STATE OF THE IRISH CHURCH AT THE RES-TORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN 1660. (From Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.)

Thus the episcopate of the Church of Ireland was again completed consisting of four archbishops, and seventeen configure or twenty-one prelates in the whole; and so adragans, or tweeter between the meeter and so it continued for the next one hundred and seventy years, with but few, and those not very material, modifications, of which the principal were, that, in the year 1662, the aministration of the small diocese of Dromore, adjacent pothose of Down and Connor, was intrusted to Bishop to those of Down and Connor, was intrusted to Bishop Taylor, "on account of his virtue, wisdom, and industry," but was restored on his death in 1667 to the station of a distinct see; and that of Cloyne, which was now, in distinct see, and that of Coop at, which was now, in 1661, united to Cork and Ross, was again separated from them in 1678, and so continued for the above-mentioned period of one hundred and seventy years.

The Church, however, in this her renovated state, was

opposed by powerful and determined antagonists; the me who had brought her to the brink of temporal ruin, and who were not likely to regard her restitution and recovery with complacency.

On one side were the Popish separatists, the members of the Church of Rome in Ireland, who were banded toof the church of Rome in rectains, who were conded topriestly domination, inveterate peculiarities of belief and practice, national as well as religious antipathies; irriuted moreover by a consciousness of the barbarities which they had lately inflicted on the Church of Ireland in the persons of her people; by a sense of their own recent defeat, and of the loss which they had sustained in the conflict, both of ecclesiastical ascendency, and of emporal property and prosperity; and by the anticipation of being enabled, perhaps, on some future more for-turate occasion, to assert their national superiority, to claim their alienated possessions, and to wreak a still cam their ancience possessions, and to wreak a still more formidable vengeance upon those by whom they had been despoiled of what they fondly cherished in their memories as their ancient and hereditary rights.

It was no slight task for the Church to stand her

nd against these opponents; to have succeeded in ground against these opportunity of the same and attaching any making an iuroad into their territories, and attaching any of them to her cause, appears hardly possible. Speculaof them to her cause, appears natury possible. Speculation, indeed, upon such cases is easy. Upon the basis of fincied analogies, corresponding, perhaps in two or three particulars, but separated from each other by many more, we may satisfy ourselves with raising an imaginary structure, as if the cases of Wales or of the Norman isles were generally applicable to the condition of Ireland. Or from a few particular instances, attended by circumstances peculiarly favourable, we may be pleased with drawing a general conclusion; as in reasoning from Bishop Bedell's partial success to the universal converiou of the people. In truth, much perplexity attends every view of this important question. And the problem still remains to be solved, whether at all, and by what means, could the Church of Ireland, at the Restoration, have succeeded in overcoming the numerous and powerful prepossessions of the Romish population of the country under the dominion of their hierarchy, and attaching them of the attention bestowed by the governors of the

Church on this evil, and of their solicitude to provide a remedy, there exists a palpable and permanent testimony in a celebrated work of one of the most eminent of their body; for the Dissussive from Popery was at this time composed by Bishop Jerenny Taylor, in compliance with the earnest entreaties of his episcopal brethren. And it stands, and ever will stand, an imperishable monument, amongst many others, of the intellectual powers and theological treasures of its illustrious author, and is, at the same time, an incontrovertible historical record of the sense entertained by his brethren in the episcopate, as well as by himself, of the duty imposed on them by the growing numbers and strength of the emissaries of the Church of Rome, "to run to arms, I mean," he says, "to the weapons of our warfare, to the armour of the Spirit, to the works of our calling; and to tell the people of their peril, to warn them of the enemy, and to lead them in the ways of truth, and peace, and holiness; that, if they would be almost the state of the ways of the state of the sta would be admonished, they might be safe; if they would not, they should be without excuse, because they could not say but the prophets have been amongst them?.

lt is as a document in proof of the sentiments and wishes of the Church of Ireland at that period, as to working a change in the religious character of the deluded Romanists of the country, that this work has been noticed. A discussion of the merits of the composition would withdraw us too far from our immediate subject; but it may be incidentally remarked, that if "this discourse be too long and too learned to penetrate among the mountains and into the cottages," as judged by Bishop Taylor's ex-cellent biographer, Bishop Heber, yet, in the judgment of the same eminent writer, "as furnishing the agents in the work of conversion with arguments adapted alike to the ignorant and the learned; with zeal increased in proportion to their own knowledge of the importance of the truths which they conveyed; and with that celestial amoury of spiritual weapons, which his admirable know-ledge of Scripture has supplied, it might have itself been a source of light to thousands; a means, in God's hand, of drving un the waters of bitterness, and removing the greatest obstacle which has existed to the peace and pros-

perity of the empire."

As an historical document, also, this "Preface" of Bishop Taylor is in another respect conducive to our purpose: namely, as supplying an authentick exposition of the condition of the Irish Papists, as presented to the actual observation of so intelligent and able a witness. of the religious belief and practices of those, who were the profession of that which they were instructed to hold "as the only true religion," the author of the Dissussive from Popery has bequeathed to us the following description:

"We have observed amongst the generality of the lrish such a declension of Christianity, so great credulity to believe every superstitious story, such confidence in vanity, such groundless pertinacity, such vicious lives, so link sense of true religion and the fear of God, so much care to obey the priests, and so little to obey God; such intolerable ignorance, such foul oaths and manners of swearing, thinking themselves more obliged by swearing on the Mass-book than the four Gospels, and St. Patrick's Mass-book more than any new one; swearing by their father's soul, by their gossip's hand, by other things which are the product of those many tales that are told them; their not knowing upon what account they refuse to come to church, but only that now they are old, and never did, or their countrymen do not, or their fathers or grandfathers never did, or that their ancestors were Priests, and they will not alter from their religion; and, after all, can give no account of their religion, what it is; only they believe as their priest bids them, and go to mass, which they understand not, and reckon their bends to tell the number and the tale of their prayers, and abstain from eggs and flesh in Lent, and visit St. Patrick's well, and leave pins and ribbons, yarn or thread, in their holy wells, and pray to God, St. Mary and St. Patrick St. Columbanus and St. Bridget, and desire to be buried with St Francis's cord about them, and to fast on Saturdys in honour of our Lady.

These, and so many other things of like nature, we

fee daily, that we, being conscious of the infinite distance which these things have from the spirit of Christianity, know that no charity can be greater than to persuade the people to come to our churches, where they shall be taught all the ways of godly wisdom, of peace and safety their souls; whereas, now there are many of them that know not how to say their prayers, but mutter, like pies and parrots, words which they are taught, but not Pretend to understand."

The hishop then proceeds to give one particular instance of their miserable superstition and blindness: I was lately," he relates, "within a few months very

much troubled with petitions and carnest requests for the restoring a bell, which a person of quality had in his hands in the time of, and ever since, the late rebellion. could not guess at the reasons of their so great and violent importunity; but told the petitioners, if they could prove that bell to be theirs, the gentleman was willing to pay the full value for it, though he had no obligaton to do so, that I know of, but charity. But this was so far from satisfying them, that still the importunity increased, which made me diligently inquire into the

Preface to the Dissussive from Popers. : Heber's Life of Taylor, p. exxii.

· Heber's Life of Taylor, p. cxix.

secret of it. The first cause, I found, was, that a dying to injustice and hatred, he yet joyfully and willingly laid person in the parish desired to have it rung before him to church, and pretended he could not die in peace if it were denied him; and that the keeping of that bell did anciently belong to that family, from father to son. But, ecause this seemed nothing but a foud and an unreasonable superstition. I inquired further; and at last found that they believed this bell came from heaven, and that it used to be carried from place to place, and to end con-troversies by oath, which the worst men durst not violate, if they swore upon that bell, and the best men amongst them durst not but believe him; that if this bell was rung before the corpse to the grave, it would help him out of purgatory; and that, therefore, when any one died, the friends of the deceased did, whilst the bell was in their possession, hire it for the behoof of their dead, and that by this means that family was in part main-

tained.

"I was troubled," continues the bishop, "to see under what spirit of delusion these poor souls do lie; how infi-nitely their credulity is abused; how certainly they believe in trifles, and perfectly rely on vanity, and how little they regard the truths of God, and how not at all they drink of the waters of salvation. For the numerous npanies of priests and friars amongst them take care they shall know nothing of religion but what they design for them; they use all means to keep them to the use of the Irish tongue, lest, if they learn English, they might be supplied with persons fitter to instruct them. The people are taught to make that, also, their excuse for not coming to our churches, to hear our advises, or converse with us in religious intercourses, because they understand us not, and they will not understand us, neither will they learn that they may understand and live. And this and many other evils are made greater and more irremediable, by the affrightment which their priests put upon them by the issues of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by which, they now exercising it too publickly, they give them laws, not only for religion, but even for temporal things, and turn their proselytes from the mass, if they become farmers of the tythes from the minister or proprietary without their leave.'

Some observations follow, indicating the character of the religion thus prevailing, as an instrument of political, as well us of religious, partizanshin:

"I speak that which I know to be true, by their own confession and unconstrained and uninvited narratives: so that, as it is certain that the Romish religion, as it stands in distinction and separation from us, is a body of strange propositious, having but little relish of true and pure Christianity, as will be made manifest, if the importunity of our adversaries extort it; so it is here amongst us a faction and a state-party, and design to recover their old laws and barbarous manner of living, a device to enable them to dwell alone, and to be 'populus unius labii,' a people of one language, and unmingled with others, And if this be religion, it is such an one as ought to be reproved by all the severities of reason and religion, lest the people perish, and their souls be cheaply given away to them that make merchandize of souls, who were the purchase and price of Christ's blood.'

The truth appears to be that at the time in question as well as other times, the cause of the bondage of "the poor deluded Irish" was the domination of the Popish hierarchy and priesthood, who "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men." And accordingly Bishop Taylor subjoins a charitable and humble prayer to God, accept and bless his well-meant labour of love; and that, by some admirable ways of his Providence, He will be leased to convey to them the notices of their danger and their sin, and to deobstruct the passages of necessary truth to them; for we know," he says, "the arts of their guides, and that it will be very hard that the notice of these things shall ever be suffered to arrive to the common people, but 'that which hinders will hinder, until it be taken away.' However, we believe and hope in God for

With these her old opponents on one side, on the other there were not wanting those who had no less animosity to the Church, though of recent introduction. These were the Protestant dissenters and separatists; in doctrine, absolute predestinarians, espousing the Calvinistic system in all its fearful enormity; in their notions of Church polity anti-episcopal; in their modes of religious worship anti-liturgical: whether English commonwealth's men, settled under the protection of the usurping government for the most part in the neighbourhood of Dublin; or Scottish Covenanters, who had passed over from the opposite coast, and taken possession of the parishes in

course with its original professors. Others in the capacity of chaplains had attended the Scotch regiments, ch were sent to Ireland during the Rebellion. had been commissioned by the Assembly of Scotland to establish themselves in Ulster: and others had spontaneously accepted invitations from particular congregations. Connected however by common antipathy to the ecclesiastical polity of England and Ireland, and devoted to their peculiar views, for the maintenance of which they were solemnly pledged by what they fondly deemed a sacred, though in truth an irreligious and illegal en-gagement, but which were essentially at variance with the constitution and principles of the Church, these men afforded a discouraging prospect to her members, especially to her governors, personally obnoxious as the latter were to these gainsayers, but whose duty it nevertheless was to maintain and extend her polity, her doc- the active walks of life. His merit must have been contrines, and her ordinances.

THE MARTYRDOM OF JOHN HUSS.

The ceremony of degradation is thus described by eye witnesses: Huss was commanded to put on the sacerdotal dress, which lay on the table. This he readily did, merely observing, as he put on the surplice, "Jesus was also arrayed in white vestments, and sent by Pilate to Herod, who set him at nought." When he was completely attired, seven bishops, who had been appointed for this special purpose, once more admonished him to save his his laurel for a crown of glory, anno 1631." I seem wasted life by changing his opinions. Huss answered them in the same touching manner in which he had formerly replied to Chlum and the Bishop of Ostia. There now arose a universal cry, "Come down, thou obstinate heretic, come down." He came down, when they immediately snatched the chalice from his hand, exclaiming, "Thou cursed Judas, who hast rejected all offers of peace, and has taken council with the Jews, shame to thee! Behold! we herewith take from thee the cup of salvation and redemption." Huss then replied: "I trust that God will not only not deprive me of it, but that he will suffer me to drink it this very day in the company of Jesus." seven then proceeded to strip him of his clerical orna-ments one by one, accompanying the removal of each ar-ticle with an especial curse. When they were about to violate the priestly tonsure, a difference of opinion arose among the bishops, some requiring the scissars, others the razor, to be used. Huss here turned to the emperor, who was hereby awakened from a torpor, and said, " My tormentors cannot agree, it seems, on the method of tormenting me." At length, however, the scissars were determined on, and his tormentors having cut his bair in the form of a cross, said, "Now he is degraded from the sacred and honourable office of a priest, and from henceforth delivered to the secular powers to receive due punishment at their hands." A pointed paper cap was theu exhibited, on which three devils were painted, and the word, "Arch-heretic," written. This cap Huss suffered word, "Architectus, written in sap mass suffered them to place on his head, merely saying, "The crown of thorns was heavier and more painful to Jesus." The scene now concluded by his persecutors exclaiming, "We commit thy soul to Satan." "And I to the Lord," re-plied Huss. The emperor then delivered the prisoner from the hands of the priests into those of the Duke of Bavaria, by whom Huss was immediately led from the church to the place of execution; previously, bowever, to which he was compelled to witness the burning of his own books in the churchyard. Huss stood still, smiling at the folly of imagining that the destruction of mere in-animate books would necessarily involve that of the doctrine therein written. According to the written testimonies, even of his enemies, he possessed to the last moment of his life an astonishing dauntlessness of spirit, giving friendly salutations to all around him, and assuring his attendants, and the spectators, that, although a sacrifice

down his life for the truth

Arrived now at an island in the Rhine, where was asembled a numerous company of guards eight hundred oldiers from the Palatinate, and more than one thousand of the militia of Constance, be knelt down and said, Lord, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. In thee do I put my trust. O my rock, and my fortress, into thy hands I commend my spirit." The bystanders immediately gave utterance to a sudden feeling of sympathy, exclaiming, "This man is a Christian. He ought to have a confessor." But the unfeeling chaplain of St. Stephen, loitering on horseback among the multitude with an air of idle amusement, appeared the people by crying out. Good people, the church cannot absolve heretics. paper cap then falling from the head of the prisoner while oraying, his tormentors rudely covered his face with it, aying, with a sneer, " It is meet that the devils and their servants should not be separated." Huss, however, besought his three jailors, near whom he accidentally found himself, that it might be removed. The request was granted; and he thanked them for this act of humanity in which he said they had shewn themselves more like brothers than jailors. He was now placed with his back against the stake, and the different parts of his body were bound with six wet cords; besides which his neck and feet were fastened with an iron chain. A member of the council then present, having remarked that the marryr was placed facing the east, he was, at the command of this person, turned towards the west; wood and straw being afterwards piled round the stake, up to the knees of the sufferer. An old peasant, thinking to propitiate heaven, hastily brought wood, which he called "heretic's But Huss, on seeing this, was moved with compassion, and exclaimed, with a sigh, "O holy innocence!" The Duke of Bayaria then riding up to the stake in com-pany with a marshal, and warning Huss not to leave the world without abjuring his errors, the reformer exclaimed in a clear voice, "What errors must I abjure? I have ever taught according to God's word, and will still hold fast the truth, which this very hour I shall seal with my death." Astonished at a firmness of which he had no conception, the duke clasped his hands over his head, and with his companion hastily fled away from the scene. The pile, which was set on fire on a given signal, was soon in flames, and the martyr no sooner beheld the blaze, than be began to sing the first verse of an old hymn. After the words, "And take me to thyself to live with thee for ever," his voice was stifled by the smoke. For a few moments his line still continued to move, as if in prayer. His head then sunk on his shoulder, and his pure spirit soared, as it were, from the ashes of the martyr, to the gates of heaven; whilst his fame is still cherished

and honoured upon earth. When the smoke and flames had somewhat subsided, the upper part of the body was discovered half-consumed, the intense heat having wholly consumed the rest. With savage fury the executioners threw down the stake, demolishing all that remained of the body with clubs and pokers. Even the heart, which the fire had not touched, they roasted on a spit, afterwards kindling a fresh fire to consume the whole mass. The clouk also, and other garments of Huss, they had set aside; but Duke Louis hearing of this, and foreseeing they might become precious relics to the Bohemians, by means of large bribes, with difficulty prevailed on the people to commit their booty also to the flames. When all was burnt, they were not content with merely removing the ashes, but digging up the earth where they had lain, to the depth of four feet, they placed the whole heap upon a cart, and threw it into the lthine; and the spot has, till very lately, been regarded by superstition as accursed ground.—From a Memoir of Huss, translated from the German, by Margaret dance Heat!

