

on those feelings could have been attempted? and, even in these our days, we are tempted to ask, what will be the feelings of the British people, when they read, in the dispatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Upper Canada, that the expedition suggested for redeeming the faith of government pledged to Popery, is, to throw into hodgepodge, for the support of religion of every name and phase, the funds given by a truly Protestant Prince for the maintenance of his own Church?

The Roman Catholic bishop, who thus holds "the faith of government" in pledge, has recently presumed so far on the favour which he enjoys, as to set at defiance all the statutes which were designed by our forefathers to guard the supremacy of the Crown. During many years he called himself Bishop of Regiopolis, a designation which revealed at once the object of his wish, and his consciousness that it was unlawful. But on the arrival of the Earl of Durham, as Governor General of the North American Colonies, Dr. McDonnell addressed a letter to him, "respectfully, but fearlessly and unhesitatingly submitting such information as his opportunities had enabled him to acquire;" in particular, that the Irish Roman Catholic emigrants, and the Scotch Highlanders (who are also Roman Catholics) "feel greatly disappointed at being excluded from their share of the clergy reserves." Nay, he has the confidence to speak of their exclusion, as withholding the "clergy reserves for the purposes for which they were intended."

This letter, containing these monstrous claims, was subscribed by him no longer Bishop of Regiopolis, but "Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada;" and the illegal title was not only admitted by the Earl of Durham, who, in his Report, p. 63, refers to this very letter, as the letter of "the venerable Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston;" but it is printed and laid before parliament, by order of the government, in Appendix A. to that report, p. 65, and noted in the margin as "the letter from the Right Rev. A. Macdonnell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston."

Upon the whole of the important matter, which we have here reviewed, there are two questions which force themselves upon our minds:—

1. How this active, manifold, and hourly increasing encouragement of the Church of Rome is consistent with the principle which displaced a Popish for a Protestant dynasty?—How this equal support of all that calls itself a religion, is consistent with the principle of a Sovereign, who has heretofore, to the utmost of her power, the laws of God and the profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by the law, and the doctrine, worship, and discipline thereof; not only "within England and Ireland," but also "within the territories thereunto belonging?" These are questions which are prompted by the trust loyalty to the Crown, and demand to be answered on higher principles, than official convenience, or the fleeting interests of a party, can supply.

I cannot leave the subject of the Church in the Canada without saying that it is to me a matter of great gratification to recognise in you, my reverend brethren, and not only in you, but in the laity of these countries, some of the most strenuous and ardent asserters of the right of your fellow Protestants and fellow churchmen in those provinces, as was proved by your energetic petitions to parliament. Communications with those who are most immediately interested in the welfare of the Church, there, enables me to say, that they are deeply sensible of the value of your exertions, and grateful for the feeling which called them forth.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

We offer no apology to our readers for the length of the article which precedes these remarks, as they will be abundantly repaid by a careful perusal of it. "The Bishop of Exeter," as a leading London paper justly observes, "has long stood before his countrymen as one of those great men, vouchsafed by Providence in times of trial and danger for the protection of the best interests of our race; and his exertions, when he comes forth, are regarded with an anxiety commensurate to our just estimate of his character and genius, and to the magnitude of the cause of which he is the champion." The Bishop of Exeter is a masterly reasoner; but it required no laborious course of argument to prove how stultified the present Administration in England is to inflict "heavy blows and a great discouragement" upon our common Protestantism, and especially upon its great bulwark the Established Church: a simple detail of staring facts, such as the learned prelate has furnished us with, is amply sufficient to establish this conclusion. Our readers will be struck with the cool disregard of common justice which they evinced, in dispensing, in the case of Roman Catholics, with the conditions upon which it was announced that grants for religious purposes should be made; while in the case of all denominations of Protestants those terms were so rigorously insisted upon. It was in vain, too, that his Excellency Sir George Arthur urged the extension of the Established Church, and reminded the Queen's Ministers that the basis of all civil subordination and public prosperity was a deeply grafted and constraining principle of religion: to these reiterated appeals a deaf ear was turned, while a ready concession was yielded to any proposal which might elevate popery and dissent to the same position which the Established Church enjoyed.

