



our door struck me very much. After the roll was called and the reports and orders delivered, the commanding officer called one of the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without turn or selection, and the whole company taking off their caps at once, this man repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which they all sang a hymn very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to march to their next halting place before the heat of the day set in. Between sleeping and waking I heard the same service repeated—the Lord's Prayer and a morning hymn sung, before they marched off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus, which has been retained in the Swedish army since the thirty years war. [These soldiers, the author subsequently learned, were not regulars, but military colonists who are provided with farms, &c. and, in peace, are only called on to do duty for a few weeks in summer.—Ed. or Cr.]

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

The latest news from England upon Eastern affairs, which, at the present moment, are almost the absorbing topic of conversation and reflection, communicate nothing that is definite,—nothing that may help us to a correct anticipation of the great results with which passing events in the Old World are so likely to be attended.

The East, from a combination of solemn, sacred, and thrilling associations, must ever be contemplated with an intensity of interest, when it is connected at all with the events which awaken the energies of nations and provoke the pomp and terribleness of war. It was in the East in which the happy garden was placed, where our first parents, uncontaminated by sin, were permitted to dwell; and the Paradise lost by the first Adam, was in the East regained by the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, the Saviour of a perishing world. There, in short, humanity had its commencement; from thence civilization sprang; and there, too, the stupendous plan of redemption,—confounding, by its own wonders of mercy and love, the wise and the disputer of this world,—was perfected by the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God.

When He, the Redeemer, breathed out his soul amidst the agonies of the cross, we are told there was darkness over all the land: that darkness passed, in a few hours, away; but a moral gloom seemed gradually to have gathered over those once favoured regions, and the Sun of Righteousness shone with brighter beams upon lands which hitherto had been excluded from the influence of civilization and the refinement of the arts. Jerusalem fell; Rome declined; and the Mahometan imposture, with the strong adjuncts of fire and sword, scarcely left to Christianity a solitary refuge in the East. But the tide of Gospel grace and blessing seems now to be rolling back to those long overclouded regions. The vast empire of India is fast admitting the religion of Jesus, and exchanging her cruel idolatries for a pure and spiritual worship. And the British expedition to China, without weighing its political causes or calculating its political results,—is likely to open a door wide and effectual to the entrance of the Gospel, which seemed heretofore to have been impregnable barred against the feet of those who seek to propagate its good tidings of peace. The sullenness and pride of that strange people, yielding to the earthly conqueror, may learn submission also to him whose weapons of warfare are not carnal; and there is no extravagance in hoping that events, in which the worldliness and selfishness and even wickedness of man are mainly operative, may be so overruled to the glory of God, as to plant and propagate in that vast region the influence of heavenly truth. The grain of mustard-seed, cast in there perchance by a reckless hand, may grow into a wide-spreading tree, affording shelter to the needy and the wanderer; and the little leaven, introduced it may be, by one who prizes not the treasure, may leave the whole lump of that thickly-peopled and darkened land. India and China may soon add their names to the list of the ransomed of the Lord; and a spiritual kingdom be founded in the East which, in purity of faith and holiness of practice, may far surpass the most privileged spot which now shines amongst the converted regions of the West.

Not the least remarkable feature in the events which startle and interest the civilized and Christian world, is the position which the ancient people of God—the Jews—maintain in the present aspect of human affairs. For many years they have engaged the deepest sympathy of the more fervent and devoted of the great household of Christians; and by an almost unanimous agreement in the interpretation of prophecy, the time appears to be at hand when the long-scattered of God's chosen people are to be gathered into one,—brought to the knowledge of Him whom, in their blindness, they crucified,—and planted, as a portion of the Messiah's kingdom, in the long desolate heritage of their fathers. The hill of Zion is even now the resort of many of Israel's faithful children; and Calvary's eminence, once stained with the blood of the Son of God, resounds with the praises of Him who there endured a malefactor's death. And to members of the Church of England it must be a reflection replete with comfort and joy, to know that their invaluable Liturgy is translated into the Hebrew tongue, and that Hebrew worshippers are found to unite in its beautiful prayers and to listen to its well-chosen and awakening Scriptural lessons, in the very spot where their Temple, so long the joy and pride of their land, had stood.

At an early period of their history,—before, indeed, they emerged from the wilderness where, for their sins and their rebellion, they were so long condemned to wander,—the prediction was uttered in solemn terms of the woes, fearful and accumulated, which they were made to endure if they forsook the God of their fathers. These threatenings are contained at length in the twenty-eighth chapter of Deuteronomy; and whosoever reads the commentary of Bishop Patrick upon that impressive chapter, will, without reference to historical documents more minute, discover how literally and how fearfully those predictions have been fulfilled.

But it is not a prophecy of woe alone which has been bequeathed to us in relation to the ancient and chosen people of God. A day of restoration is as clearly revealed and must be as steadfastly believed in, as the day of invitation which has so fully and fearfully arrived. The Jews have been scattered throughout the world, through every clime and amongst every nation; but scattered and degraded as they are, they have not been permitted to perish. They have never lost their distinctive character, never become amalgamated with other people; they stand out, in every region, a separate and peculiar race, animated by the same strong and intense and unquenchable hope of the Messiah, who is to deliver them from their bondage and their humiliation, and restore them to the land of their ancestors. We cannot believe that they have been preserved, in a manner to which the history of any other people since the foundation of the world does not afford a parallel, without a marked intent to fulfil some wise purpose of a gracious and superintending Providence. It would appear that, punished and humbled and degraded as they are, they are looked upon with a kindly and compassionate eye by Him who so emphatically styles himself the God of

Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. The Gentiles have been permitted to take their place in the love and favour of heaven; the "wild olive tree" has been grafted in, and has, as it were, usurped all the strength and dignity of the parent stock. Yet are we assured of the intended arrival of a "fulness of time" in regard to the Jews, and that the period is determined upon, and appears to be fast approaching, in the counsels of Heaven, when the land of Canaan shall flow again with the milk and honey of a spiritual abundance, and when Jerusalem, rebuilt upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, shall again be the "joy of the whole earth."

To the accomplishment of this event, the armaments preparing by Mehemet Ali on the one hand, and by the European powers on the other, may be designed by an inscrutable Providence to contribute. We are not advocates of the opinion sometimes entertained, that the restoration of the Jews to the promised land will be effected by the miraculous interposition of the Most High; we believe, on the contrary, that, as other vast spiritual events have been brought about, it will be accomplished in the usual train of Providential occurrences; and perhaps, as in many other parallel cases,—the great Reformation of religion in England for instance,—the wrath and the pride of man may be so overruled as to work out the righteousness of God. Perhaps Palestine itself may be the chief seat of the coming warfare; and the thunder of our nation's arms upon those sacred shores may be followed by the calm of peace and by the reign of prosperity to the Israel of God. Be it so; and while to careless and worldly-minded observers of the times, these are words to be addressed in all their fearfulness, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish," the heartfelt follower of the Lord will, as roll after roll of long-sealed prediction shall be evolved, magnify the "goodness and severity of God,"—his severity in the fall of his disobedient people, and his goodness in the restoration of the penitent and believing.

We stated last week, rather as a matter of opinion than of fact, that in case of England's becoming embroiled in a Continental war, the opportunity would immediately be seized of converting against the strength of her Protestantism all the influence and power of the benighted millions of the Papal faith in Ireland. We were not, at the moment, aware that the arch-agitator of that unhappy and deluded country had lately expressed himself in terms amounting to a threat of that very course in case of a Continental war. At a recent meeting of "Repealers" in Tuam, the notorious Mr. O'Connell is reported to have expressed himself in the following strain:—"Perhaps I ought to say that I should be sorry for the misfortunes of England—it might be more prudent in me at least to conceal my pleasure; but I am not prudent; and candour is my forte, and therefore it is that I declare I am not sorry that the King of the French is collecting an armament of 130,000 men and a numerous fleet in the Mediterranean. Let but one shot be fired in anger, and justice must be done to Ireland." It is not hard to draw the intended inference from the words which we have marked in italics; they are susceptible but of one meaning,—that when the favourable moment has arrived, Ireland, through his instigations, will strike for what he terms "justice," and join with his foreign foes in the attempt to humble England, until a separation—for that is what the traitor demands—shall be obtained for Ireland, and himself placed at her head as an independent kingdom, or rather as a country tributary to some papal power. But this reckless individual carries his plans of revenge beyond the bounds of what he deems his injured country, as appears from the following expressions: "There are 30,000 Irishmen in Manchester. There are 90,000 Irishmen in Liverpool, and there are upwards of 200,000 Irishmen in London. There is not a town or city throughout the land that has not multitudinous masses of our fellow countrymen, who are all ready to assist and support one another; and if the homesteads and the villages of Ireland were exposed to the destruction of a riotous soldiery—if, for instance, the Russian despot lent his troops to England for the purpose of putting down the popular movement in Ireland—if such a state of things occurred in this country, who shall tell me what frightful revenge might not be taken by our fellow citizens in England for the persecution of their friends on this side of the water, and in what fearful manner her proudest cities might be made to suffer for her cruelty to Ireland?" Here, no doubt, the wish was father to the thought; and the prediction, we believe, will furnish a hint which may lead to an attempt at least towards its fulfilment. It is impossible not to understand the meaning of this atrocious agitator to be, that if any effort is made to subdue a popular rising in Ireland, the Irish population in the principal cities of England will set them on fire!

