can be no doubt. If she is not this, she is nothing—for, if her ministry is not." the Apostleship continued, then we have not a ministry appointed of God, but the Church is a mere human expedient, established by man for his convenience and benefit, and liable to be removed by man whenever fancy or convenience bience may determine." It is scarcely, however, necessary to add, that every Episcopal Clergyman can trace back his descent through the Bishops to the Apostles, and finally to Christ himself, forming a portion of that holy Catholic Church, "the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth."

Your's faithfully,

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GOVERNOR SIMCOE. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—I have read, in common I am confident with all your readers, with unfeigned admiration, the two truly British and statesmanlike letters of Governor Simcoe in your last number. The loyal colonists of this Province are under the greatest obligations to you for having rescued from oblivion these most interesting documents. The object of my present letter is to suggest the propriety of publishing the correspondence and despatches of Governor Simcoe. Is there no one who could undertake the work? Surely there must be still in existence or the still in exist tence a vast mass of the venerated Simcoe's letters which, if brought to light would prove of inestimable benefit, in the formation of right views on the subject of Colonial policy. Governer Simone was a great Soldier, a great Statesman, a true Patriot, and a good Christian, and a history of his life would I am certain be read with universal interest. Your's very truly,

THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH. To the Editor of The Church.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—In the editorial columns of the Colonist, of the 9th instant, I find the following passage:—

"In reference to this passage, a correspondent has addressed us, and we here copy his epistle. He asks, 'Who is the Bishop of Edinburgh? We have surely been slumbering in Sleepy Hollow for the last ten years. Let us reflect,—yes, now we remember Mr. Terrott well. He published a few paltry notes on the Book of Romans about that time, as superficial as they were dry and unedifying. His outward man, as far as we

were dry and unedifying. His outward man, as far as we remember, is that of one whose God is his belly. Such is or was Mr. Terrott,—but who is the Bishop of Edinburgh? there is no such person known in that city. The Episcopate de jure and de Green and

and de facto belongs to the Presbytery of Edinburgh."

I do not think it necessary to defend the scholarship of the Bishop of Edinburgh from the attacks of a newspaper, which weekly contains, under its editorial head, the grossest violations of grammar, the coarsest improprieties of language, and the most intense vulgarity of sentiment. Neither, Sir, shall I understand the coarses in the coarse of the coa undertake to prove, what is not very difficult, that the Episcopal Church is the true Church of Scotland, that Presbyterianism scriptural innovation, and that in Dr. Terrot, and not in the Presbytery, is the Episcopate lodged. These matters I leave to you. My sole object, on this occasion, is to defend Bishop Terrot from the disgusting imputation, adopted by the Colonist, that HIS OUTWARD MAN IS THAT OF ONE WHOSE

Permit me then to say that I enjoyed the gratification of Dr. Terrot's friendship and the benefit of his ministry, for many years. During that period, my table was occasionally graced by his presence, and, consequently, I think I may be allowed to know something of his character, his habits, and his person. With respect to his character as a preacher and a scholar, it stands too high to be exalted by my praise, or to be lowered by the scurrility of the Colonist's correspondent. In his habits, Dr. Terrotis cheerful and dignified, sparing in the indulgences of the action. the table, devoid of ostentation, and adorned with every Christian grace that enlivens and purifies the domestic circle. He is respected by Presbyterian as well as Episcopalian, for the untarnished excellence of his character. In person, he is below the middle stature, and, when I last saw him, (which was little more than "ten years" since), was rather thin; so that the brutal jest about HIS OUTWARD MAN, has not the slightest foundation in his external appearance, and can be nothing but the unqualified invention of a malignant hate to the Divine Ordinary

rdinance of Episcopacy.

The Colonist must be hard pushed indeed for argument, when Perhaps, as the he descends to ribalry and personal abuse. Perhaps, as the falsely alleged appearance of Dr. Terrot detracts from his Episcopal and copal and other claims in the Colonist's estimation, that noble victim of Marian persecution, Rowland Taylor, of Hadleigh, will be denied the honours of martyrdom, because, in his own tarcass,"

I recommend the Colonist not again to lend himself to the sin of attempting to disparage the Holy Order of Bishops.

