

FRAMPTON, LOWER CANADA. Rev. R. Knight, Missionary, who serves four different places within the limits of his charge, containing a population of about 400 souls, chiefly members of the Church of England.

SAINT ANDREW'S, LOWER CANADA. Rev. W. Abbott, Incumbent. Throughout St. Andrews and the Seigneurie of Argenteuil, there are 1300 members of the Church of England. Service is performed twice on each Sunday at St. Andrews, and occasional visits are made on week days to the more remote members of his charge.

(From English Papers.)

POOLS, OCT. 13.—On Saturday last, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation in St. James's Church, in this town. On his Lordship's arriving at the western gate of the church, the mayor, aldermen, and town council, fully robed, escorted him into the church, when the Liturgical service was performed by the Rev. W. M. Dudley, in a most impressive manner, after which the apostolic rite of confirmation commenced.

The inhabitants of Cheltenham have, in the most delicate manner, taken advantage of the absence of the Rev. Mr. Close their vicar, to buy for him, by subscription, the new house he had lately selected for his residence, and they intend, on his return, to present him with the title deeds.

CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

Upwards of £400 were subscribed in the room on the occasion of the late meeting at Wells, in addition to the sum of £1603 already raised in the Bath district. We cannot but admire the Catholic and liberal spirit on which this admirable society is formed. No interference with Church authority is attempted; no indirect or undue control over the ministers of the Church is thought of.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL AT RISLEY.

A solemn and affecting act of restitution was accomplished at the hamlet of Peasfurlong, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, on Thursday evening, by the surrender of the possession of Risley Chapel, and the property attached to it, about ten statute acres of arable land, a farm-house and four cottages, situated in the said parish, on the part of the Unitarian trustees, into the hands of new trustees, professing orthodox principles, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ralph and the Rev. Mr. Park, of Liverpool, Rev. Mr. Munro, of Manchester, and certain laymen residents in those towns, all of them members of the Established Church in Scotland.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

We copy the following from a letter of a correspondent of the British Magazine for July:—"On looking at the list of subscribers to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a strictly Church society, I find none of her Majesty's ministers; except Lords Morpeth and Glenelg, none of his late Majesty's, or of any ministry since 1830, except the said noblemen and Lord Ripon. It is however, due to Lord Melbourne to remember that he repaired or re-edified one church; that, if I recollect right is in Derbyshire, in a parish from which his lordship takes his title. Lord Palmerston's purse has promoted Popish gables and chapels, and contributed to the Irish Clergy Fund. Evidence of English attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Church, by public or private acts, we look for in vain in our civil ministers. In Gilbert's

Clerical Almanack, page 144, is a list of present and late Cabinet ministers, and great officers of state not of the Cabinet, comprising fifty names of persons, among whom not more than about one-tenth are members of any Church society, while many of them frequent and make speeches at sectarian and anti-Anglican Church meetings."—St. James's Chronicle.

Twenty-eight Jewish converts have been within a few years past baptized at Liverpool, where also there is a regular Hebrew service with the Hebrew Liturgy of the Church of England.—Conservative Journal.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

Our information in regard to the Steamer Liverpool, communicated in our last, proved to be substantially correct, and we have the pleasure of announcing her safe arrival at New York in 16 days from Cork. For the following abstract of European intelligence we are indebted to the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayer, from Liverpool, last from Cork.

The Liverpool took her departure on the 20th, and after making 950 miles, against extremely rough weather and high seas sustaining however, little damage, she put back on the 26th, on account of the consumption of coal, which created what appears to have been a just apprehension that her stock might fail her if her voyage was continued. The engines, it would seem, had not been sufficiently tried before starting. The result was that she put into Cork on the eight day.

There she remained a week taking in full supplies, and started again on Tuesday, the 6th instant. She arrived off Fire Island yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, where she remained for several hours, in consequence of the fog. She reached this city at 9 o'clock this morning, and anchored in the East river a little above the wharf appropriated for the use of the Great Western.

During the first part of the voyage the wind was favourable. One half of the original passengers left the vessel at Cork, among whom was Mr. John Van Buren; Mr. Butler, Mr. McIntosh, of the British legation, and Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine.

