His Lordship was assisted in the Ordination by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, his Chaplain,—the Rev. Geo. Cowell, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, the Rev. Messrs. Chaderton, Burrage, and Haensel, Ministers of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Burke, lately arrived from England, whose destination in this Diocese is not yet fixed.

The Ordination Sermon was preached by Mr. Mackie.-Quebec Mercury, Oct. 20.

The congratulatory address of the Minister and Congregation of Amherstburg to the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

We, the undersigned, Minister and Church Wardens, on behalf of the congregation of Amherstburg, beg leave to approach your Lordship in the spirit of faithful affection and of unfeigned joy, on your first visit to this part of your

Lordship's Diocese since your elevation to the Episcopacy.

Heartily grateful for your Lordship's unwearied exertions, through evil report and through good report, in behalf of that Church which is the mother of us all; and especially for your undertaking the arduous, laborious, and responsible office of the episcopate, when our bitterest adversaries must confess that it was "not for filthy lucre's sake, but of a ready mind;" and when your Lordship is called upon to

make the greatest personal sacrifices.

To your attention to, and prompt defence of, the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church, to your profound judgment in ecclesiastical affairs, to your extensive knowledge in theology, and to your eminent talents and learning, we think it but justice humbly to offer the respectful tribute of our praise.

In thus expressing the sincere feelings of our hearts, may we be permitted to add our fervent prayer, that you may be guided by the "spirit of wisdom and of revelation in the inner man," faithfully to discharge the high and sacred duties of your eminent station in the Church of God; that the termination of your earthly labours may be distant and peaceful, and that when we shall stand together at the latter day before the Judge of all, we may joyfully witness your receiving from the Great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls that erown of glory which fadeth not away, which is reserved for those who "have laboured and not fainted, but have been faithful unto death."

FRED. MACK, (Signed) Minister.
M. ELLIOTT, CHARLES FORTIER. Church Wardens.

To which His Lordship was pleased to make the following

To the Reverend Frederick Mack, M. Elliott and Charles Fortier, Esquires, Church Wardens, and Congregation of Amherstburg.
Gentlemen,—Youraffectionate address and kind welcome

on this my first visit to Amherstburg since my appointment, by Divine permission, to the Episcopal office, are very

in my endeavours to protect the spiritual and temporal interests of our beloved Church from the dangers with which they have been recently threatened.

In these endeavours it was my duty to persevere, while any dangers existed, but happily they are now removed, and, I trust in God, that better prospects are opening before us, and that the extension of our blessed religion, through the pure dispensation of the Church of England, the mother of us all will be learth rapidly proceed without any farther us all, will at length rapidly proceed, without any farther impediment, and fill with joy the few remaining years that

province during the greater part of half a century, I have, as was expected, been exposed to many difficulties, trials and sacrifices; but he deserves not the name of a Christian Soldier, who is not prepared to stand firm in his Master's service, through evil report as well as good report, and cheerfully to suffer far greater evils than I have met with in

The lively interest which you express for my future welfare, and your prayers, that I may be guided by the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the inner man, faithfully to discharge the high and sacred duties of my eminent station in the Church of God, greatly strengthen and encourage me, and most cordially do I join you in praying, that when we shall stand together in the latter day, we may be joyful and been faithful unto death.

JOHN TORONTO. Goderich, 5th October, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE ACADIA AND PRESIDENT.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS AT DIFFERENT STATIONS .- From a report elaborately compiled by the Statistical Society there appears the following great discrepancy in some of the principal colonial possessions of this country. Taking the average of Strength at 1000 the strength at 1000, the proportionate rate of mortality of European troops is, at Sierra Leone 483, Jamaica 121, Windward and Leeward Islands 78, Madras Presidency 48, Bermudas 28, Mauritius 27, St. Helena and the Ionian Islands 25, Gibraltar 21, Malta and Canada 16, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 14, being e same as in the United Kingdom; the Cape district of the Cape of Good Hope 13, and on the eastern frontier but 9. Of native troops the proportion is at Sierra Leone 30, Jamaica 30, Windward and Leeward Islands 40, the Madras Presidency 16, Mauritius 37, and the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope 10; in each of these latter cases the proportion exceeding that of The above relates only to non-commissioned officers and privates, but it is generally supposed that the mortality among officers bears a nearly uniform proportion to that which prevails among the privates of about one-third less. On the average of all the stations upon which Major Tullock has reported, excepting Sierra Leone, the proportion was as 12 to 19 per 1000; but in the East Indies it would be higher, as officers have not the same

opportunities for retiring and returning home, DUBLIN METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—REPEAL OF THE UNION .- This society held a meeting last night for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, who were instructed to draw up an address from that body to the Protestants of Ireland. Mr. Llewellen Nash, the barrister, moved as an amendment to the report, that it should contain an express denunciation of the repeal agitation. The amendment was negatived by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Bowen Thompson saying that the government did not deserve the slightest aid from the betrayed and insulted Protestants of Ireland, and that, in fact, he believed the start of that the Repealers and the government understood each other very

well, and that they were not only connived at, but encouraged, by the government.—Irish Correspondent of the Times.