The same individual speaks loudly and vauntingly of the degradation of England in submitting with so much quiet patience to the haughty menaces of France; and on this we may well say with the accomplished editor of the *Christian Lady's Magazine*, the September number of which is now before us:—"It is all true; true to the letter; true from first to last. England does stand before the world in the degraded situation described by this bold bad man. She has fallen from the height he speaks of to the depths he displays; and the degradation is a judgment from above, called down by the iniquity of her cruel injustice to the Irish people by confirming them in their bondage to this very man and his wily employers. To purchase peace with Rome, to avert the menaced outbreak of rebellion, to strengthen herself in the shadow of Egypt, England forsook her own mercies: she trusted in the deceitful professions of those whose very faith is a lie, and their doctrine a tissue of deceptions, and preferred their hollow friendship to the tried mercy and faithfulness of God. She stayed the work of improvement, the progress of the blessed Gospel among the poor people of the land, by arming with tenfold power and influence its deadliest opponents, and for this we now suffer, exposed to the taunting insults of such a wretch as he whose words you have quoted, and who has, of all persons, the best right to scoff and to scorn us, for being such miserable dupes to him. It is a bitter aggravation; but it is the fact."

This is a melancholy contemplation; and we must partially break its gloom by the following comforting reflections from the same writer:—"Happily, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and not a hair of the head of any that belong to Him can perish, unless he gives commandment that so it should be. Rulers of the earth may take counsel, and set themselves against Him, but He who sitteth in the heavens shall laugh their puny efforts to scorn. Through many a terrible crisis he has brought this country, often scourging, but never destroying it; and there is much among our population that affords sweet encouragement yet. Every praying Christian is a warrior fighting his country's battle with weapons that God has appointed and blessed. We have many such in all ranks, and each of us may do something towards increasing the number. I fear nothing so much as the failing of our hearts through lack of faith: if we suffer ourselves to be terrified by man's vain breath, we shall provoke the Lord to deal with us according to our unbelief. The wrath of man has often

been made to praise him, when raging against his Church; and the louder the enemy boasts himself against us, the greater may our confidence be that God will interpose with a rebuke to silence the blasphemer, and speak comfort to the hearts of his trusting servants."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet on "Insanity and the Management of Insane Persons" by J. F. Lehmann, to which, however, our engagements have not as yet enabled us to give that attentive perusal which the importance of the subject demands. We promise to do so soon.

We have to make the same apology in relation to the letters recently conveyed to us upon Sunday School instruction; but we can assure their esteemed writer that their contents shall not be overlooked.

We give below an extract from the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* in reference to an individual against whose dishonest and disreputable conduct we lately took occasion to caution our readers. From the coincidence of name, in part at least, and especially from the description of his personal appearance, we are scarcely allowed to doubt that it is the same individual who, having emigrated from England in 1834, resided in Cobourg for about half a year, and left it under circumstances—reference to certain pecuniary transactions—not at all creditable to his professions as a gentleman and a Christian:—

"We would call the attention of our editorial brethren to the following. The impostor, we learn, while living in Painesville, was known by the name of Hewit. A clergyman of Canada says he learned a few weeks since, that a man named Irvine was collecting funds in England, ostensibly for the benefit of the College at Toronto, and to render the imposture complete, showed forged credentials, purporting to be given him by Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto. It is altogether probable that both impostors are one and the same person:—

for the Commercial Advertiser and Journal.

AN IMPOSTOR.

I deem my duty to put the public on their guard against a man calling himself J. Hewit Irvine, of Oxford, and alleging himself to be an unmarried Clergyman, and avowing himself to be a member of the University, Rector of Coventry, and Prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin, just arrived from England, on his way to Canada, on ecclesiastical business of some kind. He brought letters from Clergymen in New York city and elsewhere, who are doubtless deceived as to his real character. On these letters he has been admitted into some of our pulpits. It is understood that he once taught school in Painesville, Ohio—that he has a wife and children, who he left there in destitute circumstances, and whom he met in this city, (Buffalo.) Many of his statements have proved wholly untrue; a satisfactory explanation of his conduct having been required, and none been given, and believing him to be either no clergyman at all, or if a clergyman, to be one of a most unworthy character, I publish his name and the following description of him, to put others on their guard against him.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY,

Sp. of the Diocese of Western New York.

Buffalo, Oct. 3, 1840.  
He is of large frame about five feet ten inches high, sandy hair, light blue eyes, bright teeth large and prominent, his shoulders broad, and his feet large and heavy.

It gives us great pleasure to perceive that, after what we may term a long *indegredum*, a Bishop has been appointed to the Diocese of Maryland. Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the following extract from our valued contemporary, the *New York Churchman*:

Thursday last, the 17th inst., being the day appointed for the consecration of the Rev. WILLIAM ROLINSON WHITTINGHAM, D. D., St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, of the Convention of the General Theological Seminary, to the episcopate of Maryland, the services were performed in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Baltimore, in the presence of a number of the Clergy, and of a large congregation. The Bishop elect, vested in his rochet, and attended by the Rev. Dr. Johns and the Rev. James A. McKenney, took his seat in front of the chancel. Morning Prayer was read by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore of Virginia, the Right Rev. Dr. Doane of New Jersey reading the Epistle, and the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk of New York reading the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, the presiding Bishop, from the 6th chapter of Acts, 4th verse. The Bishop elect was then presented by the Bishops of New York and New Jersey. The testimonials of the Convention of the Diocese were read by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys; the testimonials of the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, by the Rev. Dr. McElhenny, and the letters of consent from the several Bishops, by the Rev. Dr. Heshaw; after which the Litany was read by the Bishop of New York. The Bishop elect, being clothed in the vest of the Episcopal habit by the attending Presbytery, was consecrated Bishop by the Right Rev. the presiding Bishop, and the Bishops of Virginia, New York, and New Jersey uniting with him in the laying on of hands. In the administration of the Holy Communion, the Presiding Bishop was assisted by the prelates just named. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact alluded to by Bishop Griswold in his sermon, that it was forty eight years, that day, since the Episcopacy of Maryland was established; the first Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Claggett, having been consecrated on the 17th of September, A. D. 1792.—N. Y. *Churchman*.

On the afternoon of Thursday last the Sheriff, W. B. Jarvis, Esq., in compliance with a requisition previously presented to him, convened, at the Court-House in this city, a meeting for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing an Association for the furtherance of the cause of emigration, and to co-operate with the "British North American Colonial Committee." The attendance was smaller than might have been reasonably expected from the importance of the object, for the attainment of which the meeting had been called. The proceedings, however, were extremely gratifying, serving to illustrate many points connected with the absorbing theme of emigration, and being conducted with the greatest harmony and regularity. Dr. Rolph delivered an address in his usual energetic style, which was received with the applause which he never fails to elicit. Besides that gentleman, the meeting was addressed, in appropriate language, by the movers of the resolutions. These latter we shall insert in our next.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY entered into by the courts of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, and the Sultan of Turkey, for the settlement of the affairs of the East, will be found in this week's impression. We have published it entire, considering it a document of the highest public importance, which—especially from the view in which France has been pleased to regard it—cannot but be interesting and deserving of perusal.

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to present themselves for examination not later than the morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the *Siquis* attested in the ordinary manner.

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasset without delay.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—It may be gratifying to Captain Baily's friend, who has lately sent a Ten Pound Bank of England Note, in aid of the funds of our Church, to be informed, through the columns of your valuable paper, should it reach him, that his handsome gratuity has been received, and applied to the purposes intended.

To both these gentlemen we offer our best thanks:—to the one for his interference in behalf of the object in question, and to the other for his timely munificence.

How much might be done towards relieving the spiritual wants of the people of this Province, if all those who, like Captain Baily, have friends living in affluence in the mother country, would use their endeavours to induce them to give of the abundance of their purses to the poorer brethren here! The relief of the necessities of their fellow creatures, who are in want of the living God might be effected in many places where they are much needed; our fellow men would then have increased opportunities for worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness; and, through the Divine blessing accompanying the word preached, numbers who are now sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death, would doubtless rise up to call their benefactors blessed.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MORSE.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE CHURCHES.—At a time like the present, when it has been attempted to create some excitement in the country respecting the erection of new churches from a part of the revenue of the river Weaver, and as a great deal of clamour has been heaped upon all those who promoted that measure, it will be highly gratifying to the friends of the Church to learn that in Congleton and its vicinity, some gentlemen, who have been charged with acting for unworthy purposes, have subscribed a large amount towards the enlargement and erection of several churches in that neighbourhood—a sufficient proof that they have acted from pure motives, and a sincere desire to provide for the spiritual wants of the poor. Our readers will recollect Congleton Church has lately been enlarged, whereby 300 additional free sittings were provided for the poor. In addition to this a large and newly-built chapel has been purchased from the followers of Mr. Robert Aikin, which is at present undergoing alterations, and will in a short time be ready for opening. The sittings in this chapel are to be free. St. Thomas's Chapel, Old Road, the place where the Rev. Edward Wilson has so long and piously laboured, and which was lately the property of Mr. Dobbs, has been purchased by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., who is now causing a considerable enlargement to be made. The increase of the population and the growing desire of the population to receive spiritual instruction in them, are very gratifying and encouraging to every true Christian, and should induce them to exert with still greater exertion in this laudable work, till the population of the country shall be thoroughly imbued with the principles of true and genuine Christianity.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

HANWELL CHURCH.—The church at Hanwell having been found quite inadequate to the wants of the parish, it has been determined, at the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of London, to rebuild it. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Carr, the Bishop of London, &c., have most liberally subscribed towards this object, as well as the Rector and the other inhabitants of the parish, which contains a very numerous labouring population, for whom little or no provision is at present made to enable them to attend Divine Worship. The whole sum requisite to supply the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood by rebuilding the church on an enlarged scale is, we understand, but a few hundreds deficient, which the venerable Rector, the Rev. Dr. Walmesley (for many years Secretary to the National Society), still hopes to raise amongst the benevolently disposed, to enable the building operations to commence immediately.

There has been lately established at Patley-bridge a club, called the Churchmen's Club, the proposed object of which is to unite Churchmen in a society for relieving its members in cases of sickness and distress, and for providing religious books and tracts for general reading and circulation. The rules are also framed so as to exclude those who add themselves to regular habits, and thus the society adds the cause of order. We are informed great benefits have resulted from its formation, and its founder strongly recommends its general adoption where similar institutions do not already exist.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

NOVEL SCENE.—On Saturday week the village and parish church of High Holyhead, presented a rather extraordinary spectacle. The Right Rev. Athanasius Abdelmessi, a Syrian Jacobite bishop, from Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, and his interpreter, Mr. Jousuff Mussall, from Aleppo, were on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, L. L. D., D. D., curate of High Holyhead, with whom the bishop had contracted a friendship when the doctor was in Mesopotamia. It having been previously announced that the Right Rev. Bishop would present himself at church that day, and would deliver an address in the Arabic language, which Dr. Wolff would interpret, a very great sensation was excited in the neighbourhood.—The church was crowded to excess, and many hundreds could not gain admittance. The estimated number present amounted to 2,000 to 3,000 persons. The Rev. gentleman congratulated the Christian Church in England on the near approach to the Oriental Church, and alluded with fervent gratitude to Dr. Wolff's visit to Mesopotamia in the year 1823. After service, the rush to get a sight of him was immense, he being dressed in the Oriental costume, with a fine flowing beard. The Right Rev. Gentleman seemed to be highly pleased, and kept continually bowing to the assembled multitude on his return to the rectory house, accompanied by the Church-wardens and neighbouring gentlemen.—*Leeds paper*.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The inhabitants of the district assigned to Pont Bledyn church, in the parish of Mold, presented the Rev. John Davies, M.A., their late minister, with a very handsome piece of silver plate, as a token of their esteem and approbation of his public and private conduct, during the four years of his ministry amongst them.

We understand that a new chapel will shortly be erected at Bartrone, at the sole expense of the Rev. Vincent Thomas, of Oxford. It is intended to rear the new building upon the site of the present old one.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Civil Intelligence.

FROM OUR FILES BY THE CALEDONIA.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 14.  
The fortifications of Paris occupy the general attention. The cost must be enormous; the interference with private property thought of; and, while England is advancing in the arts of civilization, France will present the strange spectacle of a country covered with fortresses and barracks, conserving in the nineteenth century the barbarous passions of the fifteenth. This is deplorable. It is not a little singular that this waste of money, and time, and property, is all the work of a parliamentary minority, undertaken without the consent of parliament—may, done at a time when it dares not convolve the Chambers. Procrastination is his policy, unless events prove too strong for him. Mehemet Ali is counselled to procrastinate until the spring. France will by that time be in readiness to support him, and will do so, unless she be foiled by events. "Preparation and arming," is the ministerial motto—and all under the mockery of an apprehended attack by England at the head of an armed coalition. It is the Minister of France who meditates the disturbance of Europe, and who will accomplish his unprincipled purpose, unless such great and good men as Lamartine, already disgusted by his proceedings, succeed in wresting from him his mischievous power.

Orders have been received at Grenoble, Verdun, Montmedy, Metz, Longwy, Thionville, Dunkirk and Calais, to put those fortresses into an immediate state of defence. Orders have been sent to the Royal Cannon Foundry at Nevers, already begun, and proceed without intermission. Numerous orders for projectiles of all kinds have been sent to the establishments of Tonnain in the Ardennes, and Vandœuvre in the Nièvre. A correspondent at St. Omer contradicts the report of the formation of the camp having been counter-ordered. He says that

from 4000 to 5000 men will be assembled there, and will be exercised with percussion muskets.

The *Frankfort Journal* quotes a letter from Constantinople of 20th ult., which states that on the preceding day, the Grand Vizier, Mehmed Pacha had had a long conference with the Russian Ambassador, &c. It was said that an arrangement had been made between the Porte and Russia, for the latter Power to send an army immediately towards Syria, so as to oppose the advance of the Egyptian troops, without the Russian force going to Constantinople.

The following is M. de Lamartine's summary of the patriotic performances of M. Thiers and his colleagues during their short tenure of office, and it can hardly be pronounced to be overcharged:—

"The Ministry of the 1st of March received the question of the East upon the basis of the *status quo*, and in its progress to a pacific solution it has adopted a new basis, in contradiction to the formally-expressed will of the Chamber, and all possibility of an honourable peace with Europe.

"It found negotiations pending and conferences opened at London; it retired from the conferences and refused the negotiations. Instead of *status quo* and the integrity of the empire, it has manifested the formal intention of giving Syria to the Pacha, and establishing a second Ottoman empire in the place of the empire recognised by us and by the Powers.

"By means of this diplomatic blow it has broken or violently let go the English alliance—our only alliance.

"It has caused a treaty to be concluded at London between the Four Powers, the basis of a permanent or eventual coalition against France.

"It has thrown France back into an isolated position, from which the great aim of M. de Talleyrand's diplomacy for 10 years had been to rescue it.

"It has, by giving the country this isolated position, embittered the patriotism, and stirred up again the ashes of the volcano of 1792. An isolated nation is necessarily a darkly jealous and armed nation.

"It has delivered Central Asia up to the sole agency, henceforth combined, of Russia and England, which it was our natural policy to disunite and balance.

"It has negotiated by millions of expense and levies of troops instead of negotiating with diplomatic notes and the parole of France. It has expended 70,000,000 in armaments, which may perhaps be useless.

"It has hurried off 100,000 of the working classes from agriculture, trade, and their own families.

"It has suspended for an indefinite time more than 400,000,000 worth of annuities.

"It has caused by the disordered oscillations of the funds more than 50,000,000 of difference to be paid at the Bourse.

"Finally, it has arrived at a war without allies, without a cause, without an end.

"Or at a treaty of all against one—that is to say, at an armistice of all Europe, thus placed by it at an external *qui vive* with respect to France."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 7.  
The capital is perfectly tranquil. Three battalions are now constantly under arms. The progressive movement is gaining ground; Santanar and Logrono have sent in their adhesion, and it is generally believed that Andalusia, Estremadura, and Galicia, will do so before long.

The Queen's answer has not yet reached us. Some persons here pretend that on her Majesty being informed of the reaction which had broken out at Madrid, she merely replied, "Que lo entienda" (I know all about it). Others, on the contrary, assert that she instantly sent off expresses for Espartaco and Onis.

It appears that General Aldama and his small escort are in a very awkward predicament; in several towns they have been denied entrance, and in others they have been obliged to take place to-morrow; all the troops in the capital are to be present, and their number is estimated at 30,000 men. The line will extend from the Castellana Fountain, by the Prado, to the Canal.

The *Gazette de Madrid* states, that amongst the persons holding public offices who have refused to serve under the orders of the government at Madrid, appear the names of Senors Garcia, Perez de Castro, De Baza, Pacheco, and Castellan.

VALENCIA, Sept. 6.  
News of the events of Madrid arrived here on the 3rd, at half-past seven in the afternoon, and was brought by a foot messenger, who had been entrusted with dispatches for our municipality.—So much discretion was observed on the occasion, that the Queen and her ministers knew nothing of the manifestation of the capital till 10 o'clock.

A Cabinet Council, consisting of General Aspiroz, Minister of War; of the Minister of the Marine; and of M. Castello, Minister (ad interim) of Foreign Affairs, was immediately held, and it was decided that vigorous measures should be immediately adopted to put down this *enferme*, and, as a first step, orders were sent to the garrisons, who already lined the road to cover the Queen's passage to advance rapidly on Madrid. This force consisted of four battalions, four squadrons, and two batteries of artillery, and was to be commanded by General Claveria (head of the staff of General O'Donnell) who was to receive full powers to act as circumstances might dictate, and who was to be reinforced by three battalions of the guards, under marching orders for Andalusia and Estremadura. At the same time the departure of their Majesties, which was to take place on the 8th, was adjourned *sine die*.

A circular to the Captains General, prescribing vigorous measures to assist the movement, was another of the resolutions adopted by the council; but at the moment the gravity of the position was not known, and when at last this was discovered, it became necessary to have recourse to other proceedings. Orders were sent to General Claveria to suspend his march, and the Queen decided on writing with her own hand to General Espartaco, requesting his support, and urging him to march on Madrid, to restore order, and at the same time sent the general a number of *El Heraldo*, to shew the evil designs of her enemies.