The passengers whom we have seen speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Fayer. Mr. Shaw, agent of the Transatlantic Company, was also on board, having embarked at Cork, in compliance with the request of the passengers.

As soon as it was announced that the Liverpool was coming up the river, hundreds were to be seen wending their way to the wharves, and we doubt whether more people were assembled on the occasion of the arrival of the Great Western.—The docks, with the vessels lying at them, in the neighborhood of Pike and Rutgers streets, were crowded this morning with those who were anxious to obtain a sight of this noble steamer.

The loss at the great fire at Liverpool is estimated at £120,000—the amount insured in the several offices, £119,500. The London Morning Herald contradicts the report that the Queen has written an autograph letter requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada. It says there was no foundation whatever for the report.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York. It has been ascertained that the steambot Northern Yacht is lost. She was seen to sink, and it is supposed that all on board perished twenty two in number.

THE STORM IN ENGLAND.

The city of London was visited by a tremendous storm on the night of October 28th—the same having swept the whole Northern and Eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London rain fell without intermission until midnight, when the wind increased to a furious gale, which at two o'clock in the morning became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury.

Great numbers of Chimneys were blown down—the leaden coverings of roofs were stripped off and rolled up like paper—some roofs gave way under the weight of chimneys falling on them and in the outskirts of the city many small tenements were prostrated. Great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots and Hyde Park was completely strewn with limbs and branches.

The suburb villages, Putney, Highgate, Hampstead, Kensington, Barnes, &c, suffered severely. The extent of the damage may be inferred from the fact that three columns of one of the papers are filled with the details. Numbers of persons were hurt, some very severely but we believe that no lives were lost.

On the river the damage was comparatively light, owing to the efficiency of the means employed for securing vessels, &c. At Sheerness houses were unroofed. At Shoreham a brig was driven ashore, and many vessels were seen driving past with signals of distress flying, but no assistance could be rendered them at Ramsgate the American brig Grand Turk, bound for New Orleans, ran aground in attempting to make a harbour at Broadstairs, but was lightened the next day, and got off, little damaged.

Among the trees blown down in the storm was the famous "Herpe the Hunter's oak," in Windsor Park, immortalized by Shakespeare.

The Queen dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of October, and was received with royal honours. She embarked again on the 15th, for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the houses would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was in London staying at Fenton's Hotel. Lady Russell wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 2d instant, a few days after her accouchment.

The London Times of the 1st of November says "the staple trade of Kidderminster wears a most promising aspect, several American merchants having made large purchases of carpets. The home trade is also good."

INDIA.

BRITISH CONNECTION WITH IDOLATRY.

It is with feelings of mingled indignation and sorrow that we find fresh cause to recur to this awful subject. Some of our readers may perhaps think it a bore, but we hope better things of the majority. Our race is nearly run, but never will we neglect an opportunity of raising our voice against that monstrous system, which not only encourages but forces Christian men to join in offering homage and adoration to the foul and obscene idols of India.—Madras Cons.

At the late celebration of the Buckreed, at Trichinopoly, a salute was fired at six in the morning by European artillerymen; the party had then to accompany the procession to the Edgah, about two miles distant, where a second salute was fired at eleven; and on their return to the fort at 3 o'clock, they fired a third; the Europeans being all this time exposed to a burning sun in their attendance on the procession.—U. S. Gazette.

Christian soldiers forcibly engaged for nine hours in doing homage to idols! The health of those men is no trifle, and nine hours' exposure to the burning sun is a tolerable certain way of destroying it. War, or other circumstances, may sometimes require such a sacrifice; but such acts as those which we record are, literally and truly, a sacrifice of the men's lives at the shrine of idols. And on what grounds do the directors insist that this unholy system shall be continued? "That unless we thus humour the religious prejudices of the natives, they will revolt, or their affections be alienated."—What, then, would the directors say, were we to insist that those natives, should take an active part in rites expressly

proscribed and denounced by their religion? And yet is not this what the directors exact of their Christian servants.—Have Christians, then, no feelings? Is toleration to be withheld from them alone? Support, active support, is granted to idolatry; and shall toleration be denied to the professors of Christianity? Is Christianity of less consequence than the superstitions of the heathen? Are its commands less imperative, its denunciations less severe, or their fulfilment less certain? How long will the directors dare to avow, in the face of Christian England, that in order to fill their own treasury, and humour their benighted vassals, they will persist in violating the consciences of their Christian servants, supporting idolatry, and impurity in their foulest forms, and sitting at open defiance the commandments of the Most High?—Madras Conservative.

UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamation issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighbouring and friendly nation: And whereas information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbours for the purpose of effecting their unwise designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations: Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations, however unfounded, upon the honour and good faith of their own government; and upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world.

And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the sixty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

LOWER CANADA.

No news of importance is communicated by the late papers from this Province.

The Montreal Herald contains a savor, but not undeserved critical on the Proclamation of the President of the United States inserted above. We copy the following from that journal, of the 3d inst. —

Yesterday, about sixty or seventy rebels were brought into town from Beauharnois, under charge of Sir Hew Dalrymple and a detachment of the 71st Regiment. They had three wooden pieces of artillery, strongly hooped with iron, and are about the most manly batch of prisoners yet brought into town, being principally composed of young, able-bodied men.

The notorious Jean Baptiste Bousquet of St. Cesaire, was also brought into town yesterday, by Captain Colman, half pay unattached, who reports all continues quiet in the parish of Chambly, and that upwards of eighty stand of arms have been delivered over to Major Colman 15th Regiment, the present commandant, by the Curé, the Rev. Mr. Mignault, through whose praiseworthy exertions the habitants were induced to surrender them.

The evidence for the prosecution before the Court Martial closed yesterday, and, to-day, the evidence for the defence will be commenced. We have not the slightest idea of what it can be, for the Indians can swear they took a certain number of men prisoners, who were attempting to subvert the Government, the Laehine Cavalry can swear that they took charge of these prisoners from the Indians, and delivered them over to the custody of the gaoler, and the gaoler can swear that they are twelve of the number he received from the Cavalry.

Major M'Cord left this city on Tuesday noon, in the steamer St. George, for Nicolet and Three Rivers, to order the companies of the 66th Regiment stationed in those places, to march up. When the steamer reached Sorel it was thought impossible for her to go to Three Rivers or Nicolet, but Capt. Armstrong determined to make an attempt. Major M'Cord left Sorel by land, for Nicolet, and Captain Douglas, of the steamer Canada, (who was a passenger in the St. George), proceeded to Three Rivers, to have the troops in readiness. We are gratified to say, the St. George proceeded to Three Rivers, and has returned to Sorel, though minus the greatest part of the paddles of the wheels which were broken by the ice. According to the Quebec Gazette of Monday, the ice at Pointe du Lac, on Sunday morning when the John Bull passed, was in some places more than a foot in thickness. The cold weather we have since had must have increased the ice six to ten inches in thickness, making it about eighteen or twenty inches and the force of steam makes a large boat more through it. This trip of the St. George has saved the gallant fellows a march of about forty-five miles.

The following extract we copy from the News Room slate, which had been written at New York by a gentleman from Montreal, who arrived there on the 24th ult. and dates his letter on the same day:—

"Papineau and the two Nelsons came down in the Rochester from Albany with me. Papineau and Wolfred Nelson were together and conversed freely, but Robert remained for

ward all the time and appeared to shun observation, took up his quarters in the fore-cabin and sat alone, his cap drawn over his eyes."

Lieutenant Lysons, of the Royal Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, arrived here on Tuesday evening, in twenty-one hours from Quebec, by land, the winter roads being excellent.

A destructive fire took place at Quebec on the night of the 29th November, by which forty-five houses were burnt. It broke out on the north side of Champlain street near Diamond Harbour, in the Lower Town; and the loss is stated to be confined chiefly to persons in humble or moderate circumstances. A subscription had been entered into for the relief of the sufferers.

The Quebec Mercury states that "the report of Lord Glenelg's retirement from the Ministry is declared, in letters from the best informed quarters, to be without foundation."