Your's obediently,

Toronto, 12th February, 1842.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION .- (From a Corresndent.)—The eighteenth Session of this Association was held at the Rectory of Cavan on the 26th and 27th Jan. last.—It opened with Divine Service in St. John's Church in that Rectory. The prayers were read by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, and an edifying discourse was delivered by the Ray I Sharika ev. J. Shortt. The Members then adjourned to the Residence of the Rector, where the remainder of the day was spent in attending to the business of the Association.
On Thursday morning, the 27th., the brethren assembled for Divine Worship in St. Paul's Church (also in Cavan, but eight miles distant from St. John's) when the desk was occupied by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Shaw, the former reading the prayers and the latter the lessons, and a sermon on the 24th Article of the Church was preached by the Rev. S. Givins from 1 Cor. xiv. 14, 15 verses. On both occasions the large and attentive congregations which assembled in these neat and commodious Churches were highly highly gratifying—a pleasing proof not merely of the success which has attended the labours of their venerable Rector, but of the loyalty and attachment to the Church of their ancestors which continues to actuate "the Cavan hour." boys," as they are pleased to style themselves. This township was settled several years ago by immigrants from Ireland, chiefly Protestants, and it is pleasing to witness the rapid progress they have made in subduing the wilders. derness and arriving at apparent comfort and independence. The parts of the township through which our route lay were beautiful and often picturesque, and I was informed, it yields not in fertility and capabilities to any in the province. Indeed of its productiveness not only of the necessaries of life, but of many of its luxuries also, we had abundant proof in the hospitality afforded us at the Rectory. This neat and unpretending edifice is cretify situation. tory. This neat and unpretending edifice, is prettily situated near the summit of one of the many acclivities in the township commanding a very extensive view of the surrounding country, and even of Lake Ontario in the distance, and under no roof have I been privileged to taste more sweetly than under this, the pleasantness of Christian hospitality and friendship. After service, the brethren repaired to the rectory, where they were permitted to spend several pleasant and profitable hours,—"speaking" of things "concerning Christ and his Church."—When the hour for separation arrived it was with much regret we parted, for on this occasion the ties of brotherhood were parted, for on this occasion the ties of brotherhood were sensibly strengthened and our love increased.—The profitableness of the Meeting was however diminished by the absence of several of our most valued members who were prevented from attending by indisposition and other afflict-

BROCK, HOME DISTRICT .- A Church has been erected, during the past summer, in the north-east division of this township, and divine service was held in it, for the first time, on the 5th December, 1841. The inhabitants, in the south of Brock, are likewise about to build a Church. They have appointed a committee, which has agreed upon a site. a site, given out contracts, and expects to have it ready for use early in the ensuing summer. The settlers of this for use early in the ensuing summer. The settlers of this township are desirous of expressing their gratitude to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for affording them an opportunity, by the appointment of a resident Missionary, of again joining in the sublime services of the Church of England.

Township of Moore.—A new and beautiful Church

TOWNSHIP OF MOORE.—A new and beautiful Church was opened for divine service, at the village of Sutherland, in this township, on Sunday the 23rd January last. This edification was a superscript of the superscript. edifice has been erected by the Christian exertions of one or two individuals, and will hold from two to three hundred persons. It is built of brick, with an aisle running through the middle, and commodious pews on both sides. The communion table is opposite to the entrance, and a handsome veneered black-walnut pulpit, with its appropriate to the interior of the priate decorations, gives an effect to the interior of the building particularly pleasing, and rarely to be met with in the western wilds of Canada. In the Church is a gallery, above which the steeple, rising in bold relief into the air, imparts, with its graceful spire, an elegant finish On the occasion of opening this new house of God, the Rev. A. Pyne, the respected Clergyman of Sarnia, delivered an impressive discourse to a large and attentive congregation, in the course of which he described the blessings that must arise from the erection of such

edifices, and enlarged on the deep interest at present felt in England in the spiritual welfare of the hitherto destitute settlers in the back-woods of Canada. "Where, but a few years ago, the wild beast of the forest made his lair, there now stands a temple to the Most High." A few miles above Sutherland, a small but handsome Church has also been built; and well indeed may the inhabitants of Moore rejoice that the year 1842 has witnessed so great an improvement in matters of such high and solemn inan improvement in matters of such high and solemn in-terest. Should this brief account chance to meet the eye of any of those excellent individuals in the Mother Coun-try, whose bounty has flowed into this distant township, it will be a satisfaction to them to learn that it has gladdened the heart of many an emigrant, and bids fair to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of man.

PRINCETON, BROCK DISTRICT.—A public Meeting was held last Friday, pursuant to notice, at Mr. Lowthian's Hotel, Princeton, to take into consideration the necessity held last Friday, pursuant to notice, at Mr. Lowman's Hotel, Princeton, to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a Church in that village. Capt. Denton Burns was called to the chair,—the Rev. William Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, officiated as Secretary. Several resolutions, in furtherance of the object of the Meeting, were unanimously passed,—liberal contributions were immediately made, and a very desirable lot of land presented by Mr. Wm. Alfred Gissing;—and a Building Committee appointed. This will make the fifth Church erected in this immediate neighbourhood within the short space of little more than seven years.—Comthe short space of little more than seven years.—Com-municated to the Woodstock Herald, of 9th Feb'y.

municated to the Woodstock Herald, of 9th Feb'y.

