From the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

At a Special General Meeting of the above Society, held on Saturday, August the 21st, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President of the Society, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. was in the chair:—

Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M. P., seconded by Rev. W. Marsh, D. D., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Lewisham.

"That all questions relating to matters of ecclesiastical order and discipline, in regard to which a difference shall arise between any colonial bishop, or any bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in foreign parts, and the Committee of the Society, shall be referred to the archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, whose decision thereon shall be final."

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, M. P., seconded by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton.

"That the Rule which is now Rule XII. of the Society shall stand as follows:—

"The office of sole patron shall be reserved for His Grace the Primate of all England, if he shall accept the same; but if his Grace shall not accept the same, the Committee shall nominate a patron or patrons, as well as the vice-patrons, president, vice-presidents, trustees, treasurer, secretaries, and other such officers as they shall deem beneficial to the interests of the Institution, and shall also nominate such persons as may have rendered services to the Society, either country or foreign directors, or honorary members, as the circumstances may require, such nomination of the Committee to be subject to the approval of the first General Meeting."

"That in Rule I. the words 'a patron or,' be inserted between the words 'by' and 'patrons.'

"That the new Rule be numbered III., and that the numbering of the Rules following it be altered accordingly.

"That in the XIth law (formerly X.) the words 'patron or,' be inserted after the word 'the.'"

Moved by Captain Trotter, seconded by the Rev. A. M'Caul, D. D.,

"That the most cordial thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, for the zeal and kindness with which he has hitherto filled the office of patron, and for the readiness with which his lordship has consented now to accept the office of vice-patron."

Moved by the Hon. William F. Cowper, M. P., seconded by the Hon. and Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury,

"That the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lorden, and the other bishops, be applied to, to accept the office of vice-patrons of the Society."

A copy of the above Resolutions, together with an address from the Committee, was forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which the following reply was immediately returned by his Grace to Sir Thomas Baring, who, as President of the Society, had forwarded the address:—

"*Lambeth*, August 23, 1841.

"Sir,—

"I have received with more than ordinary satisfaction the copy which you have transmitted to me of a Resolution, passed at a General Meeting of the subscribers to the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews; and I accept with pleasure the office of Patron of the Society, reserved by that Resolution for the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the hope, that, under the blessing of God, and the direction of His good Spirit, my humble endeavours may be rendered conducive to the attainment of the important object which the Society has in view.

"W. CANTUAR."

The Committee resolved that an Address should be presented to the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the other prelates of the Church, in order to carry out the Fourth Resolution of the Special General Meeting.

Answers have been received from his Grace the Archbishop of York, from the Bishop of London, and from several other prelates, in which they kindly consent to become Vice-Patrons of the Society.

The Committee feel this to be an important era in the history of this Institution; and are desirous, now that it is favoured with the patronage of the highest ecclesiastical personages in the Church, to state its object and lay its claims more generally than has hitherto been done before the Church at large. They have long ardently looked forward to the time when their object and their endeavours should be publicly sanctioned as they now are, and visited with unmingled pleasure the arrival of the present period, when they were led to believe that after the adoption of a rule similar to that lately adopted by the Church Missionary Society, their application for Episcopal sanction would not be in vain.

The Committee think it best now to give a General Statement of the object of the Society, of the means which it employs, and of some of the results, under the Divine blessing, of the use of those means; intending from time to time to give a more detailed account of the particular spheres of its operations.

The Object of this Society is, to make known the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."—*Mark* xvi. 15.

"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."—*Luke* xix. 10.

"I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they called thee an outcast, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after."—*Jer.* xxx. 17.

"He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd."—*Matt.* ix. 36.

"There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek; for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him."—*Rom.* x. 12.

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."—*Rom.* i. 16.

The Means used by this Society are the following:—

The Holy Scriptures are put into the hands of Jews.

The Old and New Testaments in Hebrew are circulated extensively among them.

The entire Scriptures have been translated into the Judæo or Judæo-Polish language, and the New Testament, with parts of the Old Testament, have been printed, the remainder having been delayed through the want of requisite funds.

The New Testament in Syriac, with Hebrew Characters, has been published for the use of the Chasidim and Cabalistic Jews.

Other versions of portions of the Holy Scriptures have also been published.

The Liturgy of the Church of England has been carefully translated into Hebrew, and is now printed and published. A second edition has been printed.

Tracts in various languages are distributed; besides publications of greater extent, which have been called for by the intelligent spirit of inquiry manifest, and the different discussions carried on amongst the Jews through the medium of the press.

The Episcopal Chapel at Bethnal-green is opened for Divine Service, under the licence and sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese. The Jews are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend; sermons are preached with a special view to the objections and difficulties of the Jews; and converts are received into the bosom of a Christian congregation, who have been taught to obey the Divine call, "Repent, ye Gentiles, with his people."

On Sunday, the 5th of February, 1837, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Hebrew translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England was used, for the first time, in public. The prayers were read by the Rev. A. M'Caul, and a sermon was then preached in English, by the Rev. M. S. Alexander, upon the appropriate words, "If by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of them." (Rom. xi. 14.) A little band of Hebrew Christians joined with Gentiles in worshipping the Redeemer of Israel, in the language and words of their forefathers. This service has been regularly continued every Sunday afternoon, and decidedly increases in interest; there are now 150 individuals of the house of Israel under the charge of a Christian ministry in immediate connexion with the Society in London. There is also daily a morning service in Hebrew, and an evening service in English. The Hebrew children in the Schools are regularly instructed in the Hebrew Liturgy, and are able to make the proper responses during the whole of the service.

Schools for Hebrew Children have been established at home and abroad.

In the Schools at Bethnal-green, the children are maintained, clothed, and educated, until they are old enough to go out as servants or apprentices. The Schools are capable of accommodating 100 children. A blessing has attended this Institution. Schools have also been established on the Continent. Eight Schools in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in which the progress of the children is very gratifying, have enjoyed an average attendance of 249 Jewish children. There is a School at Breslau, in which the number has often amounted to upwards of [illegible]

Missionaries to the Jews have been appointed by the Society, many of whom are Clergymen, and others are in different capacities engaged in testifying to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ. There are Fifty Missionaries and Missionary Agents engaged at this time in preaching to the Jews, conversing with them, distributing the Scriptures and Tracts or translating important works into Hebrew or other languages; and of these twenty-seven are converted Jews, besides the Masters and Mistresses engaged in teaching in the different Schools.

Hebrew College.—A Hebrew College has been established under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, for the future supply of Missionaries. There are at present six students, who, by their conduct and diligence, afford a reasonable hope of proving a blessing to their nation.

The success which has attended this Society has been great under the Divine blessing.

With reference to the actual results of their labours, under God's blessing, the Society have great reason to thank God for the success by which their efforts have been attended. Many proofs have been detailed in the Reports and in the "Jewish Intelligencer," from time to time.

A great desire for the Word of God has been excited amongst the Jews, who had previously but little acquaintance with their own Scriptures, and but scanty means of obtaining them.

Let the crowds of Jews bear witness in that interesting country, Poland, teeming with a dense Jewish population, where the intelligence that an English Missionary has arrived with Bibles often produces such a sensation that it might be said, "The whole city was moved;" and where again and again the Missionaries have been engaged in discussions and conversations from morning till evening, proclaiming to eager and attentive crowds the unsearchable riches of Christ, opening to them the Scriptures, and showing their fulfilment in Jesus of Nazareth.

At Konigsberg, Mr. Bergfeldt has received as much as £115 in one year from the Jews, and more than once upwards of £30 in one quarter, for the sale of the Hebrew Scriptures, at the same time expressing his deep regret that he was obliged to send away so many persons disappointed. He finds that a knowledge of the Old Testament leads to a study of the New, and has sold 100 copies of the New Testament in three months.

At Cracow the want of Bibles has been deeply felt, especially as from thence they find their way into the various countries under the Austrian dominions, where the Jews are numerous, almost inaccessible to the personal labours of the Missionary, and very destitute of the Word of God. In the same way Hebrew Bibles find their way to the distant provinces of the Russian empire, more especially from Konigsberg, which has been already mentioned.

At Jerusalem, Mr. Nicolayson has frequently sold Bibles at a reduced price to Jewish merchants trading to Bagdad and the interior of Asia, where, after all the additional expense incurred by conveyance to such distant places, they are sure of purchasers for this blessed book.