The Halifax Times of the 13th Nov. says, "H. M. Frigate Inconstant, with Lord Durham, family and suite on board, sailed from Quebec for England in company with the Andromache frigate, which arrived here on Sunday, and parted company off Gaspe."

UPPER CANADA.

From the Niagara Chronicle.

The demand made for reparation by the Americans on our Government in the instance of the pirate Carolee, has been answered with an unqualified No! It is remarked that this reply has been accompanied by counter demands which will not be easily satisfied.

From the Western Herald.

Monday, 26th November, 1838.

Up to this date, nothing of much importance has transpired; but the inhabitants all along shore, from Amherstburg to Windsor, were kept on the qui vive every night of last week, in consequence of threatened invasion of our soil by a large number of Brigands who were, and still are, congregating somewhere among the islands in the lake, or on the Yankee frontier.

As we stated in our last, Gen. Brady, of the U.S. Army, left Detroit on Monday, in order to disperse the ruffians said to have been assembled at Put-in-Bay; that gallant veteran officer returned on Wednesday, bringing in tow a "patriotic" schooner laden with arms, &c. &c., which were found somewhere about Gibraltar. On their arrival at Detroit, a civil process was immediately instituted by the pirates for the recovery of their property; the Sheriff was of course obliged to do his duty and serve the process; but behold! Gen. Brady, with a spirit and determination worthy of his high and honorable character, placed an armed force and a field piece on board near the vessel, and personally dared them, "shrift and all; to lay a hand upon it. The consequence of the General's manly interference in support of the honor of his country was, that the arms were safely secured in the government arsenal, and the pirate schooner scuttled and sunk.

The trials of the prisoners are proceeding vigorously at Kingston. The Polish leader of the bandits, Von Schultz, who pleaded guilty, is to be executed, we understand, to day.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the dangerous and wicked conspiracies, and secret designs of a lawless and desperate band of traitors, and public enemies, against the peace and security of this Province, and its inhabitants, has been, by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, laid open and discovered, and a timely opportunity for preparation and defence has thus been mercifully afforded: AND WHEREAS a daring and atrocious invasion of a part of our Frontier has lately been repelled, not without the loss of valuable lives, and the suffering of severe public calamity; but yet with the almost entire destruction or capture of the hostile Force, engaged in this treacherous and flagitious enterprise.

AND WHEREAS so signal a deliverance from one of the greatest calamities that can befall a country, whilst it naturally excites in the breast of the reflecting and pious Christian, sentiments of the most lively GRATITUDE and PRAISE to ALMIGHTY GOD, for His transcendent goodness, and mercies; ought at the same time to inspire him with deep Sorrow and CONTRITION for those manifold offences against his Heavenly Benefactor, which he will justly regard as the principal cause of our having been recently placed in a situation of such peril and danger: I HAVE, THEREFORE, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint, ERIDAY, the FOURTEENTH of this month, to be a day of PUBLIC FASTING AND HUMILIATION, to be devoutly and religiously observed, and spent by all Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects in Upper Canada, in unfeigned penitence for our numerous transgressions, and in fervent prayer and supplications to the Benevolent Ruler of the Universe, for the continuance of His gracious favour, protection and support; earnestly imploring Him to guard us alike from the machinations of Domestic Traitors, and Foreign Foes; to heal all our external and internal dissensions, and for our Divine Redeemer's sake, by the guidance of His Holy Spirit, to enable us, as a religious and united People, to amend whatever has heretofore been wrong in our conduct, and to serve Him faithfully for the time to come.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada, the Third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

GEO. ARTHUR.

By His Excellency's Command. R. A. TUCKER, SECRETARY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should be glad of an interview with the person who writes to us as "A constant attendant at Church." The poems of J. C. are very creditable to their writer, and shall receive the attention they deserve. "Zadoc's" beautiful and appropriate poem,—"Dirge on the Burial of the soldiers killed at Prescott"—shall be given in our next.

List of Letters received to Friday, 7th December. Rev. J. G. Goddes, rem.; B. Y. McKays Esq.; A. K. Boomer Esq. with packet; Rev. M. Harris; Van Arden, Esq. of York; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; Rev. A. Faber, rem.; J. Kent Esq. (2); Rev. S. Givins, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal.