

£40. This instrument, which is well adapted for a small church, will, it is hoped, be replaced by a suitable Organ as soon as the handsome edifice now in the course of erection and nearly completed, is ready for its reception.

The number of subscribers to "The Church" paper in this neighbourhood, is 47.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday morning last the Lord Bishop of Montreal admitted to Deacon's Orders in the Cathedral Church of this city, Mr. George Petrie, late student under the direction of Bishop Walker, of Edinburgh, Theological Professor of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Mr. Petrie has proceeded to the London District of Upper Canada, where he is appointed to the charge of Travelling Missionary.—*Quebec Mercury, Feb. 5.*

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

Permit me to perform the agreeable duty of recording in your columns a brief notice of the pleasant and profitable meeting of the Midland Clerical Association, at the Residence of the Rector of Cavan, the Rev. S. Armour; when was abundantly realized "how good, and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Deep sympathy was manifested in behalf of some highly valued Brethren unwillingly detained from us by illness, whose absence, together with that of some others who were unable to attend, threw the only shade over our otherwise highly satisfactory, and, as we trust, beneficial session. But little of a business nature was attended to, consequently, further than the formalities necessary to continue before the notice of the Association what yet remained undisposed of on the books.—Initiatory steps, however, were taken towards the obtaining of some aid from government in the education of students of Theology; and preparatory measures were adopted in furtherance of a plan for the systematical supply of the spiritual wants of destitute townships until the appointment of the required Travelling Missionaries should take place.

It was most gratifying to the members present, to remark the interest evinced in the meeting of the Association, by the numerous, respectable, and very attentive congregations which filled the churches of St. John and St. Paul, on the several days of the session.

At the former church the Rev. S. Givens, Rector of Nanpess, elucidated the admirable "Service for the Visitation of the Sick," by an interesting and faithful commentary. His remarks on the Rubric directing the minister to exhort to a settlement of temporal affairs were important and original, and illustrated by some pertinent anecdotes of his own clerical experience.

At St. Paul's church, next day, the Rev. W. Macaulay, Rector of Picton, fully sustained his character as an original, learned, and eloquent preacher, in a sermon on the doctrine of the 15th Article, full of sound argument and research. So strong was the desire induced in the members present, that their absent Brethren, and the Church generally, should participate in the pleasure and profit received from this discourse, that they unanimously and presingly requested its publication. The illustration derived from the mediation of the Sabine matrons, described by Livy, struck the members as peculiarly apt and original; while the affecting allusion of the preacher to his ministrations in that part of the country twenty years ago, when the now highly cultivated and densely populated soil was the abode of the pagan Indian, riveted the attention of the numerous and respectable audiences, whose sustained attention accompanied the preacher to the close.

After a most delightful and edifying session, the Brethren left the picturesque and flourishing township of Cavan, and the well ordered family of its worthy, hospitable and zealous Rector, in the agreeable anticipation of another pleasant and profitable meeting in the ensuing month of May, when it is earnestly hoped, my dear Sir, that the seriously threatening symptoms which have been induced by your faithful devotion to the too multiplied and onerous duties you have undertaken with so much advantage to the Church shall have been relieved. And by none is your restoration to health and to our meetings more desired than by

J. P. H.

We have much pleasure in giving further circulation to the following useful address:

To the Members of the Church of England, forming the Congregation of St. Catherine, Newmarket:

BRETHREN IN CHRIST,

Permit me to approach you in the form of a friendly address, at this interesting season—and to wish you very many happy returns of the New Year. If you listen attentively to what I am about to say to you, and will be guided by the advice I now offer, I think, without assuming the Prophet's mantle, that I can foretell you happy returns of this anniversary while you live, and blessedness greater than any festive anniversary can confer, when you die.

The advice I would offer you, though not new, ought not by repetition to lose its interest. The subject is of too serious import to be easily worn out, because it is the salvation of your immortal souls.

The bodies in which you now dwell must perish; they are formed of dust and to dust they must return. The seeds of decay are planted in the human frame—the worm is gnawing at the root, and soon the gourd must die. And although you may be spared to see several returns of the present season, yet the time is on the wing when you shall see them no more, and when your bodies shall be numbered with the silent dead.