The quantity of sulphur now warehoused in the Tyne is immense, and the demand for it next to nothing. The manufacturers seem determined to dispense, as far as possible, with his Sicilian Majesty's assistance, by obtaining their supplies in future, in the shape of pyrites, from the hills of Wicklow. A considerable quantity has already been received.—Gateshead Observer.

ble quantity has already been received .- Gateshead Observer. ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, CAMBERWELL.—The Earl of Yar-brough, who is a donor of £400 to this institution, has contributed a further sum of £50 for the purchase of two nomination deben-His lordship has bestowed his presentations on the sor of two meritorious officers of the navy, now actively employed; but on these pupils quitting the school, the right of nomination will again revert to his lordship.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 9.—The Bishop of Hildesheim, administrator of the diocese of Osnaburgh, died at Hildesheim, on the 6th of this month. He was born on the 1st of April, 1772.

We understand that Dr. Chalmers is a candidate for the chair of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.—Reformer's Gazette.

Our readers and the conservatives of Scotland generally will be gratified to learn that the inventors country of Langel. gratified to learn, that the important county of Lanark is now securely without the reach of the Liberal interest. The results of the registrations assure us that, in the event of another contested election, we have a cool majority of something like 50 votes

to calculate upon. — Glasgow Courier.

Col. James Hamilton, the British Vice Consul, died at Angustura, in South America, in the month of July last, after a short

On Tuesday morning much alarm and curiosity were excited in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and hundreds of persons were attracted to the avenue that leads to Hungerford Market and its vicinity, gazing with fear and wonder upon an adventurous wight, who had contrived to mount into the belfry of St, Martin's Church and had lowered himself by means of a single rope, fastened from above, into the very narrow space between the two dials facing Pall Mall and the Strand; and there he remained at a height of at least 150 feet from the ground, upwards of three hours, making sketches with as much composure and apparent unconcern as it he had been using a crayon in his own atelier.

up

he

An accident on the London and Birmingham Railway happened on Tuesday last. The up-train left the Aylesbury station at 12 o'clock, and arrived in about a quarter of an hour at the station at King's Langley, a distance of seven miles. Five or six hundred yards nearer London there is a footpath or right of way across the railway leading into the town, on which a hairdresser, named Ginderfield, was traversing at the moment the train started from King's Langley, and being alarmed, instead of remaining on the down-line, he ran forwards, attempting to cross the up-line, when, although the driver attempted to check the speed of the engine, he was driven forwards by it several yards, and at last all of Magog in gilded glory and adamantine security. the down-line, he ran forwards, attempting to cross the up-line, when, although the driver attempted to check the speed of the engine, he was driven forwards by it several yards, and at last falling, was literally cut to pieces by the wheels of the carriages passing over his body.

On Monday night last, a man entered the yard of Mr. Wright, coachbuilder, of Gough-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and got into one of the carriages with new lining, and commenced cutting and ripping it from the vehicle. He was discovered and pursued, when he turned round and fought in a desperate manner, and when he turned found the threatened to stab his pursuer with a knife if he did not let him go. After a desperate struggle he was secured and taken to the

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER; DEFEAT OF ALDERMAN HARMER, THE CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

"Englishmen can do any thing, and they are the "wonder of the world." Such was the exclamation of Prince Albert on retiring from a review of the horse artillery very shortly after his arrival in from a review of the horse artillery very shortly after his arrival in this country. It was impossible not to respect and love the young Prince who proved himself acute enough to mark the great distinction of the English race, and frank enough to declare his conviction of it in terms so ingenuous and free from ceremony—he showed himself worthy to be an Englishman and the ancestor of a line of English Kings. That such may be his destiny—that he may be long the happy consort of our Queen and the honoured father of her future successors at a distant day, is the earnest prayer of all true-hearted Englishmen. What he said is quite true. If, as in mechanics, that machine is the most perfect which exer-If, as in mechanics, that machine is the most perfect which exercises the most power with the least jarring and noise, and in moral action they are the most efficient agents who waste least of strength and energy in preparation and accompaniments, the English are unrivalled among the race of men; ex. gr.:—On Saturday last a Dutch ship, the Oost Indien, bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, a vessel of about 800 tons, freighted with a cargo of immense value (said to be worth £150,000), struck upon the Goodwin Sands. The gallant boatmen of Deal, and her Majesty's Goodwin Sands. The gallant boatmen of Deal, and her Majesty's surveying steamer, "the Boxer," hurried to the relief of the distressed ship, but she was too deeply imbedded in the sand, and too completely waterlogged, to be moved by such inadequate force, and the Dutchmen were too brave and too conscious of the value of their charge, though perhaps a little wanting in promptitude and energy in the first instance, to save their lives by abandoning the vessel. Things looked badly—the wind was high, the rain fell in torrents, the sky threatened a tempestuous night, and the ship was nearly full of water, when the Duchess of Kent (Captain Jones), a powerful London steamer, arrived in the neighbourhood, on her return voyage to Ramsgate. No sooner had Captain I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my deficiencies not to feel, that a friendly spirit dictates your flattering estimate of my character and conduct, and that I can claim little more than disinterestedness of motive and steadiness of purpose in my endeavours to protect the spiritual and temporal interest. Downs, as safe as a leaky vessel could be any where afloat, the Downs, as sate as a leaky vessel could be any where allow, the tide being too far spent to bring into Ramsgate a ship drawing seventeen feet of water. The Dutchmen spent the night in pumping a strong syrup of Java sugar and sea water; with Sunday morning's tide, however, the Duchess of Kent had the Oost Indien again in tow, and at 12 brought her bravely into Ramsgate Harbour: the Dutchmen not employed at the pumps, standing quietly with their pipes in their mouths and their hands in the pockets of their voluminous nether integuments, and the may yet stand between me and the grave.