The reply of the Duke de Vittoria is anxiously awaited. The town is quite tranquil, in spite of the endeavours of the municipality and of the provincial deputation to excite agitation; and General O'Donnell has taken precautionary measures to preserve order. His troops bivouac on the squares where their Majesties reside, and horse-pivots scour the town night and day.—Had it not been for these precautions, we might have had some disturbances here.

BARCELONA, Sept. 8.  
The Madrid post brought news on the 4th which caused dismay in the city. The Ayuntamiento of Madrid engaged that of our city to rally round its manifestation. The municipality of Barcelona, through deference for the Duke de la Victoria, and perhaps also through fear, hastened to him, in order to demand authority for establishing a junta of provisional government and for organizing the National Guards on the square where their Majesties reside. He only authorised the Ayuntamiento at Barcelona to publish in the journals a proclamation approving of the conduct of that of Madrid. Matters were in that state when Brigadier Poniagua, of General O'Donnell's staff, arrived, being the bearer of a letter from her Majesty for General Espartaco. According to his usual custom, the general avoided giving an immediate reply. It is stated, on good authority, that the general's answer was merely evasive. He could not with a portion only of his army march upon Madrid; the means would be insufficient to act efficaciously; and, on the other hand, to withdraw a portion of his troops from Catalonia would be to expose himself for Barcelona to imitate the example of Madrid. It is thought that Espartaco wishes to assume a passive attitude and strict neutrality until the Queen has changed her ministry and dissolved the Cortes. Upon one point the municipality of Barcelona found the Duke de la Victoria very decided upon in no wise giving in, and that is, the organization of the National Guards. In order to answer the better for the tranquillity of Barcelona, and wishing to have in case of need a supplementary confidential person, Espartaco has appointed General Amas (Ayacucho) commandant of the first corps stationed at Barcelona. General Ayerbe, who was to cover Aragon with 16 battalions, has received orders from the Duke de la Victoria to proceed slowly towards Madrid, by passing through Lerida, which has made its movement. The first act of the junta of the government of Lerida was to depose, in the most brutal manner, the authorities which were installed by the Duke de la Victoria himself. Zurbaron, at the head of his column, is to re-establish those very authorities, and to watch over the maintenance of tranquillity, having received orders to that effect from the General in Chief. If his forces are not sufficient Ayerbe will complete the affair.

General Diego Leon, in spite of the encounter which he made on the road of some couriers from Madrid, continued his march to the capital.

The manifesto of Espartaco, alluded to in the telegraphic dispatch published in our Parisian correspondent's letter of Tuesday, may be taken as the answer of the Queen's general.—*St. James's Chronicle*.

QUADRUPLE TREATY.

From the Morning Herald.

We received last night an authentic copy of the quadruple treaty of the 15th July, with the additional pieces connected with that convention, which we hasten to lay before our readers in the following order:—

1. Copy of the Convention concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the Sublime Porte.
2. *Acte Separé* annexed to the said treaty.
3. Protocol signed the same day, reserving the rights of the Porte to the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.
4. Secret Protocol (*protocole reserve*), signed the same day.

CONVENTION

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, of the other, for the pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th of July, 1840.

In the name of the Most Merciful God. His Highness the Sultan having recourse to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to reclaim their aid and their assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehemet Ali, Paacha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; their said Majesties, united by the sentiment of sincere friendship which subsists between them, animated by the desire to watch over the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire in the interest of consolidating the peace of Europe, faithful to the engagements which were contracted by the note transmitted to the Porte by their representative at Constantinople, the 27th July, 1839, and desiring, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which the continuation of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Paacha and the subjects of His Highness occasioned:

Their said Majesties and His Highness the Sultan have resolved with the above end to conclude between them a convention, and have named for that purpose their plenipotentiaries—namely, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Peer of Ireland, Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, and her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Philip Baron de Neuman, Commander of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Cross of Civil Merit, Commander of the Orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class, Russia, Aulic Councillor, and Plenipotentiary near her Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Herr William Baron de Bellow, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class, of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus of the second class, and of St. Waldemar of the fourth class of Russia, Commander of the Order of the Falcon of Saxe Weimar, his Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, Actual Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near her Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Philip Baron de Brunov, Knight of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Waldemar of the third class, Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, his Privy Councillor, and Envoy Extraordinary near her Britannic Majesty.

Who, having reciprocally interchanged their full powers in good and due form, have agreed on and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Highness the Sultan, being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of His Highness to allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act hereto annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the co-operation to this end with the means of action which each of them can dispose of.

ARTICLE II. If the Paacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be referred to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime, the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all kinds, from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to the commanders of their naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give, in the name of the alliance, all and every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

ARTICLE III. If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting parties, on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of their Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as the capital of the Ottoman empire, secure against all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, in consequence of such attempt, receive the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence be required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall retire simultaneously, and enter respectively into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

ARTICLE IV. It is always distinctly understood that the co-operation mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place temporarily the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman capital, under the safeguard of the high contracting parties, against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that the measure will degenerate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman empire, in virtue of which it has been at all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign powers to enter into the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that with the exception of the eventual above-mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE V. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in London, within the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of grace, 1840. (Signed) PALMERSTON. [CHECKED.] NIEUMAN. BELLOW. BRUNOV.

ADDITIONAL ACT. Additional Act (not signed) annexed to the Convention concluded at London, the 15th of July, 1840, between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the other.

His Highness the Sultan has the intention to record and to make known to Mehemet Ali the conditions of the arrangement above-mentioned.

His Highness promises to accord to Mehemet Ali for him and for his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Paacha of Egypt; and his Highness promises, moreover, to accord to Mehemet Ali during his life, with the title of Paacha of Acre and the command of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, the administration of the southern part of Syria, of which the limits are designated by the following line of demarcation:—

This line drawn from the Cape Ras-el-Nakhora, on the shores of the Mediterranean, extending thence directly to the mouth of the river Seissan, northern extremity of the Thiberias, along the western coast of the said lake, following the right bank of the river Jordan and the western coast of the Red Sea, extending from thence in a right line as far as the Red Sea, and resting on the northern point of the Gulf of Akaba, and following the western coast of the Gulf of Akaba and the eastern coast of the Gulf of Suez, as far as Suez.

Nevertheless the Sultan, in making these offers, attaches to them the condition, that Mehemet Ali accepts them within the space of ten days after the communication has been made to him at Alexandria by an agent of his Highness; and that at the same time Mehemet Ali deposits in the hands of that agent the necessary orders to the commanders of his forces by sea and land to retire immediately from Arabia, and all the holy cities therein situated, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and all the other parts of the Ottoman empire which are not comprised in the limits of Egypt, and in that of the Paacha of Acre, such as they are above designated.

If within the space of ten days, above fixed, Mehemet Ali does not accept the said arrangement, the Sultan will then withdraw the offer of the life administration of the Paacha of Acre; but his Highness will still consent to accord to Mehemet Ali, for him and his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Paacha of Egypt, provided that this offer be accepted in the space of ten days following, that is to say, in the space of twenty days, counting from the date of the communication made to him; and provided that he likewise deposits in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary instructions to his commanders by land and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Paacha of Egypt.

The annual tribute to be paid the Sultan by Mehemet Ali will be proportioned more or less to the territory of which the latter will obtain the administration, according as he accepts the first or the second ultimatum.

It is, moreover, expressly understood that in the first, as well as in the second ultimatum, Mehemet Ali (before the expiration of the term fixed of ten or twenty days) shall be bound to send back the Turkish fleet, with the crews and armaments, to the care of the Turkish authority, who shall be charged to receive them—the commanders of the allied squadrons assisting at this restoration (reprise).

It is understood that in any case Mehemet Ali cannot charge in account, nor deduct from the tribute payable to the Sultan, the expenses of keeping up the Ottoman fleet during the time that it has remained in the Egyptian ports.

All the treaties and all the laws of the Ottoman empire shall be applicable to Egypt and the Paacha of Acre, such as it is above designated, as well as to every other part of the Ottoman empire; but the Sultan consents, that on condition of the regular payment of tribute above mentioned, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall levy imposts in the name of the Sultan, and as the delegate of his Highness in the provinces of which the administration is to be to him confided. It is further understood that on the condition of receiving the above taxes and imposts, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall provide for all expenses of the civil and military administrations of said provinces.

The land and sea forces which the Paacha of Egypt and Acre may maintain shall form part of the forces of the Ottoman empire, and shall always be considered as kept up for the service of the state.

The present separate act shall bear the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, at the same time with those of the said convention.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of grace, 1840. (Signed) PALMERSTON. [CHECKED.] NIEUMAN. BELLOW. BRUNOV.

PROTOCOL RESERVING THE RIGHTS OF THE PORTE. Protocol signed at London by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., the 15th July, 1840.

In affixing his signature to the convention of this day the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has declared that in article II. of the fourth article of the said convention, the ancient law of the Ottoman empire, in virtue of which it is prohibited at all times to foreign vessels of war to enter the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, the Sublime Porte reserves to herself, as heretofore, to deliver firman to light vessels under the flag of war, which are employed, according to custom, in the service of the correspondence of the legation of friendly powers.