Mormonism.—I, with a few others, was curious to go to a Mr. Dunning's in Gloucester, on Saturday evening the 23rd ult., to hear a Mormon Preacher, one of the followers of Joe Smith. This Yankee Fanatic said, amongst many other things, "That Moses" (who was instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians) "was an ignorant that Area was presented to be his assistant by in all the wisdom of the Egyptians) "was an ignorant man—that Aaron was appointed to be his assistant, he being a learned man—that there were two principles in man, a good and a bad one. He made a distinction between the Comforter promised by Christ to his Apostles, and the Holy Spirit. The former is a Divine Teacher, which character he himself assumed, inasmuch as he pretended to the Spirit of Prophecy and Miracles—that Christ was now coming on earth (not by his spirit) in his bodily form—that the New Jerasalem will be re-built (not in the land of Palestine, not near the fountains of Zion, Siloam, and Cedron,) but in South America, where Jesus Christ will fix the seat of his Empire and reign a thousand years—that the Jews and the Israelites would be gathered from the Isles of the sea, one part on the Eastern and the other part on the Western Continent—that the curse which was prondunced against the Jews, —that the curse which was pronounced against the Jews, for the rejection of the Gospel, would be pronounced against the Gentiles at the coming of Christ, and that they would be destroyed from the face of the Earth." The above, Sir, is a specimen of this impostor's preaching

—A Correspondent of the Bytown Gazette, of the 10th Feb

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE REV. MR. MARSHALL.—We some time ago mentioned that the Bishop of Durham had consented to ordain the Rev. James Marshall, late of the Tolbooth Church dain the Rev. James Marshall, late of the Tolbooth Church Edinburgh, to a Curacy at Norham, the Rev. Dr. Gilly having granted him a title; and it will be seen on reference to the list of gentlemen ordained in the Chapel, at Auckland Castle, on Sunday last, that our information was correct—Mr. Marshall has been ordained, and by the Bishop of Durham. The scruples which induced Mr. Marshall to withdraw from a lucrative appointment in the Presbyterian Church, in exchange for a mere Curacy in the Church of England, must be regarded as truly conscientious, and therefore highly honourable to the individual who has made the sacrifice. That Mr. Marshall will soon become a zealous and efficient minister of our National Church, we have no doubt; and we are glad to learn that our venerable diocesan received him with great kindness, and evinced a disposition to encourage him in kindness, and evinced a disposition to encourage him in the resolution he had taken.—Durham Advertiser.

Extraordinary Discovery in a Church.—A few

complish this, it was found necessary to cut away a por-tion of the ponderous pillars by which the galleries are at tion of the ponderous puttars by which the galleries are at this end supported, and which were of ten times the strength required. While the workmen were engaged in removing a thick crust of plaister in which one of the pillars was encased, and which had been put on upwards of 70 years ago to give them the appearance of stone, they discovered a nest of five toads, two of which were of a very good size, and the others smaller. The reptiles, on being relieved from their place of lengthened confined to the place and seemed perfectly healthy. on being relieved from their place of lengthened confinement, jumped about the place and seemed perfectly healthy, and were picked up and put in a place of security. In removing some wooden skirting from the wall near the same spot, a live bat was found which must have been confined quite as long as the toads, and which was also secured by the workmen. These extraordinary curiosissecured by the workmen. These extraordinary curiosities attracted much attention, and various applications had been made to the rector for one or the other of these cre tures, but they were unsuccessful.

WHAT ARE MODERN DISSENTERS?—The Dissenters of late years, since they have had some half-dozen representatives in parliament, out of more than 600, have talked largely in deed about "their rank, wealth and talent;" but ough these phrases sound pleasantly to Dissenting ears from the platforms of their associations, the truth is entirely opposed to such statements. Even the Wesleyan Methodists, who have more of wealthy men amongst them (as the list of subscribers to their centenary festival abundantly proves), than all the regular Dissenters put together, apply to members of the Church of England to preside at apply to memoers of the Church of England to preside at the annual meeting of their Missionary Society, whilst the "Protestant Society" uniformly places in the chair at its anniversaries men such as the Duke of sussex, Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, and the Marquis of Tavistock, who at least affect to belong to the Church of England. No; the avistockary of the sure in act with the Church and the aristocracy of the country is yet with the Church, and that not merely the aristocracy of family and blood, but of learning, talent, science, and virtue.—" From My life," by on ex-Dissenter.