In reading Mr. Ewald's accounts of his proceedings at Tunis, and his journeys along the coast of Africa, the satisfaction felt in hearing of the joyful reception given to God's blessed Word, in a country where but very few entire copies were known, almost yields to the disappointment excited by learning that numbers reluctantly went away with their money in their hand, because the Missionary had exhausted his little stock. He has lately received upwards of £180 in little more than a year, for the sale of Scriptures at a low price to the Jews, some of whom travelled ten days' journey to obtain them.

Numerous conversations also attest that the Gospel is not preached, nor the Word of God distributed, in vain. The Baptismal Register of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel contains a list of 319 of the Jewish nation received into the Church of Christ by baptism of the whole number, 50 were baptized as adults, and the rest as children. Besides these, many Israelites have been baptized in different parts of the kingdom, of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the Divine blessing on the work in general that there are now at least 8 Clergymen of the Church of England who are of the Hebrew nation, or that twenty-seven of the Missionaries and Agents of the Society are converts from Judaism? As a proof that similar encouragement is met with on the Continent, where the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of Dr. Tholuck, an eminent Professor in the Prussian University of Halle. He says,

"It is undoubted matter of fact, that more proselytes have been made during the last twenty years, than since the first ages of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and no one, I am sure, will deny it. Not only in Germany, but also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has come under my own observation in the capital of Silesia, my native place, where many conversations have taken place. In this capital I shall speak only of such individuals as I am acquainted with myself in the profession to which I belong. In the University of Breslau there are three professors who were formerly Israelites; a professor of philology, a professor of chemistry, and a professor of philosophy. There is, besides, a clergyman, who professes the Gospel, and he was a Jew. In my present station at Halle there are no less than five professors, formerly Jews; one of medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of philology.

"I might show that some of the Jewish conversions have taken place amongst men of the highest literary attainments; and amongst others, I might [illegible] Neander, Dr. Julius Müller, Dr. Bunsen; and Dr. Stahl, of Erlang in. These are all persons of the highest scientific reputation, and now faithful followers of our Lord Jesus Christ."

In the city of Berlin, the Rev. W. Ayerst baptized forty-two Israelites in less than three years. The Rev. E. Kuntze, who has long taken a lively interest in the cause of Israel, states, that in the course of a few years he has baptized 127 Jews. The total number of baptisms at this place alone, during the last few years, considerably exceeds 1000.

It is well known that Missionaries are not usually called to baptize converts. This is a proper work of the local clergy; and in the authentic registers preserved by them in some districts of the Continent, the Committee discern a striking evidence of the Divine blessing. They are not, of course, acquainted with all the individuals referred to in these statements, but the documentary evidence they contain is of the most important and interesting nature.

The Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1826 to 1831, no fewer than 347 individuals of the Jewish nation were baptized in the Protestant communion, and 168 in that of the Roman Catholics, making a total of 515 in little more than a year, for the sole of Scriptures at a low price to the Jews, some of whom travelled ten days' journey to obtain them.

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A similar official statement from Kenisberg gives a total of 231 baptisms in twenty-four years, of which 217 are in the Protestant Church, and seventeen among the Roman Catholics. In 1836, thirty-nine were baptized, only one being in the Romish communion. In 1837, there were twenty-two; and in 1838, twenty-four; all in the Protestant communion.

In the whole Prussian dominions, 1888 Israelites were baptized in fifteen years.

The Missionaries at Warsaw have furnished a list of 150 persons baptized by themselves.

In the above nothing the Mission in Palestine has not been noticed. The importance of this Mission, and the circumstances of its past history and present position, demand a more full and detailed account than can now be given. In a future number of the "Ecclesiastical Gazette" the Committee will publish their plans for the future, as it regards the increased number of Clergymen there, the establishment of a Hospital, an Operative Institution, Schools of Industry for adults, as well as Schools for children of both sexes. In the mean time, any information will be gladly furnished by the Secretaries of the Society, at the Office, 16, Exeter Hall, Strand; or in reply to letters requiring it.

The "Jewish Intelligencer," containing accounts of the History, Literature, Religion, Education, &c. of the modern Jews, as well as of the Missionary proceedings of the Society, is published monthly, at the Office of the Society, price 1d.

From the Quebec Mercury, Oct. 16.

