhile, we trust that those noblemen who would save the Irish municipalities at last from the O'Connell domination and from annual metropolitan elections, will not relax either in their determination or their exertions. Ministers have the best grounds for believing, will accept any bill that shall give the City of Dublin to their patron and master, because he knows that with that lever he can effect his darling object—a dismemberment of the empire.

"Let such as doubt of this effect look to the disclosures upon the late trial of Jones the Ribbonman, at the perfect organisation of the conspiracy, at the muster of Ribbonmen at the Cobourg Gardens, where Mr. Thos. Reynolds, the expectant Lord Mayor of Dublin, took the lead. Let those who doubt that the Ribbon conspirators would take a principal part in the election of metropolitan magistrates, who should give the affairs of Great Britain, as well as seem to provide for the peace of the city, look to the disclosures of Jones's trial, and then remember that these disclosures are but partial, and wrung from a reluctant government, deeply concerned to prevent the escape of the whole truth. As we have said, Lord Stanley's bill is a good bill, and it is very desirable that it pass this session; but immeasurably more important is it that the Irish metropolis be not given over finally to the Ribbon conspirators, who do the work of Mr. O'Connell and the Romish priests.—Ibid.

LORD MORPETH'S SUCCESSFUL AMENDMENT. From the Standard. Cabinet majorities, like other things, grow precious in the ratio of their scarcity. No one, therefore, can be surprised at the peans with which the ministerial journals are celebrating their victory by seven on Friday night.

"Looking, however, to the substance of the thing gained, or the means by which the acquisition has been made, in a calm temper, little ground for these notes of exultation will be detected. Ministers had a majority of seven—was it so sorry for it, but what have they secured by this majority? Why, the continuance unquestioned on the registry of such of the Irish electors as have not yet worn out the term for which they were registered: in two or three Irish counties for two or three years longer, should a general election occur within that time. This is bad enough, but it is not a very terrible evil—and it is all.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL. From the same. The Bishop of Exeter may congratulate himself upon having rescued the Church from one of the most tormenting, if not one of the greatest dangers to which it has lately been exposed—the danger to every clergyman in England and Wales of being dragged up to London upon the complaint of any capricious or malignant accuser. The Church Discipline Bill of the Chancellor, read on Thursday a second time in the House of Lords, rejects this scheme of persecution, and in that is opposed to the bill of last year, which the Bishop of Exeter so firmly resisted, and with success. The measure now before parliament respects the episcopal authority of dioceses, and, in doing so, at once conforms to the principle upon which the Church is founded, and secures the clergy from being harassed by charges before a remote tribunal. For this the church has to be thankful to the Bishop of Exeter.

SPAIN. CROSSING OF THE EBRO BY BALMASEDA.—Bayonne, June 22.—Balmaseda crossed the Ebro on the 20th, at the head of 4000 foot and 600 horses, by the ford of Puente Larra. On the 21st he was to be at Berverna and Espojo.

PROCLAMATION OF CARRERA. Order of the day from the head-quarters of Berge, June 13, 1840.— "Volunteers.—Your general in chief addresses you, not for the purpose of reminding you of his fidelity to the principles we defend, for he has sealed it with his blood on the field of battle—

Your general addresses you, not for the purpose of exciting your enthusiasm and your valor, because in such noble hearts as yours discouragement can find no access. Your general addresses you, for the purpose of informing you of his real motives for passing the Ebro with a part of the forces which were assembled in the kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia. Official communications, intercepted on the enemy, gave me the authentic proof that the cause of religion and of the King was running great danger in this province. The under-hand intrigues of revolution, in connection with divers scoundrels, were about to raise among you the infamous standard of revolt and perfidy. Every effort was to be resorted to for the purpose of annihilating your valor, and those soldiers who had so often triumphed in the field of battle, were on the point of falling a prey to treachery and vile intrigue. Thanks to God, the plot has been discovered. I have adopted the most energetic measures to prevent the return of similar crimes. I have snatched this mask from the hypocritical Segarra. Yes, soldiers, that ungrateful ex-general, whose mouth was full of the words, loyalty and honor, but whose heart was the receptacle of venomous infamy, has no longer been able to avoid my penetration; you will find him at Vich, fraternising with the enemies of our Lord and King Charles V. But this is a triumph for the cause of his Majesty, for that cowardly general is no longer in our ranks.