THE ARK .- We are informed that lately an eminent ship builder of one of the outports, upon reading the di-mensions recorded as those of the Ark, was so struck with the just proportion that pervaded the whole plan of con-struction, and the similitude that it bore to that in use at the present day, that he applied himself to the formation of a model which would explain at sight the character and apacity of the huge vessel so well known in religious istory; and, to exhibit how little our largest ships vary from her admeasurement, a model of the British Queen has also been constructed on the same scale. In both these works of art the proportions are observed to the greatest nicety. It is understood that the models will be resented for exhibition by the ingenious projector to ome public institution in the metropolis.—Shipping Ga-

BISHOP RIDLEY'S TREE.—During the hurricane on Monday night an old oak tree, planted in Pembroke College garden by Bishop Ridley, more than 300 years was, we regret to say, blown down. Great quantities of rain fell during the early part of the week, which caused the Cam to be much swollen. The accounts from the Fens, owing to the continued wet, are of a very cheerless

description.—Cambridge Independent Press.
POPISH PROPAGANDISM.—The National de l'Ouest states, that a short time since a young man was admitted into the hospital at Bourbon Vendée, with a swelling of the thigh, which required the limb to be amputated. The surgeons of the establishment had strictly enjoined that the patient should be kept as free as possible from all excitement; but shortly after this operation was performed, they found him in a strong state of mental agitation, which endangered his life. It appeared that the patient, who was a Protestant, had been worked on by the chap-lain and the Sœurs de Charité of the establishment, who had endeavoured to convert him to the Popish faith, and had even induced him to receive the communion according to the Roman ritual, only a few minutes after the surgeons had left him. The medical men of the establishment have drawn up a remonstrance, this journal states, and transmitted it to the Prefect of the department.

A RADICAL CHURCHMAN.—I know no greater enemy to the Church than what may be termed a Radical Churchman—a man who, while he is busy in opposing church-rates and tithes, yet to use his own expression, "sticks to his Church." Such persons are a very unmanageable race of beings, and become particularly so to a clergyman when they are elected to fill any office which necessarily brings them into contact with him. Ignorant of the fundamental principles of the Church, and in too many cases

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.—On Thursday an important meeting of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society was held in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland in the chair. The assembly amounted to eight hundred persons, and included the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Earl of Bradford, Lord Leveson, Sir Rowland Hill, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, the Hon. T. Kenyon, the Hon. R.H. Clive, R. A, Slaney Esq. J. A. Lloyd Esq. Smythe Owen Esq. Panton Corbett, Esq. A. W. Corbett, Esq. C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. the Mayor of Shrewsbury, J. Wingfield, Esq. T. Eyton Esq. and many other influential gentlemen—Various resolutions were passed, and a subscription commenced, v. Esq. and many other influential gentlemen—Various resolutions were passed, and a subscription commenced, which speedily amounted to £6,000. The Duke of Sutherland presented £2,000; the Bishop of Lichfield £500; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Berwick, Sir Rowland Hill, £200 each; the Dean of Lichfield, £140; Archdeach Bather, Lord Hill, Hon. T. Kenyon, E. W. Smythe Owen, Esq. Hon. R. H. Clive, C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. Rev. C. M. Long, £100 each; Mrs. A. Pemberton, R. A. Sianey, Esq. £50, each; and Lord Leveson, £20.

Brishop Ryder.—The monument to the memory of the

BISHOP RYDER.—The monument to the memory of the lamented Bishop Ryder has been finally placed in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The Right Rev. Prelate is represented in the attitude of devotion, with his knees sup-ported on a fauld-stool, and his hands gently inclined forwards, as in prayer. The likeness, it is said, though not a striking one, owing to the want of an accurate por-trait to work from, will be readily recognised by those who were in habits of the closest intimacy with his Lord-ship. The pedestal bears the following inscription:

who were in habits of the closest intimacy with his Lordship. The pedestal bears the following inscription:

To the Memory of

The Honourable and Right Reverend
Henry Ridge, D.D.

Successively Bishop of Gloucester, and of biehfield and Coventry,
This Monument is erected,
In testimony of affectionate respect,
By many who revered and loved him.
His unsparing sel-devotion to the duties of his high office,
His unsparing sel-devotion to the duties of his high office,
His unsparing sel-devotion to the duties of his high office,
His christian simplicity, his expansive charity.
His fervent and cheerful piety,
Endeared him to his friends, and concilitated universal regard.
Constrained by the love of Christ,
He strove to extend the means
Of worshipping and serving him, both at home and abroad,
And to diffuse the light of His Gospel
Among Jews and Gentiles.
As a Preachier, affectionate, faithful, earnest,
Persuasive, practical;
As a Bisnop, paternal, vigilant, apt to teach,
Given to hospitality;
Mild and forbearing, yet, when duty called, inflexible;
He exhibited,
In his daily walk and conversation,
A bright example to the flock over which the Holy Ghost
Had made him overseer.
In meek reliance on the grace and intercession
Of the Redeemer,
He lived, he laboured, he died,
Entering into his rest,
In the fifty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-first of his Episcopate,
March 31, MOCCCXXXVI.

At Hastings,
Where his mortal remains are deposited.

The Society for Promoting Christianity amongst

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.—We have just been informed that in addition to the donations of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, of 2007. each, her Majesty the Open Downson has within the last four days jesty the Queen Dowager, has, within the last few days, remitted the sum of 200 guineas in furtherance of the objects of the above society.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

Darlington Church-rates.—On Friday last, at a

vestry meeting held in the parish church of Darlington, the Rev. J. W. D. Merest in the chair, a rate of 2d in the pound for the repairs of the church, and other necessary expences for the current year, was proposed and carried unanimously. This is the first instance within the last five years of a church-rate having been carried at this place without opposition. We congratulate our Darlington friends, on this seeming return to right principles.— Durham Advertiser.

From our English Files.

CEREMONY OF CHURCHING HER MAJESTY .- On Saturday EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN A CHURCH.—A few days ago, a discovery of an extraordinary kind was made in the interior of the parish churchof Barking, Essex,.—
The interior of the ancient building affording scarcely room for the increasing population of that town and its vicinity, the Rector, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, has recently undertaken, at his own expense, to improve the chancel so as to afford additional accommodation. To acing, Maids of Honor, Viscount Hawarden, Lord George Lennox, &c., &c. We are happy to state that the Queen is in excellent health.

ARCHDEACON BATHURST'S LETTER TO LORD JOHN Russell.—My Lord,—I observe that you have the assurance to attribute the fall of the late Administration to the combito attribute the fall of the late Administration to the Combination of the landed interest against you; but I beg you to go to Norwich Cathedral and look at the monument by Sir. F. Chantrey to the late Bishop of Norwich, my father, and then reflect on the conduct of the late Government, with their professional control of the late Government, with their professions. sed principles, to men like him, and then let me ask you, whether it be not to the manner in which you and your colleagues betrayed your friends and your principles that you must attribute your downfal? Yes, my Lord, it was conduct, both as to inyour downlat? Yes, my Lord, it was conduct, both 2003 in-dividuals and the public (as I have told Lord Melbourne), such as that of which I complain, which overturned your power, never to rise again. It was profession unrealized by practice, and measures inconsistent with your professed principles and with justice, and honour itself. It was as Lord Lyttel a want of integrity." It was that you convicted yourselves of taking the government under false pretences out of the hands of Sir Robert Peel. It was your audacious and unblushing aof Sir Robert Peel. It was your audacious and unblushing a-bandonment of the Irish appropriation clause. It was that, in the presumption of your high opinion of yourself, in the teeth of general feeling and understanding, superior to yours as com-parison can imagine, you not only dared to uphold the several clauses of the Poor Law, but attempted, though ignominiously foiled, to introduce aggravations of it. It was because your pride taught you to despise the people whom you could, when convenience suited, coax. It was because you could make use of the people when you had no court forour with you, and be-cause you turned your back upon them when you thought yourself cause you turned your back upon them when you thought yourself secure in the favour of your Sovereign, and gave them the severest measures of punishment when they would literally reduce to practice the lessons which they had imbibed from your satellite. t was because you confounded political offences with common felonies in the treatment of offenders. It was because Whigs who abused Oliver and Castles, established formally an army of spies and informers in the shape of a rural police instead of revising the old constabulary force. It was because your satellites spread discord between the clergy and their parishioners by fomenting church-rate opposition, and unjust assessments of the tithe rent-charge, and you took no steps to mediate and to adjust. It was because you looked on, as it would seem, with a malicious smile, or something very like it, while your Government and their satellites set society together by the ears! It was because you threw every obstacle in the way of petitions of the people, by a new rule established that no speech should be made on presenting them. It was because, instead of free be made on presenting them. It was because, instead of free passage to the remonstrances of friends, you treated them with negligence and insolence. It was because, as in Jamaica and Canada, you, like an ignorant quack, who cuts a limb instead of trying to save it, adopted harsh and extreme instead of mild and assuaging remedies. Because in all your practice you violated grossly your theories of liberty. It was because of all this that the people, like myself, prefer Tories, who may be arbitrary in theory, to Whigs, who are tyrants in practice. it is because of the unrepenting, and unfeeling, and audacious manner in which your Ministry expires, without one symptom of sorrow for your conduct, that I, in the name of the people of Colonies. England, denounce you and renounce you, and those who are like you or favourable to you, for ever. And lastly, it is because like as a pirate, just when he finds himself overpowered, and is afraid of just execution for his offences, then applies a torch to the powder magazine, that he may blow up friend and foe together, so you, after having denounced most strongly, in the person of your late official head, the agitators of the question of the corn laws, did, just as your ministry was at its last gasp, raise this dangerous question, as it were, on purpose to make it difficult to your opponents to succeed to your office and govern the country. It was because you evidently did this, not for the public try. It was because you evidently did this, not for the public good, but for a particular purpose. It was because you are universally distrusted, even by those, like myself, who advocate the repeal of the present corn laws, but who think it better to deal th those who are sincere in doing a little rather than with those who profess much and mean nothing. It was because you cringed to the strong like O'Connell, and bullied the weak, like myself. It was because you treated all creeds alike, as if a special faith were a folly. It was for these reasons that the public has rejected you with contempt and indignation, and that those like myself, who from a peculiar combination of delicate

Midland Counties, 2,126l.; South Western, 4,165l.; Birmingham and Derby, 997l.; Great Western, 9,827l.; Birmingham 12,988L; Eastern Counties, 641L; Hull and Selby, 780L; and Great North of England, 1,321L

quence of which the British authorities were unable to interfere. As, however, the Nizam is to all intents and purposes a vassal of the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme government will lose no time in expressing to that Prince their decided disapproval of such inhuman proceedings being permitted to take place. "A rich Brahmin died (I believe) on the 30th ult., and on the following morning it was bruited that a suttee would take place in the course of the day, the widow of the deceased having, by the advice of the Brahmins, determined on sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle, which was conhusband. I attended the dreadful spectacle, which was con-ducted much as described by those who have witnessed the like before. About 3000 persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow walked round amongst them distributing her valuables as she passed, and salaaming to the assembled persons. She then walked to the pile of wood, &c., and seating herself on it requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap; but this was denied her, and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant Brahmins, however, told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal to support the torture. Her resolution was, however unchangeable; and she repeated that it was her determined to the sacrification was, the support that the sacrification was mination to be a suttee, and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The woman was then warned against at-tempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on this particular, as the poor creature, under the extremity of torture, made not an effort even to rise, and only screamed out 'My God, My God!' until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jaunlah on the 1st instant—a scene disgraceful to the government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity!"

Civil Intelligence.

The new District Councils have been at work, but enough of their character has not yet transpired to enable us to pro-nounce any decided opinion on their success. We apprehend, however, that they will turn out to be failures, and expensive incumbrances; but it is right that they should have free course, and then, if they do not work well, the people will soon petition for the repeal of the Act, under which they have been formed. In the Council of this District much talking has been done, but In the Council of this District much talking has been done, but little work: almost every measure being deferred to the next Session. Mr. Barclay, a Dissenting teacher of republican and revolutionary principles, and Mr. J. Lesslie, one of the publishers of the scandalous Almanacks, were respectively but unsuccessfully proposed as District Auditor,—and Mr. Thomas Bell was at last elected by the casting vote of the Warden. Messrs. Lesslie and Barclay were also rejected by the Warden's casting vote and for this exercise of the privilege he will receive the Lesslie and Barciay were also rejected by the Warden's casting vote, and for this exercise of the privilege he will receive the thanks of every loyalist in the District.

In the Johnstown District a great Public Meeting has been held, and an Address to the Governor General, signed by men

of all politics, has been adopted, protesting generally against the encouragement of disaffection by the late Executive, and remonstrating in particular against "the appointment of a person [Mr. Buell] to the office of District Treasurer, against whose character, the most serious charges of disloyalty, if not of treason, have been publicly made, and whose desertion of the Province, in the time of its greatest need, is a matter too well authenticated to be denied." Among the charges adduced against the late Government is this: "We have seen a Minister of the Established Church of England, without the slightest stain or imputation of any kind against him, and after a service of eighteen years, driven from the District Board of Education

of eighteen years, driven from the District Datact of the make room for an illiterate partisan."

Mr. Kilborn, some time ago, it will be recollected, was charged, on the authority of a paragraph in the Brockville Statesman, with having threatened to drive the Church of English and the charge to that effect. land out of the country by force, or with language to that effect.
Mr. Kilborn denied having ever said so, and we gave insertion to his denial. The matter is now revived in the Statesman, and the charge against Mr. Kilborn is supported by the affidavits of Mr. George Stout, and Mr. Richard Preston. Of the former Mr. Kilborn, as quoted by the Statesman, says, that he is "an Irishman, and an inhabitant of the neighbourhood since 1826, a member of the Church of England, and deservedly bears a good character." The latter is described by the Statesman, as "a man of the most unblemished reputation in private life; he has been for many years elected to office, by the people of the Township in which he resides; he has also been for many years, a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and is a man of considerable wealth, and independence."

Mr. Williams, the quack oculist, has been fined 15L at the Vinceton Quarter Sessions for practicing without a licence, but

Mr. Williams, the quack oculist, has been fined 15L at the Kingston Quarter Sessions for practicing without a licence, but before the fine could be levied, he escaped to the United States.

The Sarbath.—A petition, signed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, by the Clergy, many of the principal Merchants, by the Mayor, some of the Aldermen and Councillors, and others of the most respectable persons in Quebec,—was lately forwarded to the Governor General praying His Excellency's interference in preventing the opening of the Post Office for the reception and delivery of Letters on the Sabbath Day. About five hundred signatures were appended to the document. His Excellency has promised to consider the matter.—Quebec Mercury.