THE TOMB OF EDMUND SPENSER. (From the New-York Churchman.)

* * * A splendid gallery of antique pictures has Spenser painted. Some wizard wand appeared ever wav-ing in his hand. Ilis imagination revelled in fairy fantacies—in the romantic scenery of nature; or it associated itself with forms of peerless valour and consummate beauty allied to purity of mind. Thus his pages teem with scenes of vivid leveliness, the ideal conceptions of his waking dreams. These pageant-like illusions haunted his brain, sleeping or waking, and made him the chronicler, as it were, of dream-land—the poetical historian of unreal, yet opposite coast, and taken possession of the parishes in the more northerly parts.

Of these some had probably settled in Ireland in the early part of the century, and had either continued there, in a persevering separation from the Church, without interruption; or, after a temporary withdrawal to Scotland, had returned with their prepossessions in favour of the Presbyterian discipline and worship, confirmed by inter
Of these some had probably settled in Ireland in the deep shady twilight of old gray forests, the haunt of the deep shady twilight of old gray forests, the haunt of the hamadryad, where the diamond dewdrops glitter among the enerald grass. These dainty and secluded bowers were to him the by-paths of the wandering knight and elfin dwarf—that led to the sacred and solemn retreat of Una—"heavenly Una, and heaviful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heavenly und beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's "Of what use is the Prayer Book in Gorgeous and beautiful was the colouring of Spenser's pictures when he saw fit to spread his glowing tints over is delicious landscapes, or the allegoric virtues. No poet has made vice more repulsive and disgusting, by a prope and judicious exhibition of hateful and losthed deformity The skilful master of a magic art, displays his cluborate productions, and we admire, love, or detest, as the subject impresses itself upon the mind, or awakens varied emotions within the heart. Shall I not pause here a moment and read the name of Spenser, and recal his fanciful imagery, or revive a single passage in the poet's life or death? Can I leave this abbey [that of Westminster] without

passing reflection upon a name rendered famous by genius and talent? I cannot. Truly was Spenser a bright light in his day, not only from his learning, endowments, and worth, but his abilities were also eminently displayed in spicuous, otherwise he would not have been the intimate friend of Raleigh and Sidney. They esteemed, loved, and honoured him. His life partook of sunshine and shadow. The mystery attending its close, whether through grief or calamity, remains to this day a subject of conjecture, and tends greatly towards giving a deep interest to the name of Spenser, perhaps more so than if the real cause of his death were truly known. I muse and speculate upon the various causes assigned for the noet's death. whilst scated beneath the ancient mural monument of Michael Drayton, the author of "Polyolbion," and "He-roic Epistles," who, as his epitaph sets forth, "exchanged as it were, back into the age of Queen Elizabeth, although not out of this Gothic nook. The imaginary sound of heavy and measured footsteps fall upon my car, and echo among these aisles and fretted ceilings. A burial train appears to be slowly approaching the spot where I am sitting. I behold a poet's funeral, even that of Edmund Spenser. Strange and antique is the dress of this visionary company. It is the picturesque costume of the Eliza-bethan age that I am beholding. The contemporary poets of Spenser are among that mournful company. They bear the pall, and are conspicuous mourners. Rare Ben Jonson is here, and walks pensively beside the body.— Shakspeare also, with sedate and thoughtful countenance moves onward with the procession. Statesmen and courtiers, eminent and renowned, follow in the train. It seems a remarkable assembly—the gathering of men famous for wit and talent. When all arrive at Poet's Corner, the whole throng stand solemnly and silently in groups around the open grave. The burial service, I thought, had been performed. The brother bards are seen casting their poetic offerings upon the coffin, whilst sorrow is plainly visible in each marked and expressive face. They are consigning one whom they respect and honour to the silent tomb. They are taking leave for ever of one who had loved intensely all things bright, and fair, and lovely, It is a sad task they came to perform. But they do it with feeling hearts and with falling tears. They come to bury Spenser, and to fling the incense of praise and admiration over the cold and inanimate—over silent ashes What honoured obsequies! What a crowd of renowned men! What an imposing spectacle, so truly in accordance with poetic and classic observance! emotion and generous feeling is expressed in this farewell offering and homage to departed worth! Rarely has such a funeral scene been witnessed here. There is such mean ing and respect intended in the votive scroll dedicated to the memory of the gifted dead, and now flung upon his bier. Grand, dirge-like hymns are stealing over the hearts of the poets who stand around the silent remains of Spenser. Ben Jonson, methought, gave utterance to that serious bymn so full of tenderness and sorrow:—

Blow, slow, fresh fount, keep time with my salt tears; Yet slower, yet, O faintly, gentle springs! List to the heavy part the music bears; Wo weeps out her decision, when she sings.

Droop berbs and flowers: Fall grief in showers: Our beauties are not ours:
O could I still, (like melting snow upon some craggy hill,) Drop, drop, drop, drop,
Since Summer's pride is now a wither'd daffodil."

"Quietly, oh! quietly may be sleep!" I thought were the affectionate words of Shakspeare. And then I functed I heard the words of the funeral dirge in Cymbeline, stealing from his lips:-

> "Fear no more the heat o' the sun, Nor the furious winter's rages; Thou thy worldly task hast done. Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages:

Fear no more the frown o' the great, Thou art past the tyrant's stroke; Care no more to clothe and cat; To thee the reed is as the oak: The sceptre, learning, physic, must All follow this and come to dust.

With the othereal sound of this last requiem floating afar off until it seemed to die away among these gray arches, faded also this visionary assembly. I looked around to catch another glimpse of this remarkable company—for the men of mark and celebrity who had but this instant stood before me, and upon whom I seemed to have been intently gazing-but they had "melted into thin air," and I saw nothing save the antique monument of Spenser in view. I drew near to read the inscription, which ran as

"Heare lyes (expecting the second cominge of ou Saviour, Christ Jesus) the body of Edmond Spenser, the Prince of Poets in his tyme, whose divine spirit needs noe other witnesse then the works which he left behinde him. He was borne in London, in the yeare 1553, and

died in the year 1598."*

The reader of the "Facrie Queen" looks at this time. stained piece of marble, and it reminds him of the quaint and almost obsolete language of Spenser. Both display antiquity upon their faces. "Yet to this hour Spenser is a spring of English inexhaustible, from which all the leading poets have drawn, and which is still fresh and sparkling."† Thus is he remembered. Thus will his epitaph be read and his tomb looked upon with interest, for the beholder is aware that here lies the poetical father of Raleigh, Sidney, Shakspeare, Milton and Thomson.—He will consider also that here is interred one, who—in an age when poetical taste was loose, mephitic, and without restraint—gave a serious and moral character to most of his effusions,—who sought to refine and edify when he produced his greatest and last work. That Spenser namented the light wit and loose character of his early muse, is apparent; and it is contribely expressed in that beautiful "Hymne on Heavenly Love." It also appears in that moral one on "Heavenly Beautic." They breathe alike a pure, calm spirit of devout humiliation and religious What can be more so than his invocation to the Deity in the latter "Hymne?"-

Vouchense then, O thou most Almightye Spright! From whom all guifts of wit and knowledge flow, To shed into my breast some sparkling light Of thine eternal truth, that I may show Some little beames to mortall eyes below Of that immortall Beautie, there with thee, Which in my weak distraughted mynd I see."

We grieve with Warton, "that envious time should mar the lov'd strain," or "cast his dim disguise" upon any thing so fair and bright as the "Faerie Queen."— Yet the splendor of that unique poem lingers around us still. Still do his green woods and dappled fields look fresh to us. Still do his huge caves, scooped out of the dark and mossy rocks, look gloomy and savage: for they seem to be yet the abiding places of Despair and Mammon His acrial castles appear in view, and hang or loom up in mid-air. His bright armour-yelad knight, and allegoric characters, live before the eye in perpetual or supernatural colours. Thus has Spenser identified himself in the mind of the reader of his "Facric Queen." And his tomb, though unadoraed and much decayed by time, like his own rare poetry, possesses the fascinating power of arresting the beholder, and suggesting pleasant glimpses of the past, even through the medium of quaintness and singularity.

Of what use is the Prayer Book in converting the heathen?"-at that very moment were Presbyterian mission aries in the East engaged in translating into those foreign tongues that very book, as being the greatest aid they could have in converting the heathen; and what is more, making the translation of it to precede, in some instances, that of the Scriptures themselves, as an expedient introduction of them to the narrow and bewildered minds of the heathen.— Under date of September 4th, 1817, Dr. Morrison, the "Apostle," as he has been termed, of China, thus writes home (himself a dissenter) to a Board of Dissenters:— "I have translated the Morning and Evening Prayers just as they stand in the Book of Common Prayer, altering only those which relate to the rulers of the land. These I am printing, together with the Psalter, divided for the thirty days of the month. I intend them as a help to social worship, and as affording excellent and suitable expressions for individual devotion. The heathen, at first, requires helps for social devotion; and to me it appeared, that the richness of devotional phraseology, the elevated views of the Deity, and the explicit and full recognition of the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, were so many excellences, that a version of them into Chinese, as they were, was better for me than to new-model them." Bishop Hobart's Life, pp. 383, 384.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND CHAPEL EXTINC-TION.

In conversation with a Baptist minister, I was looking round this neighbourhood, and said, let us now examine lambeth and the borough of Southwark, and inquire what are the scenes exhibited here of the blessing of God upon the violent proceedings of dissenters. First-Holland Chapel, Brixton. Here Dr. Styles preached. Dr. Styles has been removed, and the chapel is now taken and occupied by the Church of England. Second-Vauxhall Chanel-Rev. Mr. Moor. Here I have preached many times; but nev. Mr. Moor. Here I have preached many times; but alast this also has been descreed, and is now advertised as St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel. Third—Kennington Chapel; Rev. Mr. Hunt. This is also given up by dissenters, and has now exhibited in its front, as you come from Kennington Common, Episcopal Chapel. Fourth—London-Road Chapel; Rev. Mr. Harper. This is now belonging to the Church of England. Fifth—Verulam Chapel, pear Bethlehem Hoanital built by Roam Mr. I am Chapel, near Bethlehem Hospital, built by Rev. Mr. Lacy, has been set apart for the Church by the Bishop of Win-chester, and will be shortly opened for the Establishment. Besides this, the Temperance Hall, near the Elephant and Castle, was a dissenting chapel. Seventh-Lant-Street Chapel has been converted into a broker's warehouse and shop for furniture. And besides these, Dr. Rippon's large chapel, Carter Lane, Tooley Street, and Dean-Street Chapel, Tooley Street, are both pulled down for the railway, and they have no substitute in their places. I say nothing of the north side of the Thames, where I could write chapel extinction also to a great extent; but I have confined my attention to Lambeth, chiefly within a few minutes walk from this place, where the Church of England has possession of five dissenting chapels. - The Editor of "The Suilors" and Soldiers' Magazine," a Disenting publication.

* The funeral of Spenser was attended by all the distinguished literary men of his day. The most renowned poets paid their respects (according to the account of Camden) by throwing elegiac verses into his grave. His obsequies must have been very solemn, striking and interesting; probably more so than any English poet on record-for Spenser lived in a poetical age. The original monument of Purbeck stone, was erected by Anne, Countess of Dorset, some thirry years after his death.

† Rev. George Croly's Introduction to the English Poets.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

At a meeting of Archbishops and Bishops, held at Lambeth, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1841, the following declaration was agreed to by all present:—
"We the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland, contemp deep concern the insufficient provision which has been hitherto made for the spiritual care of the members of our national church residing in the British colonies and in different parts of the world, especially as it regards the want of a systematic superintendence of the clergy, and the absence of those ordinances the administration of which is committed to the episcopal order. We therefore hold it to be our duty, in compliance with the resolutions of a meeting convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 27th of April last, to undertake the charge of the fund for the endowment of additional hishopries in the colonies and to become responsible for its application.

"On due consideration of the relative claims of those dependencies of the empire which require our assistance, we are of opinion that the immediate erection of bishoprics is much to be desired in the following places - Now Zenland, the British possessions in the Mediterraneau, New Brunswick, Capo of Good Hope, Van Dieman's Land, and Ceylon.

"When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these bishoprics, regard must be had to the claims of Sierra Leone, British Guiana, South Australia, Port Philip, Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India.

'In the first instance, we propose that an episcopal ee be established at the seat of government in New Zealand, offers having been already made which appear to obviate all difficulty as to endowment.

"Our next object will be to make a similar provision for the congregations of our own communion established in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in the countries bordering upon that sea ; and it is evident that the position of Malta is such as will render it the most convenient point of communication with them, as well as with the bishops of the ancient churches of the east, to whom our church has been for centuries known only by name.

"We propose, therefore, that a see be fixed at Valetta, the residence of the English Government, and that its jurisdiction extend to all the clergy of our church residing within the limits above specified. In this city, through the nunificence of her Majesty the Queen Downger, a church is in course of erection, which, when completed, will form a suitable cathedral.

"Our attention will then be directed to the countries named in the foregoing list, without binding ourselves to the exact order thursin followed, or precluding ourselves from granting assistance to any place where means may be found for the earlier endowment of a hishonric.

In no case shall we proceed without the concurrence "In no case shall we proceed without the concurrence of Her Majesty's government; and we think it expedient to appoint a standing committee, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Aranagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Rochester, with full powers to confer with the ministers of chester, with full powers to confer with the ministers of the Crown, and to arrange measures, in concert with them, for the erection of bishoprics in the places above enumerated.

"We appoint as our Trensurers the Hon. Mr. Justice Coloridge, the Venerable Archdescon Unic, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.; and as Hou. Secretary the Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

" For the attainment of these most desirable objects, a sum of money will be required, large as to its actual amount, but small when compared with the means which this country possesses, by the bounty of Divine Provi-dence, for advancing the glory of God and the welfare of mankind. Under a deep feeling of the sacredness and importance of this great work, and in the hope that Almighty God may graciously dispose the hearts of his servants to a corresponding measure of liberality, we carneatly recommend it to the good-will, the assistance, and the prayers of all the members of our church.

" J. Ely, W. Cantuar, E. Sarum, E. Norwich, J. G. Armagh, C. J. London, T. Hereford, E. Dunelm, C. Winton, J. Lichfield C. St. David's C. Bangor,

P. N. Chichester, G. Rochester, E. Llandaff, R. Derry and Raphoe, J. H. Gloucester & Bristol, T. V. Sodor and Man.

undersigned, desire to expre rence in the foregoing declaration:-E. Ebor, R. Dublin, G. H. Bath and Wells, G. Peterborough, H. Worcester, R. P. Clogher, J. Lincoln, W. St. Asaph. J. Elphin. Il. Carlisle,

R. Down and Connor. Stephen Cashel, Charles Meath." J. B. Chester, R. Oxford. PROTESTANT SUPPORT OF POPERT.-A magnificent building has recently been erected at South Shields, which

is to be consecrated for the performance of religious service according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

300 years have elapsed since the abominable delusions of

Popery were advocated in this town; and the attempt to creek a Roman Cattudic church would have signally failed in this instance, had not the subscriptions been vastly increased by the misplaced liberality of several wealthy Protestant gentlemen.