We are glad that the able and excellent Bishop of Exeter has so unequivocally denounced that scheme, which would grant to every shade and form of error, under a Christian name, the same encouragement as to the National and Established religion.—extending the government bounty to every sect and party calling itself Christian, in proportion to the amount which they may be enabled to raise by voluntary contribution. This is a system which would seem effectually to settle the question which a London contemporary asks.—"Shall the British empire remain Christian and Protestant through all its branches, or shall it be shivered into a heterogeneous mass,—Protestant in part here—entirely Popish there—Mohammedan elsewhere, and Atheistical through a wide district?" The acts of the present Government would appear to settle that question on a principle to which our fathers were strangers, and for which not a shadow of authority or countenance can be discovered in the Word of God.

It is a matter for congratulation that this project, so effectually exposed by the learned Bishop of Exeter, was treated as it deserved by our Legislature last winter. We are not sure, however, that an attempt will not be made to reverse that decision, and that the sanction of authority will not be yielded to the resuscitation of a strife which our wily agitators are so desirous of perpetuating. We hope we may be mistaken; but perhaps the triumph of the Union project will be regarded as incomplete without an accompanying settlement, on what are styled "liberal principles," of that question which so large a body of her Majesty's subjects have presumed to view in a constitutional light,—with a becoming regard to the prerogatives of the crown and to the sacredness of private right. It may not be deemed sufficient that the elements of civil discord should exist in the Provinces

which are now proposed to be united, but religious dissection and rivalry must be fostered by an equal countenance and encouragement—involving in its most "liberal" exercise the manifest spoliation of the Established Church—not simply to the forms of existing error, but to every wild and revolting variety which may hereafter spring up.

We confess that we are not without our apprehensions upon this subject,—our apprehension, at least, that the trial will be made to strip the Church of England of her property and, if possible, of her influence in this Province; but no apprehension for the final result. Our sacred cause has gained, and is daily gaining fresh advocates both here and in the mother country; and we have little fear that the principle upon which it rests shall be surrendered, until at least it can be demonstrated that the maintenance and extension of the Church of England, without exacting an involuntary shilling from any other religious body or depriving them of a solitary privilege, is adverse to the diffusion of sound morality, social happiness, and loyalty to the throne!

Since writing the above remarks, we have received the following Message transmitted by his Excellency the Governor General to the Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. If there was any thing really unconstitutional in the manner of passing the Act of re-investment, it is much to be regretted, and we hope the informality may speedily be remedied, without any departure from the spirit of the measure which was then decided upon. We trust, however, that antecedent to a renewed parliamentary discussion of this long vexed and much abused question, there will be a call and consequent full attendance of both Houses of the Legislature:—

CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON.

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the 13th instant, respecting the Bill passed during the last Session of the Legislature, but reserved for the signature of her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "an Act to dispose of the Lands commonly called Clergy Reserves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the Governor General has to inform the House, that by an accidental delay in the transmission of the Address from the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, required by the 42nd clause of the Act 31, Geo. III. ch. 31, it became impossible during the last Session of the Imperial Legislature to comply with that provision of the Statute, which requires that a Bill of this description should be laid before Parliament for Thirty days, before the decision of the Crown upon it is pronounced.

But had this difficulty not arisen, there were other considerations which would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have prevented the acceptance of the measure by her Majesty. The Bill, as it stood, would have transferred to the local Legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill was a particular restriction. Her Majesty's Government were advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that such a proceeding is unconstitutional, and it appeared to them to be evidently liable to inconvenience. Her Majesty could not assume that Parliament would accept this delegated office, and if it should not be so accepted, the confirmation of the Bill would have been productive of serious prejudices and of no substantial advantage. It would have postponed indefinitely the settlement of a question, which it much concerns the welfare of this Province to bring to a close. The object of form therefore, was insuperable.

Nor could it be assumed by her Majesty's Government that there exists in England greater facilities than in Upper Canada for the adjustment of this controversy. On the contrary, in their opinion, the Provincial Legislature bring to the decision of it an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opinions of society in this country, in which the Imperial Parliament is unavoidably deficient.