The plenipotentiaries have taken note of this present declaration, to bring it to the knowledge of their courts.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. NIEUMAN. BELLOW. BRUNOV.

SECRET PROTOCOL. Secret Protocol, signed at London the 15th July, 1840, by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., having, in virtue of their full powers, concluded and signed, this day, a convention between their respective Sovereigns for the pacification of the Levant.

Considering, that from the distance which separates the capitals of their respective courts, a certain space of time necessarily elapses before the exchange of the ratification of the said convention could be effected, and that orders founded on that act could be put into execution;

And that the plenipotentiaries being profoundly penetrated with the conviction, that looking at the actual state of things in Syria, the interests of humanity, and the grave considerations of European policy, which constitute the object of the common solicitude of the Powers signing the said convention of this day, imperiously require the prevention as much as possible of any delay in the accomplishment of the pacification which the said convention is destined to attain;

The said plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, agree between themselves that the preliminary measures mentioned in Article II. of the said convention shall be put into execution at once, and without waiting for the exchange of the ratifications, consent formally by the present act with the assent of their courts to the immediate execution of those measures.

It is agreed on besides by the said plenipotentiaries that his Highness the Sultan shall proceed to address to Mehemet Ali the communication and the offers specified in the separate act annexed to the convention of this date.

It is agreed, moreover, that the consular agents of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, will put themselves in communication with the agent of the Sultan to address to Mehemet Ali the communication and offers above-mentioned; that the said consuls will give to this agent all the assistance, and all the aid in their power; and that they will employ all their means of influence on Mehemet Ali to the purpose of determining him to accept the arrangement offered to him by order of his Sublime Highness the Sultan.

The administrators of the respective squadrons in the Mediterranean will receive the necessary instructions to place themselves in communication with the said consuls.

(Signed) PALMERSTON. NIEUMAN. BELLOW. BRUNOV.

Note.—It is believed that a secret article exists, by which other coercive measures may be employed, and by which the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are to be closed against all vessels of war.

NOVA SCOTIA. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL. From the Halifax Times.

The arrival of the new Governor has of course given rise to much discussion in the political circle. The construction which some have put upon the retirement of Sir Colin is a just specimen of the manner in which the most obvious truth can be perverted to the purposes of party. It was or might have been perfectly notorious long prior to the last indefensible act of the House of Assembly, that the usual term of office would expire with his Excellency about this period, and consequently the petition for his recall was to say the least, unnecessary. However it was sent home, and people waited anxiously to know the result. First the information came out that the paper could not be presented, owing to its not having been transmitted through the regular channel, the sage majority seemingly carry their want of confidence so far as to conceive that the Executive would venture to take liberties with a public document. That resource failing, the expected visit of the Governor-General was made the next bright to frighten the "official faction." The same taunts were thrown out, the same self-congratulations indulged in on that occasion as have met our eyes for the last few weeks on another subject. Now what is the real state of the case? Sir Colin Campbell is promoted to a much more lucrative, and what is generally esteemed a more honorable command than Nova Scotia, so that actually his continuance here would be a punishment instead of a privilege. That he should be forced to remain when his term is up and a better place is within his acceptance, merely in order to put a small party in the wrong, would be a consequence which he would not willingly have easily capable of being twisted by his assailants into an evidence of disgrace.

The late Earl of Dalhousie left the scene of their sickening complaints to take the chief command in India—without a word of thanks or a word of encouragement. He was thought worthy by the government of such confidence and promotion. If Mr. Thomson's conduct again has given satisfaction to the movement party, we know not on what grounds, unless that they are now certain of what self-interest might have obscured before, the interference of the Assembly in their want of the Executive does not meet with the approval of the home Government. The "abominable road system" may now be regarded as defunct. Let the House henceforward resume its proper dignified position, not

as a body of men individually subservient to and obliged to support the friends of their own appointment, but as a tribunal before whose bar the negligent and the wasteful may be summoned to appear, without dread of having the charge of private peculation retorted upon itself. We should be doing injustice however to refuse the reformers due credit for a positive result of their patriotic labours. Probably their expressed dislike of old soldiers should be attributed the establishment of a civil dynasty, the withdrawal of a regiment from the place of the 23d, (whether anteriorly and permanently take the place of the 23d, was not then decided,) and the transfer of the military headquarters to the adjoining Province of New Brunswick. These gratifying circumstances seasoned to the taste of the very punctilious, by the positive abstraction of a few cool thousands from the circulating medium, are among the first tangible fruits of agitation; and beyond question, if the future correspond to the present, Nova Scotia will have reason ever to remember (with gratitude) the advocates of the well understood wishes of her people.

For our part, witnesses of and commentators on the proceedings of the Assembly during the last four years, we perhaps see the sources of our dissatisfaction in a clearer light than those who merely behold them as they are. In our own opinion, the now expiring Union-aided House no more represents the feelings and wishes of the people, than did any ambitious character in history, who having used his elevation to the voice of the multitude, has afterwards used his power to injure and oppress them. For proof of this we appeal to the fact, that the representatives of Halifax county were the chosen of all denominations of christians, not one word of dominant church, and such like nonsense being heard until after Mr. Howe had begun his career of practical reform. The recent public demonstrations of dissatisfaction made throughout the country, are another proof of our position if any were necessary.

For the sake of the Province and of all who feel concerned in the just and faithful administration of its affairs, we regret the approaching departure of our excellent Governor. We are unceasingly endeavouring to perform his public duties conscientiously, without respect to persons, a kind and courteous deportment in private life, and a triumphant exit from the most vexatious ordeal to which the occupant of his exalted situation has ever been subjected, entitle a man to praise, we feel confident that the same regret is almost universal. For his own sake every one who thinks with us must rejoice at his advance to a higher dignity, and hope that the happiness of his future life may compensate for the annoyances which he has lately so causelessly been compelled to undergo. Time which does not all will ere long find the whole population of Nova Scotia united in offering a heartfelt tribute to the merits of Sir Colin Campbell.

LOWER CANADA. EXECUTION OF A SEAMAN FOR MURDER.—A melancholy event took place yesterday in the harbour of Quebec, the seaman who was convicted of murdering a Sergeant of Marines on board M. M. S. Cleopatra, having undergone the extreme penalty of martial law. This, we believe, is the first time that such an occurrence has come to pass in this port, and a painful interest was excited in the minds of the inhabitants of Quebec. We are enabled, even if we were willing, to gratify the curiosity of those who are anxious to know the details of this case, by the receipt of the last moments of a fellow-being who has deserved the awful sentence incurred by a flagrant breach of Divine and human law, and we therefore confine ourselves to a record of the following facts:—

Some time before the hour appointed for execution, two boats from each of the other four of Her Majesty's Ships now in port proceeded to within a short distance of the Cleopatra, which had hoisted the signal for punishment, as took up their several stations; two boats were also furnished by the Cleopatra, thus making the whole number of boats ten, which, by stems, the side with their oars, remained stationary opposite the bow of the latter vessel. A large number of inhabitants had assembled on the wharves, the ramparts, and other places commanding a view of the ships of war, and, as the dread hour, eight o'clock, approached, the most intense anxiety was depicted on every countenance. At about five minutes before eight, the crews of the Winchester, 50, (flag ship of Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey); Vestal, 26; Cleopatra, 26; and Pilot 16, ascended the rigging of their respective vessels in order to witness of the terrible example about to be made of one who by his crimes, had rendered himself unworthy of being any longer entitled to be one of their fellow seamen. Precisely at eight o'clock, a gun was fired from the starboard bow of the Cleopatra, and, on the clearing away of the smoke, the unfortunate culprit was discovered aboard in the agonies of death, suspended from the fore-yard arm. His sufferings were of short duration, his absence of all motion soon told that all was over, and that his spirit had departed for that world, where, it has been sincerely prayed, he may meet with mercy.

We learn that on Saturday night last the deceased attempted suicide, by putting the string of his drawers round his neck and pulling it tight in a slip knot. He had very nearly succeeded in his purpose ere he was discovered, and deeded from adding the crime of self-murder to those already on his head. The name of the culprit was Robert Collins, and, on the clearing away of the smoke, the unfortunate culprit was discovered aboard in the agonies of death, suspended from the fore-yard arm. His sufferings were of short duration, his absence of all motion soon told that all was over, and that his spirit had departed for that world, where, it has been sincerely prayed, he may meet with mercy.

We observe that the not the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy on the staff at Halifax, caused by the removal of Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey to Ceylon. The headquarters of the Lower Provinces have been removed to Fredericton, where Major General Sir John Harvey succeeds to the chief command; whilst at Halifax, Colonel Smith has been appointed to the command, with the rank and pay of a Colonel on the Staff, with one Aid-de-Camp. A considerable saving will ensue from this arrangement.—Quebec Gazette.