We believe it is not so generally known as it ought to be, that the Bishop of Montreal has set on foot a Collegiate institution at Three Rivers, but the removal of which to the neighbourhood of Sherbrook, is now contemplated, where it is proposed that it shall be re-organized on an enlarged scale. For the accomplishment of this desirable end we are happy to learn a His Lordship has reason to expect very liberal donations as well as a considerable annual grant from the two venerable Church Societies in England.

The whole cost of the proposed buildings necessary for such an institution has been estimated at £2-500 to £3000, and the great annual expenditure for the whole course at £1,000. We gather these particulars from a circular letter which has been printed by order of the Lord Bishop, and which is accompa-

Printed by [illegible]

It is proposed to establish a College in the Province of Quebec, in part of a Theological character, to be Lower Lat or near St. Sheards, and to be called "*The Lauretan College of Canada East.*"

The Bishop of the Diocese to be the Visitor of the College and ex-officio President of the College Council or such other body as shall be invested with control over the affairs of the Institution, which body shall, in the first instance, consist of those Trustees besides the Bishop.

A Committee of Management to be appointed upon the spot, with a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall superintend the erection of suitable buildings and the preparatory arrangements necessary for enabling the Trustees to put the College into operation.

The Officers of the College to consist of a Principal who shall be Professor of Divinity, to be appointed by the Bishop and by him removed from time to time, if cause for such removal should arise, and, for the present, of at least two other Professors, both of whom shall be of communion of the Church of England in full Orders and Graduates of some University of repute in the British dominions.

The appointment to the several Professorships and all additional Professorships which may hereafter establish, to be vested in the Bishop and Trustees.

A Grammar School to be attached to the College, with one or more masters as may be required, who shall receive their appointments in the manner; the school to comprehend a special provision for the education of youths designed for business or commercial pursuits.

Every care to be taken to establish the internal economy of the College and School upon such a plan and system as will be calculated to insure correct, prudent, and moderate habits among the students, and at the same time to provide for their convenience and comfort.

The charges for tuition to be upon such a moderate scale as shall be adapted to the circumstances of the surrounding country; and the expenses for boarding, small casual repairs, domestic servants, and other similar items to be divided (according to a practice very usually received in similar Institutions) in equal shares among the students in the College Establishment, and to be levied among the pupils in the School.

The erection of the [illegible] Seminary to begin part, if not wholly, paid for by one hundred shares of £25 currency, redeemable by instalments, according to the progress of the works at the discretion of the Committee of Management,—such shares entitling the holder to one nomination to a Course of *Four years tuition* in any department of the Institution free of any additional charge for tuition, (unless it should be for extra Masters who may attend for music, drawing, modern languages, &c.)

A chapel will be built in connection with the Institution, in which morning and evening prayers will be daily read, and the attendance of the students and pupils will be then required. No exclusive character, however, will attach to the Institution as it respects the religious profession of those who shall be admitted for their course of study; nor will any other rules be insisted upon with respect to their attendance upon public worship than that those who belong to the Church of England should attend the Ministry of that Church, and those who are of other persuasions should attend such Ministration as the parents and guardians may desire; it being understood that they will attend the Church of England where no desire is signified to the contrary.

Application to be made without delay to the Government for a Charter to incorporate the Institution and to convey the power of conferring degrees.

The doctrine of Mesmerism, or as it is commonly called "Animal Magnetism" has become a subject of grave dispute in Europe; a Dr. for Elliotson is giving lectures in London and citing examples of its truth. The following anecdote will at once explain its object and prove its futility:—

That the professors of Mesmerism have no power (unless the pin-sticking is allowed!) of ascertaining the truth or deception of a subject who is apparently entranced, is proved by the following adventure—a fact; and we must promise to our readers, thoroughly French in its idea and execution. A young person in the neighborhood of Paris had two admirers, M. L., a rich one, recommended by her father, and a poorer swain, M. G—, preferred by herself. The rich suitor, who felt sure of success (being backed by parental authority, which in this country is all powerful, and seldom resisted in case of a daughter's marriage,) was a believer in animal magnetism, and endeavored to convert Madle F—. She affected to believe in the system, requesting to be made the subject of a mesmeric professor. None but a Frenchwoman would have thought of the plan she laid to forward her own views, viz., to accuse herself untruly of dishonour. After the professor had magnetized and thrown her into a profound sleep, M. L—, with lover like impatience, began his questions.