Under these circumstances her Majesty's Ministers felt themselves compelled to advise her Majesty not to give her assent to this Bill. They adopted that course with regret, but they trust that the failure of the attempt thus made to effect the settlement of so important a matter, will be but temporary, and that the opportunity will, at no distant period, be found for arriving at a wise and satisfactory adjustment of it.

The Governor General will probably feel it to be his duty shortly to call the attention of the House of Assembly specifically to this subject.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1839.

We should suppose that the most simple method of disposing of this question would be by the adoption of Resolutions in both Houses, confirming the decision implied in the Act of re-investment passed last spring.—If the passing of a Bill, containing restrictive provisions, be informal and unconstitutional, that objection cannot apply to a series of Resolutions, embracing a recommendation in the terms of such restrictions. This, our readers will recollect, is the course pursued in the question of the Union: the sense of the Legislature is conveyed to the Imperial Government in the form of Resolutions, on which their decision will be founded; and it will be admitted that a similar course will be equally feasible, and eventually the most satisfactory, in the case of the Clergy Reserves. We trust that honourable members in both Houses, who are sincerely desirous of the settlement of this question on terms most advantageous to the great interests involved, as well as most conducive to the tranquillity of the country, will be induced to give their hearty support to this plan, and not to depart from the course which, in the late Act of re-investment, they felt it on every ground most expedient to pursue.

From the recent intelligence from England, it would appear that every thing is conspiring to effect the speedy overthrow of our present anti-Protestant Ministry, and the substitution in their room of those who will be conservators of the honour and integrity of our great and glorious Empire. The Registries in Great Britain and Ireland have terminated almost universally against them, so much so that, by the admission of all parties, a new election must inevitably give a large majority to the Conservatives: the Municipal elections, a specimen of the result of which will be found under our head of news, testify with ominous distinctness the bias of the public mind,—proving that in their late strong-holds, the towns and boroughs, their influence is rapidly on the decline; and their reception at the Lord Mayor's dinner, a reception owing almost entirely to their own fostering of the recent insurrection in Wales, shews that in an assembly the most promiscuous, as respects parties, that could be gathered in London, their name could not be mentioned without the most overwhelming marks of disgust and reprobation. "The crime and blood of this agitation," says the London Morning Herald, "is on the head of the Whigs. Frost was their selected magistrate, and Chartism is the offspring of their own system of profligate agitation. Indeed, the thing called 'the Charter' was drawn up by some of their own myrmidons, and among others, O'Connell has been publicly declared to have been one of its framers. If he meant, in so doing, to throw a firebrand into this country, which would cause the 'Saxon' troops to be withdrawn from his Milesian dominions, he could not have done the thing more effectually." The observation of Lord John Russell, during the progress of the Reform bill, while it can never be forgotten by his political opponents, has been very faithfully acted upon by his political allies. He reminded the deputation of agitators who waited upon him from a manufacturing town, that the voice of the nation—as he was absurd enough to term the Birmingham Unionists—was not to be silenced by "the whisper of a faction," as he was pleased to denominate the House of Lords. The agrarian malcontents have taken due courage from those seditious words,—heightened more recently by a dinner Speech of the same noble lord in favour of Chartism: they have developed their real principles in the recent insurrection; and punishment in its most aggravated form must be inflicted by those who encouraged the outrages which demand it.

This it is which causes the tide of popular opinion to turn with such violence against the Ministers of the Crown. But the worm which is gnawing most effectually at the root of their strength, is their open encouragement of Popery and their manifest hostility to the Protestant Established Church. This is what the spirit of England cannot brook; and sooner or later it must effect their downfall, together, we believe, with that of the whole vicious system which they are so studiously endeavouring to prop up and extend.

Some weeks ago we gave insertion to an eloquent passage from the Rev. Dr. Croly,—showing, from historical facts, the misfortunes which, under a Popish domination, England has always endured; we have lately met with some further remarks on this subject from the same animated writer, and we subjoin them as an appropriate conclusion to our own observations:—

"These remarks were originally published on the eve of the year 1829. The Bill of that calamitous year replaced the Roman Catholic in the Parliament, from which he had been expelled a century before, by the united necessities of religion, freedom and national safety. The whole experience of our Protestant history had pronounced that evil must follow. And it has followed.