A fire occurred at Quebec, Thursday morning, October 1, on the south side of the Napoleon wharf, by which 3 stores, 3 hotels, 3 taverns, 5 dwelling houses, and 1 office were destroyed; damage estimated at £30,000, part insured. The brig Margaret and Sarah, of Newcastle, caught fire, and lost her masts, rigging, &c., but the hull was saved. Five small craft were burnt. The fire was caused by the sparks from the chimney of the steamer Lucy Aylmer, which lodged in the roof of Joseph & Co's store, and were fanned into a blaze by the wind. A Mr. Croft, of New Brunswick, fell from a roof on which he was throwing water, and was so much hurt that his life was despaired of.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock this day, the Telegraph on Cape Cod, which for hours previous had been erroneously held up to, announced the approach of the Steamship Unicorn. A large number of persons immediately proceeded to the Queen's Wharf, alongside which the Unicorn soon moored. The Unicorn is last from Halifax, having gone there for the 21st Regiment, which arrived here in her. On rounding the Sappires, which had just got under weigh, the band of the 23d struck up "Rule Britannia," and hearty cheers were interchanged between the regiment just arriving and that going home.—Quebec Mercury, Oct. 7.

A committee of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute in this city, waited on His Excellency the Governor General, yesterday, with the following address, to which His Excellency gave the subjoined reply:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute, respectfully offer our congratulations, on the occasion of Your Excellency's return from your visit to the different portions of the extensive territories conjoined by our Gracious Sovereign to Your Excellency's Government.

In connection with our fellow citizens generally, we have witnessed with much satisfaction, the unity of feeling which has characterized the inhabitants of all parts of the American Provinces, in the course of Your Excellency's tour, and we have hailed it as a flattering evidence that the well devised measures of Government, for the improvement of our common country, will be met with that spirit of liberality, and followed by that support, which can alone render them effective for good. It is no less satisfactory to us to learn that Your Excellency's exertions have been equally appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign. In this we have an assurance that a better understanding than heretofore, will in future exist, between our beneficent Government and our patriotic and loyal people.

Anticipating connected with the safety and happiness of the people, are the moral and intellectual culture, improvement, and excellence of the individual members of whom collectively the community is composed. This culture, improvement, and excellence, it is the design of such associations as ours to promote and nourish; in behalf of such associations has Your Excellency frequently expressed the most encouraging and lively interest; and in furthering the welfare and usefulness of our institution has Your Excellency been particularly warm and generous. It is then more especially becoming to us to testify our sincere and grateful acknowledgments to our Gracious Sovereign, and to express our warmest wishes for the success of his benevolent and patriotic measures.

Voluntarily connected with the safety and happiness of the people, are the moral and intellectual culture, improvement, and excellence of the individual members of whom collectively the community is composed. This culture, improvement, and excellence, it is the design of such associations as ours to promote and nourish; in behalf of such associations has Your Excellency frequently expressed the most encouraging and lively interest; and in furthering the welfare and usefulness of our institution has Your Excellency been particularly warm and generous. It is then more especially becoming to us to testify our sincere and grateful acknowledgments to our Gracious Sovereign, and to express our warmest wishes for the success of his benevolent and patriotic measures.

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ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.

CHAPTER IX.—THE TRIAL.

While these things were taking place at Alban's house, intense was the curiosity and expectation of those who were assembled in the governor's judgment-hall. They were eagerly looking forward to the appearance of Amphibalus. At break of day Bassian had taken his seat on his tribunal, and commenced a rigid examination of all such as were brought before him charged with the crime of Christianity. In the course of it circumstances came out which declared Amphibalus the grand leader, the very life and soul of the sect; and a further enquiry disclosed his hiding-place. Great was the burst of astonishment when it appeared that he had found refuge in the house of Alban. Yet, on a moment's consideration, all were satisfied that he had not been privy to it, and imputed it to his carelessness with regard to the doings of his domestics. Many were even amused, and joked upon the whimsical circumstance of the criminal having sought shelter under the roof of one of the most powerful and determined enemies of his sect. As the day advanced, their impatience grew, and every noise of movement in the streets was anxiously caught up as the sign of the approach of the Christian leader.

It was now the third hour. All the criminals which had been brought before the tribunal had been disposed of in various ways, and singular was the appearance of things within the hall. On the tribunal sat the governor, who had put on looks of unusual severity. In front of him stood an altar, on which a fire was burning. Beside it stood the chief-priest of Diana, enjoying his victory with a grim smile, and at his side a little boy with a censor-box, hardly old enough to appreciate the importance of the vessel which he bore, yet well pleased at the busy scene around, and elate with the part which he had to perform in it. On the left of the altar stood a wretched ghastly group of apostates, who had been prevailed upon, partly by persuasion, partly by menace, to recant their profession of their Lord by burning incense. Pitiable, indeed, was the spectacle which they presented: self-condemned, and loathing the very life which they were afraid to surrender, some kept their eyes fixed on the ground, others stared around with horrible vacancy, and others gazed with fixed looks of indescribable horror and dismay upon the door by which they momentarily expected their leader to enter.

The excitement which had been now going on for several hours, had at last sunk into a breathless silence of expectation, when the distant shouts of the multitude were heard. Immediately every one hastily secured an advantageous place; a crowd came pouring in; the shout had become deafening outside the hall, and was answered with loud and tumultuous cheers from within; and in the midst of this tremendous chorus of salutation, Amphibalus, in the custody of Lucius and his guard, entered the hall. He was conducted up to the altar, and immediately a death-like silence prevailed. All eyes were turned upon him. But the head-piece of the carcal which he wore concealed his features from view. "Off with the carcal," began to be the cry, which Bassian immediately silenced by a wave of his hand.

"This is Amphibalus, the leader of the Christians, and chief enemy to the Gods and Cæsar, is it, Lucius?" cried Bassian. "It is the very man," was the reply.—Bassian then, without staying to use any persuasion as he had in other instances, shortly and sternly said, "Amphibalus, you know your alternative, make an instant choice: incense or death." The boy immediately offered him the censor-box, whence to take a grain of incense; the priest revived his fire. But the Christian shook his head, and pushed away the censor-box.—"Dost refuse?" cried the priest in indignation. "I conjure you," said Bassian, "think of a moment on the irrevocable consequences." "Incense or death," shouted the crowd. Again he desired not a word in answer, but waved back his hand in token of denial.

Roused to fury by such contemptuous indifference, Bassian cried out to the soldiers to strip him for execution. At the word they tore off the carcal. "Oh! mighty Diana, what is this?" cried the priest, and his hands in astonishment and dismay. "O ye Gods! it is Alban," cried Bassian, starting up, as thunderstruck from his seat. "It is Alban," was echoed through the hall in accents of painful surprise. A dreary silence immediately followed: the youth in calm dignity surveyed the surrounding multitude; his frank and noble countenance, the recollection of his rank, and of his father, and the habitual reverence paid to his family, from which his conduct had not in the least detracted, prolonged the silence for some minutes. But then it was broken up by one sudden and general shout of execration. "Traitor!" "Traitor!" "Off with him to execution," burst forth from every quarter of the hall. The Priest of Diana, with furious gesticulations, led the chorus; whenever it began to sink he gave the signal to renew it, and it rose again like a reiterated peal of thunder. After many vain endeavours Bassian obtained silence, and thus addressed the youth:—

"Alban, son of a beloved father, and up to this moment beloved by me, and by all around, I do hope and trust that you are not so besotted as to make all appeal of your friends vain. Painful indeed is our disappointment; grievous indeed is our sorrow to discover a rebel to the Gods and to Cæsar in you—in you, above all others, to whom we have been so long and so fondly looking as the sure upholder of the rites and customs of your forefathers. Family, fortune, abilities, personal gifts and accomplishments, have the Gods showered upon you, as upon a favoured worshipper, and destined support of their altars. Will you turn their own gifts against them? Will you be guilty of the baseness of such ingratitude? For surely you will not assert that the God of the Christians gave you them? He would not (supposing he could) bestow them upon a professed enemy, as up to within a very few days you have been. At least he must be but a blind God, so to deal them forth. Consider a moment what I say. Be not as the dishonest hireling, who, having received his earnest, runs away to another master. Oh, if not by the immortal Gods, yet by your country, by your friends, by your duty to your noble and pious mother, by your reverence and love of the memory of your good and virtuous father, by these I entreat you to be not a traitor and apostate from what they value and have valued above all things. O unhappy mother, who hast lived to see this day! O happy father, to whom the Gods have so mercifully spared the sight of it!"

Here Bassian, overcome by the affectionate recollections of old friendship, suddenly paused, and hid his face in his mantle. Nor was Alban less affected. The dying words and gestures of his father came upon his memory with overwhelming force. He put his hands before his eyes, and then lifting both up to heaven, exclaimed "O that he had lived to see this day; so had he known and felt even as I now do. But heaven's will be done!"

"Alban," resumed Bassian, recovering his firmness, and his sternness too, "by harbouring this Christian, and contriving his escape, you are guilty of treason, and have incurred the penalty of death. But to shew you the clemency of that master, whose confidence you have abused, I venture to assure you in his name, that he will

overlook this act, and remember only your past services (and they are most praiseworthy), on condition of your return to your former loyalty. Now therefore give us an immediate earnest of it by offering incense at the altar."