From the prominent station which I have occupied in this is to be done. Well, in five minutes after he had resigned his prize to the active and intelligent harbour-master (Captain Martin), still without a word thrown away on either side, Captain Jones was on his way to London, with a full freight of passengers on board (we could wish that it had not been Sunday). But the adventures of the Duchess of Kent and her humane and gallant commander were not to end here, even for the day. The wind and tide were adverse during the whole passage, and it was eight o'clock, of a dark and drizzly evening, before the vessel arrived at Deptford reach. She was stubbornly struggling upwards against wind and tide at that place, when a Greenwich steamer, favoured by both, and using her engine power unsparingly, shot by at a race-horse speed, and in the same moment a frightful shriek was heard, and the keen eye of the helmsman detected in the water a skiff cut sheer in two by the stem of the Greenwich vessel, and witnesses of each others' gracious reception by the Great Shepherd of Souls, who promises a crown of glory, which fadeth not away, to those who have laboured and fainted not, forward to the captain on the paddle box—he answered, "Stop her:" no more waste of breath or fime. In a few seconds, almost simultaneously, the boat of "the Duchess" fell in the water with the captain himself and his mate to man it, and within water with the captain himself and his hate to man it, and within a minute and a half from the discovery of the accident, the two drowning boys were in the engine-room covered with old jackets, and drying their own clothes before the furnaces. All this we have from the testimony of an eye-witness who has not yet recovered from the enthusiasm of his admiration, but who is incapable of exaggerating in the matter of fact.

We think that most of our readers would excuse the introduc-

Accounts were received at Lloyd's yesterday morning, by a vessel arrived at St. Helena from Batavia, of the death of the Governor of Java that when Englishmen are themselves they are calm, and determined; and, therefore, as Prince Albert said, "they can do any thing." This calmness, promptitude, and determination, make the national character, and render "Englishmen the wonder of the world." In seasons of high political excitement, but in ch seasons only, some of us have deviated from our characteristic qualities; and it is remarkable that as many as have done so have lways sought to divest themselves of the names and symbols, as well as of the attributes, of Englishmen: half a century ago they adopted the cropped hair and red cap of the Jacobins of Paris, and at a later period we have seen the red cross replaced by the tricolour; and all they who thus renounced their country abundantly proved by their other actions that they were not worthy of it that they had not the calmness, the promptitude, the determina-tion, or any other of the great and good qualities of Englishmen. We have now, however, before us, and under our eyes, an anner in which the national qualities come into

play, even in political actions.

The metropolis is, indeed, filled with bustle and noise—the central streets are crowded with placard bearers—and the walls are covered with affiches; but is this the work of the majority, of the class who represent the characteristics of Englishmen? Not in the least. It is all the effects of money, all bought service, the equivalent of a lavish expenditure of the cash collected from the purses of thieves, or received as the price of sedition, filth, and blasphemy. A person * enriched from these sources entertains the sulting ambition of being elected to preside as its chief magistrate

wer this great metropolis for the ensuing year,
Here it is that we see the English character. The power of the cople is working, but it is working with a readiness, a tranquillity, and a silence, perfectly majestic. Two or three gentlemen, as every popular movement must have a begining, embody their objections to the threatened insult in a written declaration. In a w hours a thousand signatures are annexed to that declaration and mark the care with which the signatures are received. are indebted for the disclosure to that "lying spirit" which so often defeats itself. One person signs, not upon any misrepresenation of the objects of the paper, as was falsely asserted—not even nadvertently as regarded his moral conviction, but in momentary forgetfulness of a promise not to oppose the candidate, rashly given. He explains his position, and he is compelled to erase his name. We should like to hear of similar rigour in collecting signatures to

Well, the day of election comes, and with it comes all the preared apparatus of confusion to which we have referred—but all pared apparatus of confusion to which we have referred—but all will not do; the steady stream of quiet, but determined Englishmen flows to the hustings, and the interests of religion and decency triumph over money. This is the way in which things are done in England—and in England only, of all the countries upon the ace of the earth. Well may Mr. O'Connell and the other enemies of "the Saxon" complain of the depth to which what they call prejudice, what we know to be religious feeling, has struck

Let us subjoin, by way of note, a remark upon Mr. Harmer's inability to hear on Thursday the triumphant refutation of his slander of the day before. Affected deafness is the very commonest stratagem in the school in which this person's earlier years were passed-the Old Bailey.