THE LAW.—During the late Easter Term the following THE LAW.—During the late Easter Term the following gentlemen were called to the Bar of this Province, viz:—Messrs Henry Eccles, Alexander C. Hamilton, Hugh B. Wilson, (son of Hon. John Wilson, Saltfleet,) G. W. Burton, Alfred Rubidge, R. L. Holland, Skeffington Connor, (an Irish Barrister), Thomas Ewart, (son of John Ewart of this City, Esq.,) and Wm. A. Harvey. And the following Contlemen were admit-Wm. A. Harvey. And the following Gentlemen were admitted Students at Law, viz: Messrs. D. Rutherford, Archibald J.

McDonell, W. H. Weller, Jas. W. Muttlebury, H. W. Price, Thos. Parker, Junior, Stuart E. McKechnie, and Charles C. Hopkins.—Toronto Herald.

St. George's Society.—At the adjourned general meetable of the state of ing, held at the Society's Rooms, on Saturday last, the following, held at the Society's Rooms, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year, viz.:—President—Wm. Wakefield, Esq. Vice Presidents—1st, T. W. Birchall; 2nd, G. P. Ridout; 3rd, W. B. Jarvis, Esquires. Secretary—Mr. G. A. Barber. Treasurer—Mr. H. Rowsell. Chaplain—Rev. H. Scadding. Physician—R. Hornby Esq., M. D. Managing Committee—Messrs. Atkinson, J. Laing, J. D. Ridout, G. Walton, T. Clarke, J. H. Savigny, and F. Widder. Standard Bearers—Messrs. G. D. Wells, R. Beard, Jno. Moore, and T. Moore.—Ib.

UNITED STATES. Congress is sitting, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, ex-Presi-

dent of the United States, has presented a petition, from some place in the Eastern States, praying for a dissolution of the Union. The venerable legislator, we believe, does not concur in the prayer, but he thinks that the petition ought to be received.

This step has awakened the wrath of the slave-holding members and others, and scenes have occurred in the Hall of Congress, and others, and scenes have occurred in the Hall of Congress, strongly characteristic of republicanism, but disgraceful to a gang of associated bandits. The best American papers say, that "a stranger from the gallery cannot contemplate the house without being reminded of the bloody French Revolution," when heads were borne on pikes, and blood flowed like water.—One member has been sworn at in the coarsest manner, and threatened that "if he did not behave better, he would get his throat cut." "Bowie knife-handles occasionally peep out beneath the vestments of certain members," and the New York Commercial Adv. rtiser thus describes the appearance of this Commercial Adv. rtiser thus describes the appearance of this horde of barbarian legislators:—" Indeed, while looking upon their disorderly behaviour, the mind was carried back to the French revolutionary assemblies, ending in the dispersion of the Council of Five Hundred by the bayonets of Napoleon—to the those like myself, who from a peculiar control of cancar corremnstances, were unwilling till the last to separate from a party calling themselves Liberal, now leave them and abjure them for ever, not because they are liberal, but because their stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts them for ever, not because they are liberal, but because their stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, to the Polish Diets, where the hilts of Stephen's—nay, worse yet, them for ever, not because they are interest, but because their conduct has been illiberal, tyrannical, and false, and insincere, and because, while we adhere to our principles, we see that those who call themselves Whigs of your order are the last men likely to reduce those principles to beneficial practice. I am &c., H. Bathurst.—Times.

Stephen s—nay, worse yet, to the rolls where yet, to the rolls of their poniards were glittering in their belts, and the eyes of their poniards were flashing at each other—with the difference that whereas the semi-barbarous Poles wore the genteel diamond-studded stiletto, the more refined Americans from the South-West come armed with the Bowie knife! The RAILWAYS .- The following are the receipts of the princi-RAILWAYS.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the last week—that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are made:—Blackwall, 5571., Brighton, 1,3971.; York and North Midland, 1,4631.; Bir-

mingham and Glocester, 1,330L; North Midland, 3,508L; now of such frequent occurrence, they would sweep it out in their wrath, and bar the doors forever against the chief agents of the disorders." The petition that has given birth to these scenes, arises from the conviction, on the part of the North, that the South shows a deliberate intention to plunge the country SUTTEE.—We are indebted to the Madras United Service into a war with Great Britain for the protection of the Slave SUTTEE.—We are indebted to the Madras United Service

Gazette for the following account of a suttee having been performed at Jaulnah on the 1st instant. The scene of the performed at Jaulnah on the 1st instant. The scene of the occurrence was within the territories of the Nizam, in consequence of which the British authorities were unable to interfere. As, however, the Nizam is to all intents and purposes a vassal of the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the Supreme goof the Queen of Great Britain and Queen of Great Trade. To add to this confusion, comes the state of the mor on their public improvements, whom they work like ferryhorses, cheat without remorse, and trample on with disdain and hate! The United States, if let alone, look as if they would soon tumble to pieces, and go through the stages of a revolu-tion; not without blood. Let us hug our own monarchical institutions more closely to our hearts, and take warning from the licentiousness of democracy !

The traitor W. L. Mackenzie is reported to have embraced

the profession of law.