Rev. W. H. Woodward, Minister of the Independent Chapel, Eign Brook, Hereford, delivered a farewell ac dress to his congregation on Tuesday evening last. It is understood that he is about to be ordained a clergyman of the Church of England. In addition to great talents as a public speaker, Mr. Woodward is devoted to scientific and literary pursuits. He took an active part in the establishment of the Hereford Mechanics Institution, of which he is one of the vice presidents, and he will be a very useful acquisition both to the Church and to societies

established for the promotion of proper knowledge.-Bristol Standard. The Primate of Ireland has lately resigned his rectorial titles at Donaghadee, amounting to £350 per annum, in order that he may augment the income of the present vicar; and also assist in endowing the new church at vicar; and suso assist in the paramage of the carrowdore, which church, jogether with the parsonage beauty will be expense. The house, will be erected at his Grace's sole expens Rev. Henry Stewart, lately appointed to the new church, was for many years a laborious clergyman in the diocese of Armagh.

DEAN OF YORK.-The sentence of deprivation pronounced by Dr. Phillimore, Commissary of the Archhishop of York, against the Dean of York, has been set saide by Lord Denman in the Court of Queen's Bench-on the ground that the Commissary had exceeded his Jurisdiction. The Dean has been received at York by his friends with much acclamation: but it is to be regretted that the Archbishop could not be legally sustained in the course he had taken to remove scandal from the Church.

John Gladstone, Esq., who recently built a church at his own cost in Leith, is now about to build another church in Liverpool, to contain 1,000 sittings, 100 of which are he free for the accommodation of seamen, and 50 for the aged and infirm poor. The endowment from the worthy gentleman will be £2,000, which it is expected will produce £100 per annum. The Church is to be lighted with gas, and, including the price of the land (about £1,306), the whole cost will be £5,000. It is 31r. Gladstone's intention to build a house for the Minister, with two schools for the children of the neighbourhood.

Configurations.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Winchester held a confirmation at St. Matthew's Church, Brixton, at which 615 young persons received the rite. In the afternoon his Lordship also held a con-firmation at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, when upwards of 2000 young persons were confirmed. After each service his lordship delivered an appropriate address to his youthful auditory. His lordship was attended by his chaplain and the whole of the resident clergy of the district. On both occasions the churches were crowded to

excess. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND -A Committee of the Presdytery of Glasgow, appointed to examine into the allegation

that the Rev. Patrick Brewster had prenched in the Chartist "church" on the 18th of April, have reported in the affirmative: pronouncing his conduct "highly censurable in any minister of the Gospel, involving a gross violation of ecclesiastical order, a contempt of decency, a profanation of the Lord's day, a desceration of the office of the Christian ministry, and a mischievous encouragement to disorganization and misrule both in Church and State;" and therefore they deemed it their duty to recommend the Presbytery to report it to the Presbytery of Paisley, in order that they might deal with Mr. Brewster as they should think fit, according to the rules of the Church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JERUSALEM. - The Matta Times says: ... Some fortnight ago, the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson and Mr. Johns (an architect) were at Malta on their way to Jerusalem, with the object of erecting an Episcopal Church at the Holy City. Our correspondent mentions that Mr. Nicolayson had arrived at Constantinople, with instructions from Lord Palmerston to obtain, through the British Ambassador, a firman for the erection of this church, who, it is said, is making every effort to procure the necessary sanction of the Porte."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

The House of Assembly has recently been engaged in the discussion of subjects of the most serious importance with reference to Education and Religion: but as to what may be the precise nature of the various measures introduced, we are left entirely in the dark, for neither to individual courtesy, nor to any general regulation of the House, are we indebted for a single parliamentary paper of any description since the opening of the Session. From the Kingston papers, and the clever summaries of political intelligence transmitted to the Montreal journals by their Kingston Correspondents, we are compelled to borrow that knowledge of contemplated enactments, which the perusal of the printed papers of the House of Assembly would enable us to procure for ourselves.

It will be seen, by a reference to our Parliamentary Summary, that Mr. Solicitor General Day has introduced a Government measure of Education, which deriving its support from funds provided by the Legislature, is entirely to supersede the present defective system, and to extend to the whole Province and embrace the entire population. The learned gentleman did not furnish any outline of his plan, for which omission he strangely enough received the approbation of Mr. Boswell, but from the fact of his travelling out of the way, as Lord Durham did before him, to pay a compliment to the Romish Clergy of Lower Canada,-from his statement that the measure would not interfere with the prejudices of those for whose benefit it was intended,-and from his landatory mention of Dr. Duncombe's Report on Education, which, to the best of our recollection, is chiefly a reprint of several American Educational Reports, and is altogether a most anti-British document,-from these circumstances we have ample reason for being upon our guard. Our suspicions too have been the more readily awakened, as Mr. Holmes alluded to the petitions that had been presented to the House praying that the Bible might be introduced as a text-book with an intimation that he could not bring his mind to acquiesce in this proposition. We shall however reserve our remarks upon this topic until the Bill be printed, and then, as we suppose we shall not be furnished with a copy of it, we must trust to the useful summary of bills which the Montreal Gazette is in the habit of giving, for a knowledge of its provisions. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, at their annual Session recently held in Kingston, adopted a Petition to the Legislature, praying that "provision be made for the use of the Holy Scriptures in all the Schools of the Province admitted to a participation of any grant of public money:" and we sincerely trust that our own Church collectively, and every member of it individually, will follow this excellent example, and address the Legislature with a similar petition.

On reference to the discussion that arose regarding Mr. Williams's Marriage Bill, we are at a loss to understand what was the exact ground of difference bethink that they must have misconceived each other. We are under the impression that the law as it at present stands in England, permits the solemnization of matrimony to ministers of every denomination, provided they perform the ceremony in a chapel duly registered according to Act of Parliament. At such solemnization they are at liberty to adopt what form they please, even that, we apprehend, from our Book of Common Prayer. Should persons wish it they may even, after due notice has been given, be married at the office of the Registrar, without the intervention of any religious rite. In fact marriage in England is now treated by the State merely as a civil contract;though the Church still regards it as a religious rite. Of course no minister of the Church of England could perform the ceremony in any other than the accustomed manner, and according to the prescribed form in the Liturgy.

While we cannot but regret that in a Christian country and in a Christian Legislature, it should be a subject of congratulation that marriage was no longer considered a religious ceremony in England, and while it adds to our regret that such a declaration was made by a member of our own communion, we must at the same time remark that his own practice, as he himself admits, has been happily inconsistent, and offers the strongest refutation of his own line of argument.

But however much Mr. Boswell may commend what he calls the liberality of the present law of marriage in England, he must permit us to remind him that Englishmen and Englishwomen have cared but little to avail themselves of the provisions of an Act, which was framed to conciliate the Dissenters, and undermine the Church, and the tendency of which is to impair the sanctity of the marriage tie. From the second Annual Report of the Registrar General, it appears that the number of marriages solemnized, during the year, according to the rites of the Established Church, was 114,632; while the number performed otherwise than by the rites of the Established Church was 6,451, out of which only about 1,500 took place in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars: so that even the majority of Dissenters prefer as yet some sort of religious sanction to the Marriage Bond. This same statement will incidentally show how immensely great is the numerical majority

in England of Churchmen over Dissenters. In the course of these observations we have unavoidably glanced at Mr. Boswell. We differ from that gentleman very widely in politics, but we sincerely respect him in his domestic character, and most fervently do we trust that he may never be compelled to resort a second time to that Holy Ritual of the Church which, as he declares, has already so happily. bound him in matrimony, and for which he expresses so decided a preference over the civil contract, unsanctioned by God and unhallowed by the Church.

Among the many generous and handsome compliments paid to our predecessor, the Rev. A. N. Bettieves, by the conductors of the public press, there of your sleps and colonies and navies tempt you? No. [Cheers.] Will this destruction struct them in the principles of Bettieves, by the conductors of the public press, there

value than that contained in the New York Churchman of the 17th July. Dr. Sexueur, the bearer of a man of the 17th July. Dr. Sexmer, the beater of a Let us have commercial England, nautical England, coloname dear to every Episcopalian, and a divine who mising England. Protestant England. (Most enthusiastic has drunk largely of the purest streams of English cheering.) Let us support the Church, such as she was theology, is the editor of that excellent and learned delivered to us by our ancestors, moral and religious, journal, to the pages of which we are frequently in- without being superstitious. (V.bemeat applause.) As debted for valuable selections in prose, and for many we find ourselves solemnly to hand her down to fuspecimens of beautiful original poetry. It is thus that he expresses himself of our reverend friend:-'We have read the announcement [of Mr. Bethune's retirement from the editorship] with a feeling of regret which few will be able to appreciate. ability and distinguished courtesy and suavity displayed in its editorial conduct, the admirable character of its selections, the variety and importance of its intelligence matter, have invested The Church for us with extraordinary interest." To this succeeds a quotation of Mr. Bethune's too favourable language respecting ourselves, accompanied very justly by the remark, that "the late Editor has infused his own individuality into his labours, and the loss of this, at least, will be with us an unmixed subject of regret.'

While taking leave of our worthy predecessor, Dr Seabury greets us with "a cordial welcome," and to him, and to those who publicly and privately have cheered us with assurances of their confidence and good-will, we take this opportunity of saying, that heir courtesies lighten every labour, and that we hope, and shall strive in the course of our editoria career, neither to make an enemy, nor to lose a friend.

Since writing the above, the Southern Churchman and Gospel Messenger have come to hand, both containing the most kindly and laudatory allusions to Mr. Bethune, to whom, as well on his own account, as tending to strengthen the present friendly relations existing between the Canadian and American Churches, they must impart no ordinary satisfaction. "We cannot," says the latter, "fail to express our sincere regret that the Rev. A. N. Bethane, who conducted this journal the first four years of its existence, has retired from a field which he was peculiarly well fitted to cultivate. The removal of the paper to Toronto could not but have greatly increased his difficulties in its management, and we are not surprised that he has found it necessary to hand over to another the duties which he has exercised, with great fidelity and talent, to the edification of his renders. THE CHURCH bas been at all times the sound, unshrinking, amiable and straight-forward advocate of evangelical truth and Apostolic order. We congratulate our esteemed friend and brother on his release from a burthensome responsibility, and pray that he may long enjoy the exercise of his pastoral care."

It is our anxious desire to continue a friendly unlerstanding with our valued co-temporaries of the American Episcopal Press. Differing slightly, and perhaps more in manner than matter, from some of them, we recognize in most, the staunch assertors of the Divine Right of Episcopacy, and the advocates of those general Church principles, which we rejoice to say are arresting attention, and greatly extending their influence, in England and America.

The concluding part of Mr. Cresswell's speech, lelivered at Liverpool, previous to the recent election, is of such a spirit-stirring character, that we gladly place it before our readers. While some of our own representatives are introducing Bills to naturalize Sympathisers, and others are trying to thrust upon us the Vote by Ballot, and not a few wish to exclude the Bible from our common schools, it is gratifying to dwell on the burning words of Mr. Cresswell, and to know that to the advocacy of principles so eloquently maintained, he owes his sent for Liverpool. His whole speech is worthy of his high forensic reputation, and we regret that we cannot find room for more than the following extract:-

"You are aware that 'reform' and 'retrenchment' were vatchwords of the Whigs when they came into power. Let me, therefore, give you one or two of their performances, for things are tested by comparison. (Hear, hear.) Between the years 1821 and 1830, taxes were taken off under the Conservative administrations to the amount of (Cheers.) But, perhaps, Lord Palmersto will take some of the merit of that reduction to himself? (Laughter.) Well, per contra. The Whigs between 1831 and 1839 took off £6,373,000; but that doesn't all go to their credit, for they put on £3,249,000, -- therefore, the balance is £3,124,000, leaving a balance in favour o the Conservatives of £12,759,000. (Lond cheers.) So much for their promises and performances! So much have they done to win your confidence! (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, your present representatives, together with all the other representatives, have shown by their votes that they have not their confidence: I hope you will show the sam next week. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'We will.') But it may be said that I am dealing unfairly by them, that they may have something else to offer you and accordingly you have a dark and ambiguous note in the address of one of our rivals about *extended suffrage which means, I suppose, that you will have universal suf-Much good may it do the present voters say 1, and much your interest will be increased by having so many added to the number of the constituency. (Hear, and laughter.) What is this universal suffrage but an attempt to array the numbers against the intelligence of the people? (Cheers.) And then you are to have the dastardly, the contemptible scheme—the vote by ballot! Of all the un-English modes of voting I ever heard of, that is the one. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) What! shall Englishmen who have never been afraid to look a foe in the face!-- Englishmen who have always been ready to shed their blood in defence of their coun try!- Englishmen who would walk to the cannon's mouth a search of glory or safety for their country! Shall they ery for the 'ballot?' Shall they claim the privilege of hallooing for one candidate and voting for another? Shall they sneak to the discharge of a duty under cover of a lie? Vehement cries of 'No, no,' and cheers.) God forbid! but there is another topic in the address, and that iseducation for your children! (Hear, hear, hear.) Education! Aye! but your proper feelings would: they give us religious education for them? 'Yes, says this tempter, 'we will give them religious education, but it shall be without reference to sect or creed.' What! religion without a creed! (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And thus to be taught to worship Christ or Mahomet, or Jos. (Roars of laughter and cheers.) Yes, I state from the published address of a member of the government to his constituents, that they are to give 'religious education without reference to sect or creed.' And at chose bidding does he do that? (Hear, hear.) At whose hidding were the government, who before now were ex-cited to attempt—thank God not to perpetrate—the spoliation of the Church (cheers)-called on to give education without religious instruction; and at whose bidding do they attempt to give education without reference to sect or ereed? But I shall not attempt to describe the answer in my own language. I shall read it to you in the pro phetic language of one of the wisest and soberest men that ever adorned the Church -of him to whom by his wriings was accorded the title of the 'Indicious read you a passage from a sermon preached by the judicious Hooker:—Tell us not that ye will sacrifice to the Lord our God, if we will sacrifice to Ashtaroth; that ye will read our scriptures, if we will listen to your traditions: that if ye may have a mass by permission, we shall have a communion with good leave and liking. Solomon ook it (as well he might) for an evident proof that she did not bear a motherly affection to her child which yielded to have it cut in divers parts. He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart which lendeth one car to to see a mingle-mangle, of religion and superstition, ministers and massing priests, light and darkness, truth and error, tradition and scripture. And will that sort of edu-

is not one, we are sure, which he will more highly (Cheers.) Will this deluded cry of 'cheap bread' tempt you? No, oh! no. (Cheers.) Let us stick to England as she is, and pray that she may remain so. (Cheers.) ture generations. (Pretracted cheering.) I see that your spirit is awakened-I see that you are ready to do your duty; set an example to all England, and God grant that all England may do its duty to you?" sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

It is a high gratification to meet with such sentiments as these, especially with regard to education, but melancholy to reflect that many in this Province, who entertain the like opinions, are prevented from avowing them, by motives of expediency or interest. But to those who are determined to stand by their Church and their Bible, and, when called upon to yield their long-cherished convictions, to exclaim No Surrender, there is this consolation of which no man an deprive them,—that the issue of every event is in the hands of God, and that rulers and statesmen when arrayed against Him, and the free circulation of His Word, are as so much chaff before the wind.

The arrival of the news by the Great Western, which may be hourly expected, precludes us from indulging in any speculations as to the future result of the elections in England. So far as they have gone the Tories have decidedly gained ground, not that they are in a total majority so far, but that they have gained five or six, or some say ten, more seats than they had before the elections. The Whigs are so far in a majority of the whole, but in a minority as compared with their strength in the last Parliament. Their journals confess that defeat is coming fast upon their party; while the prospects of the Conservatives are as cheering as the most sanguine amongst them could have anticipated. In the lists already given, their candidates will be found to have been returned, and generally at the head of the poll, for the great constituencies, almost entirely commercial, of London, Westminster, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Leeds; and where they have been defeated it has mostly been by violence and bribery, and by the smallest possible majorities. Even Lord John Russell's majority of 9 is threatened with a scrutiny, both from the importance of the matters which it And what humiliation for the ministerial leader of the House of Commons, to be the lowest on the poll, and to succeed by so few votes!