> ALDERMAN HARMER AND THE MAYORALTY. From the Morning Herald.

A civic chair, though it be the seat of the chief magistrate of A civic chart, though the British empire, is hardly, we should think, entitled to more respect than the throne of the British monarchy. No—not even though the former should be occupied by a portly, rubicund alderman, and the latter graced by an amiable and lovely young lady—the descendant and representative of the long line of English monarchs, in whose veins flows the blood both of the race of Saxon Kings and their Anglo-Norman successors.

Yet the alderman who claims by rotation a title to the civic chair of London, has paid a writer to speak of the throne in the

* Alderman Harmer.

An accident on the London and Birmingham Railway happened following terms:-"The Queen is badly advised in appealing to

tal of Magog in gilded glory and adamantine security.

Now it is really "too bad" that those who covet civic chairs and gold chains, and who think the dignities, and honours, and brief authority" connected with these corporate regalia, are things well worthy the ardent and laborious ambition of rational men, should affect to fling such contempt upon the Throne. These things are all part and parcel of the "trappings of a monarchy," and if the many-headed monster of a democratic tyranny were to succeed in tearing the Throne from its solid foundations to-morrow, and honours of kind foundations to-morrow, the lesser dignities and honours of kingly government would soon

perish in the grave of the regal power. "blind guides" of the people—they who pretend to lead them to the goal of earthly bliss by ways unknown to their honest, brave, the goal of earthly bilss by ways unknown to their honest, brave, pious, and patriotic forefathers—are either too ignorant to know any thing of history, or cunning enough to keep that most instructive of all (except religious) knowledge out of view.

The experiment of improving the mass of national happiness by the subversion of the Throne, has been already tried in this country.

Engaged in that experiment were men of infinitely more talent and political ability than any self-elected leaders of democracy at the present day. According to Alderman Harmer's journal, the good sense of the people prevailed in the struggle with regal power, and the throne ceased to exist. Well, the people were happy of course? Ah! if the "old almanack" could be burnt, the people might be told so, and made to believe it. But the Long Parliament—the pure embodiment of the democratic principle, unmiti ment—the pure embodiment of the democratic principle, unmiti-gated and unalloyed by a particle of regal or aristocratic control, became to the people the worst tyrant they had endured since the days of the worst of the Tudors. A grinding taxation, such as England never before had been afflicted with, and which was ruth lessly enforced by the strong hand of unconstitutional power, made the unhappy and repentant people reflect with sorrow on the milder despotism of the murdered Charles. They shrunk with horror

spottsm of the induction of their own creation.

Then came, to break the iron fetters of this cold, calculating, len, and throneless tyranny, the man who was at once the champion and the destroyer—the child and the castigator of the democratic power. He came with the sword of successful rebellion, and the splendour of military glory, to smite the suppressors of Royalty, and the oppressors of the people. Great was the joy of the multitude when that House of Commons, which had succeeded in crushing the Crown and the aristocracy, was itself struck to the earth by a Cromwell's avenging vigour, and shouts of popular exultation hailed the triumph of the military despot as a national

But no sooner did the novelty of the new form of despotic Re-publicanism wear off, than the stern rule of the "Protector" made the people sigh for the restoration of their ancient monarchy. At length a bloodless triumph in favour of Royalty was achieved, and the throne raised from the dust was re-crected amid the acclama-

tions of a boundless popular enthusiasm on the soil of England.

Here is a practical lesson, which, it the people exercise their common sense, will have far more weight with them than the Republican speculations or advice of Alderman Harmer's journal, even though backed by all the favouring plaudits of the admirers

of Tom Paine's "philosophy."
England, disgraced and degraded, 18 such Reformers consider her to be, by religious and royal institutions, is not disgraced and degraded by those emanations of democratic virtue and "good sense"—slave-breeding and Lynch-law. The liberty-loving owners of the persons of men cannot offer rewards in English newspapers for "bringing in the bodies, dead or alive," of fugitive slaves. Nor can the ragged rabble of Gin-alley, or the more "respectable" ruffians who call themselves Lynch-law committees, usurp the functions of the established courts of justice, and proceed to butcher victims, in the fourfold capacity of judges, jurors, witnesses, and executioners, while the overawed government and the violated law are silent and powerless. No, these be democratic accomplish-