"I will not leave my work incomplete—if there be any traitors among you, let them flee, if they wish to avoid the sword of justice. A first act has just proved to you that I am a man of my word. Don Louis Castaneda has ceased to exist; he was shot yesterday. It is by the special order of his Majesty that I have done this. It is by the special order of his Majesty that I have done this. The cause among you for the express purpose of punishing, with the utmost rigour of the law, the murderer of the Count d'Espagne.—I will act with impartiality—I will weigh the affair in the scale of justice—I will examine scrupulously every fact, and by letting the arm of the law fall on the head of the real guilty, I will prove to Europe that the criminal acts of a few scoundrels cannot sully the noble cause which we defend.

"Catalonians! you are well acquainted with the rectitude of my intentions—merit shall be rewarded, but crime shall be punished. Volunteers! I know that you love me, and that you are convinced of meeting with return. I also rely greatly, on your valor and constancy. I am well aware that revolutionary intrigues have more than once kept your avenging arm inactive. I know that you desire nothing more ardently than to be in the presence of the enemy, and that your natural element is the field of battle. I shall place myself at your head, and will lead you in person to the field of honour, and, with the help of God, to victory! Preserve the union and fraternal love which I see prevail among you; these sentiments procure me the sweet satisfaction of seeing in the army I command none but soldiers of Charles V. It is thus that we shall succeed in triumphing completely over the impious revolution, and that our enemies, at the very moment when they believe themselves at the zenith of their power, shall find their hands dispersed, their plans overturned, intrigue and treachery annihilated. (Signed) "COUNT DE MORILLA."

CHINA. PLYMOUTH, June 22. The ship Charles Grant has just passed up channel, 110 days from China. The papers received by her are not of so recent date as those which the extraordinary express with the overland mail, the extracts from which were published a fortnight since. The latest date at that time from China was the 13th of March, and the papers by the Charles Grant are only to the 29th of February.

Governor Lin, it appears, is not satisfied with merely attempting to suppress the opium trade, but he has determined to put down the gaming-houses, and the Chinese troops have received orders to enforce the strictest obedience to his commands. This cannot fail to cause a good deal of dissatisfaction, not only threatening to deprive the people of a favorite amusement, but as opening a way to all sorts of exactions from the police and soldiers, who will not fail to derive advantage to themselves from Lin's orders. The Charles Grant brings home 2000 tons of tea, and has dropped her mail here. Mr. W. P. Strington and Mr. Gummell have also landed, and proceeded forthwith to Bristol. The Blenheim, 74, was passed off the cape of Good Hope, and therefore she can hardly have arrived at Singapore yet.

The general opinion among our countrymen in China was, that although Captain Elliot acted with discretion at first, he was afterwards permitted indignities to be heaped on his person which no British resident should have allowed, and took the right course for "picking a quarrel" with the Chinese. At the same time but one opinion exists upon the arbitrary mode of declaring war by the Chinese; the instantaneous seizing and imprisoning their enemies being contrary to the laws of nations, whether European or Asiatic.

We are authorised to inform the community that the dividends on King's and Hingta's debts, due to the parties undammed, are unpaid, and that Messrs. Russell, Meale, & Co. are authorised to pay them.—Messrs. Eglington, Musclev, & Co., Hon. East India Company, Joseph Cragg, Messrs. L. Just and Son, J. Robert Morrison, Messrs. Duffell & Co., Daboddy Hormusjee, Framjee Herjee Pestonjee.—Canton Press.

