

CONFIRMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.

From the London Times, August 1.

HANOVER, July 24.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester, whose departure from London for the purpose of confirming his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Hanover has been already noticed in the English Journals, on Sunday, the 22d instant, performed this august ceremony in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen. The Royal Family were attended by the officers of the household, the Ministers, the Envoys from foreign Courts, and the Russian noblemen composing the suite of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Russia, who was himself prevented by severe indisposition from assisting at the ceremony. The attendance of ladies of distinction was limited to the persons of the families above enumerated. The Queen's reception-room in the Castle (the Chapel Royal being under repair) was the apartment selected for the occasion. Opposite to the communion table sat the Crown Prince, the King being seated on his right hand, and the Queen on his left. Prince William of Solms, Her Majesty's son, and his Princess, occupied seats on either side of their Majesties.

Divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jelf, the Crown Prince's preceptor, the Bishop of Rochester officiating at the communion table. His Lordship afterwards preached a most impressive sermon from the text, Psalm 119, v. 106, "I have sworn and am steadfastly purposed to keep thy righteous judgments." The right rev. prelate, addressing himself to His Royal Highness, pointed out the grounds on which the church of England directs confirmation. He then adverted to the important duties which the Prince, from his exalted social position, might be called upon to discharge, and to the corresponding necessity for strict self-government on his part, and a continual reference to the great and guiding principles of the Christian dispensation. The Bishop expressed his conviction that the careful manner in which his Royal Highness had been from childhood instructed in the duties of a Christian Prince rendered it unnecessary to enlarge upon points which his Lordship knew to be deeply impressed upon the Prince's mind. At the conclusion of this exhortation the ceremony of confirmation was performed as ordained by the church of England. The Prince, their Majesties, his august parents, and the Prince of Solms then received the sacrament. It would be difficult to describe the deep impression produced on all the persons present by this solemn religious service. Their Majesties were visibly affected, as indeed were the great portion of those who attended. The clergy of Hanover, Lutheran and Roman Catholic, witnessed the confirmation, and it is understood that in no quarter has the Bishop of Rochester inspired more profound respect, not only for himself individually but for the church of which he is a distinguished ornament, than in the minds of those clergymen of both the above-mentioned churches in whose presence it became his duty to officiate as a dignitary of the church of England on an occasion so highly interesting. The friends of the establishment may be assured that the presence of the right rev. prelate in Hanover has on all hands inspired a sincere regard for that system of church government, under which men so eminent for all which should adorn the clerical character are intrusted with its most exalted functions.

It is proper to mention that the examination of the Crown Prince previous to confirmation was not only most satisfactory to the Bishop of Rochester, but such as to elicit expressions of gratified surprise from the right rev. prelate. His Lordship has warmly testified his sense of the care with which the Prince has been instructed in points of Christian doctrine and observance. His Royal Highness was examined as to confirmation, baptism, the doctrine of the Trinity, the external and internal evidences of Christianity, the chain of prophecy as applying to the life and death, and the passion and glory of our Saviour, on all which subjects he evinced a knowledge which could scarcely have been supposed. This is a circumstance very worthy of notice at a time when the principles in which the Prince has been educated are boldly, but it is to be hoped vainly, opposed by the governing party in England. The enlightened and unshaken friends of our constitution in church and state will learn with just gratification that in a branch of the Royal family so nearly in relation to the British Crown the Protestant monarchy will, under any possible political contingency, find a firm and conscientious support. The principles which placed the illustrious family of Her Majesty on the throne of Great Britain, principles essentially Protestant, are those in which all loyal subjects must wish to find every member of that family as firmly grounded as the Crown Prince of Hanover has proved himself to be.

Your readers will learn with interest that his Royal Highness set out for Nordeney this morning, where he will remain under medical direction for some weeks. Should he derive as much benefit from his stay there as he did last year, it may then be thought advisable to perform the operation which it is now confidently hoped, under the blessing of Providence, will restore to him the enjoyment of sight. He carries with him the wishes and prayers of all who have had personal opportunities of estimating his character, and indeed of every one among his future subjects; for never was a Prince more cordially, and, it must be added, more justly the object of popular concern and affection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bytown, 11th October, 1838.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter published in the Bathurst Courier, to your address, dated Ramsay, September 21st, and signed James Wylie, Foreman—purporting to explain the merits of an address adopted by certain members of the Grand Jury at the late Assizes for the District of Bathurst, upon the subject of the Rectories &c.

A plain statement of facts will at once satisfy His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the merits of the case, and I therefore willingly meet the insinuation held out by Mr. Wylie in his closing paragraph, where he, having already proved that he had signed his name to a misrepresentation, anticipates that misrepresentations may be made by others.

For the past three years, Sir, I had the honor to be unanimously elected Foreman of the Grand Jury; and at the last Assizes among the rest: it was also well known that I was a member of the Episcopal Church.

The very first measure introduced, was the address in question, to which I strongly objected, and absolutely refused to sign, because, it was an important political question, the merits of which could not be discussed in a mixed assembly; not involving a breach of the Peace; and decidedly not within our jurisdiction. It was however carried by sixteen to five. Being defeated by so large a majority, I conceived it my

duty to resign my office as Foreman of the Grand Jury, which I did, by leave of the Court, and Mr. Wylie was appointed to succeed me; but strange to say, the address was not at the close of the Assizes, presented to the Court, as, after what had passed, I naturally expected it would be; and I do not therefore believe it to be an official public document, as emanating from a Grand Jury, but only representing the sentiments and wishes of those who signed it.

The address was in the Grand Jury room during the whole of the Assize; and after so much time for examination, and publication in the newspapers, then comes, eight days afterwards, Mr. Wylie's testimony that there is "one sentence in the last paragraph but one which is not quite 'corroborated, it is in these words' (referring to the Episcopal Church) 'and to the doctrine and discipline of which, 'many of ourselves adhere.'"

I have the honor to be noticed only as "a Dissenter." I beg to submit to his Excellency, that of those who signed the address, eleven are members of the Church of Scotland, or seceders therefrom—three Roman Catholics—one Methodist—and only one who professes to belong to the Church of England.

I trust I shall stand excused for this long explanation upon a subject which I cannot designate in Mr. Wylie's phrase—"this trifling matter";

And have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
G. W. BAKER.

To the Hon. John Macaulay, &c. &c. &c.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

The arrival of the 'Royal William,' twenty days from Liverpool, brings intelligence from England to the 20th of September. We extract the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

We find no political news of very great importance. The recent movements of our collector in the matter of the duties on silks had reached London, and caused some excitement in the commercial circles.

British Ports open for Foreign Grain.—The Spectator of Sept. 15 says "scarcity of food is now experienced by the bulk of the English people. Yesterday, the average price having reached 73s. and a fraction, foreign corn was offered as duty free, the duty paid being only a shilling per quarter. It is stated that upward of a million of quarters of continental wheat in addition to the previous stock, have arrived in London within these few days."

Yet it appears from the Mark Lane report of the Courier, that there had been a good demand for all descriptions, and one shilling per quarter advance had been obtained on the rates of Monday the 10th.

The Manchester Guardian of the 19th of September, has the following:

Release of Bonded Grain at Liverpool.—On the first day of the duty at 1s per quarter coming into operation at Liverpool this rate of duty was paid at that port on no less than 64,383 quarters of wheat, and on 32,903 barrels flour.

The Spanish cabinet has at last fallen to pieces, in consequence of O'Connell's defeat, and the failure to procure a new loan. The Duke de Frias has come in as the head of a new ministry. It was supposed that Tacon would be appointed to the war department.

Intelligence was received in London on the 19th that Estarero had retreated from before Estella, and that the Carlists were preparing to invest Bilbao.

The Emperor of Austria has proclaimed a general amnesty for political offences, on his coronation as King of Lombardy.

The Swiss Diet had postponed to the first of October the consideration of the final demand for the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte.

Mr. O'Connell has commenced publishing a new series of agitating letters to the people of Ireland.

The steamer Forfarshire, from Hull for Dundee, was lost in a gale, on the Ferne Islands; all the passengers, twenty-five in number, perished, save one, and the captain and ten of the crew were also drowned. Many of the passengers were ladies.

The London and Birmingham railway is finally completed. The distance was run in four hours and a quarter.

There was to be a great radical meeting in London on the 17th. The Herald says that it was a complete failure, the number present being only five or six thousand, instead of the two hundred thousand calculated upon.

Letters in some of the French papers say that the Swiss cantons are making military preparations to resist the demand of France for the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte—or rather, the consequences of refusal.

A new treaty of commerce has been negotiated between Great Britain and Turkey.

The King of Belgium was still in London, Sept. 18. On that day he was present with Queen Victoria at a grand review at Windsor.

The Hollando-Belgic question appears to remain in statu quo. General Ayle, of the royal artillery, died suddenly at Woolwich on the 13th of September.

PROVINCIAL.

His Excellency the Earl of Durham has recently issued a Proclamation, stating the grounds upon which he acted in the Ordinance relative to the Bermuda prisoners, and declaring his belief that, under present circumstances, his Lordship's services may be rendered more available for the good of the Canadian provinces in England than in this country.

The following, as given by his Lordship, are the reasons which led to the adoption of the course pursued in relation to those prisoners:

"The disposal of the political prisoners was, from the first, a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquillity and improvement of the Colony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation, I had in the first place to determine the fate of those who were under prosecution, and to provide for the present security of the Province, by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shewn, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put in evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion, and would have given to the disaffected generally a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt. An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime and exalted in the eyes of their de-

judged countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment, and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character; but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgment of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a small number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused."

Although there can be no doubt as to the unconstitutionality of the course pursued, when strictly viewed, nor of the honesty of purpose which marked at least the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and of other noble Lords, who felt it a duty to support the motion of Lord Brougham, be the motives of the latter what they may, the Earl of Durham well observes:—

"The particular defect in the Ordinance which has been made the ground of its disallowance, was occasioned, not by my mistaking the extent of my powers, but my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the Province from the dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the Ordinance respecting the disposal of them in Bermuda, which were known to be inoperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but no further. I knew that they could not be forcibly detained in that Island without co-operation of the Imperial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous Acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove. I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedents of these Acts of Parliament, a Government and a Legislature anxious for the peace of this unhappy country, and for the integrity of the British Empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised and had already in a great measure secured. I trusted they would take care that a great and beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error, if error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply; finally that if they found the Ordinance inoperative they would give it effect—if illegal, that they would make it law."

We have every confidence in the sincerity of his Lordship's declaration which follows; and abruptly as his mission has been terminated, we are not without a belief that, from the causes here assigned by his Lordship, it will be highly beneficial to the future interests of the Canadas:—

"I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connection. When I shall have laid at Her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which her Royal favour invested me, I shall still be enabled as a Peer of Parliament to render you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these Provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge, derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests, upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance or indifference—and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which while it strengthens your permanent connexion with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive Administrations."

The further movements of his Lordship are thus given in the Quebec papers:—

"We hear that his Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec about the 27th inst. for Montreal, and will proceed from thence to New York and Washington. The *Independent*, it is said, will go round to an American port to receive him, and sail for England in November.

"Sir John Colborne, we believe, has consented to remain as Commander of the Forces, and will assume the government on Lord Durham's departure from the province."—*Quebec Gazette*.

There is no foundation whatever for the report which has been circulated, that his Excellency the Governor General will resign the administration of affairs in this Province to Sir John Colborne. On his Excellency's departure for England, as a matter of course, the officer commanding the troops will become the Administrator, not in consequence of the Earl of Durham's resignation, but of his absence from the Province. We have heard on good authority, that his Excellency will not resign his various high commissions until after his return to England, and then to her Majesty, from whose gracious hands he received them.—*Mercury*.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—ASHES remain without variation. There have been sales at our limits.

FLOUR.—A pretty good demand exists for small lots at our quotation—the supply light.

PROVISIONS.—Pork. Holders have advanced their prices and are firm at our limits, being an advance of \$2 to \$4 per barrel.

GROCERIES.—During the week there have been a number of auction sales, at which *Teas* and *Sugars* have experienced a decline: of the former several large parcels have been sold at *Old Hyson* 3s.; *Young Hyson* 2s. 6d. a 2s. 10d.—*Twankay*, 2s. a 2s. 9d.; *Bohea* 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. per lb.; and from the large quantity on hand by the late arrivals, a further decline is anticipated. *Sugar*—*Muscovado bright* has been sold at 44s. 9d. a 45s. 6d. per cwt. *Cognac Brandy* is not in so great request at the present advanced prices; several lots have changed hands at 6s. per gallon; choice brands are still held at 6s. 2d. a 6s. 4.

Flour was selling at New York on Monday last at \$8 1/2 per barrel.—*Mon. Transcript*.

Comparative Statement of Vessels, &c., arrived at the Port of Quebec in 1837 and 1838.

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	PASSENGERS.
1838.—Oct. 10	1020.	318,268	2736
1837.—Oct. 10	980.	308,797	21764

More this year 40 9,471 19028 less,

The Niagara Reporter of Oct. 12 states that—"The circulation of the Lewiston Telegraph in Canada has been prohibited by order of the Post Office Surveyor."

The New York Commercial Advertiser announces thus the conviction of Benjamin Rathbun:—

"Batavia, Oct. 3, 1838.

"The trial of Benjamin Rathbun, which commenced on Wednesday last, terminated this morning in a verdict of GUILTY.

"Application was then made by the prisoner's counsel,

for a suspension of sentence, which was refused, and the court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the state prison."

We are indebted to the *Montreal Herald* for the following account of the extraordinary proceedings in Newfoundland relative to the Hon. Chief Justice Boulton and his family:

Our readers are aware that Mr. Boulton was deprived of his situation as Attorney General of Upper Canada at the instigation of Mackenzie and the other political pests, and that the government approved so highly of his conduct as to appoint him Chief Justice of Newfoundland. No sooner had he arrived in that Colony, than a party was formed against him, and he has been once more made the victim of party spirit. Charges were brought against him, and a judicial committee of the House of Lords, was appointed to investigate them, and a decision has been published acquitting the learned Chief most triumphantly, but recommending his removal from office on the score of expediency.

We know not what cause the priests have for their hostility to Mr. Boulton, who is at present in England, but we cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our disapprobation at the manner in which they insulted Mrs. Boulton, herself a Roman Catholic, and an ornament to her sex. The St. Johns Ledger of the 24th August contains the following painful narrative:—

"In the presence of his amiable wife, who has regularly performed her devotions in the Chapel, they have poured out the grossest abuse, and upon last Sunday, when information had been received that the Chief Justice would not again return to this Colony, Father Troy observed at first Mass:—

"I have ordered a *Te Deum* after each of the masses, to return God thanks for the removal of Boulton. I hope you will join in the prayer, for he was tried and condemned, and most shamefully condemned. Every other country has had its scourge from heaven—the cholera morbus or some other pestilence—but we had worse than all, we had Boulton, the greatest of all pestilence. That is the reason we shall have the hymn of thanksgiving for the removal of the greatest of scourges. Now (observed Troy) let him go to the Canadas that he helped to set in a blaze.

"Father Walsh, at the first mass, gave a lengthy discourse on the same subject, in language the most coarse and vulgar; and, as it would appear, delighted in doing so, as Mrs. Boulton was present. He concluded his 'sermon' with the following pious and holy prayer:—

"May the curse of God and of the congregation pursue and attend him (Judge Boulton) to his last moments! May the vengeance of heaven fall on the devoted head of that wretch who sent some before their Maker before their time, and who robbed you of your wages, and who would rob you of your lives if he could!"

"Mrs. Boulton, being well accustomed to similar language from the same altar, left the chapel and stepped into her carriage, when feeling indignant at the conduct against her absent, her injured, her persecuted husband, she addressed the multitude around her:

"Fellow Christians! hear me while I address a few words to you, for the last time, before leaving you for ever. You all know the manner in which I have been treated—you all know that I have attended at your place of worship Sunday after Sunday—have had my feelings wounded through my husband, and yet you all know it never prevented me from attending to my religious duties. You have all heard the fearful curses that have been called down on the head of my innocent husband, and you may imagine how my feelings must have been wrung; not that I for a moment believe that they will fall on his innocent head—do not imagine it,—neither do I stand here to ask you to pray with me that they may fall on the head of him who called them down. No; but I ask you to pray with me that they may not fall on his own guilty head.—He cannot be—nay, he is not—the minister of that merciful and Almighty God who willet not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live. Fellow Christians! I am like yourselves—a Catholic, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—and would willingly, were it necessary, lay down my life for my religion. I leave you now to go to the bosom of my own family, who will receive me with open arms, and to a clergy who will be glad to see me—a clergy who are ornaments to the christian world, and very, very unlike the ministers here, who, Sunday after Sunday, desecrate the altar of God! I feel that the Lord chastened me for his own wise end, and I receive it all at His hands." Hereupon, this exemplary "Minister of God," forcing his way through the crowd, roared out, "drive her off—drive that woman out of that.—How dare ye stand listening to her." Still no kindred spirit responded to the call, and Mrs. B. continued,—"Many of you I have served; none of you, I believe, ever appealed to me in vain during the short time I have been amongst you, and I ask you to pray that the Almighty will send me safe." Hereupon her auditors burst into tears, and sobbed a heart-felt—"God bless you!" "God luck to you!" "God send you safe!" when this "Minister of God" again rushed furiously out, and desired her to be gone, and observed that she was in the way, to which she calmly observed "I am not in the way; and I will go when I'm ready." He then turned to the crowd and asked "Will nobody drag that—carriage out of that? the minister of God commands you to do so." Mrs. B. turned towards him, and in a firm and impressive tone, exclaimed,—

"You are not the Minister of God—I repeat that you are not the Minister of God; you have desecrated the altar this very morning!"—and turning again to her audience, said "Many of you I have served—pray for me," and directed her coachman to drive off; which he did, through a crowd where the tear of sympathy might be seen coursing its way down many a time-worn cheek."

MARRIED.

At Etobicoke, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Cochran, Rector of Belleville, Daniel Perry Esq., Captain of the Hastings' Yeomanry Cavalry, to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of Duncan Murchison Esq., of Etobicoke.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, October 19th:—

Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, rem.; Rev. W. McMurray, rem.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. G. R. Groat, rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell, rem. in full for vols. 1 & 2; Reverend F. Mack, rem.; Rev. J. C. Usher, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; Rev. M. Harris, rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Rev. T. Green, rem.; Rev. F. Evans, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Rev. Dr. Phillips, rem.; Lieut. Aylmer, with enclosures; J. Hawkins Esq., with packet; Rev. J. Magrath, add. sub.; G. W. Baker, Esq.; T. Fidler Esq.; Rev. R. Blakey, add. sub. & rem.; Rev. J. Cochran. J. H. is received.