And shall the soul which now animates its earthly mansion, cease to be when the body dies? Shall that which now thinks within you, and directs your every movement, slumber for ever in the grave? The voice within you whispers, No! and the word of God proclaims the solemn truth, that it shall never die! But that in a future state, this immortal part of man shall be unspeakably happy or inexpressibly miserable; and that, moreover, the body shall be reunited to the soul at the resurrection of the dead, and become partaker of its eternal destiny.

Are you then quite indifferent to these momentous concerns, and are you living as though you should never die, while fully assured that you must? Do you not believe that in the records of human guilt above are noted down your sinful thoughts, words and deeds, and that at the day of judgment you shall have to answer at the bar of your offended God, for all that you have done amiss? There you cannot escape the sentence of eternal death, pronounced already against impenitent transgressors; and as all men have sinned, and gone astray from their infancy, may more, have been borne in sin, you are involved in this fearful con-

demnation, unless your sins have been washed away in your Redeemer's blood, and your peace been made with God through him. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Are you then availing yourselves of this amazing love of God toward you, who sent forth his son, his only son, to deliver you from the wrath to come, to bleed and agonize and die for you, to expiate your offences on the accursed tree, and to make you partakers of his heavenly kingdom?

If you are not doing so; if you are not with an humble and contrite heart, seeking pardon and peace through Jesus Christ, and him crucified, and the graces of his Holy Spirit to sanctify your souls and bodies, and to make you meet for an inheritance with the saints in light, you must be journeying (for you cannot remain stationary) with many around you, down the broad way which conducts to endless ruin, and walking in the paths which lead to eternal death.

Permit me then to implore you to pause in your dangerous career, and to meditate upon the things which belong to your peace, before they are hid from your eyes for ever.—Put not off the season of repentance, lest it should never arrive, and lest your sun should go down at noon in darkness, and so you perish for ever. What will then avail you your present deceitful pleasures, your unholy joys? What fruit will ye then have in those things wherewith, whatever may be your present feelings, you will then be ashamed?

But your God waits to be gracious; He meets the returning wanderer while still afar off, and speaks peace to the afflicted soul. Come then, I beseech you, to Him; accept the terms of reconciliation which he offers, and being made partakers of pardoning mercy in His crucified Son, you shall enjoy the rich treasure of His blessing in this world, and a crown of glory in the next.

Bring forth works meet for repentance, sanctify the Sabbath day, frequent the public worship of God, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and walk blamelessly and without offence among all men—pray for grace to sustain you at all times, for by grace alone can you stand; pray in the privacy of your chamber; pray in the bosom of your family; above all, in the house of God; attend constantly upon all the ordinances of religion; study God's Holy Word, with prayer for the teaching of his Spirit, to enable you rightly to understand its saving truths, and to guide your feet into the ways of peace. Then, although at the recurrence of this season your place should know you no more in this holy walk; if before the return of this season you are consigned to the narrow house appointed for all living; yet your spirit will be rejoicing in the presence of its God, and the days of your mourning will be ended. If, on the other hand, you are spared, as I trust in God's mercy you may, to witness the revolution of many a coming year, in the enjoyment of that peace which the world can neither give nor take away; you will be ripening for that glory, of which, by virtue of your union with Jesus, you are the privileged heirs, and already enjoying a foretaste upon earth.

That you may be all gathered into the fold of the heavenly Shepherd, and become members of the Church triumphant in heaven, is the prayer of

Your faithful Minister and friend,

RICHARD ATTHILL.

Newmarket, Jan. 1, 1839.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

From the Cobourg Star.

LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Philadelphia* has arrived, with London papers to the evening of the 24th, and Portsmouth of the 25th of December.

A letter has been published in the London Courier, giving the following as the plan of Lord Durham. We doubt its authenticity, and shall therefore refrain from any remark till we know further on the subject:

LORD DURHAM'S PLAN FOR CANADA.

A letter from Quebec is published in the Courier of the 24th professing to give an outline of what Lord Durham intends to propose in Parliament, respecting the Canadas. Its principal features are,

To abolish the name of Canada, and divide the two provinces into four, with the names of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these, with the provinces of New Brunswick &c to bear the general name of British North America.

This British N. A. to have a secretary and office for itself in London, and to be governed by viceroy.

Each province to have its own Legislature, and the whole country to be divided into municipalities, the people thereof electing their own officers.

The clergy reserves, Jesuits' estates, and all funds for education to be thrown into one general fund, and distributed among the school districts.