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech at the Tamworth dection, has declared his adherence to such political opinions as are "in conformity with the prevailing good sense, moderation, and intelligence of the people of England;" having previously observed that the party with whose confidence he was entrusted was an united and compact party, in which no difference of opinion prevailed as to the course they ought to pursue." If centered largely into the Corn Law question, and avowed that "he could not consent to substitute a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter for the present ascending and descending scale

While defeat is thus hanging over the Melbourne Ministry they have incurred a still greater amount of popular odium, by their extraordinary dealing with Lord Plunket, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland .-That faithful and most eloquent servant of their party, in taking leave of the Irish Bar, gave the following extraordinary explanation of the cause that led to his forced retirement :- "With regard to the particular circumstances which have occasioned my retirement, I wish to say a very few words. I think it a duty which I owe to myself and to the members of the bar to state that, for my retirement on this occasion, I am not in the slightest degree answerable. I have never, directly or indirectly, sanctioned it; and in giving my assent to the proposal which was made me of retiring, I was governed solely by its having been requested of me as a personal favour to do so, by a person to whom I owe such deep obligations, that an irresistible sense of gratitude made it impossible for me to do any thing but what I have done." Lord Plunket, grown old in the service of the Whigs, is no longer a valuable political ally. Their insatiate hangers-on clamour for fresh booty, and Sir John Campbell, Attorney General for England, one of the greediest of the pack, is raised to the Irish Woolsack with the English peerage, of Lord Campbell. The Dublin Bar, including men of every shade of politics, are loud in their denunciation of this shameful tampering with the seat of justice. They object to Lord Campbell as a Common-Lawyer, and a stranger to their Bar, and the public at large join with them in condemning an appointment which must secure to Lord Campbell, after a few weeks' tenure of the seals, a retiring pension; for that he will be superseded by Sir Edward Sugden, on Sir Robert Peel's accession to power, is a matter generally taken for granted.

Ireland appears to be in a state of fearful commotion, and from the infuriate execrations and raving of Mr. O'Connell, we have the best reason to conjecture that he looks for discomfiture at the coming elections. We have heard it stated in town that he has given up contesting Dublin, and Messrs. Shaw and Lefroy have already been returned for the University. His language to the Irish people on the approaching Carlow Election is that of an insane person, but it will fail, we believe, to daunt for one instant the Protestant determination of the noble-hearted Colonel

We were mistaken in our last in saying that Mr. Hume had been defeated at Kilkenny,-it was at Leeds (still greater disgrace!) that he lost his election.

On our fourth page will be found a spirited letter from Sir Francis Head, written in his usual style, clear graphic, and manly.

We found the subjoined paragraph in a late numper of the Montreal Commercial Messenger, but are not informed from what source it is derived. It is ble fellow-labourer. interesting and valuable, as strengthening the claim of our Church to be considered as the originator of

Sunday Schools: "The Onion of Sunday Schools.-Whatever be the issue of the question, so far as Mr. Stock and Mr. Raikes are concerned, there is a town which can show that a Sunday school was established in it full fourteen years prior to the formation of the school or schools at Gloucester. In the year 1769 a Sunday school was commenced by Miss Ball, at High Wycombe. She was a lady of great picty, and of rather uncommon earnestness Her custom was to assemble as many as a doing good. thirty or forty children on Sanday morning, to hear them read the scriptures and repeat the catechism and the collees, preparatory to going to church. A place is still pointed out in the remarkably fine church of High Wycombe, as having been occupied by the Sunday scholars of Miss Ball. An old servant, who when young was my nurse, was one of those scholars and still lives, in conhis apostles and another to false apostles; which can brook junction with sundry individuals, to bear testimony to the facts which I have stated. In a 'Memoir of Miss Hannah Ball, recently revised by John Parker, Gent. and published by Mason, 14, City-road, it is further cation for your children tempt you? No, no, no. Will stated that 'Miss Ball continued this school for many those innovations as to universal suffrage and vote by years; and also met the children every Monday, to inballot tempt you? No. (Cheers.) Will this destruction struct them in the principles of Christianity.' Rev. W.

We should be glad to be informed by any correspondent of the publication in which this statement is to be found.

In the Montreal Gazette of the 26th inst. we perceive an advertisement announcing "that by the kind permission of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, a Grand Musical festival will take place in Christ-Church." It is further stated that several celebrated Vocalists have been engaged, and "as this will be the first time that an Oratorio, on a liberal scale, has ever been attempted in British North America, and being for the purpose of laying a foundation to assist the Public Charities of the city, Mr. Maffre, the conductor, confidently hopes that this novel and great undertaking will be appreciated and supported by a generous public."

We hope that most of our readers have become acquainted with the beautiful English tale of Old Ambrose, which appeared in our last number. Anxious that so instructive and interesting a narrative should have a wide circulation, we have, on our own venture, got Messrs. Rowsell to print five hundred copies, in the belief that the Clergy and many zealous laymen will readily purchase such an excellent Tract for general distribution. The price is fixed at 7s. 6d. per 100,—1s. per dozen,—and 1d. for a single copy. We shall be happy to receive small contributions, even down to a quarter of a dollar, to enable us to send small packets of this Tract to persons who, we know, will judiciously circulate them. To the Clergyman living in a remote township, scarcely any present is more acceptable or useful than a good selection of small Church publications, such as the one we now recommend, and we call upon all our friends to aid us in this our first attempt at an annual distribution of several thousand Church of England Tracts, to be printed at the office of this paper.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet, entitled, Remarks on the Principles and Practice of Road-Making, as applicable to Canada, by Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer. From a hurried glance, which is all that we have been able to bestow upon it, we have no doubt that it contains some very useful suggestions and remarks; but as it is a subject beyond our province, we will do no more than call public attention to the pamphlet, as well deserving of notice, discusses, and the practical and local experience of the writer. Mr. Roy, we perceive, hopes that the present mania for plank roads may be arrested."

The pamphlet is very admirably printed by Messrs. Rowsell, and would do credit to Ridgway of Piccadilly

Our Agents would oblige us by returning any spare copies of the Nos. of the present Volume, and especially of No. 1, that may come into their hands.

The English Periodicals with which we exchange may be left for us at 31, Cheapside, London, directed o Samuel Rowsell Esq.; and the English newspapers with which we exchange, or to whom we send our super, can transmit to us theirs in return, via Halifax. free of expense to either party. The Ecclesiastical Gazette never reaches us. It should be directed To the Editor of the Church, Toronto, Canada.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Primary isitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th September next. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS From the Members of the Home District Clerical Association to the Rev. A. N. Bethune. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

We, the Members of the Clerical Association of the Home District, embrace the opportunity afforded by our present meeting, to address you on the occasion of your retirement from the Editorial department of "The

Aware, as many of our members are, that such an event has long been desired by you, we, as sympathising with your feelings, wave all selfish considerations and forbear to dwell on the profound regret we naturally experience at the close of our official connection with the ible champion of our rights, and the eloquent defender and maintainer of sound Church principles. We are however grateful to Almighty God that he has raised up another in your stead, and we sincerely congratulate both you and the public generally, that an old and valued friend, a tried associate, and worthy fellow-labourer, will take charge of the structure raised by your unwearied assiduity and care to its present eminence and commanding position.
But, though thus confident of the future, we must not

be ungrateful for the past. We are deeply sensible of, and cordially thank you for, your invaluable services; well knowing that you had for a lengthened period freely sacrificed on the shrine of duty, ease of mind as well as health and repose of body, while employed with a zeal ommensurate to your ability in the high and holy cause to which you had devoted yourself, being willing to

spend and be spent" in your Master's service.
We are truly grateful to God who has hitherto susained you through many complicated trials, and that He, who gave you the will," was graciously pleased to grant you also "strength and power to perform the We beg your acceptance of the accompanying token

of our esteem and confidence, and pray that the great Head of the Church may ever have you in his holy keeping

Signed on behalf and by order of the Association, ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A., Chairman. Newmarket, 8th June, 1841.

> A handsome set of books. REPLY.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN, The Address which you have been so kind as to con-

vey to me, I regard as another refreshing proof of the unanimity and the fraternal affection which pervades our body, while I accept it with delight as an earnest of unaffected good-will and indulgent feeling towards an hum-

It is not to be supposed that the organ of our Ecclesiastical Establishment in this Province, during the period in which it was entrusted to my management, should so fully have recommended itself to all our brethren of the Clergy and Laity, as to ensure their concurrence in every sentiment that has been expressed in its columns, or their universal approbation of the manner in which our unalterable principles have been upheld. Fallible and infirm beings are not permitted to expect such a result from their labours; and feeling, as I do, my deficiencies, I cannot but accept with a warm feeling of thankfulness the manifestation of that kindly Christian regard which overlooks obvious defects, in a generous appreciation of honesty of purpose and sincerity of attachment to our common

So much am I convinced of the importance of a journal specifically devoted to the interests of the Church of Oxford, Univer-Christ in this Province, and so sensible am I of the necessity of retaining for it that degree of public favour. which, however undeserved, has been conceded to it, that I could not,—great as would have been the self-sacrifice involved in the retention of the charge,—have yielded up its management, without an assurance that, in doing so, the editorial services of a gentleman were secured, who united with a pure and disinterested zeal for our cause. those qualifications of learning, skill, and judgment, which fit him for the advocacy of principles so exalted and so Preston holy. Permit me to renew the expression of my belief Radnor

that the Church has much to gain and nothing to los from the change of Editors which has recently taken

I gladly unite with you in the humble expression of my thankfulness to Almighty God, that, under the premy thankiumess to Amigue, dolly toils, I have been persure of so many mental and bodily toils, I have been permitted to enjoy the blessing of health and strength conmitted to enjoy the ofessing of neural and strength con mensurate with the duties which have been undernken. affording a consolutory exemplification of the Divine and

affording a consolatory exempinication of the Divine and gracious promise. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

Permit me again to thank you for your fraternal kindness in bearing this public testimony of your approbation of my editorial career, and not less for the token of your good-will with which your Address is accompanied. This valuable gift shall be cherished by me and mine with sentiments of grateful affection to its donors, and it will, in future days, awaken many pleasing recollections of those with whom we were wont to "take sweet counsel together."

Be assured that I cordially reciprocate the prayer that God would bless you all,—yourselves, your families, and your flocks,—with all spiritual and temporal blessings; and that we all, through the abundant merits of His crecified Son, may be made partakers hereafter of the "crown of righteousness," which is reserved for those who have "fought the good fight" and have "kept the faith."

RECTORY, COBOURG, July 19th, 1841.

party:--

Places.

Civil Intelligence.

A. N. BETHUNE

Conservatives.

From our English Files.

GENERAL ELECTION. MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMERY. The following Members have been returned to serve in the new l'arliament; showing also their opinions, with the gain by cach

Abington ... Etwall, Paget Fitzalan Arundel Ashburton . . Jardine **V**-hton under L Hindley Aylesbury ... Clayton, Hamilton Tancred Banbury Barnstaple . . . Iodgson, Gore Duncan, Rochuck Bath ... Beaumaris ... Paget Polhill, Stuart Bedford Forster Berwick lodgson Beverley Counley logg Bewdley Winnington Feilden, Hornby Scholefield, Muntz Blackburn ... Birmingham Bodmin Vivian cicester Ainsworth, Bowring Roston Duke Brownrigg Bradford Lister llardy lorgan ••• Bridgewater ••• ••• Vhitmore, Pigot Bridgnorth Warburton, Mitchell *** Pechell, Wigney Brighton ... liles Berkeley Buckingham remantle, Chetwo Walker Bary .. Bury St. Edmd's Fitzroy ermyn Calne Shelburne Cambridge Uni. Joulburn, Law ••• ••• ••• Sambridge... Sutton, Grant Bradshaw, Smythe Canterbury Sicholl Carlisle Howard, Marshall ••• Carmarthen Morris Chatham ... ••• ••• Cheltenham Berkeley Trosvenor, Jervis Chester • • • Chichester ... ennox, Rundle Neckl, Boldero Chippenham Master, Cripps Cirencester Cricklade ... loward Neeld Sanderson, Smith Colchester ... Ellice, Williams Coventry ... Christehurch Rose ... Wilson Clitheroe ... ••• ••• Strutt, Ponsonby Derby ••• ••• Tufnell, Grey Devonport ... Sotheron, Heneage Devizes ... Rice Reid Dover Ashley, Graham Droitwich ... Pakington Sliaw, Lefroy Dublia Univers. ••• Dudley ... Hawkes Durham Granger Fitzroy East Retford ernon, Duncom Edinburgh ... Macaulay, Craig Borthwick Evesbam ... Hill Jivelt Kerrison Duncombe, Wakley Finsbury Bulkeley Flint ... ••• ... Frome Sheppard Gateshead Philpotts, Berkeley Velby, Tollen Grantham ... Greenwich ... ••• Hencage Guildford Vall, Mangles Hollond Planta Hastings ... Attwood, Beresford Harwich Pbillips Haverfordwest Vyvyan Hereford Clive, Hobbouse Mahon Hertford owper High Wycor Dashwood, Bernal Baillie, M'Geachy Honiton ••• Scarlett ••• Stansfield Huddersfield Hanmer, James Hull ... ••• ••• Pollock, Peel Huntingdon Marjoribanks *** Hythe Inverness, &c. Horrison Wason, Rennic ••• *** • • • ••• Kendal Vood. Godson Kidderminster ••• Lawson, Ferrand Knareshorougl Green, Marton Lancaster lawes, D'Eyncourt Lambeth ... Beckett Leeds Aldam Easthope, Ellis Leicester Lichfield Anson, Paget ••• Sibthorp, Collett Lincoln ••• Sandon, Cresswell Liverpool ... ••• Vigram. Leominster Greenaway Lewes larford, Elphinstone lardinge Launceston Buller Liskeard ... Stuart, Mackin Lymington Wood, Russell Masterman, Lyall Londor Pinney Lyme Regia Beutinck, Canning Grimsditch Macelesfield Brocklehurst Hope, Dodd Maidstone ... Malmesbury Howard ••• Philips, Gibson Manchester ••• Malton Childers, Denison *** Villiams Marlow Clayton Marylebone Hail, Napier Bruce, Baring Marlborough Merthyr Tydvil Guest Midhurst Sevmont ••• Cholmondeley Montgomery be Blewitt Monniouth ••• ladstone, Mannen Morpeth ... Howard Newark Hamilton, Martin Sewport, I.W. Northallerton Wrightson Northampton Smith, Currie Buckley Newcas.-und.-1, Harris Norwich Donto Smith Hobbouse, Larpent ... : Nottingham Oldham Fielden, Johnson Estcourt, Inglis Oxford City Maclean Langston Penryn and Fal. Plumridge, Vivian ••• Perth Maule Fitzwilliam, Heron Petersfield . Plymouth ... Gill, Ebrington *** Ponsonby, Philips Portsmouth. Baring, Staunton Pontefract ... Fleetwood, Strickland

Gained by W hirs. Photes. Douglas, Bolkin ••• meter ... Russell, Chelsea ••• Dundas, Colborne Eastnor ... Septem ... Sugden, Pemberton ••• ... Fenton dist ... ••• Carteis ••• Bruthertor ... Parker, Ward مريتيز لط Johnstone, Trench Schorough Brodie Wyndham bury ... Troubridge Lindsay inceich ... Howard ante-bury Tomline, D'Israeli Sampary. Bruce, Martyn Humphery, Wood Sethwark ... South Shields L lves ... Listowel Repton & Alben s... Buller Carnegie as find ... Granby, Clerk camford ... Marsland, Cobden Sockport ... Sole-upon - Tr. Ricardo Copeland Scrope, Stanton ••• inod. Villers, Sombre ... Thompson Simerland Barclay SASSWA ... Vivian Russell, Rundle Taristock ... ••• Labouchere Bainbridge Teuston ... Peel, A'Court Martin Dowdeswell Tenkesbury Bell ••• Thirsk Toerton ... Palmerston, Heathcoat Baldwin Sermour Totals ... Seymour Touer Hamlets Clay, Fox Vivian Blackstone Holdsworth Wakehold Drax ••• Wareham ... Black burne A arrington Scott Walsail ••• Douglas Collins. Warnick ... Riakemore Hayter Wells Westminster Leader Kous opez ••• Forester, Gaskell Wenlock ... ••• ••• ••• ••• Chapman Whithy ... Greenal, Crosse ••• ••• Fitzharris East, Escott Winchester ••• Ramsbottom Neville Windsor ... Villiers, Hope Wesmouth Wolverhampton Villiers, Thorneley Wilde Bailey Worcester ... Woodstock... Thesiger Wilshere, Rumbold Yarmouth ... Lowther Yorke York Illustie ••• leith Rutherfurd Members returned ... Conservatives 155 Whigs 174 Total majority of Whigs -- 19 Gained by Conservatives 37 Actual gains by Conservatives 7 STATE OF POLLS OF SOME PRINCIPAL CON-

STITUENCIES AT THE CLOSE. [A reference to the preceding List will show who are the

pembers returned, and what their politics are.] Loxpox .- Mr. Masterman, 6339; Sir M. Wood, 6315; Mr. Lyall, 6290; Lord J. Russell, 6221; Mr. Attwood, 6212; Mr. Pattison, 6070; Mr. Crawford, 6065; Alderman Pirie, 6017. WESTMINSTER. - Captain Rous, 3338; Mr. Leader, 3281; Sir de Lacy Evans, 3258.