Texas is apprehending another invasion from Mexico: and a Bill had been introduced into the Senate of Texas directing the President to open negociations for annexing the Republic to the United States.

RELICS OF THE PRESIDENT:- Captain Jepson, of the schooner Mokina, arrived yesterday from the Azores, reports that while at Bonavista, one of those islands, he was told by an English gentleman from St. Nicholas, another of the group, English gentleman from St. Nicholas, another of the group; that some water casks and a stern-boat, had been picked up and taken to St. Nicholas, having on them the name of the steam packet President. Captain Jepson's informant had seen these interesting relies. Within a few days also a brig from Smyrna has arrived here, and reports having passed on the 21st of July, while on her voyage out, a large piece of wreck, some sixty feet long and thirty or forty wide, apparently part of a large steamer.— It appeared to be part of the main channels, having four dead eyes, with turned mouldings and long flat iron straps. Her bulk was black, with a broad white streak, and large painted black ports. There was a bite of a hawser over a piece of wood, apparently part of the guards. The description is said to wood, apparently part of the guards. The description is said to agree with that of the President.—N. F. Com. Adv. 10th Feb. CHINA

On the 26th August, the city of Amov, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun-boats and war-junks, (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon), was taken possession of after a short but animated defence of four hours on the part of the Chinese, by H. M.'s naval and land forces, upden the command of Representations. H. M.'s naval and land forces, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., and Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifing loss; and, in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines, full of and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines, that of munitions of war, have been either removed or rendered useless. The Chinese stood to their guns to the last, and only started when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle and the marines at the other. One madarin walked quietly down to the beach and drowned himself; the other cut his throat as he

saw our men in possession of the batteries.

Another city also, called Hingpo, situated opposite to the Island of Chusan and to the north of Amoy, has been captured. Keshen, the Chinese minister, had been condemned to death by the Emperor,—for failure, we suppose. Sir H. Pottinger was acting with the utmost vigour; yet the Chinese seem as obstinate and insensate as ever to the folly of opposing Great

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following changes have taken place since our last:—Barley, Is 10¼d @ 2s 3d; Oats, Is 3d @ Is 4d; Hay, \$\psi\$ ton, 65s @ 80s, Geese, Is 8d @ 2s; Fowis, \$\psi\$ couple, Is 3d @ Is 8d; Eggs, \$\psi\$ dozen, 7\psi d @ 9d.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERS COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERS COMMITTEE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE EASTERS COMMITTEE TO THE EASTERS COMMITTEE

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

R EGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-February 16th, 1842 THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c.

received by February 16th, 1842. PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF

TORONTO.

It is proposed, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers in obtained, to publish a PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, to be engraved on copper, from a painting recently taken by Mr. Hopperer Meyer, of this city. His Lordship is represented in his full robes, as officiating at the Altar, and nearly the whole figure is shewn. The style is vignette, and the size of the plate will be about 14 by 18 inches. The price to Subscribers will not exceed 20s. for Proofs, and 10s. for Prints. The Portrait, which is considered an excellent likeness, may be seen and Subscriber's names received at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY THE Annual Public Meeting of the Society will be held (D.V.) at the District School House, on Saturday, the 26th Instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) G. W. ALLAN, Secretary.

BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make him elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would be required. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 11, 1842. BLACKING, BLACKING,

IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE

BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, &C. &C.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the pusite for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price for the above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his Blacking having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 32 inches diameter by 1

SURGEON DENTIST, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

MARRIED. On the 1st Feb., at Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Crawley, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of Wm. Owsten, R. N.
At Lacole, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. B. Bond, Fleeman Nye, Esq., to Miss Cornelia Schuyler, eldest daughter of Henry Hoyle,

Esq. At New Glasgow, on the 4th ultimo, by the Rev. John Torrance, of Mascouche Parsonage, Richard Matthews, Esquire, of Wasleyville, to Agnes, third daughter of the late A. Cleghorn, Esq. Merchant, Leith, Scotland. Leith, Scotland.

At Quebec, by the Rev. W. Chaderton, Mr. John Kemp, Junior, to Miss A. Thompson, second daughter of the late Isaac Thompson, Esquire, of Southfield, Westmorland, England.

Esquire, of Southfield, Westmorfland, England.

DIED.

At Fredericton. N. B., of scarlet fever, on the 1st instant, in the fourth year of his age, Morris,—on the 2nd instant, in his seventh year, Ludlow,—and on the 3rd instant, in his thirteenth year, John, the three sons of D. Ludlow Robinson, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 18th February: Rev. R. D. Cartwright [next week]; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Mr. C. Ruttan, [next week]; Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. F. J. Lundy; P. M. Scarborough; H. C. Barwick, Esq., P. M., rem.; Mr. W. Rowsell, (2) add. sub. and rem.; Rev. R. Flood, add. sub.; Rev. J. Pyke; add. sub. and rem.

The lan-ting, and ve to see publica-l, Ward

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