"Do you love any one?"

"Yes!" said the sleeper.

"Is it me?" inquired the too curious lover.

"No," murmured the lady, "it is M. G—, the father of my child!"

Her father and the [illegible] attends a trance; but being great friends, it was instantly agreed that nothing should be said of the revelation; and that Mdlle F— should be married to M. G— the next week. This accordingly took place, and after the bride very prettily entreated her father's forgiveness for the trick she had played him, and M. L—, in affecting a magnetic sleep, and falsely accusing herself of evil, in order to bring about the marriage for which he had given a *fete* in such very good taste!

It was no time for anger; the guests vowed it was the wittiest *tour de comedie* they ever knew; so the father, the rich lover, and the magnetic professor wisely joined in the laugh.—(Morning Chronicle.

Valuable remedy for the Dropsy.—The following important remedy, found in "Raymond's copy of Gunn's Domestic Medicine," has, we are informed, cured some of the most inveterate cases of Dropsy in our city, within a few months. "Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white or common elder, steep them in two quarts of Lisbon wine two sixty-four hours. If this wine cannot be had, Teneriffe or Madeira will answer. Take a gill every morning fasting, or more if it can be borne on the stomach."

Retort Courteous.—A Russian Lady, being engaged to dinner with M. de Talleyrand, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, was detained a full hour by some unexpected accident. The famished guests grumbled, and looked at their watches. On the Lady's entrance, one of the company observed to his neighbour, in Greek, "When a woman is neither young nor handsome, she ought to arrive in time." The lady, turning round sharply, accosted the satirist in the same language: "When a woman," said she, "has the misfortune to dine with savages, she always arrives too soon."

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Ainge first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting maid sat at table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the *servant*, to the no small scandal of mine host, who told him that in his house servants were called *help*. Very well: next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of "Help! help! water! water! help!" In an instant every person in the inn equal to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obleeged to ye, to be sure," said Dick, "but here is more than I want—*to shave with!*" "Shave with!" quoth mine host, "you called help!" and 'water!' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye tould me to call the servant '*help*,' and do ye think I would cry *water* when I meant *fire*?" "Give it up," said the landlord, as he let off the line of buckets.

A Lawyer's Spectacles.—A French countryman employed a lawyer to conduct a cause, but did not seem in a hurry to give him his fee. "Friend," said the attorney, "your business is so confused that I cannot see my way into it." The countryman, who was aware of his meaning, drew two pieces of gold out of his pocket, and gave them to the lord of the law, said, "Well then, [illegible]

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

We have nothing over from England.

The news by the [illegible] Liverpool on the 4th inst. is expected. By this [illegible] intelligence of the [illegible] of Sir Charles Bagot, His Excellency's [illegible] interest.

The steam packet which would leave [illegible] instant, may now be daily expected, but we shall have some certain [illegible] of departure from England [illegible] our new Governor General.—[illegible] shall be looked for with general interest.

The weather during the last fortnight has been cold for the season, reminding us somewhat forcibly of the near approach of winter. Sharp frosts at night have been frequent—and cold rains, accompanied with sleet have been prevalent of late.

Death of Mr. Neil J. McLean.—In our last number we briefly noticed the unfortunate accident by which this gentleman was deprived of life.

The Coroner's Inquest sat on Wednesday, and adjourned until Thursday, when they returned the following Verdict.

That the said Neil James McLean came to his death in consequence of his falling into a certain drain situate in Quin Street, in the Town of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, the property of Joseph Seobell. It so happened that the said Neil James McLean left the Street and highway aforesaid, did then and there accidentally, casually, and by misfortune fall into the said drain, and did then and there receive a mortal bruise in and upon his head, of which said mortal bruise he the said Neil James McLean then and there instantly died; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Neil James McLean in manner and by the means aforesaid, accidentally, casually, and by misfortune came to his death, and not otherwise; and that the said drain is of the value of fifty pounds of the lawful money of Canada, and is the property of in the possession of Joseph Seobell, of the Town of Kingston, house carpenter and builder, or of his assigns.