RUSSIA. The Russians have furnished some additional reverses in Circassia. The important fortress of Abou in the interior, defended by a numerous garrison, and hitherto supposed to be impregnable, has yielded to the gallantry of the Circassians. The garrison, with the exception of 339 women and children, were put to the sword. At the capture of Schiapsee, however, the carnage was far more horrible; 25,000 Russians were on that occasion opposed to 7000 Circassians; the latter lost only 300 men, whilst the former had from 1200 to 1500 killed or put hors de combat. The Circassians were in high spirits and full of enthusiasm.—June 30. Letters from Constantinople and Alexandria to the 8th June report no progress whatever in regard to the Eastern question. At Alexandria the plague is diminishing daily.

ALGIERS. We have received a letter from our private correspondent at Toulon, dated the 20th instant. It details the augmentation of the French forces since the commencement of the campaign. From this statement it appears that from the 12th of December to the 20th of January 30,500 men arrived at Algiers, for the purpose of reinforcing the expeditionary army. From the latter date to that of our correspondent's letter, 10,500 more had arrived for the same purpose, and 4000 more were in course of embarkation; making the total of the troops, by which the army has been reinforced since December last, 35,000. If to this number be added 38,000 (short of 7000 sick, &c., returned to France), previously on the spot, the effective force of the French at this moment in Algeria may be computed at 66,000 men. News from Algiers was expected hourly.

NEW ZEALAND. Lient. Governor Hobson arrived at New Zealand on the 29th Jan., and issued two proclamations. The first says— "Whereas her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by which the former boundaries of the colony of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New Zealand that is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by which the former boundaries of the colony of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New Zealand that is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by which the former boundaries of the colony of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New Zealand that is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are already settled in New Zealand, or who may hereafter resort thereto, and whereas her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to direct letters patent to be issued, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the 15th of June, 1839, by which the former boundaries of the colony of New South Wales are so extended as to comprehend any part of New Zealand that is or may be acquired in Sovereignty, by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors; her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been graciously pleased to direct that measures shall be taken for the establishment of a settled form of civil government over those of her Majesty's subjects who are

Original Poetry.

For the Church.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

Almighty God, in Thee I put my trust, Fearless when shielded by thy potent arm, Of injury from sins all-blighting gust, And unannoyed by dread of worldly harm, For what exceeds thy pow'r? Thou canst disarm The mind of hell-born thoughts, arrest the hand Outstretched to slay—canst win to virtue's charm, Swift flies iniquity at thy command, And where were loathsome weeds, behold fair lilies stand!

T. S.

A PRAYER.

Shield me, Almighty God, from every harm, And guide my steps in thy unsullied ways, When conscience sleeps, Oh sound the dread alarm! From Earth to Heaven my grovelling senses raise; Grant that my heart may pray, my life may praise, Fill me with faith, with penitence, and grace; In Jesus to confide vouchsafe me grace, Through His atonement looking for release From earthly bonds to where all sin and sorrow cease.

T. S.

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL.

No. II.—BRANDENBOURG—BRAUNSBURG—FRAUENBERG.

If in travelling a long journey we have to pass through considerable tracts of country of no very great interest, nor filled with any very teeming population, but having planted in them at distant intervals a capital city, or a University, or some Holy place which was anciently the object of extensive pilgrimage; it is singular how, without any knowledge of our actual position on the map, we become gradually more and more convinced, from the changing aspect of the passing scenery, of our near approach to one or other of those places of celebrity. If it be to a capital city, we have, first the scattered and then more continued appearance of the country-seats of the high or the wealthy, surrounded each by its appropriate park or pleasure ground, carefully kept and tastefully laid out and ornamented. As we proceed, these country seats increase in number but diminish in magnitude: the large mansion and extensive park gives way to many residences of more unpretending dimensions and small shrubberies with neat gardens, which again in turn diminish till you find yourself among rows of suburban cottages with only their trim flower plots in front, which the mother tends, the children water, and the father delights to admire with them, when he returns from his daily toils and anxieties, to spend and enjoy among them his highly prized hours of relaxation.