Before Alban could reply, the shrill cry of a woman was heard from the door: it came onward, consisting of the words, "My son! my son!—where is he?—where is he!" All at once the exclaimers emerged from the crowd, and stood before the altar: it was Alban's mother. She stood for a moment in amazement, with her dishevelled hair waving wildly around her. She then rushed forward, and grasping her son by the hand, cried, "It cannot be!—it is impossible;—I know it is;—tell me so, Alban! Immortal Gods! Alban, the son of Posthumus and Appia, harbour an enemy of the Gods and Cæsar! As well may the dove cherish the serpent. It is unnatural, most noble Bassian. I assure you that it cannot be. Where are the perjured witnesses?—let me question them."

"It were but too useless to do that, most excellent lady," replied Bassian; "the fact is but too certainly established; most willingly would I find it to be otherwise." Appia here again lost all presence of mind. She stood thunderstruck; looking alternately with a look of astonishment, now at her son, now at the Prefect. The multitude gazed on in sympathetic and reverential silence, which was then gently interrupted by a sob here and there, heaved by some persons who were cut to the heart by the spectacle of misery which was before them. They saw her lips quivering from the intensity of her internal agony, and her fine intelligent face blank, and vacant through the stupefaction of her grief. At length, as if she had caught a plank in the act of drowning, she started and cried, "Oh! it must be some youthful freak. He is after all but a boy, Bassian. He has some years to wait for the full period of manly discretion. Come, confess, Alban; trifle not with things so serious. Tell us, what have you done with the Christian? Will you not say? What!—silent!—is it then all true? Oh ye Gods!" And she fell back lifeless into the arms of the priest.

On recovering her senses, she hastily averted her eyes from her son, and cast a wretched imploring look upon Bassian. With a voice, tremulous with pity, he said, "Appia! I feel indeed most acutely for you—persuade your son to offer incense, and all may yet be well." "Immortal Diana! and is it come to this," she exclaimed. "Is he himself become a Christian? Oh! no! no! that can never be. Thy hand, Alban! . . . . . With this she rudely seized his hand, before he could possibly withdraw it, and plunged it into the censor-box, which the boy with officious simplicity pushed in his way. The Priest and his attendants immediately closed their ranks around, and concealed what was going on from the general view. A violent struggle seemed to be taking place. The circle of bystanders waved irregularly, as making way for the shifting positions of the parties within. At last a light thin smoke was seen to rise from the centre of the ring, and the odour of frankincense diffused itself through the hall. A shout of triumph arose from the multitude. The Priest of Diana came forward; instantly all was silence. "Alban has offered," he cried, "and resumed his allegiance to the Gods and Cæsar." Another shout arose louder and still more triumphant than the first. The Priest looked around with a devilish grin of exultation.

But now the ring was suddenly burst open, and Alban leaped forward, and standing upon a bench cried with a loud voice "It is false, Romans; I have not offered. O thou hoary minister of devils (here he turned to the priest), thy triumph shall be short indeed. Priest of hell! neither thy wiles nor thy master's shall avail. Romans! hear me. I am a Christian, and the Gods of Rome are devils. Lead me to death!"

"To death! to death! away with him!" replied the multitude. It was with great difficulty that they were kept back from rushing forward, and tearing him in pieces. But their attention was also now taken up with the appearance of Appia. All her former wildness and conternation was utterly gone; she stood calm and collected in all the imposing dignity of the Roman matron; a cold severity marked her features; her bosom ceased to heave; all feeling save that of offended pride, and unbounded contempt, seemed quite subdued. With an eye fixed and cold as marble, she looked steadily on her son, and with a voice, purposely deliberate, said, "Go to death; away with thee, from my sight. For thou art no son of mine; degenerate wretch, I renounce thee. I have brought up, it seems, a changeling, the child of some vile Christian mother. Impute it not to me, O mighty Diana, that I have suckled a Christian. I here solemnly cast him off, and, if it please thee, will tear off my guilty breasts too. Wretch! cast none of your looks upon me; I understand them not. Take off your eyes from a Roman matron; dare not to insult her with your gaze. I tell thee, I am not thy mother; the Gods forbid it! O, may thy vengeance quickly pursue thee! O, may the illustrious shades of our house mock thee, scorn thee, cast thee off, thou base intruder upon their honourable name. Miserable wretch! look around, and see an earnest above ground of that contempt and abhorrence which is awaiting thee below. Away with thee!"

For a moment Alban's heart was risen asunder: this was the crisis of his fiery trial. Death he had calmly contemplated; but this had been but vaguely anticipated by his imagination, when he made up his mind to the proof. Thus to part with a mother whom he loved with intense affection; whose commands it was his delight not only to obey, but to anticipate; in whom he had laid up so much of the joy of his heart; was indeed a terrible blow. For a moment he changed countenance and faltered. But nature had not denied him his mother's inflexible fortitude, and his newly-acquired Master did not forsake him in his time of need. He instantly resumed his calmness, and looked around him. On every face (and many there were which an hour ago would have looked on him with smiles of friendship and esteem), he saw abhorrent rejection and contempt.

"True!" he cried, "I am utterly abandoned here; I see not one friendly eye amid all this multitude. But I look up, and see one whom no other eye can see. O gracious and glorious Lord! mighty to save! Thou art with me!" He stood looking upward with an angelic smile of joy, when the impatience of the crowd burst forth. "Away with him!" they cried, "the fool is raving at the sky, and worshipping the clouds. Off with him to death!" The cry "to death! to death!" was repeated from every mouth, till it grew beyond further control. Bassian pronounced sentence, and Alban, preceded by the executioner, and attended with an execrating multitude, left the hall.

AN OLD ENGLISH SQUIRE.

Squire Lewis was a gentleman of ancient family and moderate landed estate, in one of the western counties, in which there were other much more extensive landed proprietors. He resided all his life upon his property, and never incurred the expense of a second house, nor adopted the style of London manners. He kept a liberal table, proportioned to his means; and he was one of the most friendly and sociable men in the world. Every-

body was welcome who came to him. Every one's claim or petition was complied with; and consequently he was said to be foolishly extravagant. He was always a little beyond his income, and some few repairs were neglected; but though he did not enlarge his estate, he had something merry and smart for every one; and he laughed at everybody's joke against himself. Every tone of his voice had something jocular in it. He was an easy, good sort of man. But withal he was universally respected. He had a ready ear for all the tales and distresses of his poorer neighbours, and he would spend hours in listening to them. This was a waste of a great deal of time; but he made that up partly, by living to eighty. This was a low taste; but he was six foot, and every inch a perfect gentleman. He settled all the quarrels in the neighbourhood. He heard each party's story completely out; joked and scolded both of them; and sent them home the very best friends imaginable.

He attended all the meetings of gentry and magistrates; and always took the side of lenity. He granted licences to publicans of questionable sobriety; let off poachers upon their word of a gentleman; punished the meddlesome man who had the law on his side; dismissed the innocent aggressor; kept the whole bench of justices in good humour; did all the business himself; sent every body away happy and contented; and was said to be a very bad justice.

The great men loved and wondered at him; his equals loved and laughed at him; the common people loved, respected, adored him. They looked up to him as their counsellor, their protector, their friend, their father; and did whatever he recommended them: "It must be right," said they, "for the Squire says it."

Squire Lewis was "the Squire"; he was never mentioned by any other name. He was as much the Squire of the county, as any other man was the Squire of his own parish; and all the common people supposed that his power was as great, and that he was equally well known by that title, all over England. A poor woman came up to a learned serjeant in the inns of court, and said to him, "Sir, if you will mention the Squire's name, the Chancellor will give me the estate." When the banks were run up in 1825, he sat behind the counter of the principal county bank, and scolded the people home again. The iron-workers having collected together in vast numbers, with violent intentions, at a time of great distress, and being about to march, to the terror of the whole county, "the Squire" was requested to go and speak to them. "After a few words from him,—'Well,' they said, 'if the Squire says so, it must be true,' and so they all went home again. It cost twenty paces, the other day, to quiet a similar movement among this same class of people, in a time of no depression or difficulty; and the wound, it is to be feared, is not cured, but only slightly healed. How much easier are men governed by love than by the bayonet! What a force there is in kindness and gentleness! How the meek and simple may possess and govern the earth! How much firmer is the empire over the hearts than over the minds of men!"

"The Squire" reigned over very many hearts with an undivided empire. He was king, by general obedience and consent. The limit of his kingdom were not settled; but there was no dispute or question of boundary. His dominions were always growing and extending; but there was no note of rejoicing from his neighbours, or threat to resist the invasion. He had his body-guard, his standing army, his police, his fortresses. The good will of men was his defence; every man, woman and child was his guard and soldier, trained to concert in action by oneness of love and feeling; he was their leader in the field, their head in all their sports and amusements; and whose voice but his could they hear and follow in the tumult of battle!

The Squire left behind him no marble monuments, no trophies of war and victory; his kingdom was of peace. It is only told of him, that in his time the people were happy and peaceable; no one person felt that he was wholly without a friend; people did as they pleased, but they never pleased to do anything very wrong; people were merry and contented, and lived in harmony; and they dearly loved "the old Squire."—*British Critic.*

The Garner.

COMPASSION OF CHRIST.

The crowning manifestation of Christ's compassion towards our guilty race was presented in his incarnation and death, and in the inestimable blessings which were thereby secured unto us. If it had been possible, consistently with the attributes of God and the interests of his universal government, that the evils of the fall should be repaired, and that man should be restored to favour and peace by a decree of sovereign and unconditional pardon issued in his behalf—if, without the intervention of an atonement, the guilt which he had contracted could have been removed—if without effusion of blood the remission of sin could have been obtained,—the triumph of mercy, though still great, would have been less striking and complete. It would have afforded a less impressive and amazing display of the compassion of Christ, and of the several perfections of Deity. It would have been a wonderful exhibition of mercy indeed, if forgiveness could have been extended unto man without any sacrifice on the part of the Son of God. But when we consider that in order to reconcile the jarring interests which had been set at variance, with reference to the pardon and deliverance of mankind, it was necessary that he, who was co-equal with the Father, and from eternity had dwelt in his bosom, should unite humanity to Deity and die a death of agony upon the cross, we are lost in amazement at the depth,—the intensity,—the transcendent greatness of that love, which may be truly described as a love that passeth knowledge.—*Rev. J. Davies, B. D.*

THE REGENERATE CHRISTIAN.

Has the Creator dealt hardly with the papilio, because, in consequence of his ordinance it changes its nature, ceases to crawl on the ground, and mounts aloft in the air, deriving its pleasure from a new source? Has the captive long his sovereign of barbarity when his chains are knocked off, and he is restored to the light of day, and to the pleasures of society on the surface of the earth; because he is now separated from those low gratifications to which he was obliged to resort for want of better, while he was confined in subterranean caverns? The believer is become, by regeneration, "a new creature; old things are passed away, and all things are become new." The aspect of all those things which he has hitherto been conversant is now changed. The follies of the world have lost their power of giving him contentment; if, indeed, they can be said to afford it to any persons. His hopes and fears, his desires and aversions, his joys and sorrows, arise from new causes, and are directed to new ends. What he receives in lieu of the bubble which he relinquishes, is sterling gold. Had the prodigal son any cause of complaint when in consequence of the gracious reception which his father gave him, he was no longer under a necessity of feeding on husks with the swine which his former master had set him to keep? Let the Christian who is enjoying the privileges of his profession, be asked, Whether the requisition of renouncing the world be harsh; and whether God who makes it by an Egyptian task-master. He will know how to answer the question, by replying, "I am dead; and my life is hid with Christ in God."—*Jp. Bedell.*

THE EYE OF GOD. The eye of God is upon the whole circle of the creature's motion. In all the revolutions in the world, there is the eye of God's omniscience to see them, and the arm of his omnipotence to guide them: not the most retired corner, nor the darkest cell; not the deepest cavern, nor the most inward project; not the most secret wickedness, nor the closest goodness; but the eye of the Lord beholds it. "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good" (Prov. xv. 3.) He hears the words, sees the actions, knows the thoughts, registers the gracious discourses, bottles up the penitent tears, and considers all the ways of men; not a whispered oath, not an atheistical thought, though but only peeping upon the heart and sinking down again in that mass of corruption; not a disorderly word, but he knows and marks it. The soul hath a particular knowledge of every act, because it is the spring of every act in any member, and nothing is done in this little world, but the soul knows it. Surely then, there is not an act done in the world, nor the motion of any creature, but as God doth concur to it, he must needs know what he doth concur to. The knowledge and ordaining every thing is far less to the infinite being of a God, than the knowledge and ordaining every motion of the body is to a finite soul.—Or, suppose a soul clothed with a body as big a proportion as the matter of the whole creation, it would actuate this body, though of a greater bulk, and know every motion of it. How much more God, who hath infinity, and excellency, and strength of all angels and souls, must needs actuate this world, and know every motion of it? There is nothing done in the world, but some creature or other knows it,—he that acts it, doth at least know it: if God did not know it, the creatures then in that particular knowledge would be superior to God, and know something more than God knows: can this be possible?—*Rev. S. Charnock.*

HUMILITY.

If thy vessel be but small in the ocean of this world—if meanness of possessions be thy allotment upon earth—forget not those virtues which the great Disposer of all bids thee entertain from thy quality and condition,—that is, submission, humility, content of mind, and industry. Content may dwell in all stations. To be low, but above contempt, may be high enough to be happy. But many of low degree may be higher than computed, and some exalts above the common mensuration; for in all states virtue gives qualifications and allowances, which make out defects. Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles; and meanness may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire. If our merits be above our station—if our intrinsic value be greater than we go for, or our value than our valuation—and if we stand higher in God's than in the censor's book—it may make some equitable balance in the inequalities of this world, and there may be no such vast chasm or gulf between disparities as common measures determine. The Divine eye looks upon high and low differently from that of men. They who seem to stand upon Olympus, and high-mounted upon our eyes, may be but in the valleys and low ground unto His; for He looks upon those as highest who nearest approach his divinity, and upon those as lowest who are farthest from it.—*Sir Thomas Drowne.*

WORLDLY WISDOM.

The wisdom of worldly-minded men must needs be great, since our Lord assures us, that it is greater than that of the children of God; yet with all its pretensions and fair appearances, it is fatal to those who follow it. This crooked and subtle wisdom is most opposite to that of God, which is ever plain and simple; and what does it avail its professors, seeing they are always taken in their own devices? The apostle St. James saith of this kind of wisdom, that it is earthly, animal (or sensual) and devilish; Earthly, because it confines its care to the getting or possessing the things of the earth. Animal, or sensual, because it seeks only to make provision for gratifying the passions or sensual appetites; and devilish, because, to the subtlety and penetration of a demon, it joins also the malice: men, so qualified, think to impose upon others, but in the event, they deceive only themselves.

Blind, therefore, are all those, who think themselves wise without the grace of Christ Jesus, which only can make us truly wise. They are like those, who in a dream think themselves awake, and believe all the objects they imagine to be true and real. And while they are pursuing their vain projects of pleasure or ambition, (so great is the infatuation that possesses them) they see not what lies in the way before them; sometimes disgrace, always death, judgment, and eternity. These great objects daily advance, and approach nearer to profane men; yet they see them not. Their political skill foresees every thing, but the inevitable fate of all they set their hearts upon. O mad and infatuated men, when will ye open your eyes to the light of Jesus Christ, which discovers the emptiness of all grandeur here below!—*Fenelon.*

THE LAST SCRUTINY.

Let me suppose that this was the last hour of us all; that the heavens were opening over our heads; that time was past and eternity begun; that Jesus Christ in all his glory, that man of sorrows in all his glory, appeared on the tribunal, and that we were assembled here to receive our final decree of death or life eternal! Let me ask, impressed with terror as well as yourselves, and not separating my lot from yours, but putting myself in the same situation in which we must all one day appear before God, our Judge: let me ask, if Jesus Christ should now appear to make the terrible separation of the just from the unjust, do you think the greatest number would be saved? Do you think that the number of the elect would be even equal to that of the sinners? Do you think, if all our works were examined with justice, would he find ten just persons in this great assembly? Monsters of ingratitude! would he find one?—*Massillon.*

Advertisements.

A Master wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every applicant for the above School will be examined, and must also produce testimonials as to his moral and religious character. The Trustees of the School request all applications to be made to Mr. CHARLES ELIOT, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, on or before the 15th of November next. 13-3w

HAT, CAP, AND FUR HATS. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. 11-4f

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by their regular shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. 8-8w

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, HOSPITAL STREET, TORONTO. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CUTTING TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840. 8-4f

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, HOSPITAL STREET, TORONTO. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CUTTING TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840. 8-4f

A CARD. HUGHES begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the hall of temporary residence at the principal Hotel, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. &c. at a moderate rate. A card of introduction of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand. Wigs, Scissors, and Fritettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice. Toronto, September 17, 1840. 12-4f

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY, consisting, among other articles, of—NOTES, FOLIO, POTT, AND FOLIO PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Lead, Pencils, Slates, Slate-pencils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing Pencils, Cards, Wax, Envelops, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c. which, they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers, they can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous terms. Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received large supplies of those in general use in Canada, and published chiefly of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walker's Arithmetick, &c. &c. Primer, the Prime, by Peter Parley, Jun., and the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps. BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or made to order to any pattern. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, 12-50f

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving direct from the first manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SHUTER & PATERSON, 13-13w

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH. BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for sale at Henry Rowse's, King Street, Toronto. 12-50f

JUST PUBLISHED, TORONTO, CAMEROON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s. Toronto, August 27, 1840. 8

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowse, at "The Church" Office, Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book. Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred. Toronto, August 27, 1840. 8

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. EMBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present Condition of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 6d. each. HENRY ROWSE, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto. 13-13w

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d. FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, Agent for the British and 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

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 29th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches, including Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day. Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils. M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840. 6

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as follows:—Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th. Female Department—Saturday, August 22nd. Apply to the Rev. H. CASWALL, Brockville. August 1, 1840. 41f

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place. By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary. London, June 3, 1840. 22-4f

D. R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlie, Cobourg, June 19th, 1840. 51-1f

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh 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. DODGE, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter, post-paid. January 1st, 1840. 271f

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY. HAVE removed their business from 23, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839. 29-4f

VANNORMAN'S STOVES. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade. 110, King Street, Toronto. 29-4f

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, 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. Saddles, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety. English, French, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes. Neesham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavassons, &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. 51-4f

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

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