In returning their verdict on this melancholy occasion, the jury very greatly deplore the necessity imposed on them by a sense of duty to the public and themselves, to complain in most unequivocal terms of censure of the dangerous state of the several parts of this City where the public and private drains are now, and have been throughout the season in course of erection; and of the great culpability evinced on the part of the Corporation of Kingston, to whose negligence, in their opinion, the terrible accident (whose victim now lies before them) is mainly attributable; and it is with a view to prevent a recurrence of so fatal a disregard to the safety of the public, that the Jury have found themselves called upon to make this unanimous declaration; hoping that the Corporation, or those to whose custody the supervision of the numerous buildings are committed, will erect such barriers, or other preventives to accident, as may ensure the safe passage of the public hereafter.

M. L. GRIFFIN, *Foreman.*
DAVID EMBLER.
W. ROWSELL.
CHARLES GAY.
LYMAN PHILLIPS.
GEORGE BROWN.
D. McMILLAN.
ALEX. McDONELL.
H. SHARP.
JAMES KERR.
GEORGE HENRY.
E. L. MALORY.
R. A. SEYMOUR.
PHILIP H. VANWINCKEL.
JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

Accidents.—A man by the name of John Hastings, was unfortunately drowned last Saturday evening, by falling from off one of the Wharves in this Town. A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday, and the following verdict returned "Accidentally drowned."

A young man a resident of Brockville, of the name of Smith, a Waggoner, was drowned in the St. Lawrence on the 9th inst. He was returning from Morristown with a companion in a skiff, which they hitched to the stern of the Steamer "*Telegraph*," then leaving that place for Brockville. The Steamer backed out the skiff, and Smith was drowned. His companion clung to the rudder of the Telegraph and was saved.

On Friday the 15th inst., as the schooner "*John Simpson*" of Whitby was on her passage from Oswego to Kingston, she was run down and soon after leaving the former port, she encountered a heavy gale, in which she lost both her masts. The "*Express*" steamer passed by at the time and though within forty rods of her, paid no attention to the signal of distress [illegible] We leave it to the public to judge of such cold-blooded and heartless conduct.

The Cornwall Observer says:—"We are happy to have it in our power to inform those who are afflicted with diseases of the eyes, and especially the blind, that Mr. Williams, the English Oculist, will pay Cornwall a short visit on his way from Montreal to Kingston. He intends leaving the former place on the 15th instant. Mr. Williams is now in this Town, so that those who wish to avail themselves of his invaluable services will have no time to lose. Mr. Williams' [illegible] operations have been crowned with the greatest success in Quebec and Montreal.

We have received the 31 number of "*The Canada Gazette*" published by Authority in this place. It contains the following Acts:

CAP. IX.

An Act to grant [illegible] to licensed Surveyors in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, to administer an oath in certain cases, and to protect them while in the discharge of their duty in Surveying Lands.

[27th August, 1841.]

CAP. X.

An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Local or Municipal authorities therein.

[27th August, 1841.]

CAP. XI.

An Act to provide for the translation into the French Language of the Laws of this Province, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[18th September, 1841.]

CAP. XII.

An Act to require [illegible] Justices of the Peace, to make returns of Convictions and Fines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[27th August, 1841.]

This number of the Gazette contains "*Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Hanse Towns, signed at London Aug. 3d. 1841.*"

ALSO

A Proclamation by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government offering a Reward of £100 currency for the apprehension of the ruffians who set fire to the Bridge on the Rail Road between Lagrain and St. Jean mentioned in a former number.

To Isaac Fraser, Esq. Chairman, and Magistrates of the Quarter Sessions assembled.

We the Grand Jurors now assembled having examined the Jail and premises do make the following report—we examined the cells, found them clean and in good order; the prisoners expressed every satisfaction as to the treatment, except they wished the cells appeared somewhat [illegible] we recommend that if convenient that [illegible] We further state that we consider the Sheriff's appropriating part of the woodshed and yard to his own private use is an infringement upon the rights of the District, and injurious to the convenience and comfort of the Gaoler.

ELIJAH SILL, *Foreman.*

For the following vivid sketch of the assault on Fort Erie in 1814 we are indebted to a recent number of the United Service Journal. It will be observed that our gallant friend Col. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia bore a conspicuous part on that occasion.

THE ASSAULT OF FORT ERIE. BY COLONEL H.