nents in a land where no throne exists. Look at the South American democracies! What is the hapness—what the strength—the union—the virtue—that the lange from regal to republican government has brought to them?
When the journal of a candidate for the civic chair of London calls the Queen a doll or puppet, and says, "if the people are fools enough to put up with a doll, they have no right to complain that the doll is not of the right gender, or that it has no intellect, or any thing else respectable," we see nothing in the writer's lanany thing else respectable," we see nothing in the writer's language and style of remark but low, coarse, and brutal insolence. If this be a specimen of Republican talent, it flourishes exuberantly in the fish market. It is the very offal and scourings of the Billingsgate school of composition; and to call the Queen's Consort a German pauper scents strongly of the same unsavoury region. The writer, who is privileged to strew such flowers of rhetoric in the civic honours, may well go on to say, as the inevitable conclusions of the same unsavoury the manufacture. sion from his own premises, that "the abstract—the monstrous absurdity of Royalty can no longer be concealed from the public mind;" and, again, that "in all countries Royalty is the same—a mass of folly, falsehood, and fraud, maintained at an enormous

thinks ought to be diffused among the ignorant and illiterate frequenters of tap-rooms and beer-shops, we should like to know what sort of crop he expects such "seeds of knowledge" to bear? Are popular "masses," so instructed, likely to be loyal to the Throne and obedient to the law; or are they not thus prepared to become the infatuated dupes of a John Frost or a Jack Cade—the

sady instruments for reducing the theory of treason into practice. Such doctrines have lately drenched the streets of Newport in Such doctrines have lately drenched the streets of Newport in blood—such doctrines have erected the gallows, from time to time, for many victims. Shall the promulgation of the theory confer it was too late to afford any assistance. Mr. Millar picked up a for many victims. Shall the promulgation of the theory confer furred robes and gold chains, while its reduction to practice loads the minds of ignorant miserable men with iron fetters—stains the streets with blood—fills the dungeons with malefactors—prepares the revolting sacrifices of the scaffold—and sends the widow and the orphan to weep on the deluded and butchered husband's and

In what other way can the people exercise their good sense, so as to cause a throne to exist any longer in this country, but by imitating the folly and the wickedness of the Canadians, and plunging into treason, bloodshed, and rebellion? Now, are the instigators or the actors the worst in such cases? We believe all reasonable people will agree with us that the instigators are inably the most criminal.

And then when it is proclaimed upon aldermanic authority that And then when it is proclaimed upon aldermanic authority that "religion in England ought always to be allegorised in the figure of a devil incarnate, with a bloody sword in one hand and a bunch of skeleton keys and house-breaking implements in the other," is not such a view of religion calculated greatly to improve the morals and conduct of apprentices, servants, and others, and supersede and conduct of approximately and employers having to figure as prosecutors at the Old Bailey, or to call in the aid of the correc-

To get rid both of royalty and religion, would, no doubt, be a To get rid to the masses." The emancipation of great "emancipation" for "the masses." The emancipation of the Robespierian Jacobins of France was just of that sort which the realisation of such doctrines would bring about. After wading through blood and anarchy, and staining themselves with the guilt of irreparable crimes, the kingless and godless people would the length fly, as before, from the oppression of many tyrants to the 'protection' of a military despot. In the struggle that would ede the restoration of the monarchical system, the "privileges of the City" would be as little respected as the prerogative of the Crown had previously been and even civic authority would sigh to repose once more beneath the shadow of a Throne.

TRIAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON .- M. Berryer, who has been Chosen to defend Prince Louis Napoleon, will not endeavour to justify the attempt of the Prince to take possession of Boulogne, but will rest his defence entirely, it is said, on the incompetency of the Court of Peers, or any Court in France, to try a prince. of the Country a prince, to the part in France, to the particle the will support his arguments in favour of this position by a reference to the declarations of the Duke de Broglie and M. Thiers, reference to the declarations of the Duke de Broglie and M. Thiers, made in the Chambers at the period when the Duchess of Berry was arrested after her entrance into France. M. Berryer will contend that both those individuals went to the extent of declaring, in order to justify themselves for not proceeding with rigour against the Duchess of Berry, that she as a princess could not be brought This course of argument may be generally to trial in France. embarrassing to M. Thiers, under whose ministry the prosecution of Prince Napoleon will now take place, but neither the Court of Peers nor the Attorney General will hold itself bound by the statements of any individual, however high a position in the state they

MADAME LAFFARGE.—We quote the following from the Alsace of Strasbourg, but we have heard nothing of the occurrence Paris:—"A duel has been on the point of taking place in the In Paris.