MARYLEBONE.—Sir B. Hall. 4661; Sir C. Napier, 4587; B. B. Cabball, Esq., 3410; Sir J. J. Hamilton, 3383; W. V. BIRMINGHAM.—The most instructive, and the most gratify-

ing of all the proofs of the advance of Conservative principles in e places where such principles have not actually triumphed, is afforded by Birmingham. Birmingham, it is known, first obtained representatives by

the Reform Bill. At the election for 1832 there was no contest.

In 1835, Mr. Spooner contested the borough against the former members, when the numbers were:—Attwood, 1780; Scholefield, 1660; Spooner, 915.

In 1840, Mr. Attwood resigned, and Mr. Muntz and Sir Charles Wetherell were put in nomination; at the close of the pell the numbers were :- Muntz, 1458; Wetherell, 915. The election terminated abruptly, Sir Charles Wetherell's name being withdrawn as soon as all his supporters had polled.

This accounts, in a degree, for the smaller number of Muntz's majority than the majorities of Attwood and Schole-At the close of Thursday's poll, however, the numbers were :-

Muntz, 2179; Scholefield, 1997; Spooner, 1833. An increase of 800 on the Conservative side, without any corresponding increase in the force of the Whig Radicals. If this does not show the direction in which the stream runs, one cannot coner guide upon the subject; and Birmingham is surely, not a small agricultural borough.—Standard. Livingoon.—Lord Sandon, 5979; Mr. Cresswell, 5792; Sir J. Walmsley, 4647; Lord Palmerston, 4431.

Busyon.—The following is the official declaration of the

Sheriff:—Miles (Conservative), 4193; Berkeley (Liberal), 3739; Fripp (Conservative), 3684. Majority for Bekeley, 55. It is to be regretted that the election of two staunch Conservatives should be lost by so paltry a majority as 55 in so large a constituency, entirely through the mismanagement and nant of exertion of the Conservatives themselves. The victory might easily have been secured but for the culpable apathy one or two influential Conservatives, whose conduct is highly

reprehensible on so important an occasion.

Leens.—Sir J. Beckett, 2082; Mr. Aldam, 2049; Mr. Hume, 2016; Lord Jocelyn, 1939. CANTERBURY.—Smythe, 823; Bradshaw, 729; Hodges, 720. Majority for Smythe, 103; Bradshaw, 9.

TAMWORTH.-Sir R. Peel, 365; Captain A'Court, 241; Captain Townsend, 147.

Sr. ALBAN'S .- The following is the state of the poll as announced by Mr. Rumball, the Mayor, who declared the elec-tion to have fallen on Mr. Repton and Lord Listowel:--Mr. Repton. 288; Lord Listowel, 258; Mr. Worley, 251; Mr. Muskett, 150. Lixenis.-Colonel Sibthorpe, 540; Collett, 480; Sir E.

l. Bulwer, 443; Sceley, 340.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Condensed from the Kingston Chronicle, Examiner, Montreal Courier, &c. &c. House or Assembly-Monday, July 19.

After the presentation of petitions, Sir Allan McNab's bill for preventing any failure of justice in respect of complaints of undue elections or returns of members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the last general election," was read for the third time. Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, moved that the said Bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow. This motion was lost, whereupon Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Noel, moved that it be re-committed forthwith. This was at once acceded to by Sir Allan McNab, who stated that he was quite ready to alter the preamble to meet. Mr. Buchanan's wishes. He said that he might be compared to the old man and his ass, trying to please every body and failing to please any one. He had altered the tered the preamble once already to meet the wishes of bon. centlemen on the other side, and would do so again. The House went into committee accordingly, and Mr. Buchanan's preamble was adopted without opposition. It was then ordered that the said bill as amended be engrossed. The said engrossed Bill as amended was then again read. Sir Allan McNab, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, moved, That the Bill do pass. Mr. Cameron moved in amendment, seconded by Sol. General bay. That the bill do not now pass, but that a committee of Privilege he appointed to investigate into the alleged violence and corruption practised at certain elections in Lower Canada, with respect to which petitions have been presented to this House, with power to send for persons, papers and records. A long debate ensued. When Mr. Cameron's amendment was

voted in the negative, making the division 32 to 22, majority 10. Mr. Secretary Harrison presented 3 messages from his Ex-rellency the Governor General-1st, relative to the Seat of Government, in which his Excellency declined communicating the information requested by the House-2nd, relative to the introduction of products into Upper Canada-3d. relative to an act imposing duties on articles from the United States ()n the 2nd point his Excellency informed the House that the address of the Upper Canada Assembly had been referred by her Majesty's commands for the consideration of the Lords of mittee of Privy Council for the affairs of Trade, and his Excellency has further received the assurance of Lord John Russell that "it will be the object of the Queen's Government to free the trade of Canada from restrictions which are unnecessary, and at the same time to do justice to the industry and manufactures of the United Kingdom." With reference to the act imposing duties on certain articles imported from the United States of America, his Excellency informed the House that that Bill is still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Tuesday, July 20.

COMMON SCHOOLS. On the order of the day for going into committee on the sub

ect of the establishment of Common Schools -Mr. Day rose and said that the object of the present motion was the repeal of the existing laws on this subject in the two portions of the province, and the substitution in their place of ne general system which should extend to the whole province. and embrace the entire population. The subject was one of the greatest importance, and which threw a great moral duty on every man to lend his aid towards supporting it. Those acquainted with the subject well knew that the present measure was but one part of the great general system of national education, which would take in not merely the establishment of common schools, but also of model, and more especially of normal schools, which would train up young men to act as teachers and instructors. Of this system the catablishment of common schools would be the foundation upon which all the rest would lie; and if prudence was only observed in proceeding, there was no reason why every thing should not be done on this basis which the importance of the subject required. In order, how ever, to secure success, it was necessary that the system introduced should be ample, effective and popular, and that it should not interfere with the prejudices of those for whose benefit i was intended. It was not necessary to detain the committee with the consideration of the several acts which had existed is Upper Canada: it was sufficient to say that they had proved inadequate for the purpose intended, and that it was necessary that some alteration should take place. The first act of the legislature on the subject of education in that province was passed in 1816; this act was extended by another of 1819, which made further provision by extending the aid previously granted. In 1820 another act was passed, and again in 1833. rhich was the last attempt at legislation on the subject .-There was but one opinion on the effect of these measures, that they had proved insufficient, and had failed to effect the important object held out. By reference to statistics it would be seen that the total number of children educated at the district schools was 300, and at common schools 800, giving out of the total number an average of one only out of 18 who received the benefit of education. If then, means for the encouragement of ducation was so much required in Upper Canada, how much more were they required in Lower Canada. There no legal establishment existed, no provision of the law by which the people could obtain access to education. With the exception of a few institutions supported by private benevolence, and maintained by the exertions of a class of men to whom he (Mr. Day) could not pay too high a tribute of praise—he alluded to the Roman Catholic clergy—no means for public instruction existed. The total population of that province was estimated at 600,000 souls, out of which one-fifth, or 12,000 men, were without the means of education, and this young population was growing up to the exercise of important duties totally ignorant of the nature of those duties. He (Mr. Day) would not join in the censure which had been so abundantly dealt out on the legislature: the truth was, that there had been a great deal of legislation on the subject, extending back to the 41st George 2nd, which attempted the foundation of a royal institution, but was productive of no effect. Since then several acts had been passed, in 1814, 1818, and lastly in 1823, which last act was f great importance, and must have produced the most beneficial results. Its effect was to divide the country into districts: and so important was it considered that it had been extended by subsequent statutes down to the 2nd Wm. 4., ch. 26, which existed up to the time of the suspension of the constitution, since when no provision for the maintenance of schools had been made. These facts alone were sufficient to secure the unanimous support of that house, and he would merely add, that he had bestowed great attention upon the materials necessary for the measure, in order to render it worthy of support. Be-sides his own labours, he had been indebted for much of the information he possessed to a valuable report furnished by Dr. Duncombe to the legislature of Upper Canada on the subject of education in the province, as also to the labours of a gentleman named Dunkin, and to a pamphlet published by Mr. Mondelet, the tenor and spirit of which reflected the highest credit on the writer. After passing a strong culogy on this pamphlet, Mr. Day moved the reception of the order of the day. Mr. Neilson said that there could of course be no objection on his part to any alteration which might be considered necessary in the law relating to common schools in this part of the province. But with respect to the eastern part, a portion of which he had the honour to represent, he could state from s own personal knowledge that great efforts had been made by the people themselves-and those efforts, he was happy to say, were successful—to educate the rising generation. He (Mr. Neilson) had visited hundreds of schools in Lower Canada, and he never in any part of the world saw greater progress made than was made in those schools. (Hear, hear.) The dissen-sions between different branches of the legislature afterwards unhappily put an end to the system of education then in practice, and left that province without any provision for common schools, and nothing remained but what could be derived from the efforts of the people themselves; and he believed it was now going on in such a way that whether assistance we given to them or not, they would be educated. (Hear, hear.) This was the universal feeling throughout Lower Canada. Notwithstanding this, he would be happy to see the work facilitated by some organized system, by which the people might be fully enabled to educate their children according to their wishes and feelings; and, above all, their religious opinions should not be interfered with. He (Mr. Neilson) would cheerfully concur in the resolution, and he would also endeavour to aid to the utmost of his power any proceeding upon this subject; but he would, at the same time, watch with great earnestness any thing which he thought was calculated to interfere with the

religious prejudices of the people. Capt. Steele would observe that that part of the speech is Excellency the Governor General which referred to the subject of education had been received with immense satisfaction throughout the whole western part of the province, and he was happy to perceive that a similar spirit seemed to prevail in Lower Canada. He hoped the house would unite in producing as perfect a system of education as possible; that each denomination of Christians may educate their children according to the principles of their own faith. He thought there should be some plan devised by which they would be saved the necessity of employing in the education of their children every adventurer who chooses to come across the lines and propagate his

political doctrine.

Mr. Merritt said this was a question which he had heard discussed for a number of years, and up to the present time, he was sorry to say, without any beneficial result. He thought before the system already in existence was condemned, or set aside, they ought to be well assured that they had the means of establishing a better. They might look with great advantage to other countries for examples on the subject of education. In the state of Connecticut a fund was provided by the government equal to the sum which the people were willing to raise voluntarily, and they had by these means an aggregate of four millions of dollars annually for the support of common schools. The result of such a system was, that, according to returns which might be relied upon, there was but one person in the whole state who was unable to read and write. He hoped the hon, gentleman would point out some means for providing a permanent fund for the maintenance of schools, which, up to the present moment, had not been the case. Although as far back as 1798 a large appropriation of lands had been made for the support of grammar schools, yet that appropriation had

afterwards been diverted to other purposes.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said he was exceedingly happy to hear the observations of the hon, gentleman, for it fortunately happened that the plan which he recommends is the very one which is intended to be pursued. The fund is provided by the legislature. With regard to an appropriation of lands, an in-

Induce, with power to send for persons, papers and records. A long of chote ensued. When Mr. Cameron's amendment was port the following result was obtained:—

It is:—Mesers. Cameron, Cherley, Daly, Day, Delisle, Persons, Hale, Hamilton, Holmes, Johnston, Kilkly, J. S. McDonald, Moore, Ogden, Parke, Roberts, Williams, and Yule—21.

NAY:—Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boutillier, Buthan, Barnet, Childe, Christic, Cooke, Duggan, Durand, Mork, Sir Allan McNab, D. McDonald, Merrit, Moffant, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Rud, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood, Thompson, The question was then put on the main motion, when the March result was obtained, except that the Hon. Mr. Moffatt

Laking a periodical census of the inhabitants of this Province, and Mr. Sol., Gen. Day brought in a bill in accordance there with.

And Mr. Sol., Gen. Day brought in a bill in accordance there with.

And Mr. Sol., Gen. Day brought in a bill in accordance there with.

The house went into committee upon the bill to authorize.

The house went into committee upon the bill to authorize the ministers of various religious denominations to solemnize with.

Mr. Bourcell said the hon. and learned gentleman who introduced to result of the measure which he intended to found upon it; but he (Mr. Bowell) was convinced it was a targe upon the details of the measure which he intended to found upon it; but he (Mr. Bowell) was convinced it was a subject of congratulation to the country that now, for the first time, a minister of the government comes down to this house and proposes a measure for the promotion of education. However, and the constant of the proposes and proposes a measure for the promotion of education. However we may differ upon the minute details, the very fact of the measure of the proposes an ensure for the proposes an ensure of the proposes an ensure of the intended to found the chi

system condemned from one end of the province to the other. That it is necessary to adopt some change there can be no doubt; there is no difference of opinion upon this point; and I trust that when the plan of the bon, and learned gentleman s brought before the house it will be found to be so liberal in its nature that they will feel it their duty to give it their entire support.

Mr. Merritt observed that he was very happy to find that a permanent fund was intended to be appropriated. Under these

ircumstances he had no idea of opposing the measure.

Mr. Hale said he derived much satisfaction from the anouncement of the hon, and learned gentleman, not only with regard to the subject itself but with the mode in which he proposed to conduct it. He was happy to find that the measure was to have reference to the various sections of the province. He confessed he was startled at the expression made use of by the hon, gentleman from the county of Quebec (Mr. Neibon) that he would watch with scrupulous care the introduction of a system of education which should have reference to Lower Canada. He (Mr. Hale) was induced to believe from this expression that the hon, gentleman had a lurking desire that the nion of these provinces should not be consummated. (Hear.)

Mr. Firer said the hon, gentleman seemed to be under misapprehension with regard to the desire of the hon, member from Quebec. What they desired was that there should be no distinction in teligious matters. He (Mr. Viger) could not see any great harm in this. They desired that no monopoly should be established; such things were destructive of the peace of society. They had examples both in Germany and rance of government monopolies in the conducting of cluca tion, and they had been attended with the greatest phases .-We wish it to be particularly understood that all classes should e equal in the eye of the law, as regards civil and religious liberty. This is a principle which we desire to assert, and which we desire to see put in practice. The hon, gentleman declares that nothing has been done to remove the gnorance which he represents as prevailing in Lower Canada. He (Mr. Viger) was far from saying that they were in no need of instruction, but this much he would say, that they were not altogether in the state which the hon, gentleman would have the house to believe. He would say further, that the efforts made by the House of Assembly to promote education had been extremely successful. Education had been progressing with

extreme rapidity.

Mr. Holmes said be had heard with great satisfaction the nnouncement which had been made to this house by the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Day), of his determination to bring orward a system of general education, to be provided for by a grant from the legislature. He could assure that bon, gen-tleman that he could not bring forward a measure which would be received with more approbation than this one. (Hear, hear.) There had been several petitions presented to that house, praying that the holy scriptures might be introduced as a text-book in whools. He (Mr. 11.) could not bring his mind to acquiesce in this proposition. Every man is answerable for his religious I to his own conscience and his God, and every man sh be at liberty to instruct his children in that faith which his

conscience dictates. Mr. Hincks said he would support the resolution with great satisfaction, as he perceived that a fund for the purposes of general education was to be created from the lands originally set apart for the support of schools within the Upper Province, and from what was called the Jesuits' estates in Lower Canada. With regard to the school lands, he (Mr. Hincks) was award that there had been a great misapplication of the funds proceeding therefrom. He would regret exceedingly that a similar grant should be again made to so little purpose, (hear, hear.)-They had experienced trouble enough with those grants. The clergy reserves was another example, (hear, hear.) It was known that great complaints arose regarding such grants, from the circumstance that they obstruct the settlement of the country. This was an important point. For these reasons he was averse to having any lands, more than had been already granted for that purpose, appropriated; and he trusted that those already granted would be disposed of as speedily as possible. It was impossible to enter into a discussion of the subject without having the details before them, but so far as he had an opporof judging of the measure from what he had already seen, he had no hesitation in giving it his cordial support.

Mr. Durand said he should be extremely happy to support the resolution. The subject of education was one which was riewed with extraordinary interest by the whole country .--There had been a munificent grant of half a million of acres which would have amounted at least to two millions of dollars, sold. A sufficient sum would thus have been secured for the purpose of endowing schools throughout the whole province. The question is now, what are we going to get in lieu of this I think the people of the province are at all events entitled to an equivalent.

Col. Prince said this was a most important subject; no sub-

ject brought before the house could be more so. He, however, would make objections to hon, members going into the details of the bill on the present occasion. The simple question is whether or not the bill ought to be introduced. He is and always has been a strong advocate for common schools. If properly conducted, they will be productive of immense good to the country, and become the great basis of liberty. Under all circumstances and at all times, Scotland has been celebrated for its educational system; and therefore he would be willing to pay the greatest deference to the opinions of the hon, member for the county of Quebec on a question of this kind. The hon, member took his seat after paying a high tribute of respect to Col. Burwell, late member for London, for his exertions on

Mr. Neilson.-The hon, member for Sherbrooke seems to think suspiciously of me. I am a Scotchman, and think that the old Scotch saying, "evil-thinkers are always ill-doers," will

apply very justly to that hon, gentleman. Mr. Morin said that there was education in Lower Canada.

but no good had resulted from it, as the government was not Mr. Thorburn said that this was one of the great measures

that he had supported in common with the union. It was a measure to prove that the schoolmaster was abroad. If the neable have no education, they can have no notion of the doings of the government, and in such a care it does just as it pleases A despatch had been sent to this colony to change th set apart for educational purposes for better lands. He trusted this would not be overlooked. Mr. Harrison replied that all sums previously allowed were

taken into the accounts in possession of the house.

[Mr. Price made a speech full of abuse against the Church of England. He said that he trusted that this bill would bring the schoolmaster home to every village and township. We hope so too, and that he (Mr. Price) may take lessons, and learn what loyalty is, as well as improve his taste in architec-

ture.] The Bill for the establishment of a Board of Works was taken into consideration, and the House went into committee thereon. There seemed little difference of opinion as to the principle of this bill, but a discussion was raised by Col. Prince, the stated that the Bill was very similar to one introduced by himself some years ago, and then vehemently opposed by Mr. Parke, who seemed to have got a new light upon the subject. Mr. Parke declared that his opposition had been to the entrusting of power to an irresponsible government, but as that great principle had been conceded he was in favour of the Bill. Mr. Killaly pointed out some difference in the present bill to that formerly brought in by Col. Prince. Sir Allan McNab ridiculed the idea of our having Responsible Government now more than we ever had it, and he also objected to the President of the Board of Works living at Kingston and allowing his duties to be performed by deputy. After making some progress the committee rose and asked leave to sit again on Thursday. The House adjourned about I o'clock on Wednesday

Wednesday, July 21.

Several petitions were presented and referred. A message was received from the Legislative Council requesting from the Assembly the evidence upon which they passed the Bill entitled, "An Act for preventing any failure of justice in respect of complaints of undue elections or returns of members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the last general election." Sir Allan McNab moved a new writ for Hastings to test the question whether Mr. Baldwin bad legally accepted office previous to his election, he not having been then aworn

in. The motion was negatived on a division by a large majority. It was resolved on motion of Mr. Hincks that the House will on Wednesday next go into committee of the whole to take into consideration the propriety of amending the Mu-tual Insurance Act. Mr. Small's bill to enable members to racate their seats in certain cases went through a second reading. Mr. Boswell's bill to incorporate the Cobourg Academy as "Victoria College" went through a second reading. A resolution was adopted that it is expedient to make provision for taking a periodical census of the inhabitants of this Province,

one, however, which met his decided and hearty concurrence Col. Prince said he was in favour of the bill; but he would like to be enlightened by the hon, and learned gentleman from

the south riding of the county of Northumberland, as to what description of ministers of religion in England are entitled to perform the marriage ceremony in this manner. [Mr. Boswell, All.] Surely the hon, and learned gentleman does not mean to say this is the case universally? [Mr. Boswell -1 say so most decidedly.] If so I must beg to differ with him in toro. I will state most distinctly there is no such law existing in England. The marriage ceremony, as performed by the isters of the Episcopal Church, is on all occasions in strict accordance with the Rubric in the book of Common Prayer. Mr. Comeron said he did not think that all the statutes whiel they could pass in England would compel the church to adopt

Mr. Hincks said he believed that the hon, and gallant Colo nel had misapprehended the meaning of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Boswell.) People who do not choose to be married accordng to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, may be married in buildings appropriated to that purpose by disenting ministers.

Col Prince said he did not rise for the purpose of prolonging the debate, but merely to say that he did not like, in a delibe rative assembly, to hear an hop, gentleman make such an assertion. [Mr. Boswell - I say so still.] Then I say the assertion s incorrect. The law in England is not as it is laid down by the hon, gentleman. The marriage ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal Church [Mr. Boswell-I do not speak of that church] s the same as it was an hundred years ago.

Mr. Bosnell said it would be found to be exactly as he had stated. Two individuals, if they please, may go before the Register, and it is not necessary it should be in a registered uilding - it may be in the open air -in the presence of certain witnesses, and be legally married. He (Mr. Boowell) was a nember of the Protestant Roiscopal Church, and if he were to e again married he would choose to be married according to that ritual, which so happily bound him before. (Hear, hear.) But as to the law, it was as he had stated.

The bill was adopted by the committee.

Thursday, July 22. There was a call of the House for the purpose of striking the Frontense election committee, but the number was not complete; and the House accordingly had to adjourn without doing any business.

Friday, July 23.

Sir Allan McNab moved, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, That the Message from the Honourable the Legislative Council, of Wednesday last, relating to the bill entitled, "An Act for preventing any failure of justice" &c., be referred to a committee of 9 members, with instructions to prepare and report with all convenient speed a statement of the grounds upon which this house proceeded in passing the said Bill, and that Buchanan, Neilson, Thorburn, Baldwin, Roblin, Sberwood, Morin, and Boswell, do compose the said committee, and that the 77th rule of this house be dispensed with in so far as relates to the ap-pointment of this committee. A long debate ensued, in which the whole subject of the L. Canada election petitions was again brought up. Mr. Cartweight moved in amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Moffatt, That the documents and evidence in the ossession of this house, on which this house passed the bill entitled "An Act for preventing any failure of justice" &c., be mmunicated to the Hon, the Legislative Council by message

YEAS :- Messrs. Cameron, Cartwright, Chesley, Daly, Sol. Gen. Day, Delisle, Derhishire, Attorney General Draper, Re-ceiver General Dunn. Foster, Gilchrist, Secretary Harrison, Holmes, Johnston, McLean, Moffatt, Attorney General Ogden, Surveyor General Parke, Robertson, Steele, Watts, Williams

NAVS :- Messrs. Armstrong, Buldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Burnet, Child, Christics Cook, Durand, Hingks, Sir Allan McNab, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, Price, Prince, Quennel, Raynand, Roblin, Ruelle, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood, Pache, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Viger, and Woods.-37

The original motion was then put and carried, year 36, mays 24-the votes being exactly the same as in the former division, with the exception of Mr. Boswell, who apposed both resolutions. The house went into committee to take into consideration the propriety of amending the law relative to the payment of wages to members of the Assembly. A long debate ensued. Several members, among them some of the officers of the Clovernment, were opposed altogether to the principle, but it was affirmed by a large majority of the house. As the law at present stands, the Upper Canada members are entitled to compensation, but not those of Lower Canada. Mr. Small's object was to put all on the same footing. A discussion then arose as to whether the amount should be paid by local assessment as at present, or from the Provincial Treasury. The latter mode was adopted by a large majority, the administration being in

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Col. Prince draw the attention of the Members to the necesrity of the appointment of a Committee of Privilege to protect the House from the insults of the Press. The gallant Colonel held in his hand a number of the Montreal Herald which he said had been guilty of as gross a breach of privilege as had ever been offered to a Legislative body. Although himself a staunch friend of the liberty of the press he did not admire its licentimusness, and when he found a portion of the Members of that House designated "rebels" he could not sit quietly under the imputation. The Hon. Member referred to a number of the Montreal Herald of the 20th July which, he said, contained wilful misrepresentation and deliberate falschood. He read an extract from the paper in which the Editor expresses his surprise at Col. Prince baving introduced a Bill to afford a general amnesty to rebels and says that, in the opinion of the writer, he would have been the last person to sanction such a measure. Now the House well knew that no such measure had been in troduced by him (Col. P.) nor had it ever been his intention to do so. All he had done was to put a question to the Ga-vernment whether it intended to relieve these parties, as, he contended, they ought to be relieved. The article went on to say that Col. Prince was totally unacquainted with constitutional law- and charged him with a fectious desire to impede the working of the Administration, and then it was said that the measure was perfectly unconstitutional and uncalled for, and "could only serve to give him a temporary popularity among the rebel portion of the House"--(loud laughter.) Members, said the speaker, may laugh, but I will not admit for me moment that there is a single rebel among the representatives in this Honourable House!!! It is a base calumny, and if we permit such language as this to be used towards us, the day will not be far distant when every honest opponent of the Co-vernment will be brunded as a rebel. At present he would not follow up the matter further, but would merely draw the attention of the House to the article as showing the necessity of a Committee of Privilege, and at a future day would move a reolution to being the printer to the bar of the House.

Mr. Johnston said he was not in the confidence of the Editor, but concurred with a great many of his remarks, and was equally surprised to see Col. Prince-here load cries of "order" brought the Honourable Member to an anchor, and during the rest of the time I was in the House Mr. Johnston's opinions of Col. Prince and the Editor of the Montreal Herald did not transpire, nor was anything more said upon the subject.

McLeon's Case.-We learn from the Utica Observer that in appeal to the Court of Errors will not be taken; but that the trial of the indictment will be brought on, as soon as possible, in Oneida county, an order to change the venue to that county having been made by the Supreme Court, on the appli-cation of the prisoner's counsel. McLeod remains in the custody of the Uncida county sheriff .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

A change has taken place in the Editorial department of "The Church," the Rev. A. N. BETTIUNE having second from the management of it, at the close of the 4th volume. We trust that this excellent newspaper may successfully maintain under its present management the high character which it has enjoyed, both in a literary point of view, and as an important instrument for the advancement of religion .- Mont. Courier.

The Rev. Mr. BETHUNE has retired from the Editorship of '-having conducted that Journal for four years with ability and zeal worthy of all commendation.-Niagara Chronicle.

• [From the Colombt.] TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

> For the Weck ending 27th July, 1841. L. s. d. L s.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

RETEREND BRETHREN, . I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. Michael Boomer A. B., Galt, on Westneeday and Thursday the 4th and 5th of August next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY. Acting Secretary, W. C. S.

Dundas, July 12th, 1841.

Exhibitions at U. C. College.

A GENTLEMAN resident in Forento is prepared to give Private Lessons to competitors for the Exhibitions recently established in U. C. College. The advertiser was educated at that Justitution, and is tamillar with the course of education pursued there. Satisfac they references can be given. Direct R. S., Church Office. Toronto, July 30th, 1841.

Cogswell's Sermons.

CRRMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, & preached in St. Paul's Chuich, Habitax, N. S. Hr William Copswell, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Hisbor of Nora Scotla. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s 6d.

CORPORATION SALE,

LOTS IN THE MARKET BLOCK.

O'N Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, the Interest in the Lesses of the following City Property:

Lots Nos. 1, wand 6, on the North side of Market Lane, each containing 24 feet frontage on the said Jane, and extending in the rear to the distance of 79 feet.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on West Market Place, each for containing 28 feet frontage, and extending in the rear to the distance of 29 feet.

The above Lots will be sold liable to a certain yearly rental per fest frontage, with conditions of erecting lumidings thereon before the lat December, 1841, according to the plan adopted by the Common Comment.

violety after the Sale, as above intrestised, will be sold at one s'chick of the saute day, the Interest in the Leaves of the following-

WATER LOTS:

Lot No. 42, East side of Bay Street, having 66 feet frontage on Late No. 49 and 80. West of Bay Street, each containing 72 feet Lot So. 52, West of York Street, containing 100 feet on Front

Lot No. 33. West of York Street, containing 77 feet frontage on

Lot No. M. West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on Front Street.

Lot No. M. West of York Street, containing 100 feet frontage on Front Street.

The leases of the above Lots will be fir a period of 42 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, and analyse to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the Common Council.

The Plan may be acen, and any further information required will be given on application at the Chamberlain's Office.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

ROBERT MCLURE, Austrance.

Toronto, July 27, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now ofter for SALE, the undermentioned A. Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families...

100 Blubs, height Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 horrels crushed do.

40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Sauchong Test
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

45 Pipes Burt, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities

400 Quarter Cacks Marseitlet Red and White Wines

Chammagno. Claret, Hock, &c.

Champagne, Claret, Deck, &c.
20 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogulae Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

MARICH & Training
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hista, Holland and English Gin
2 Pancheons Januales Rum [16 years old]
20 Hista, East India do.
A. L. S. O.,

Scotch Whiskey, Landon Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assurance of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

Toronto, July 20, 1811 THE SUBSCRIBERS

TTAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

fill dos. Mixed Pickles, assurted, 20 do. French Careers 20 do. French Capera, 30 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 14b. and 4 lb. bottles, 10 do. Assorted Sauces, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Auchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon, 12 do. Carcums Posser

4 too.

24 canes Preserves consultations 12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovics.

ALEX. OCH.VIE & Co.,
107, King Street Toronto, 20th July, 1841.

A SUPERIOR

SQUARE PIANO FORTE, HY STODART & SON, LONDON, 7 Cash Price .C45, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Ring Street, Toronto.

JUNT PUBLISHERD,

OLD AMBROSE: A TALE,

BY THE REV. W. GERSLEY,

BUITABLE FOR PAROCHIAL DISTRIBUTION.

H. & W. HOWSKIL, KIND-STREET, TORONTO.

REMARKS

ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOAD-MAKING,

A 8 applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer,
Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rossell, King Street,
Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price to 34. THE PERCHEX PIRE AMERANUE COM-

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to the underlymed, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRETINE ARESEGA PERE AND LEVE ANNURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this institution, at which the Election of Directors, for the ensuing year, takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 2d day

cust next.

Chair will be taken at Twanva o'clock at moon, precisely.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1841. JUST PUBLISHED

THE ES CANADA MARRIER NO BOOK. MY ALEXANDER DATINGH,

DRING an introduction to the English Language, with An APPEN-Drix, containing assertal useful Tailors; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive electric of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the following places t

& W. Rowell's, King-8t. Toronto, and Brock-8t. Kingston. Methodist Book Store. No. 9. Wellington Buildings, Toronto. Guzetto Office, Humilton. Alexander Pisher's, Port Hope.

C. H. Morgan's, Cohourg. D. Perry's, Churchville,

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Henry Smith Esq., Glauford, by the Rev. William McMurray, George R. Penfold, II. P. E. I. C. S., to Caroline, widow of the late Rev. John Miller.

DIED.

At her residence, Kemptville, on the 11th Inst., and in the 71st year of her age, Einmeline, widow of the late Lyman Clother, one of the first settlers there. Her death was preceded by a long and painful illness, which, through the power of divine grace, she was enabled to bear with exemplary patience and becoming resignation to the divine will. After many years "patient continuance in well-doing," as a faithful and humble-minded follower of Christ, she died at length the death of the rightenus, and her last end was one of peace and confidence.