We are valted Fort Erie about two o'clock on the morning of 13th August, 1814. The plan of attack, as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows:—The right columns of attack, under Colonel Fisher, of De Watteville's regiment, was composed of 300 rank and file, company 100th Regt., and De Watteville's destined to attack that part of the fortress called Snake Hill. The centre column, under Colonel Drummond, of 101th Regt. composed of a party of seamen, flank companies of the 41st and 104th Regts.; to attack the angle of the fort nearest the river, or, indeed, the lake. Left column, under Colonel Scott, of the 103d Regt. and was destined to attack at the water's edge, break through the breastwork, and enter the fort, if possible, by the gate fronting the water.

On the night previous to the assault, Capt. Dobbs of the Navy, with a party of seamen, carried some boats from the river in rear of the fort, and hauled them above Snake Hill into the lake. Taking advantage of a dark night, they actually dropped down with the current, and captured two small schooners, anchored in front of the fort, and armed with long guns, which had been placed there to annoy the flank of the besiegers. This surprise and capture was well conceived and gallantly executed. A Lieutenant of the Navy, Ratcliffe, was killed, with a very fuller proportion of men. Next day Sir Gordon Drummond issued an order, eulogising Capt. Dobbs and his seamen, calling upon the Army to volunteer to storm the fort, and to emulate the conduct of the Naval party. Accordingly, the Army did volunteer, with the exception of Colonel Gordon and the Royals, Colonel Gordon remarking that his regt. was ready for any service they might be wanted for, and, therefore, their volunteering was useless. This, I have heard, was not very well received at head quarters; but I merely write from report current in the camp at the moment, not vouching for its truth. There was also an order that the flints were to be taken out of the muskets, and that the troops were to move to the assault with the bayonets, of which they were recommended to make free use. Also! if this absurd order had not been issued, I have no sort of doubt that we should have carried the fortress.

The right column of attack was to have been commanded and led by Major-General Conran; but his horse having unfortunately, the day previously, fallen with him, his leg was dreadfully fractured, and he was taken to the rear. Colonel Fisher, of De Watteville's regt. the next senior, consequently fell into the command. The forlorn hope of this column was led by Major Powell, then on the Staff and Lieut. Brooke Young, of the King's regt. These gallant officers, after a good deal of difficulty got into the fort, and, after having done so, Powell called out, Now, my men, open your fire. To their horror the flints were wanting. The consequence was, that although they were gallantly supported, particularly by the King's and 100th, (De Watteville's giving way,) the whole party was forced back, and a fire sent amongst them which they could not return, nor stand against. The loss this column sustained I am unable to state.

The centre column was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, of the 104th Regt. The seamen and some soldiers proceeded, carrying the ladders. We were received with a heavy fire, and most of the men carrying the ladders were knocked down. Capt. O'Keefe, of the 41st Regt., a volunteer, and not belonging to either of the flank companies, succeeded in getting a ladder up to the [illegible] and was actually followed by the [illegible] der, by the seamen and the 41st Regt. in a most determined and gallant manner. The order for taking out the flints was countermanded by Colonel Drummond; at least, I know that the companies I belonged to went into the action with them.

Colonel Drummond was killed very early in the affray, and the command of the column devolved upon Brevet-Major Glew, light company, 41st Regt.; but this officer being wounded Capt. Bullock, 41st Grenadiers, became the senior of the second column. Some time after getting into the battery, Capt. Bullock observed to the writer of these notes, "You, as well as myself, have been quartered in the stone buildings; recollect what men you can of the light company, join me, and attempt to get possession of the barracks," which, as I have before observed, were of stone, and strongly loop-holed. We succeeded in getting into the lower part of the building, but met with such a violent resistance that we were quickly driven out, the Captain having been seriously wounded in the head, and obliged to leave the fortress. Shortly after this I was myself severely wounded and taken to the rear.

The third column was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, 103d Regt., and was called the water column, it being destined to break through the breastwork which was carried from the battery to the water's edge; and, if they succeeded, they were to push for the gate of the fortress fronting the lake. Failing in this, Colonel Scott made for the battery already carried by the second column, and a scene of great confusion ensued. The Colonel entered the fort, and of course assumed the command. We had already got in rear of the breastwork, and had opened a fire upon the Americans, by which they must have been driven from their entrenchments; but the [illegible] to cease. Almost at this moment the gallant soldier received a wound which was mortal, and which deprived his country, in a very short period, of his valuable life and services.