In Paris but and point of the Paris bar and the author of several vaudevilles performed at the Gymnase. It arose the seconds were loading the pistols, which they seized, and thus add to their number,

prevented further proceedings," M. Foy, the matrimonial agent, has published a letter, declaring that, though Baron Garat remained a stranger to the negociations carried on with him for the marriage of M. Laffarge and Mdle. Marie Capelle, he himself

INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR .- On Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, their Excellencies Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, nd the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland, proceeded from Government House to the Council Chamber, the Military lining the streets on each side throughout the intermediate distance. At the gate of the Province Building, their Excellencies were re-ceived by a guard of honour of the 8th Regiment, while the hall from the entrance to the door of the Council Chamber, was lined by three Dress Companies of the Halifax Militia, under the comand of Major Slayter.

mand of Major Slayter.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell having taken his seat on the throne, Lord Falkland was sworn into office with the usual formalities; and Sir Colin having thereupon vacated the throne, his Lordship seated himself thereon, and assumed the government. of the Province, when a second salute announced the conclusion

of the ceremony.

The concourse of people throughout the line of the procession, as well as within the Council Chamber, and in the avenues to it,

At 2 o'clock the same day, His Excellency held his first Levee at Government House, which was numerously atte

Addresses to Sir Colin Campbell.—On Friday afternoon Addresses were presented to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell from the Town, together with a piece of Plate, by a Committee isting of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Magistrates, Merchants, &c., accompanied by his Lordship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, and Archdeacon Willis; from the Execuive Council by a Committee of that body, and from the St. George's and North British Societies by deputations of their office-bearers The publication of these Addresses, with the replies of His Excel-The publication of these Addresses, with the replies of the East-lency, we are reluctantly compelled to defer till next week, and must in the mean time content ourselves with adding, that we un-derstand His Excellency evidently felt the gratification he expressed, at the approval of his administration, and the wishes for his own health and happiness, and those of the members of his family, which the Addresses conveyed.

Departure of Sir Colin Campbell.—On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Members of the Executive and Legislative

Councils, and the Magistracy; the St. George's, the North British, and the Highland Societies, with their respective banners and insignia, the North British Society being also preceded by a gi-gantic Thistle, and the Members of the Highland Society arrayed in the national costume, assembled in token of respect at Government House, to escort His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell to the Britannia Steamer, on his departure for England.

When the carriage containing Sir Colin and His Excellency Lord Falkland, reached the Street, the horses were taken from it, and, drawn by Members of the North British and Highland Societies, it proceeded to the head of these Societies, and the rear of the St. George's, where it was joined by another carriage in which were Lady Falkland and ariss Campbeth, and marked drawn to the Ordnance Wharf, the procession, preceded by the Band of the 37th Regiment playing "the Campbells are coming," passing, between a double line of the Military, along Hollis and oranville Streets. On arriving at the place of embarkation, the North British and Highland Societies passed through the St. George's, which opened its ranks for that purpose, when Sir Colin with much feeling and animation expressed his deep sense of the respect and esteem thus testified towards him; and as he descended rom the carriage was greeted with three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude.

The three Societies, after a parting cheer to Sir Colin, returned to Mason Hall, the Band at their head playing "Auld Langsyne," where they separated with the warmest expressions of mutual re-

At 6 o'clock a salute was fired from the wharf, and about 10 o'clock the Britannia proceeded on her voyage. That Sir Colin and his family may find it a safe, an expeditious, and a pleasant one, and that health and happiness may henceforth attend them, is our fervent wish, and one which, we are happy to observe, seems to be cordially responded to by all sects and parties.

DEPARTURE OF THE 230. REGIMENT.—The right wing of the

23d. Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Ross, embarked on the same afternoon on board the Unicorn Steamer, and sailed for Quebec. Previous to their departure an address from the Magistrates of the Town was presented to Colonel Ross, expressive of their sense of the high character, discipline, and good conduct of the Regiment, and of regret at its departure; to which the Colonel returned an appropriate reply.

LOWER CANADA.

FIRE. - Between five and six o'clock yesterday, October 26, an alarming fire broke out in Richelieu Street, St. John's Suburbs, and from the circumstance of nearly all the buildings adjoining and opposite to that in which the fire commenced being, like the latter, of wood, apprehensions were entertained of a very extensive conflagration. The house in which the fire commenced belonging to Mr. Poitras, and the flames soon communicated to the adjoining house, also owned by Mr. Poitras, and to a third the property of Mr. Gingras. By the most active persevering exer-

On Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, the 12th ult., the barn of Mr. Wm. Wheeler, of the Township of Russelton, was burnt by some miscreants from the other side of the line. On being awakened he ran out of his house to find that the whole of his hard earned property, save his dwelling house, was irretrievab ly destroyed, and on sounding a horn to alarm his neighbours, two men were observed running South. The detachment of the siece of paper, in which a match prepared with turp of the two men were tracked both ways half a mile into the States Many other respectable inhabitants have been threatened, and considerable alarm is the natural consequence. A detachment of the Huntingdon frontier cavalry, under Lieutenant Waldegrave, is at present on constant duty along the line in that quarter, in order, if possible, to restrain those lawless acts .- Mon. Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the Missionary meeting held at St. George's Church, Kingston, on the evening of the 22d October, briefly alluded to in our last : 7

From the Kingston Chronicle.