Each province to send one or more members to the British Parliament.

Great arrangements to be made for internal improvement and for steam navigation with England.

A correspondence is published between Sir Francis Head and Lord Melbourne, the former asking his Lordship's consent to publish the official correspondence which led to his (Sir Francis Head's) resignation.

Lord Melbourne replied, very briefly, that Sir Francis must consult his own pleasure, but that he (Lord M.) could not sanction a step so unusual and objectionable.

To this the Baronet replied that by the withholding of "sanction" he considered himself precluded from publishing the official correspondence.

A Dutch paper affirms that the British government have notified the government of Belgium, that the first gun fired on its part will be considered a declaration of war against Europe.

The Liverpool steamer went home in fourteen days and ten hours, carrying home the President's Message; upon which document, as it refers to Canada, the London Times thus comments:—

"We must say that the tone of these remarks has none of that impressive earnestness, of that statesman-like indignation which we might have expected from the head of a government against the perpetrators or abettors of a series of outrages against a friendly people, calculated to involve his own country in ruinous war with a great and insulted nation.

Has he no power? If so, how deplorable must be that state of Constitutional laws, which has not given to the Executive the means of preventing its own citizens from making war or committing piracy at their own will and pleasure! If he has the power, and shrinks from any interference, as indeed he appears to do, by abstaining from any interference, and referring the measures of remedy to Congress, how unfit is he to wield the destinies of those powerful States, at a crisis when both their honor and safety may be compromised by the slightest delay, or negligence, or indecision!

The Courier (Ministerial paper) takes another view of the matter, and says,—

"The language used with respect to Canada must be received as a satisfactory reply to the charges raised against Mr. Van Buren by party hostility."

The Courier also pronounces the correspondence between Col. Worth and Col. Dundas, relative to the Prescott Pirates, as "creditable to the feelings of both officers."

Important despatches had been received from Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, respecting the recent military movements in that quarter, from which it would appear, Russia is not chargeable, as was supposed, with any direct share in the alleged aggressions upon our Indian territory,—the whole blame of which is attributed by His Lordship to the intrigues of the Shah of Persia, Dost Mahomed of Cabul, and the Barukzye Chiefs generally.—The Governor General had resolved on replacing Shah Souja on the throne of Cabul; for which purpose a treaty of offensive and defensive had been negotiated between that prince and Runjeet Singh, guaranteeing to the latter undisturbed possession of a portion of territory which had been wrested by him from the Afghans. The independence of the Amoors of Sindh, and the integrity of Herat under its present sovereign Kham Ran, were also to be secured. Shah Souja was to be supported by a British army in conjunction with his own troops, on his entry into Afghanistan, and when firmly seated on his throne the former were to be withdrawn. In pursuance of these treaties, British envoys had been appointed to the several courts concerned.

Queen Victoria and court were staying at Brighton, where the presence of her Majesty had been marked by a continued round of festivity and rejoicings. Lord Melbourne remained in London!

The torch light meetings in the north we regret to observe were still a subject of alarm and in consequence of expected disturbances, orders had been sent post haste to Ireland for the immediate return to England of the 2d Dragon Guards.—They had embarked for Liverpool accordingly in Steam packets.

The Boy Cotton who pretended to have been concealed for near a twelvemonth in the Queen's apartments, and concerning which so much has been said, has confessed to have made his entry to the palace only the day previous to his discovery and arrest.

The Duchess of Weterburgh is not dead as previously reported, but fast recovering.

Mons. Dupin has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies in which an opposition Coalition is said to command a majority. Of the four Vice Presidents three were elected by the opposition and one (Odillon Barrot) by the ministerial party. It was supposed in consequence a new Cabinet would be formed under perhaps the Duc de Broglie assisted by Messrs. Thiers and Guizot.

The Bank of Belgium has stopped payment, and been allowed by its creditors a delay of three months to arrange a settlement of its affairs.

Field Marshal Prince Wrede of Bavaria, distinguished in the Napoleon Wars has died in his 72d year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We cannot insert the resolutions recently passed by the legislature of New Brunswick, without expressing our most cordial satisfaction with the spirit which has actuated them. This is indeed the result of a christian and enlightened patriotism, and it would be well for those who are wickedly bent upon our destruction, to observe the spirit of true "sympathy" which animates the inhabitants of the British Provinces in this continent.

Government House,

Fredericton, January 28, 1839.

Sir,—In compliance with the desire of the General Assembly of this Province, I have great pleasure in transmitting to your Excellency the sum of one thousand pounds, voted by the House of Assembly, and warmly concurred in by the Legislative Council, for the purpose of being applied, under your Excellency's directions, to the relief of the immediate necessities of such of their loyal fellow subjects in the Canadas, and their families, as have been sufferers from the recent inroads of brigands from the United States. I cannot refrain from acquainting your Excellency that this, "the first vote in supply" of the present session, by the Representatives of the people of this loyal province, was passed by them, not only without a single dissenting voice, but literally by acclamation—the whole house rising, (as would have done the whole People) and cheering upon the occasion.

I enclose a copy of the Resolutions, and I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. HARVEY.

P. S.—Private subscriptions in aid of the same object, are in progress in several parts of this Province, which I shall be happy in making myself the medium of forwarding to your Excellency or to any Committee which may be appointed to receive them.

J. H. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, Jan. 23d.

Whereas our gallant fellow subjects in the Canadas have been repeatedly exposed to the most wanton deprivations upon their territory, by numerous bands of marauders and incendiaries, levied, armed, and equipped on the opposite frontier, in a country professedly in amity with Great Britain, and whereas in successfully repelling such unprovoked and unexampled outrages, and in defending their families, their homes, and their institutions, many valuable loyal lives have been sacrificed, and in too frequent instances, brave men have been so desperately wounded, as to render them incompetent to provide for themselves and those to whom they had hitherto offered protection and support,

And whereas from the great distress which must now necessarily prevail it is desirable that some effectual relief should be immediately given, and in the opinion of this Committee the Legislature of this Province representing the will and opinion of the people should not be behind in showing that they not only deeply sympathize with such their fellow subjects in their severe trials and sufferings, but also that their cause is viewed as the cause of New Brunswick as an integral part of the British dominions on this continent, and enjoying the inestimable blessings of rational liberty with the wholesome and impartial administration of British laws.

Therefore Resolved unanimously, that there be granted to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor the sum of one thousand pounds, to be by his Excellency transmitted to Sir John Colborne, the Governor General, for the purpose of being distributed, under the direction of the Governor General, towards relieving the immediate necessities of the loyal sufferers in the two Canadas, as in his discretion may be considered just and expedient.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Thursday, 24th Jan. 1839.

Resolved unanimously, That this House doth most heartily concur in the Resolution sent up this day from the House of Assembly, relating to a grant of one Thousand pounds, for the relief of our fellow subjects in the Canadas; and that the Hon. Messrs. Shore and Bailey be a Committee on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Assembly, to present the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—With the highest satisfaction, I will give immediate effect to your wishes, as respects this Resolution, so worthy of the high character of this loyal Province; the moral effect of which is not to be calculated.

J. HARVEY, Lieut. Gov.

LOWER CANADA.

MR. FOSBURGH IS NOT DEAD!—Some further particulars have reached us of the outrage committed on the persons of

Mr. Fosburgh and his family, and on his premises and stock, on the night of Saturday last. Mr. Fosburgh was one of those respectable and successful yeomen which are not often met with, in Canada, but who contribute so especially by their intelligence, their means, and their example, to advance a young country. He was known to have a considerable sum in his possession, in cash, (2,500 dols.) which is supposed to have been the immediate inducement to select him for a victim—although both himself and his son were volunteers. This money, however, in consequence of the unsettled character of the times, and of reports which for a day or two previous had been in circulation, Mr. F. had secreted; so that it did not fall into the hands of the armed and disguised party, for whom our language does not furnish an appropriate term of designation.

The reprobates, after having surprised the family—and locked the females into an apartment where they intended to burn them alive—bound both the father and the son, and in this helpless condition deliberately stabbed them with their bayonets. After they had wrenched the bayonet off the musket, by the brutal violence used to Fosburgh, senior, the old man had to walk more than a quarter of a mile with the weapon sticking in his body—being utterly unable himself to extricate it. After they had inflicted so many dreadful wounds on the son, they made another thrust at him, which he contrived to avoid; and, in spite of the cords, he got hold of the musket above the bayonet, which he displaced, and fled.—While he was climbing the fence, a shot was fired at him—and this shot, which missed him, gave the first alarm to the neighbours.

Nineteen carcasses of dead cows and horses have been withdrawn from among the ruins of the outbuildings—for one of the latter Mr. Fosburgh had lately refused 250 dollars.

It was with his own sleighs, and with some of his horses which they had previously made ready, that they carried off the feather beds and other valuable though not bulky articles of the furniture.

Upon the whole—for iniquity of design, for the daring and cruelty of its execution, this surpasses any outrage that has yet occurred.

Depend upon it we shall hear more from the same quarter, before long.—*Montreal Transcript, Feb. 7.*

Colonel Griffin's Rifle Battalion, and Colonel Molson's Battalion of Volunteer Infantry marched out to meet the Guards. Both corps drew up on the ice, and presented arms to the Guards as they passed. We know not whether most to admire the feeling which dictated this compliment, or the soldier-like appearance of the two corps and the manner in which it was executed.—*Ibid.*

On Saturday evening last, the French prisoner, Charles Hindenlang, who was found guilty of aiding and abetting in the murder of Captain McAllister and others at Lacole and Odeltown, received an official intimation that his sentence of death will be carried into effect, it is supposed, on Friday next. He has been, all along, under the impression that such would be his fate, and has expressed himself prepared to meet it like a man and a soldier. He is of the Calvinist doctrine in religion, and has been visited, at his own request, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune of Christ Church, and the Rev. Mr. Findlater of the Presbyterian Church. Great efforts have been made by his fellow prisoners, twenty of whom are in the same cell, though each have separate apartments, to convert him to the Catholic faith—but he has expressed his determination to die as he has lived, a Protestant.—*Mont. Herald.*

COURT MARTIAL.—In the case of Perigo and others, the evidence for the prosecution was closed on Saturday, and the prisoners have got to Wednesday morning to prepare their defence.—*Montreal Courier.*

On Saturday last, in the Court of King's Bench, his honour the Chief Justice pronounced the opinion of the Court upon the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, before alluded to, rejecting the application. We shall recur to this subject in our next.—*Ibid.*

The rumours that have been current of retaliation having been resorted to by the Loyalists on the Mississquoi frontier, on the sympathizers on the other side, are without foundation.—*Ibid.*

UPPER CANADA.

The following *Upper Canada Gazette, Extraordinary*, was received this morning.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

14th February, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has directed it to be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to summon to the Legislative Council, the following Gentlemen, viz:

- ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, Esquire, of the Home District;
- JOHN WILLSON, Esquire, of the District of Gore;
- ROBERT C. WILKINS, Esquire, of the District of Prince Edward;
- ADAM FERGUSSON, Esquire, of the District of Gore;
- JOHN MACDONALD, Esquire, of the Johnstown District;
- THOMAS RADCLIFFE, Esquire, of the London District;
- ALEXANDER FRASER, Esquire, of the Eastern District;
- ROBERT NEILSON, Esquire, of the District of Gore;
- JOHN SIMCOE MACAULAY, Esquire, of the Home District;
- HENRY GRAHAM, Esquire, of the District of Bathurst;
- JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, Esquire, of the Eastern District.

By Command,

JOHN MACAULAY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Feb. 14, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has directed it to be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of and confirm the following appointments, viz:

- The Hon. JOHN MACAULAY, to be Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; The Hon. RICHARD A. TUCKER, to be Provincial Secretary and Registrar; The Hon. ROBT. B. SULLIVAN, to be Surveyor General of Lands; JOHN JOSEPH, Esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Command,

JOHN MACAULAY.

Lyman L. Lewis, or *Leech*, one of the brigands taken at Prescott, was executed yesterday morning. He was concerned in burning the *Peel*; it is said that he was second in command in that outrage.—*U. C. Herald.*

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. H. W. Jackson, of the Gore Bank, of a daughter.

At the Parsonage, Belleville, on Monday the 4th instant, Mrs. Cochran, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 4th inst. at St. George's Church, Guelph, by the Rev. A. Palmer, the Rev. Thos. Smith Kennedy, of Whitby, Home District, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. Neeve, of Guelph.

List of Letters received to Friday, February 15th:

- J. F. Rogers, Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. R. Atthill, add. subs.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem. 2; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs.; J. Crooks, Esq.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. David Griffith; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. J. Padfield, rem. in full for Vol. 2, his request will be attended to.

Communications, and letters requiring particular notice, must await the Editor's return; which, it is expected, will be in about ten days.