Her remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse of friends and neighbours; many of whom were her own immediste descendants; the decessed having been the mother of 15 children, the grandmother of 80, and the great-grandmother of 20. At her funeral a discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Henry Patton.

On the 21st inst., at the age of 15 mouths, Cutherine Elizabeth, third child of the Hon. H. H. Killely, of Kingston. In this city, on the 26th inst., by falling from a mindow Mr. Alexander McDougall, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland,

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 30: G. J. Campbell Esq. P. M.; II. C. Hogg Esq., rem in full vol. 4: Hon. J. Gordon, rem. in full vol. 5: L. J. Gordon. Esq., do. do.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. E. Cusack; W. H. Kenting Esq.; Rev. T. Johnson, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. R. Flood , Rev. W. McMurray, rem. in full vol. 4; J. S. Cartwright Esq. M. P. rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell, add. subs. and rem.

Extracts from our English Files.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

Sit Francis Head requests permission to place on record in the Times newspaper the following plain unvarnished state-

For several months Commander Drew of the navy has been living in England. Having been sequitted by the court martial, before which he had been arraigned illegally (for it is against the law to try a naval officer on half-pay), of every one of the charges for which he had been deprived of his command on Lake Erie, he crossed the Atlantic to urge her Majesty's government to comply with the address submitted in his behalf to the Queen by both houses of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada; he came, in short, to ask the government to heal his wounded honour by granting him some slight acknow-ledgment of the service he had rendered to his country by the capture of the Caroline, an act officially declared by Lord Glenelo to have been "justifiable and praiseworthy."

In his address to Lord John Russell he detailed the pecuniary losses to which he had been subjected, and, informing his lord ship that ruffians from the United States had three times crossed over to Canada on purpose to assassinate him, for the name vindictive reasons for which they had assessinated Captain Unsher, he modestly petitioned his lordship for his coun tenance and support.

The reply he received was a cold unfeeling denial, and hi requests to the Admiralty having been equally fruitless, without expressing even to me in private a single word of disrespect, or even of complaint, against the Admiralty or the government. he this day sails from England with the determination to sell his farm in the back woods, to abandon the land he had cleared from the wilderness with his own hands, and to lead his wife and children to some other region of the globe, in which, at least, their protector's life may be safe from the rifle of the as-

I trust that, without offence to any political party, I may be permitted to say that my heart bleeds when I reflect on Cap-tain Drew's misfortunes. Whether or not I was justified, in order to defend her Mujesty's territory, in calling in the Queen's name upon the naval officers in Upper Canada to capture and destroy the pirate steamer the Caroline, is a question on which it would be unbecoming I should offer an opinion; but there can surely be no doubt that those who obedicatly responded to the appeal performed a noble duty, and that they had no reason to expect that the laurels they so fairly won would be forcibly exchanged by their country for a cypress-bough mourning over their disgrace; and yet such has been their nuhappy fate. Lieut, M'Cormick, who in the attack upon the Caroline was shot through the body in five places, and whose promotion has been refused, has also, to avoid assaus obliged, followed by his family, to abaudon his little farm on the frontier, while several of his scafaring comrades, who at my call left the trading vessels they commanded to join in the at tack, finding themselves discountenanced by the home government, have been obliged to give up their crafts, lest they should be massacred or imprisoned in their voyages on the lakes. Every individual of Captain Drew's gallant hand lives disappointed and disheartened, and while he is yet in sight of the English coast, embarked on that noble element on which he gained in actions every professional step he has received, it is impossible, for me at least, to help reflecting what must be his feelings, as, standing in melanchily silence upon the deck, he sees his ungrateful country gradually fading from his view; for with Lord Byron no longer can be proudly exclaim-

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea, Our thoughts are boundless and our souls are free; Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam, Survey our empire and behold our home."

flut, leaving Captain Drew to his reflections, let us at one cross the Atlantic to the British colony towards which he h slowly proceeding, to sympathise with another victim of our

inexplicable policy.

The services of Colonel Sir Allan M Nab need not be detailed. In the loyal House of Assembly, of which he was the Speaker, he had long been the fearloss supporter of British in-stitutions, the undanuted enemy of democracy; and accordingly, when the rebellion broke out, leaving the senate for the field, he rallied around him the militia of his country, and not only promptly suppressed the rebellion, but successfully repelled the Americans, who, regardless of the sacred treaty which exlated between the two nations, perfidiously attempted to contaminate by invasion the British soil; and yet it will shortly appear that in return for such services it has lately been deemeable by the mother country to treat Sir A. M'Nab and his followers as "a family compact," which ought to be broken up and destroyed !

Although in the execution of this dreadful policy Chief Justice Robinson, the ornament of our North American colonies, was by the executive government deprived of the Sponkership of the Upper House, and although similar indignities were heaped upon other individuals who had equally distinguished thomselves by their loyalty, yet Sir Allan M'Nab, relying upon the repeated services be had rendered to his Sovereign, naturally expected that he at least would be spared from such uncalledfor oppression; and, accordingly, on the union of the Canadas, he again came forward for Hamilton, his native town, which he had long honourably represented in parliament, and by the inhabitants of which he was enthusiastically beloved. The excentive government, however, resolutely determined to carry policy, and (incredible as it must sound) dispatched the provincial secretary to oppose Sir Allan M'Nah in his own home. To the utter autonishment of our North American colonies, the British government thus ungenerously turned upon him : nu unnatural conflict between the parent state and its most devoted and dutiful son ensued. Sir Allan M'Nub triumphed (if triumph it can be called), and the government secretary was obliged to return " to the place whence he came,"

defeated in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world!

But the mortified feelings of Sir Allan M'Nab and his loyal nanciates had yet another authoring to undergo. An individual who had been the original cause of the disturbances in which I had been involved -who had been the associate of Dr. Duncombe, the leader of the second division of the rebels of Dr. Rolph, and Mr. Mackenzie, who, in 1837, actually planned the rebellion, and who, when the rebellion burst out, was the only respectable inhabitant in Toronto that refused to take arms to suppress it, was deliberately selected, and over the head of Sir Allan M'Nah, and every other practitioner of the bar, was appointed Solicitor General of the Province, or, in other words, the representative of her Alajesty in the courts of justice. No somer did he receive this appointment than he publicly proclaimed himself the supporter of Mr. Mackenzie's infamous heory of "responsible government," and, powerfully supported by the government, he offered himself as a candidate for the city of Toronto. Another unnatural and disreputable contest between the parent state and the loyal inhabitants of the province took place, and the government candidate was again defested. Encouraged and supported by the executive government as strongly as he was repudlated by the loyal, he retreated to the only part of the province in which he felt he had any chance of being elected, and, to the dismay of every loyal Bri tish subject in our North American provinces, her Majesty's Solicitor General was there triumphantly returned by a people who, headed by Mr. Mackenzie during his attack on Toronto had been the murderers of the gallant Colonel Mondie, and last representative in parliament, Mr. Lount, a blacksmith, had actually been hanged at Toronto as a convicted

Considering the services that Sir Allan M'Nab rendered to me at a moment when, abandoned by the government at home, and without troops, I had nothing but the loyal militia to depend upon, I trust that without offence to any one, I may be permitted, in common gratitude, to sympathise with him and his followers in the cruel indignities they have received from their country, for no other reason than because they had distinguished themselves in the province as defenders of monarchical institutions, and as enemies of democracy under the mask of

The case of Mr. M'Leod is considered by the loyal inhabitants of all our North American provinces as the last blow, the coup de grace by which the parent state has deliberately determiled to sever its connection with its colonies. This gallant of those already upon the waters. Even the opposite shore soldier (for previous to his becoming a settler in Canada he had boasted its quota of spectators lining the banks, although they mined to sever its connection with its colonies. This callant been an old serjeant-major in one of our Dragoon regiments) was seized by the American authorities, and, in violation of the laws of nations, was thrown into prison, charged with having, under the orders of the Queen's government in Upper Canada, assisted in defending his country from the invasion of American citizens. As soon as his arrest was known in this country, both Captain Drew and I lost not a moment in apprising the Secretary of State, that from our personal knowledge we could certify Mr. M'Leod had not belonged to the party that had captured the Caroline; nevertheless, not withstanding this knowledge of his innocence, her Majesty's government deemed it necessary, in pursuance of their fatal policy, to allow this gallant British subject to lie for months and months as a malefa in an American gaol, as a warning to our North American colonists, never again on the confines of America to presume

to rise in arms against democracy.

Whether Mr. M'Leod be eventually hanged or not, I firmly believe no man on earth cares less than himself; but, even supposing he be not murdered, it must surely be quite evident, that if the principle be once admitted by us, that after the British Savereign has taken upon herself the responsibility of an act of self-defence, those who gallantly defended her territory are liable to be imprisoned or tried for their lives by the foreign nation whose unwarrantable aggression they had repulsed, the precedent becomes established, and from that moment Great Britain loses that station in the world, and that unsullied character, which it has cost so much blood and money to maintain: in fact, monarchy constitutionally dies "felo de se" the moment the Sovereign formally refuses to give that protection to ber subjects, in return for which she is entitled to claim from them the fulfilment of their ouths of ailegiance.

With reference, however, to this noble compact, how degrad-ing to our country is the contrast which at this moment exists between the manner in which British subjects and American citizeus have been protected by their respective governments! In February, 1838, when a band of American ruffians, armed with muskets from the United States' arsenals, invaded Upper Canada, shot down 30 of our brave soldiers of the 32nd regiment, and then ran back into their republic, no notice whatever was taken by us of this cowardly and infamous murder, no reparation was demanded, no indignation evinced-indeed, if our soldiers had been so many dogs, their carcasses could not have been less regarded by the British government; in short, their murder was so little noticed, that to this day it is scarcely even known to the public. On the other hand, after the Ameri-cans had forcibly wrested from us Navy Island, after they had fired from this portion of the Queen's territory upon her Majesty's subjects for a fortnight with 22 pieces of artillery taken from the United States' arsenals, and after our forbearance had een thus completely exhausted, no sooner did we strike a single blow by capturing the Caroline, which, before our faces, was transporting cannon to our invaders, than the President of the United States, as the protector of his people, immediately stepped forward to demand from our Minister at Washington "reparation" for the act of self-defence we had committed; and, not satisfied with this, but asif determined "to make security doubly sure," he is at this moment authorising at New York the impri onment and trial of a British subject, who, after all, bore no part in the act; and to this outrage — to this unheard-of insultour government ignominiously submits, though every inhabitant of our North American colonies, and though every nation of the civilized globe, is calling "shame" upon us!

I have now placed on record a few facts which have long beer burden on my mind, and which I think ought to be made

public before the approaching elections are determined.

I belong to no political party, and would not willingly offer to any one personal offence. Although Lord Melbourne, on my return from Canada, refused me any equivalent for the appointments I gave up to serve the Crown, yet I have pleasure in acknowledging he has invariably treated me with that kindness of manner, and with that noble bearing, which in all situations of life have distinguished him.

On the other hand, I owe but little to the constitutional party for excepting two of them, they have seen Captain Drew, Sir Allan M'Nah, Chief Justice Robinson, the soldiers of the 32nd riginizat, the loyal militia of the Canadas, and myself, one after another, fall in defence of the principles they advocate, without extending their arm to save us, or without even uttering over us -after we had fallen -a single word of regret. Still, however, the sine of omission and of commission are essentially different, and therefore, leaving all minor considerations entirely out of the question, it now must be for the electors of England Ireland and Scotland, to determine whether her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies is to continue to be considered in our North American provinces as the leader of the releds, or whether by a change of policy the loyal are henceforward to look upon him as their patron, their supporter, and their friend.

F. B. HEAD.

LAUNCH OF THE TRAFALGAR.

Atheneum, June 18.

In the annals of our "wooden walls," from the days of the famed ship Harry Grace de Dieu downwards, it would be difficult to point out an event of the kind which created so high and general interest as did the launch of this splendid vesseland the excitement was not confined to naval or reafaring men The Trafalgar, her size, her equipment, and the arrangement to be observed in consigning her to her destined element, have lately been the ull-engrossing topics among every rank and class; and all the world, from Her Majesty and her suite down to every cit that could obtain a holiday, flocked yesterday to Woolwich. The roads from London to the dockyard presented early in the day a perfect stream of vehicles, equestrians and pedestrians, harrying to the scene of action. The weather looked gloomy and threatening in the morning; but, notwithstanding, many of the more eager of the sight-seeing public were en route, particularly from Greenwich and the surround ing localities, as early as seven o'clock. As the forenoon word on, the day brightened; the sun shone merrily out, and open carriages and pleasure vans of every description were in the most active requisition. By water all was hustle, as well as by and. The "eilent highway" was as much crowded by steamers and craft of every size and shape as the noisy and very dusty highway on terra firma was by calls and omnibusees. On the outskirts of the town, and at Greenwich, the roads were lined with curious spectators, patiently expecting the approach of the Royal correge. Near the church at Greenwich a triumphal arch had been creeted, formed of flowers and evergreens, and surmounted by the royal standard, and by all the various editions of the flag that for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze, while the utmost animation and cheerfulness seemed to pervade the whole assemblage. On arriving at Woolwich we found the gates of the dockyard perfectly besieged by the crowd: but inside, thanks to the admirable arrangements in force, all was order and comfort. The dockyard presented a very gay and animated appearance. Detachments of Hussars, the Foot Guards, and Artillery were drawn up in line from the west gate to the station reserved for the Queen, and their military bands were discoursing " cloquent music," to the great patiently waiting the grand event of the day. Sitting accom-modation had been provided for about 3000 persons, and every acat was occupied. On each side of the enormous vessel, under the lofty shed in which she was built, booths had been erected, the pillars and the seats covered over with bunting of every hue, and as substantial and solid as they were gay and glitter ing in appearance. At the hows too, and for a considerable space back, stages and platforms had been reared among the ordinary buildings of the dockyard on every spot commanding a view of the grand point of attraction.