1st. "That the attention of the Established Church to the spiritual wants of the poor, so generally manifesting itself in our father Land, is a subject of cordial rejoicing to every member of the Church of England at home or abroad, and calls for the exession of devout thankfulness to God, who hath stirred up such

spirit in our Establishment.' "That the interest now taken throughout the Church of England in the spiritual condition of the vast colonial empire of Britain, the evident increase of energy and zeal so conspicuous in the managing committees of the two great Church Societies: and the efforts now making throughout the length and breadth of England, to send forth labourers into her remote dependencies, should be joyfully hailed as a sign that the Church both perceiv and is desirous of performing, her duty as the true Missionary So-

3rd. "That while the Church of England in this Province gratefully acknowledges its obligations to both the Venerable Societies, obligations which it never can repay—still we feel it to be both a privilege and a duty to co-operate to the utmost of our power in the work in which these societies are engaged."

4th. "That the scattered members of our communion widely ispersed through the Province, and destitute of the means of grace, have a just claim on our sympathy as fellow christians, and on our active assistance as fellow churchmen."

5th, "That this congregation do therefore form an Association to provide the means of supporting one or more travelling Missionaries in the remote townships of the District, to be called 'the Midland District Committee of the Society for promoting Chris-tian Knowledge, and for the propagation of the Gospel among the destitute settlers;' and that the several congregations in the district be invited to co-operate."
6th. "That the Association consist of a President, Vice Presi-

dent, Secretary, Treasurer and a General Committee of Sixteen, together with the Clergymen of the District, with power to add to "That the following gentlemen be requested to become

Office Bearers and Committee men: "viz.

President,—The Archdeacon: Vice President,—Hon. J. Kir-

by: Secretary,-the Rev. R. D. Cartwright: Treasurer,-Mr.

Muckleston.

Committee—The Clergymen of the District, and Mr. Kirkpatauthor of several tander performed at the Gymusse. It arose out of the trial of Madame Laffarge. The advocate maintained that she was innocent, and that M. Orfila was a quack; to which the vaudevillist replied in terms which were considered too offensive. The parties met, but the keepers of the wood came up as a vere loading the pistole.

ACCIDENT TO THE WILLIAM IV .- As this noble steamboat was on her passage down the lake on Wednesday morning last, the pilot discovered, owing to the action of a heavy south sea, a breach had been made into the false sides, and thence the water breach had been made into the false sales, and thence the water had found its way into the afterpart of the vessel, in sufficient quantity to threaten mischief. This happened early in the morning, between Presque Isle and Long Point. Finding the leak to be serious and gaining ground, the Captain and Pilot took council, and agreed to run the boat ashore at or near Bath; but on rounding Long Point, that intention was found to be impracticable, and turning the boat's head up South Bay, the William IV. was grounded about three miles up the Bay, on the South side in grounded about three miles up the Bay, on the South side in smooth water, with her bows high out of water, but her stern sunk. As the southern gale had driven several schooners to take refuge As the southern gale had driven several schoolers to take I could in South Bay, one of these, the Malcolm, an American vessel, was soon alongside to render assistance; when the mail bags, the cargo of the William IV. and all the passengers, with the Captain, were transferred to her, and left for Kingston, where she articles the content of the conten rived safe on Wednesday night. The conduct of both Captain Jones and the Pilot, Mr. Cowan, were extremely praiseworthy,

being cool, cautious and persevering.

Attempts were repeatedly made to stop the progress of the leak by pumping; and it was only to save the lives of the passengers and preserve the vessel, that she was run on shore. There was not the least probability that the William IV. would have floated to the least probability that the William IV. to Kingston in such weather as that of Wednesday. Capt. Jones left town for Prescott, to bring up Alpheus Jones, Esq., Agent for the proprietors, who will probably take immediate steps for the raising of the steamboat. It is but a very short time since, that the William IV. underwent a thorough repair on the Railway at

Niagara. — Whig, Oct. 30.

The bill appropriating forty thousand pounds for payment of the losses occasioned by the late rebellion, passed by our Legislature, at its last session, and reserved for the Royal assent, has become law, by proclamation in yesterday's Gazette.

It is stated to us, on good authority, the general election will be held in the mouth of February next.