"From that hour all has been changed. British legislation has lost its stability. England has lost alike her pre-eminence abroad, and her confidence at home. Every great institution of the State has tottered. Her Governments have risen, and passed away, like shadows. The Church in Ireland, bound hand and foot, has been flung into the furnace, and is disappearing from the eye. The Church in England is haughtily threatened with her share of the fiery trial. Every remonstrance of the nation is insolently answered by pointing to rebellion, ready to seize its arms in Ireland. Democracy is openly proclaimed as a principle of the State. Popery is triumphantly proclaimed as a principle of the Legislature; a new shape of power has started up in the Legislature; a new element at once of control and confusion; a new faction, which has both sides at its mercy; holding the country in contempt, while it fixes its heel on Cabinets trembling for existence; possessing all the influence of office without its responsibility; and engrossing unlimited patronage for the purposes of unlimited domination. Yet those may be 'but the beginning of sorrows.'"

"But, whatever may be the lot of those to whom error has been an inheritance, we be to the man and the people to whom it is an adoption. If England, free above all other nations, sustained amidst the trials which have covered Europe before her eyes with burning and slaughter, and enlightened by the fullest knowledge of Divine truth, shall refuse fidelity to the compact by which those matchless privileges have been given, her condemnation will not linger. She has already made one step full of danger. She has committed the capital error of mistaking that for a purely political question, which was a purely religious one. Her foot-lingers upon the edge of the precipice. It must be retraced, or her empire is but a name. In the clouds and darkness which seem to be deepening over the human policy, in the gathering tempest of Europe, and the feverish discontents at home, it may seem difficult to discern where the power yet lives to erect the fallen majesty of the Constitution once more. But there are mighty means in sincerity. And, if no miracle was ever wrought even by the trials which have covered Europe before her eyes, the generous, the high-hearted, and the pure, will never be left destitute of the help of heaven."

Not many hours after the remarks in our last, relating to the Rev. William Cogswell, were committed to the press, we had the pleasure of observing in the Colonial Churchman an account of the safe arrival of that gentleman at Halifax, and his resumption of his important duties as curate of St. Paul's in that town. We are also informed, in the same paper, of the safe return of the Rev. William Gray; who, we understand, is to succeed his venerable father, the Rev. Dr. Gray, as Rector of St. John's in New Brunswick. The Rev. W. Godfrey, who was lately ordained under the authority of letters dismissionary from the Vn. the Archbishop of Halifax, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, is appointed to labour in conjunction with the Rev. Edwin Gilpin at Annapolis, who, we learn from our esteemed contemporary, has no less than four churches under his care. We observe in the same number of the Colonial Churchman, a very interesting letter from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia to his clergy in that Diocese,—explaining the causes of his long absence and assuring them of its necessity in order to carry out the objects, in behalf of the Colonial Church, which were the care of his visit to England. His Lordship, in reminding his clergy of the exertions making throughout the British Isles in aid of the Church in the North American Colonies, suggests to them the necessity of co-operating with their brethren in the mother country in this behalf by the transmission of earnest and respectful petitions to the Queen and Imperial Parliament. We have often, in this journal, taken occasion to make the same suggestion as respects our own branch of the Colonial Church; and we are glad to observe it so impressively urged by one so well qualified to judge of its importance as the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

We cannot exclude these remarks without renewing our congratulations to our fellow-labourers of the Colonial Churchman upon the steady progress and happy influence of their joint and well-conducted journal; and we trust that the Churchman and the Church will long be permitted to go hand in hand in inculcating the principles of true religion and the duty of loyal attachment to our Queen and country.

We are much gratified to observe, from the Bytown Gazette, that the ladies of the congregation of the Rev. W. F. S. Harper in the township of March, have presented to that gentleman a "surplice of the finest French cambric," in token of their estimation of his zeal and attention to their spiritual welfare. This gift was presented by Mrs. Commissary General McNab with a neat and appropriate address, to which the reverend gentleman made a suitable and impressive reply.

The following Address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto was agreed upon by the members of the Niagara Clerical Association at their last meeting, and presented through the senior member of the Association, the Rev. James Clarke. This address, with his Lordship's reply, we have much pleasure in publishing; and we take occasion, at the same time, to announce that the next meeting of that Association will be held at St. Catharine's, at the residence of the Rev. J. Clarke, on the first Wednesday in February next.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Toronto:—My Lord,—We should feel ourselves as deficient in gratitude as we do in respect, did we not formally express our congratulations on your assuming the Episcopal duties of the Province of Upper Canada. We rejoice that your talents and zeal have been rewarded at length, in that way, which would have been conducive to the prosperity of our church in a much greater degree, had you attained the high dignity you now possess many years ago. It has been well said, that "the severest test of any principles or policy, is to be found in their practical results." Now, in this respect, your Lordship has given too many proofs of the soundness of your principles and the wisdom of your policy, and we ourselves have experienced too many instances of your friendship, hospitality and kindness, not to believe as sincere, when we say, we are thankful to the wise Disposer of all events, that a person who has been appointed to watch over us, who has always had at heart the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of our church, and who has suffered so much "evil report," in defending our just rights. In expressing our unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction at having your Lordship for our Bishop, we should at the same time as sincerely lament, if the division of the diocese of Quebec should separate us from the affection and parental regard of our late highly esteemed Diocesan, the Bishop of Montreal, whose labours in this province, before your Lordship was consecrated, were as highly appreciated by your Lordship as by us.

That ye both may continue long united in love, as well as in usefulness, for the building up of our temple in Zion, is the sincere and uniform prayer of Your Lordship's very obedient faithful servants, JAMES CLARKE, Rector of St. Catharines. WILLIAM LEEMING, "Chippewa. THOMAS CREEN, "Niagara. JOHN ANDERSON, "Fort Erie. GEO. R. F. GROUT, "Grimsby.

REPLY. Toronto, 10th Dec. 1839. MY REVEREND BRETHREN,—I have derived the highest sa-

tisfaction from your affectionate address, and your kind congratulations on my assuming the Episcopal office, in this new and important diocese. The cordial welcome it contains, and in which my clergy, from all parts of the Province, seem heartily to join, affords me much encouragement; and, notwithstanding my great deficiencies, justifies the hope, that our united efforts will, under the Divine guidance, build up the Church of Christ, and extend her refreshing influence through the whole of this rapidly advancing colony. Having lived among you for a long series of years, in the most friendly intercourse, and seen you labouring with my clergy, from all parts of the Province, as heretofore, so and flourishing around me, I feel assured, that, as heretofore, so will you continue, "through good report and bad report," to spend and be spent," in promoting the work of our blessed Lord and Master—the salvation of souls. Your expressions of respect for my friend and brother, the Bishop of Montreal, and your just appreciation of his Lordship's valuable services, while exercising Episcopal authority over this Province, are honourable to you, and dear to me; nor can the mutual good offices with which his Lordship's temporary connexion with you was attended, fail to call up many pleasing recollections, and increase the warm interest which he still takes in the prosperity of this diocese—in truth, I am daily receiving the greatest benefit from his Lordship's enlarged experience, and friendly counsel. It is, my brethren, to cordial union, and concerted exertion, in humble dependence on our Saviour's presence, that we must look for maintaining and extending the efficiency of our holy church, in dispensing the truth of the gospel through this still destitute Province; and inexcusable should I be, now that, by Divine Providence, the affairs of the diocese are placed under my immediate care, were I to shrink from the faithful performance of my duty, whatever perils may threaten, when sanctioned by your approbation, and strengthened by your prayers.

JOHN TORONTO.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce to our readers the re-opening of the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday the 22d inst. On this occasion the installation of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese took place; for the particulars of which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Toronto Patriot:—

"The procession, which consisted of the Lord Bishop and the neighbouring clergy, attended by the Sexton and Verger, formed at the outer door, and proceeded up the middle aisle, to the altar, in the following manner:—

THE SEXTON. Rev. Geo. Maynard, Rev. J. Magrath, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. C. Mathews, Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. H. Grassett, The Verger.

THE LORD BISHOP. The Clergy having taken their places, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, supported by the Rev. Dr. Phillips and the Rev. J. Magrath, holding the Scales, read the Queen's patent, and the certificate of consecration. The Rev. H. Grassett, (his Lordship's Chaplain) administered the oath to the Bishop; after which he addressed his Lordship and conducted him to his Throne, and the Clergy took their seats in the Rector's pew. The service was read by the Rev. C. Mathews, and an appropriate and eloquent discourse was afterwards delivered by his Lordship, from II. Corinthians, 3rd chapter, and 2nd verse: "The congregation, notwithstanding the stormy weather, was very numerous."