If your approach be to a University or place celebrated for ancient holiness, you have some of these indications, but combined with many others of a totally distinct nature. The houses, even the very cottages become more antiquated appearance; the trim brick, stone or frame house of modern days gives place to the old rustic cottage with its pillared porch and trelliced windows, the taverns which have exhibited hitherto on their sign-posts some celebrated warrior or statesman of the day, now invite the traveller to refresh himself under the patronage of some ancient dithich or some favourite saint. The garden walls increase in height and are overgrown with moss on the top, and even the very apple trees have knobs and excrescences upon their trunks which tell you that their fruit has solaced many a generation of children, and the cider made from it cheered and animated many a meeting of village politicians.

So it is when on leaving Russia you come within the influence and neighbourhood of Marienbourg. Approaching Konigsberg by the dreary and abominable route called the Strand, you enter at once upon it from an arid waste of sea sand; and in the city itself I could find nothing particular to attract or interest. But upon leaving it to proceed westward I soon found that I was in a country which some influence different from any thing which I had yet met with had impressed with vestiges of strength and learning passed away. The first place of any interest which you come to is the old castle of Brandenburg, of which the only habitable remains are now comprised within the limits of the post house and stables. The massy and ruined walls which stretch upon every side prove it to have been a fortress of great interest, and the habitation of feudal power of no small strength and opulence. The general plan of the building has been a parallelogram or oblong square; but one of the long sides has been built with an inserted angle so that the entrance in the middle could be defended without any further projection on the walls. The other long side has two very strong projecting corner towers, and the whole has been encircled with a very broad and deep ditch.

Very shortly after leaving this memento of feudal power and grandeur passed away, or merged in more distant and decorated dignity, you enter upon a tract of fine country undulating rather than hilly which continues without much interruption till you reach Elbing. You find traces of greater comfort among the people, and an evidently improved cultivation of the soil. The cottages and gardens increase upon you, and you have here and there clumps and detached trees of age and beauty. I met with two places here which I find marked with interest in my Journal, and which even now please me on recollection.

Though last in order and importance I shall first give a sketch of Braunsberg. This is a considerable country town which like every other place in this region of ancient fighting has at one time been strongly fortified. It is a place, too, which has the delightful appearance of having stood stock still and of presenting just the same look which it did an hundred years ago. The streets are narrow and crooked; the houses old fashioned and of all sorts of sizes and shapes. It was built before the right angled plan of laying out towns was invented,—a plan which has these inconceivable advantages, that if your path lay in the teeth of the wind you have the satisfaction of being covered with travelled dust blown from a distance of more than a mile in a straight line; or if it be in the direction of the sun at noon you have the comfort of being broiled and of knowing that you must continue to be broiled till you reach in your pilgrimage a point which at your first starting appeared but as a speck in the distance.

Braunsberg has none of these questionable advantages of modern improvement. It is a snug, comfortable, narrow and crooked streeted town, with here a gable end projecting to cast a shade for you, and there a porch under which with permission of the owner you may rest yourself in the heat, or without his permission take shelter in the rain. If the houses are of wood, they are painted of every colour and of every device, and the huge beams which connect and support the building stand boldly out and assure you that you run no risk of perishing by the fate of Samson. The Townhouse, too, is an antiquated building, and has an ancient inscription upon it to tell us in the quaint language of the old pedagogues that the laws were administered within by magistrates, who, while they hated idleness and punished crime, had both the will and the power to love industry and to raise worth and integrity to honour.

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, defendit, honorat Desidium, studium, crimina, jura, probos.