Before one o'clock the booths were crowded, and the scene was splendid in the extreme. In the centre lay the magnificent ship, in all her vast proportions, a stupendous yet a beautifully-moulded fabrie, which might well appear to bid defiance to the winds and waves for ages. Her lofty decks were crowded with people, diminished almost to dwarfs to those who were staring up from beneath. The pensioners at Greenwich, who had been present at the battle of Trafalgar, were ranged on the main-deck, while busy peering heads were projected curiously from every port hole. The dockyard-men were busily employed in the various necessary preparations, and in the intervals of the martial music, the hammering and cheering of the workmen as they knocked away the shores rose above the hum of the thousands around. On all sides, towering one above the other to nearly the height of the bulwarks of the ship, rose the platforms now throughd with a gorgeous assembly of rank and beauty. The brilliant dresses of the ladies, and the rich uniforms of the many naval and military officers present, made altogether a most gorgeous show. Or the water to the right, were the beautiful cutters of the Thames Yacht Club, dressed in their gayest colours: the Admiralty sachts and steamers, and a whole flotilla of private craft every description, were anchored before the dockyard, and crowded with dense masses of human beings; and not only on the decks and bulwarks, but in the riggings, hanging on by the rathines, and perched upon every yard-arm, and cross-tree, half hidden by the bright waving colours, had those desirous of an elevated position, taken up their station. Steamers, too, were every moment arriving, covered with energies of every colour and device, and the vessels themselves perfectly hidden by the deuse crowds that thronged them. Upwards of 50 of these vessels were in requisition, and they were all crammed to excess. It is no exaggeration to say that they alone contained 30,000 persons. Smaller craft also, of every description, barges, gigs, and wherries, were shooting about amongst the ficets of larger vessels, and reconnoitring the stern and quar-ters of the gigantic vessel, so soon to be added to the number could have seen but little through the forest of rigging they had to gaze through. At one o'clock the doors of the dockyard were thrown open to the public, and a tremendous rush soon filled every corner from whence a view might be obtained. About two, a royal salute, fired by the dockyard guns, announced the arrival of the Queen and the Royal cortice. Majesty's stand was magnificently fitted upon the extreme left of the dockyard, close under the starboard quarter of the Trafalgar. Upon her appearance she was received with the most enthusiastic electing, which was taken up by those on the water, and again re-echoed by the assemblage on the op-posite shore. Her Majesty and the Prince both came forward nd courteously acknowledged the expressions of loyalty and enthusiasm which greeted them. The Queen then, accom-panied by Prince Albert and the several ladies and gentlemen the suite, walked round the vessel. Her Majesty appeared much interested, and stopped several times, apparently with a view to inquiring into the nature of the operations now actively proceeding. Her Majesty threaded her way among the work nen employed, who, of course, cheered her with might and main; and we could not but think that, as she passed among the honest tars, evidently admiring the stupeudous structure before her, the Queen of the greatest naval country in the world could not be seen under more really graceful or appro-

Her Majesty having returned to the Royal bouth amid the same cuthusiastic cheering, the ceremony of

THE NAMING was performed. The officiating pricatess was, we believe, the lady of Captain Hornby, assisted by some younger members of An incident worth mentioning gave to the ceremony an interest as peculiar as it was appropriate. In the morning the authorities of the dockyard received from the Countess Nelson the present of a bottle of wine-a relic of the stock which Lord Nelson had on bourd "the Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar. This was the bottle of wine which, according to the rites, was broken on the bows of the magnificent ship when she received her name. Crowded upon the poop were veteran survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, who, from their lofty position, seemed to look down upon this part of the day's proceedings with deep interest. They were commanded by Lieut. Rivers, who himself, we believe, lost a limb in the action. At an earlier period of the day these gallant old fellows performed a ceremony of their own in anticipation of the naming, by drinking the health of the Queen, adding "May the Sovereign of England ever remain Sovereign of the Sea," with an enthusiasm of feeling which we wish could have been witnessed by many more than the privileged few whom the arrangements permitted to enter the ship. They were very appropriately addressed on the occasion by Master Tinmouth. On board the vessel there were about 500 persons, 100 of whom were present at the engagement commemorated by her name. By this time, with the exception of the channel buoyed off for the swing of the vessel, it was literally impossible to see the water, so perfectly covered was it with shipping. Signals were now made for the boats which were shooting back and fore, to draw aside. These were immediately obeyed. All was now anxiety, but it was of short duration. At the appointed signal the last bolt was withdrawn, and amid the acclamations of the multitudes, the crash of the bands, and the loud thunder of the on, the majestic fabric began to move, and, as if endowed with life, plunged proudly into the foaming waters destined to be her home, the Union Jack being that moment hoisted at her stern by Captain T. Leigh, one of the crew of one of the ships composing Nelson's equatron. The sight was truly grand. The cheering was again and again raised, and the air rent with acclamations as the magnificent structure gradually lost way and floated stationary amid the surrounding ships, like a giant amongst pigmics. Her immense size could now be distinctly The grace with which she sat upon the water was universally admired, and as if to make her enormous magnitude nore conspicuous, she was instantly surrounded by a whole fleet of steamers and small craft, which, however respectable they might look by themselves, certainly appeared rather contemptible by the side of the leviathan they were clustered around. Nothing could exceed the case and smoothness with which she slipped off the ways into the water. The surge raised was comparatively trifling. It was, indeed, a master-piece of ingenuity which could so easily communicate motion

control it. The day, which had hitherto been bright, now became sudlenly overcast, and the min began to descend in torrents, and thousands were completely soaked. It had been understood that the Queen was to have proceeded on board the Trafalgar whenever she got affoat; but this arrangement was frustrated as we supposed, by the unfavourable appearance of the weather. He Majesty remained some time gazing upon the glorious ship, and then, amid loud cheering from all present, was conducted to her carriage, and took her leave. Her departure was the signal for a general break ap, and soon the crowds were hurrying up to town by land and water, as eagerly as they had posted Nothing could exceed the success which attended the whole arrangements. Notwithstanding the immense number of bonts and steamers around, not the slightest accident came under our observation, and the expressions of satisfaction and delight were unqualified and universal. The Trafalgar was ashed to the sheer hulk, where she will be an object of universal ulmiration and curiosity as long as she remains.

o such an enormous inanimate mass, and as easily check and

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, to the officers who had distinguished themselves in that glorious miliary achievement on the plains of Waterloo. It is needless to observe, the entertainment was marked by the same splendour which has always characterised this annual festival—a festival that has become of historical interest not only to this country,

but to Europe in general. As is always the case, the gallery, one of the most splendid apartments in the metropolis for its decorations and valuable paintings, comprising some of the finest works of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools, was appropriated for the banquet The table was illuminated from the magnificent colossal candelabra presented to his Grace by the late Emperor of Russia, and displayed a costly dinner service of gold plate, originally belonging to the late Duke of York. Along the centre of the able was placed the beautiful silver plateau, a gift from the Portuguese government, upwards of 12 feet long. The beautet nay be said to have grouned under the burden of its gorgeous collection of ornamental plate, in the midst of which the shield of Achilles formed the most conspicuous object. That superb tribute was the gift of the princely merchants of the city of condon, and is always the grand attraction of the sideboard. Without particularly noticing the weighty galvers and other pieces of plate, the richly-chased gold vase, a memento of the steem and admiration of the English nobility, must not pass without mention, and the claborately-wrought gold candelabra from which the beaufet was lighted. The entertainment was most recherche.

The guests of the gallant Duke began to arrive shortly beseven o'clock, at which hour his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived. His Royal Highness was a visitor, and we are confident the Royal Duke fully appreciated the great favour granted, for the noble host of course strictly confines the circle to his companions in arms who were present at Waterloo. The fine band of the 1st Grenndier Guards, the Duke's regiment, was stationed in the vestibule, and played selections from the operas of Bellini, Rossini, Donizetti, &c. On the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge he was received with the band playing the National Authem. The assemblage of the "heroes" of that great and important victory, that gave a peace to Europe which has not been since disturbed, was more numerous than last year, although time yearly makes ravages in the ranks of these veteran warriors. The Marquis of An glesey, who was obliged from indisposition to be absent himsel rom the banquet last year, was among the Duke's guests, apparently in excellent health and spirits. His Excellence General Alaxe, the late Spanish Minister, whose gallantry well known to the readers of the Peninsular campaigns, did not occupy a chair at the festive board this year, having obeyed the recal of his government only a few weeks since. only foreigner present on this occasion was his Excellency Prince Casteleicala, the Neapolitan Envoy, who also dived with the noble and gallant host last year.

Covers were laid for 75. The subjoined were among the guests on this twenty-sixth anniversary:-Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Excellency Prince Casteleicala, General of Anglesey, General Lord Hill, Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, Major-General Lord Saltonn, Colonel Lord Hotham, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Sandys, Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerect, Lieutenant-General Sir Il. Vivian, General Viscount Beresford, General Sir J. Vandeleur. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Kempt. Lieutenant-General Murmy, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Halkett, Major-General the Hon, E. Lygon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barnard, Lieut.-General Sir E. Kerrison, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Adam Lieutenant-General Sir George Quintin, Major-General Si Henry Hardinge, Major-General Sir Arthur Clifton, Major General Sir John Woodford, Major-General Sir Charles Broke Vere, Bart., Major-General Sir George Scovell, Major-Gen'l Henry Wyndham, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Col Sir Hugh D. Ross, Colonel Gurwood, Colonel Anson, Colone Ronan, Major-General Sir John Waters, Major-General Cle ment Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Dance, Colone Hauter Blair, Colonel Stowell, Colonel Bentinck, Colone Parkinson, Major-General D'Oyley, Colonel J. Hay, Colone Townsend, Colonel Reeve, Colonel Simpson, Colonel Egerton 'olonel Alix, Colonel O'Malley, Colonel J. Grant, Major General J. W. Sleigh, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Colone Dawkins, Major General Sir Willoughby Rooke, Major-Gen'l Sir R. Gardiner, Major-General Sir John May, Colonel W Drummond, Colonel B. Drummond, Lieutenant-General Sin Askew, Colonel Gold, Colonel Sir Horatio Townsend, Col Wilkins, C. B., Colonel Freemantle, C. B., Colonel Sir H. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord John Somerset, Lieutenant General Sir P. Maitland, Colonel Taylor, C. B., Colone Stretton, C. B., Colonel Douglas Mercer, C. B., Major-Gen'l W. Rooke, General Lord Strafford, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Lambert, Colonel Llewellyn, C. B., Colonel Wildman Colonel Blair, C. B., Lieutenant-General Sir T. Reynell Colonel Macdonald, &c.

Shortly after half-past seven, the Duke, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by his gallant guests, entered the banqueting-room. The band then emoved to the staircase, and continued playing at intervals throughout the dinner. The party broke up shortly after 11 A large congregation assembled outside the rates of Aneley House, and among them was an old Chelsea pensioner, who with his silver medal, displayed not a little amour proper.

Sir George Wombwell, who has hitherto been a stauneb supouter of the Whigs in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has repudiated an attempt made in his name to influence his tenntry in favour of Lords Morpeth and Milton .- Hulifar Guar We understand that the Earl of Essex has given his decided adhesion to Conservatism.— Goncester Chronicle.

The Garner.

WHAT GOOD HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE? Let us look to the lowliest village church in this happy land; to the humblest pastor, and the simplest flock. Let us remember, as we see them pouring forth from its humble portal, what words have been on all lips, what thoughts in many hearts; what thoughts of majesty and holiness, what love, what reliance, what confidence—and then if we are not faithless to the dignity of that soul, which, though deteriorated, still retains the stamp of its Maker, let us believe, if we can, that no good has been effected, no passion softened and checked, no desire for the graces of a christian temper implanted. Let this sight be compared, not with the population that collected like our barbarous fore-fathers, or like the savages of modern days, to perform their bloody worship in the sight of the bright sun, or shining stars of heaven; but, with the population, which poured forth, from the lofty portals of some splendid temple of the polished Athens, to join in the iniquities of a Bacchanalian procession; or with that, which, at this very time, assembles in the distant realms of Hindostan; sometimes, for deeds of cruelty and death, sometimes, for services so revolting, that the very Brahmin of better mind, hides his face for shame, and sheds the burning tear of anguish, over the infamy of that religion, of which he is the minister; -let this comparison be simply made, and then let it be asked, what has Christianity done ?- Rev. Hugh J. Rose.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL.

Religion is a generous and noble thing in regard of its progress; it is perpetually carrying on that mind, in which it is once scated, toward perfection. Though the first appearance of it upon the souls of good men may be but as the wings of the morning spreading themselves upon the mountains, yet it is still rising higher and higher upon them, chasing away all the filthy mists and vapours of sin and wickedness before it, till it arrives to its meridian altitude. There is the strength and force of the Divinity in it; and though when it first enters into the minds of men, it may seem to be sown in weakness, yet it will raise itself in power. As Christ was, in his bodilg appearance, He was still increasing in wisdom, and knowledge, and favour with God and man, until He was perfected in glory: so is He also in his spiritual appearance in the souls of men; and ecordingly the New Testament does more than once distinguish of Christ in his several ages and degrees of growth in the souls of all true Christians. Good men are always walking on from strength to strength, till at last they see God in Zion. Religion, though it hath its infancy, yet it hath no old age: while it is in its minority, it is always in motu; but when it comes to its maturity and full age, it will always be in quiete, it is then always the same, and its years fail not, but it shall endure for ever. Holy and religious souls being once touched with an inward sense of Divine beauty and goodness, by a strong impress upon them are moved swiftly after God, and (as the Apostle expresses himself) "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, they press towards the mark, for the prize of the bigh calling of God in Christ Jesus," that so they may "attain to the resurrection of the dead."-Rev. John Smith. [b. 1618, d. 1652.]

SIGNS OF TEMPTATION.

A man at first perhaps feels a kind of grudging and uneasiness all over his body, a deadness upon his stomach, and a drowsiness upon his senses, and he cannot well tell what he ails; but after a few days these uncertain beginnings come to rage in a burning fever, or to strike him with an apoplexy: and then t appears what those symptoms foreboded and tended to all along; and the great question now is, not when or how soon the man shall recover and be well, but whether or no he shall live. In like manner, when a man finds it thus with himself. as to the state of his soul, that his former freshness and fervour in the service of God is abuted, and that his heart either flies off from the duties of religion, or performs them with a cold. faint, languishing indifference: in the judgment of all those guides of souls, who discourse most experimentally and knowingly of these matters, such an one has all the reason in the world to suspect, that there is some notable mischief designed him by his spiritual enemy; and that he is entering upon some dangerous trial, some critical scarching temptation, which will be sure to probe him to the bottom, to shake all the powers of his soul; and from which if the divine mercy does in the issue deliver him, yet it will be so as by fire, by smart, and difficulty, and great unlikelihoods, and by such near approaches to, and narrow rescues from destruction, that it will be matter of horror to him to reflect upon his very deliverance, and the danger will be terrible even after it is escaped .- South.

OPPORTUNITIES OF THE YOUNG.

Young persons little know what many of their elders would give to have it now in their power to set out well, and to begin the day of life afresh. They little know how these self-accusers look back upon the neglected seed-time as some bright paradise which they have madly forfeited and thrown away. With such a knowledge, the young would require no other monitor. But though they cannot experimentally ascertain the depths of these sighings, and vain regrets, yet surely they should believe the testimony of those who tell them, even weeping, that they have continual sorrow and heaviness in their hearts; and that they feel more, far more, than even these confessions can express. To think they now hold in their hands that jewel which so many would esteem it far above all the treasures of the earth once more to call their own; -and that that jewel once cast from them never can be recovered; -- to think that the eyes of God and of their Saviour, of angels of light, and saints in bliss, and friends and relatives now in glory are upon them;-that this cloud of witnesses encompass them, and are intent to see that they start to advantage, and perform successfully the earlier stages of their race for heaven; surely such thoughts cannot but fire the youthful breast with high resolves, and nerve the youthful candidate with new determination, and new strength to gain the prize of an incorruptible crown!-Rev. II. Wood-

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the ree in order to reach its fruits; but the fact is, that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such the present moment is as every thing, and the future as nothing: he borrows therefore from the future at a most usurious and ruinous interest; and the consequence is, that he finds the tonof his best feelings impaired, his self-respect diminished, his health of mind and body destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greater portion of its comforts should be still before him .- Bishop Shuttle-

TRUE COURAGE.

Let the heathens brag of their Decii and Curtii, that devoted their lives to death for the love of their country; we have our Moses and Paul, that desired to be made anothemas (devoted to temporal death; see Exod. xxxii, 2; Rom. ix, 3,) for their brethren: their Socrates drunk his poison cheerfully; our Cyprian said amen to the sentence of his own condemnation: their Scevola burned his hand for mistaking Porsenna; we are able to name a catalogue of martyrs who have kiseed the stake, sung hymns in the midst of the fire; who have accounted their sufferings, palms; their punishments, triumphs; their infamy, glory; their exile, their country; their bonds, their crown their prison, their paradiee; their death-day, their birthday. So in courage we equal them, in the cause we far excell them; this is good courage indeed. Some think to express their courage by roaring and blaspheming over their cups, by un-

seasonable duels and quarrels, by mutinying sgainst their conmanders, by tyrannizing over their inferiors, by trampling under foot all laws both of God and man; this is so far from trac courage, that it is rather an argument of cowardice. Tree courage is fearful to offend God, hath a reverend regard for the laws, is obedient to superiors, courteons to equals, indalgest to inferiors, and evermore grounded upon a good cause, and accespanied with cheerfulness and resolution .- Archbishop Brown hall.

Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writz, under the hand and scal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October pert, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, East Etobleoke, Flos, Georgina. North Gwillimbury, Innisidi. Mona, Mai, mur. Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Verpra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as height in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and signing per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Skeriff.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, KING STREET.

REDUCED PRICES ::

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Diamond Beaver Clothe, Mixtures, &c. ALFO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Sutin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above language Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD's Music Sale and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet Toronto, July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mil-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harmess, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

51-1y

Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said institution, on Wednesday, 4th Aug't. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing to investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his teathmonday may be

investigation of the Board, and the control of the polarity of the control of the polarity of the Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required y the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

11. C. BARWICK.

50.71 Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

Barthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of Wases in their line, among which are handsome China. Tea, Breaklast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Eartheware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glasware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELAXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW,

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. Tile Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

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The Subscriber will also offer for sale as selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office. Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

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