"I cannot let pass this opportunity of noticing the present appearance of the interior of the Church; and which I consider to be wonderfully improved. There is more light and a better distribution of sound, than in the old Church; and the substitution of a graceful style of pillar, has contributed to relieve the obscurity so much felt before. The rest of the interior is literally restored, so much so, that each person's pew, as it originally existed, was readily found; and when the short time which has elapsed since the conflagration occurred is considered, it must forcibly strike every eye, that great praise is due to both the architect and builder, for the successful result, by which, under Divine Providence, the congregation of St. James is again enabled to assemble under one roof, and with one heart and voice, to return thanks to the Almighty for his manifold mercies, and to implore his blessing for the time to come."

We take the present opportunity of acknowledging the following additional contributions in aid of the rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. James:—

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Collection at Trinity Church, Williamsburg, £5 5 6; The Lord Bishop of Montreal, Collection in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, £24 5 9; Trinity chapel, 11 1 8; St. Paul's chapel, 3 9 9; St. Peter's chapel, 2 5 0; St. Matt's chapel, 5 11 7; Collection at Three Rivers, 7 0 0; do. at Dunham, L. C., 2 0 0; do. at Nicolet, L. C., 1 2 6; do. New Carlsle, Bay of Chaleur, 1 5 0; Rev. J. Hallen, Coldwater, U. C., 1 0 0; Dec. 27.—Rev. A. N. Bethune, remaining moiety of his donation, 5 0 0. Total: £69 6 9.

A Collection in aid of the funds for the rebuilding of the Church recently destroyed by fire at Chippawa, will be made in St. Peter's Church of this town on Sunday the 5th January next.

Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Albion, Dec. 21.

The South American arrived last night, with London papers to the 21st ult.

Money affairs in England appear to be getting better. The exchanges in London upon Paris were turned in favour of England, but upon Hamburg, they were yet against London. The London stock market is decidedly better. American matters were much talked of,—but there appeared to be no panic, and the nature of our difficulties appeared to be generally understood.

The Duke of Wellington had been seriously ill, and there was great alarm and anxiety respecting his life, but the latest accounts represented him to be out of danger. The Pique frigate arrived at Plymouth, after a passage of 22 days from Quebec, with the late Governor General Sir John Colborne and suite on board, all well.

There was no doubt of the Queen's intention to marry Prince Albert, and the marriage was to take place soon. A Ministerial paper has the following paragraph upon the subject:—

"The whole of the Privy Council has been summoned to attend her Majesty on Saturday next. The communication which will be laid before the Council relates to an event in which the whole of her Majesty's subjects feel the deepest interest, not only because it affects the personal happiness of the Queen, but materially relates to the future destinies of the empire. We need not more distinctly allude to the important subject. A few days will enable us to speak more plainly on it, and its bearing on the interests of this great nation."

Walmer, Wednesday, Nov. 20.—The Duke of Wellington is reported something better to-day, having had several hours' sleep during the night. Dr. Hume and Sir A. Cooper were in attendance on him at the Castle.

Lord Alfred Paget, enquery in waiting to her Majesty, drove up to Apsley House yesterday afternoon, in one of the royal carriages and four, with a special message from her Majesty, to inquire after the health of the Duke of Wellington. The noble Lord was informed that Col. Gurwood, who was then at Apsley House, had just received an express from Walmer Castle, with a letter from Lord Mahon, stating that the illustrious Duke was much better, and out of danger. Apsley House was thronged throughout the day by the nobility and gentry anxious to learn the state of the illustrious Duke.

Dr. Taylor had been arrested and admitted to bail, on a charge of having delivered a seditious speech in Carlisle on the 24th Aug. last.

Among the deaths announced is that of Prof. Hamilton, of the University of Edinburgh.