I think I remember seeing at a later period a similar inscription upon the old Gothic Hotel de Ville at Brussels. Fraunberg possesses an interest of a very different nature. We tread here upon ground doubly sanctified, because in its Cathedral reposes the bones of Copernicus. To this distant place was that great man banished by the bigotry and jealousy of the Papal Court. Copernicus was a Westphalian, born in 1473. He studied at the University of Cracow, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and afterwards proceeded to Bologna when he first commenced the study of astronomy. Though obliged to work with rude instruments, made in general of wood and with the lines marked upon them not seldom only with ink, this penetrating genius soon discovered the fallacy of the old planetary system that the earth was stationary in the centre and that the sun and all the planets and all the Heavens moved round it. He not only discovered that the sun was the centre of our system round which earth, moon and stars all moved in their appropriate times; but he actually, with his imperfect means, established the duration of their orbits with singular accuracy. If we reflect upon the difficulty which all of us feel in shaking off the dominion of any prevailing theory, or even of any cherished prejudice, we shall be somewhat able to estimate the greatness of that man's mind who could establish unaided the fallacy of all the existing philosophy of nature. The Papal Court took alarm at his discoveries which they chose to stigmatize as heretical and contrary to scripture, and that his principles might not have an opportunity of spreading among the numerous students at Bologna, they banished Copernicus to Fraunberg, being then almost the "ultima Thule" of their power. Here he laboured in completing his discoveries and died.

The village of Fraunberg is small and of itself devoid of interest. The Church is in perfect preservation and is built upon a small hill. The monastic buildings around it must formerly have been of very considerable extent, and still surround the greater part of a large square court. Upon the side opposite the church are two towers of four or five stories high connected at the third by a gallery. In one of these towers, we were informed that Copernicus lived; from the gallery he took his observations; and in the other tower was his workshop, where he made and repaired his instruments. There is not however in either of these buildings any relic of the great man; possibly to fix upon these as his especial residence may be a fable, and his real home may have mouldered away. But we would not question the truth of the statement; for why should we dispel our pleasing illusion that we were looking upon the very walls within which so vast a genius lived and moved in human frame like ourselves.

Copernicus is buried near the steps of the altar, and his picture is hung against a pillar almost immediately above. Time and many passing feet have obliterated any inscription which may have been upon the slab which covers his grave; the only thing now to be seen upon it being the figure of a globe. Saving the imperishable memory of Copernicus, the church has nothing particular to distinguish it. There are a few paintings of no value or interest, and an abundant supply of relics, among which we were shown the entire skeleton of a St. Theodore or Theodora stretched out, I think it was, upon a white satin mattress. The bones are white and polished and most singularly slender.

At the elevation upon which the church stands water was procured with difficulty, but this was obviated by the genius of Copernicus. Descending the hill towards the town you pass a tower of rather singular construction, in which he erected machinery to raise water from the river into a cistern on the top, whence it was conducted in pipes to the monastery. The apparatus was so simple and effective that it has been removed by the King of Prussia either to Berlin or Potsdam, and on the tower is the following inscription,—

Hic patientur aquæ sursum preparare coactæ, Ne caret sitiens incolæ montis ope; Quod natura negat, tributæ Copernicus arte, Unum pro cunctis fama loquatur opus.

RIVIGNUS.

MUCH OF THE BIBLE ADAPTED TO CHILDREN.

The bible is adapted to the comprehension and wants of the child.—In order that we may appreciate this clearly, and proceed in a way at once the most simple, unpretending, and natural, try to divest your mind of all the arguments and defences, the doubts and provocations which may ever have presented themselves, and imagine yourself in the position of some lowly individual residing far from the bustle of cities, the authoritative dogmatisms of learned men, the discussions respecting education which are so frequent and unsatisfactory, and from any opportunity of consulting with a pious friend on the absorbing question of the education of his child.

God has made (as we suppose) this humble individual the happy father of a dear child: his heart is wrapped up in his safety: he is anxious for his temporal and spiritual good; and having himself somewhat late in life been converted under the preaching of the Gospel, he now finds his attention drawn to the subject of his child's mental improvement; it is not most natural, that having found the Word of God profitable for his own soul, he should open his Bible, and see if there be any thing there to the purpose: any directions, any pattern, any help? It is but natural to think, that as this is a solemn enquiry, he will not merely look "up and down," now in one place, and then in another; it is but natural to think he will look at the first chapter of the first book, and proceed to investigate each chapter, at least in such a way, as that whatever may be connected with his anxious views should not escape his observation.