When I quitted the principal battery the fort was in our possession, and I perfectly recollect saying, as I passed to the rear, to some of the Staff, "For God's sake push on the reserve, (consisting of the Royals and Glengarry Fencibles,) and the fort is yours." Shortly after this the battery was blown up, and a tremendous loss of life ensued. Of the officers of the 41st Regt. that went to the assault, 2 Captains and 2 Subalterns were wounded, 1 Subaltern killed, and 1 taken inside the fort after the explosion. The two companies, out of 100 rank and file that went into action, scarcely mustered 30 men aft rwards, and the total loss of the whole amounted to nearly 800 men killed and wounded. From this period the General commanding made a close investment of the place; but the breaching batteries were at too great a distance, and several sorties were made by the enemy. The first, if my recollection serves me right, was about the 4th September, in which they signally failed; the second was on the 17th of the same month, which they were equally unsuccessful, and the work of destruction was complete. The battalions were in the keeping of De Watteville's regt. and the Royals. The former regiment, composed of sad shoots from the hulks and in no way to be depended upon, gave way, and the Royals a weak regiment, were overpowered. Their much-beloved Colonel (Gordon) fell. This was greatly to their disadvantage; he was a good and gallant soldier, and much regretted by the whole Army.

The Americans boast of a number of 2,000 prisoners, but this is not the fact. A number of De Watteville's regt. deserted, as also some of the Royals, but they took very few, if any, prisoners. These battalions were nobly retained by the gallant old 6th and 82nd Regts., and the American attacking party was severely and roughly handled by the two regiments.

I must here remark that, if any other corps in the Army had had the charge of the batteries except De Watteville's, the disgrace of losing them would never have occurred. Shortly after this event the Army retreated to Chippewa, where I rejoined from sick quarters. There was subsequently little or nothing done on either side, and late in the autumn we embarked on board the fleet, and sailed for Kingston and Montreal, where we arrived before the navigation closed, and mustered at Trois Rivieres. In the following spring we embarked at Quebec for Europe, peace having taken place with America; and, in consequence of the endless loss of time in laying at Quebec, the Army arrived too late for Waterloo.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

MR. EDITOR,—Wellington has been justly called "pebble property;" he is part of the history of Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium and the East Indies. The most succinct account of those countries must mention his name; and it is indeed, without any violent stretch of conception part of the history of the world. Every particular concerning so extraordinary a man must, therefore, be interesting, and surely his birthplace is not a matter of indifference. It is always given as Dungan Castle, county of Meath; but that is an error, his Grace was born in Merrington House, Dublin, now the Royal Irish Academy, No. 114, Grafton-street. This you will find to be confirmed by due investigation. I derived the information from a near relative of the Duke's source, about twenty-five years ago. He told me that the error, which was on side then as now, originated in the circumstance of the infant having been sent down, shortly after birth, to Dungan Castle. The superstitious [illegible]

P. M.

Dublin, August [illegible]

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

SIR,—I was happy to observe in a recent number of your Journal, a proof that the Church of Scotland was interesting itself in the conversion of the Jews.

Permit a member of the Church of England, to claim a small space in your columns, to state what that Church is also doing towards the promotion of the same glorious object—the return of God's ancient people into the bosom of His Holy Church.

Beside the interesting facts detailed in the number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette which I send you for insertion; I rejoice to be able to announce that at a recent meeting of the Bishops of the Church of England, it was decided "shortly to consecrate a Bishop of Jerusalem." The individual selected for this office is understood to be the Revd. George Alexander, a Clergyman of the Church of England, a converted Jew, a Prussian by birth, and Professor of Hebrew in King's College London. The salary is to be paid half by England and half by the excellent King of Prussia, who joins with England in making the appointment. Surely this is good news; good cause for humble and hearty thanksgiving to that God who has put it into the hearts of Christian nations to turn their thoughts towards the despised Children of Abraham: to take pleasure in the stones of Zion, and favour the dust thereof. What a contrast does this simultaneous movement of the Churches of Britain present, to the manner in which our fathers were wont in times of old to put their feet upon the necks of the Sons of