Daniel McDougal, Robert Melville and David Thorburn,

Esquires, have been gazetted Commissioners of Customs, for this district.—Niagara Chronivle.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE. The undersigned, forming the Committee for the building of this Church, take the present opportunity of acquainting the public that it is their intention, as soon as sufficient funds shall be raised, by donation and subscription, to proceed to the erection of the Church on the site on the north-east corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq., on King Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly christian liberality, has agreed to vest in the Lord Bishop of Toronto, his honor the Vice Chancellor, and the Honorable John Henry Dunn, as Trustecs for the proposed object. A single remark will suffice to shew the very urgent need which exists, that the Committee should execute the trust reposed in them with all the promptitude which the means to be placed at their disposal may enable them to use. Of the population of this city and its vicinity above in the remark to the Fusecoal advances of the property of the control of the city and its vicinity above in the control of the city of the control of the city and its vicinity above in the control of the city of of the cit and its vicinity, about six thousand belong to the Episcopal communion, of whom about one thousand five hundred only can be accommodated at Divine worship at the Cathedral of St. James, thus leaving so large a proportion as upwards of four thousand of their brethren virtually

xcluded from a participation in the rites and ordinances of their Church. To remedy in some degree an evil so deeply to be lamented, by providing Church accommodation for a portion at least of the population thus deprived or the public ministrations of the Church, the duty and inclination of the Committee alike call upon them now to devote their most strenuous efforts. Pursuant to public advertisement, several plans have een submitted to the Committee, and they have adopted that proposed by Mr. Young, the Architect, which an experienced builder has offered to execute at a sum not exceeding £3,500. This amount the Committee for which interest, not exceeding six per cent, will be payable out of the pew-rents, after defraying the Minister's stipend; and, in subjoining a list of the present donors and subscribers, with the amount contributed by each, the Committee would now call upon their fellow-citizens, with all the urgency which the important nature of the object demands, to come immediately forward and co-operate in the present undertaking, by naking donations or taking shares, with a liberality proportioned to their means, and which, it is hoped, may at the same time prove in a great degree, if not altogether, commensurate with the wants of the population, desirous of enjoying the privileges of our Church communion

Persons desirous of making donations or taking shares, will be good enough to signify their intention, and the amount for which they may become donors or subscribers, to F. T. Billings, Esq., at the Court House, or to any member of the Committee H. J. GRASETT. Chairman

ROBERT S. JAMESON. F. T. BILLINGS. H. BOYS. HENRY ROWSELL.

Rectory, Toronto, 22d October, 1840.

LIST OF PRESENT DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS. | DONATIONS. | SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Mr. Hepburn, ... | Mr. Hepburn, ... | Mr. John Craig, ... | Mr. John Craig, ... | Mr. John Richie, ... | Mr. John Richie, ... | Mr. John Richie, ... | Dr. Hon J. H. Dunn, ... | 25 0 | Mr. J. T. Billings, ... | Dr. Boys, ... | Mr. J. Dr. Boys, Mr. Westmacott,...
Messrs. Brooks, Brothers &
Co., Montreal,...
Messrs. Gilmour & Coulson,
Andrew Mercer, Esq.,

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE. THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, Londo just arrived at Montreal, and expected here in a few days. Frice, &c. enquire of

HENRY ROWSELL,

WATERLOO HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting

and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirfing, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully amounce arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, fr the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Pafashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

BIRTH.

In Niagara, on the 24th ult., Mrs. William Wilson, of a MARRIED.

At the Protestant Church of Nicolet, on the 22nd ult, by the Rev. H. Burgess, George Carleton Hale, Esq., of St. Anne de la Perade, youngest son of the late Honorable John Hale, to

Henrietta, youngest daughter of T. Trigge, Esq., of Quebec. DIED. In this city, at his residence, on Palace Street, on Wednesday.

28th ultimo, William Cooper, Esq., aged 79 years. Mr. Cooper was one of the first settlers in the province, and, by

the blessing of Divine Providence, lived to see the wilderness give place to this large and prosperous city, on the site of which he erected the first cabin. He was attacked about four years ago with a painful malady, which he has borne with resignation and fortitude; and after much suffering, expired in the sare and certain hope of a resurrection to everlasting life, through Jesus

Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour.—Communicated.
In this city, at the residence of her father, on Friday, the 30th October, Sarah Ann, only daughter of Mr. George Price, - aged 4 years and 4 months.

At Cobourg, on Monday evening last, in the 31st year of her age, Harriet Rebecca, wife of Samuel Ussher, Esq., late Captain in the 1st Battalion of Incorporated Militia, daughter of Major Colcleugh, formerly Brigade Major of the Irish Militia, County of Carlow, and grand-niece of the late Lord Dorchester, formerly Governor General of the Canadas. This afflictive event occurred after a severe illness of about four weeks, the effect of an attack of measles. An affectionate husband and five young children are left to deplore her loss; but they are consoled under their bereavement by the evidence which her last hours afforded of assured hope in the mercies of God through the merits of his crucified Son, and chastened yet confident dependence in his covenant promises of a happy immortality.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 6:-Rev. A. N. Bethune, (3) rem.; Mr. P. Davis; Rev. F. Mack; G. W. Baker, Esq., rem.; Rev. Jas. Ramsay, add. sub. and rem.; A. Menzies, Esq., rem.; Rev. G. R. Grout, rem. (please to send list of those who are to be credited.)

The following have been received by the Editor:-Lord Bishop of Montreal; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. W. Leeming, rem;

ERRATUM.—In the leading editorial of last week, second paragraph, for 1826 read 1829.