Now, it so happens, that this very first chapter of the Bible contains certain information which a christian father must naturally desire to communicate to his child. His attention is accordingly struck by the importance of the information therein contained. But is it adapted for a child? never was any thing so well adapted! for in no chapter of any book that ever was written, do you find such a group of names of things wherein children are so interested, as in this very chapter; every verse teems with some object which, it is well known, belongs to those things which fascinate our little ones from the moment wherein intelligence exhibits its enquiries, and the smile of the babe recognises the parental glance, or the nurse's voice. "Earth," "water," "light," "day," "night," (I repeat them in the order supplied by the verses) "heaven" (or the sky) "grass" "herbs," "seed," "sun," "moon," "stars," "fish," "fowl," "cattle," "creeping things," "man," "woman": why, the invention of man could not have furnished a chapter more attractive and delightful! Neither child nor man ever read it and forgot it. The next chapter is equally delightful for it tells the child of Sunday, the sweet day of rest; and what child does not take an interest in that precious day, even though he be an ignorant and much-neglected child. This chapter has also an account of a "dew," of a "garden," and "precious stones," of a "river," and of "gold;" of a "tree," and its "forbidden fruit;" of God's command; of the names given

by Adam to all living creatures, and of the formation of Eve. The next chapter rises in interest. No prohibition: no disobedience, could possibly be better understood by a child than this narrative of the "serpent," and of the apple. A child cannot possibly know right from wrong, without understanding the meaning of such a statement, and delighting in its details. And, assuredly, an unsophisticated and pious man, going to the Bible for such directions as I have described, would read these chapters and say, "Well, whether I find any hints or special directions in educating my child, or no, sure I am that this delightful story would do good to my dear child: and if, as I go on, I find no direction to the contrary, I will no longer delay, but at once communicate to him all that is here so curious, so simple, and so delightful." But does this story indeed delight the young mind, has it a special adaptation thereto? I ask no better proof than a visit to an Infant School, and there you will find no hymn more precious to their hearts, than that which contains the history of the first chapter of Genesis, summed up thus, (the last line is one we should not overlook; it is no useless appendage):—

"God made the sky that looks so blue, God made the grass so green, He made the flowers that smell so sweet, In pretty colours seen.

"God made the sun that shines so bright, And gladdens all we see, It comes to give us heat and light, How thankful should we be!"

I may here observe, for order's sake, that such an investigator, as he proceeds, meets many similar instances of adaptation to the youthful mind in the story of "Cain and Abel," "the Deluge," "Noah and his sons," the "Tower of Babel," "the History of the Patriarchs," including the inimitable biography of Joseph. Time would fail to enumerate the stories and touching passages which arrest attention, especially in the New Testament, where Christ, in his loveliness of character, is brought before the eye, but for order's sake, I would mention that the inquirer into the Bible speedily perceives, ere he advances thus far, that not only is there an adaptation in the Bible, but he can perceive that there are strong grounds for his putting the Bible into the hands of his child.—Drew's Sermon to the Sunday School Society.

ARISTOTLE AND PLATO.

The genius of Plato is more polished, and that of Aristotle more vast and profound. Plato has a lively and teeming imagination; fertile in inventions, in ideas, in expressions, and in figures; displaying a thousand turns, a thousand new colours, all agreeable to the subject; but after all it is nothing more than imagination. Aristotle is hard and dry in all he says, but what he says is all reason, though it is expressed dryly; his diction, pure as it is, has something uncommonly austere; and his obscurities, natural or affected, disgust and fatigue his readers. Plato is equally delicate in his thoughts and in his expressions. Aristotle, though he may be more natural, has not any delicacy; his style is simple and equal, but close and nervous; that of Plato is grand and elevated, but loose and diffuse. Plato always says more than he should say: Aristotle never says enough, and leaves the reader always to think more than he says. The one surprises the mind, and charms it by a flowing and sparkling character; the other illuminates and instructs it by a just and solid method. Plato communicates something of genius, by the fecundity of his own; and Aristotle something of judgment and reason, by that impression of good sense which appears in all he says. In a word, Plato frequently only thinks to express himself well; and Aristotle only thinks to think justly.—Raphin.

The Garner.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

We are never afraid of subjecting the evidences of Christianity to the most sifting processes which its adversaries can invent. We will take our stand as on a mound, thrown up in the midst of the ruins of many generations; and one nation after another shall arise from the sepulchre of time, and each—as its monarchs, and its priests, and its warriors, pass dimly under review—shall lay down a tribute at the feet of Christianity. We will have the ample volume of history spread before us—we will bid science render her manifold developments—we will seek the bones of martyrs in the east and in the west—we will tread on battle-plains, with an empire's dust sepulchred beneath; but on whatsoever we gaze, and whithersoever we turn, the evidence shall look nobler and wax mightier. It were the study of a lifetime to take even into a cursory account the proofs by which the claims of Christianity are substantiated. It would beat down the energies of the most august and most masterly spirit to search out and concentrate whatsoever testifies to the truth of the Gospel: for the mountains have a voice; and the hills, and the vales, and the pastures, must bear answers to the inquirer over every ocean; and the wings of the morning carry him to the far-off depths of infinite space. We cannot consider that a more overwhelming demonstration would be given to the man who stands side by side with a messenger from the invisible world, and hears spirit-stirring accounts of redemption, and is assured of the reality of the narrative by the cross of fire left upon his forehead,—than is to be attained by him who sits down, and applies, with all the diligence of an unwearied labourer, to the work of collating and arranging the evidences of Christianity.—Rev. H. Melvill.

CONTENTION OF PAUL AND BARNABAS.

One would think divisions in the church, of all other things, should shake the foundation of it; yet God orders even these to the good of the church. Paul and Barnabas, two great Apostles, fell out (Acts xv. 36—39, &c.); the contention comes to be very sharp, a thing naturally of very ill consequence in two of the prime guides of Christianity, and at the laying the first foundation of it; but the Gospel gains ground: one sails to Cyprus, and the other travels into Syria. Perhaps, had not this quarrel been between them, and they thus disjointed from one another, some of those poor souls had never, or at least not so soon, have heard of the Gospel mercy.—Rev. S. Charnock.

CHRISTIANITY AND PAGANISM.

Every one, if asked what it is we have gained by the Gospel, will promptly answer, that we have gained the knowledge of our immortality, of our having souls which will live for ever; that the heathen did not know this, but that Christ taught it, and that His disciples know it. Every one will say, and say truly, that this was the great and solemn doctrine which gave the Gospel a claim to be heard when first preached, which arrested the thoughtless multitudes, who were busied in the pleasures and pursuits of this life, awed them with the vision of the life to come, and sobered them till they turned to God with a true heart. It will be said, and said truly, that this doctrine of a future life was the doctrine which broke the power and the fascination of paganism. The poor benighted heathen were engaged in all the frivolities and absurdities of a false ritual, which had obscured the light of nature. They knew God, but they forsook Him for the inventions of men. They made pro-

ceptors and guardians for themselves; and had "gods many and lords many" (1 Cor. viii. 5). They had their profane worship, their gaudy processions, their indulgent credulity, their easy observances, their sensual festivities, their childish extravagances, such as might suitably be the religion of beings who were to live for seventy or eighty years, and then die once for all, never to live again. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," was their doctrine and their rule of life. "To-morrow we die!"—this the Holy Apostles admitted. They taught so far as the heathen; "To-morrow we die;" but then they added, "And after death the judgment;"—judgment upon the eternal soul, which lives in spite of the death of the body. And this was the truth, which awakened men to the necessity of having a better and deeper religion than that which had spread over the earth, when Christ came,—which so wrought upon them that they left that old false worship of theirs, and it fell. Yes! though thronged in all the power of the world, a sight such as eye had never before seen, though supported by the great and the many, the magnificence of kings and the stubbornness of people, it fell. Its ruins remain scattered over the face of the earth; the shattered works of its great upholder, that fierce enemy of God, the Pagan Roman Empire. Those ruins are found even among ourselves, and show how marvellously great was its power, and therefore how much more powerful was that which broke its power; and this was the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. So entire is the revolution which is produced among men, wherever this high truth is really received.—Rev. J. H. Newman.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

The scriptures, or writings, contained in the Bible, have this title given to them, to distinguish them from all other books of whatever description. Other books may have in them much that is good, but the Bible alone is HOLY. Other books, whether good or bad, are but the books of men, but the Bible is the book of God. To no other writings, therefore, could the title "Holy" be with propriety given—to these Scriptures it exclusively belongs. These in every respect are holy—they were dictated by the Holy Spirit to holy men—they contain holy precepts and promises, and reveal holy doctrines—point out holy motives, principles, and springs of action—display the beauty of holiness—declare its necessity, and are a principal instrument in producing it; agreeably to the words of our blessed Lord, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of St. John and seventeenth verse—"Sanctify them through thy truth—thy word is truth."—None but the serious and diligent students of the Holy Scriptures—none who neglect the directions, precepts, and promises contained in them—will ever attain to that holiness, "without which no man shall see the Lord." Is such the title given to the Scriptures by an inspired Apostle? Are they the Holy Scriptures? then see that you regard them in their proper light. You cannot value them too much, reverence them too highly, or search them too diligently. Suffer not a day to pass without reading some portion of God's most holy word, and whenever you approach it, let it be with solemn awe, reverential regard, meek and teachable hearts, implicit submission, simple faith, and humble prayer. Beware of a careless and trifling spirit, beware of a curious and cavilling spirit—rocks on which thousands have made shipwreck. When the Holy Bible is taken up and opened, the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.—Rev. John Vaughan.

Advertisements.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravelly & Jackson.

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43—6m

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the community of Bytown and its vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruction in the following Branches of Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History and Geography, - - - £1 0 0 Do. with Book-Keeping, - - - 1 5 0 Latin and Greek, - - - 1 10 0 } Terms per quarter of 11 weeks. Mathematics, - - - 1 10 0

The Subscriber will receive pupils under the patronage of the North American Society. Terms for such pupils will be made known by applying to the Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown. Each pupil will be charged 2s 6d per quarter for fuel during the winter. Payments to be made quarterly in advance. REFERRES.—The Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown; the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, of Bath; and the Rev. J. Torrance of Quebec; and the Rev. J. Mackenzie of Williamstown. D. MACKENZIE. 4w52

Bytown, June, 1840.

MRS. D. MACKENZIE'S SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms per Quarter of 11 Weeks. TUITION, comprising the following branches of Education, namely:— Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Needle Work, - - - £1 0 0 Music - - - - - 2 0 0 French, - - - - - 1 0 0 Calligraphy, - - - - - 1 10 0 Boarding and Lodging - - - - - 6 0 0 Fancy Work taught on moderate terms. * Every Lady to pay for her own washing, and to provide a Table and Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork, Bed, Bedding and Towels. Payment to be made quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice required before leaving School. Bytown, June, 1840. 4w52

FOR SALE OR TO LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good collars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring waterpower. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. 24—4f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of 9 1/2 per cent per annum, on the capital stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July, next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the eleventh day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, } 8w1

Toronto, 23rd June, 1840. } The Kingston Chronicle, Prescott Sentinel, Hamilton Gazette, London Gazette, Western Herald, and Niagara Chronicle, will please insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this Office. T. W. B.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840. 274f

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carille. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840. 4f51

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest cash prices, viz:— Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavalions, &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839. 154f

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:— Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frag & Sing Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scabbles; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knives; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW. 4f11

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47—4f

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839. 26—4f

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1839.

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