Chartist Riots in Wales.—An examination of the persons concerned in the late disturbances at Newport, Wales, were going forward in that town. Many arrests had been made. A letter of the 20th states that on the previous day Samuel Etheridge, formerly a printer in London, was fully committed for treason and sedition.—John Llewellyn, for whom £100 reward was offered for his apprehension, was liberated on bail to appear at the assizes,—that part of the country remained tranquil.—Consols 90 3/4.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The municipal elections generally run in the same current in which all expressions of popular feeling have been of late so rapidly carried—to the Conservative side. We cannot help regarding this as a more unequivocal symptom of the "righting" of the public mind than even the enormous gain of the Conservatives upon the late parliamentary registration. The municipal electors constitute that class of the people upon which, and which only, the Whigs, Whig-Radicals, and Radicals, could ever confidently count; and for that reason it was that the municipal elective franchise was conferred upon them by Lord Melbourne's administration. These electors are townsmen, and townsmen, the majority of them, not of the highest rank; and when they abandon the Whig-Radicals, where are the ministers representing the latter to find any resting place?—among the farmers, we suppose recommended to those farmers by coquetting with the repeal of the corn-laws—among the agricultural labourers, perhaps with the new Poor-law Bill in their hands—among the manufacturers, conciliated by the hundred Chartist convictions, which the Attorney General calls lenity—among the men of profession and education, and the men of property—all of whom were three years ago confessed to be Conservatives! Finally, do they hope that the credentials furnished by Mr. O'Connell, and the vouchers of their right honourable Papist mainperners, Messrs. Sheil and Wyse, will win for them the confidence of the Protestants of Great Britain?—No, the game is up with the administration, as far as this island is concerned. Their last chance has departed with the Whig-Radical ascendancy in the municipal corporations; and things are going to pass as comfortable to our rulers no doubt as is flattering to the British nation—to that pass, when the experiment is to be tried, whether the United Kingdom can be governed by a party, and that the worst and most savage part of Ireland—20 million of Protestants, the most intelligent of the human race—by some five or six millions of more than half-barbarous Papists. We have no fears as to the result of the experiment, nor do we apprehend that the process of trial will be a tedious one; we are nevertheless bound in prudence to prepare for it.

WEXMOUTH.—A triumph of Conservative principles has taken place; in Melcombe Regis ward three Conservatives and one Radical had to go out of office, and four Conservatives have been elected. The following is the state of the poll:—

Mr. Robinson (C), 267; Mr. Flood (C), 248; Mr. Ellis (C), 199; Mr. G. R. Voss, new candidate (C), 191; Mr. Benson (R), 187; Mr. Pope (R), 119; Mr. Young (R), 72.

Weymouth ward was not contested, and Mr. Besant and Mr. Harris were again elected; and Mr. Joseph Tizard, Sen., and Mr. Samuel Penny were chosen to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Luckham, and Mr. Devenish being appointed a magistrate by the government. This borough has now the honour of having all Conservative aldermen and three-fourths of the council Conservatives.

WISBEACH.—On Friday last three Radicals were replaced in the South Ward by three Conservatives. The numbers being for the latter 108, 104, 103; and for the Radicals 61, 56, and 26.—In the North Ward the Liberals experienced another defeat—the numbers being for the Conservatives 126 and 103, and for the Radicals 84 and 54; and one solitary Whig 123. This man was elected solely by the Conservatives, they not having brought another candidate forward.

WALLINGFORD.—(Wells (C), 87; Clarke (C), 74; Helges (C), 69; Ponking (Moderate Whig), 62; Owen (R), 33; Wallis (R), 1; Morrill (R), 1. First four elected.

EXETER.—St. Sidwell's.—Mr. W. Hooper (C), 235; Mr. W. Land (C), 199; Mr. Discombe (R), 160; Mr. Trimble (R), 91. St. David.—Mr. S. Langston, an old member (C), 156; Mr. J. Carew (C), 144; Mr. C. Selator (R), 99. St. Mary Major.—Mr. J. Dav (C), 157; Mr. Cuthbertson (C), 132; Mr. J. Skinner (R), 0; Mr. N. Tuckett (R), 0. Trinity.—Mr. B. Salter (C), 181; Mr. C. Davy (R), 158; Mr. Strong (R), 152.

St. Paul's.—Mr. T. E. Drake (C), 177; Mr. P. Hammad (C), 166; Mr. Tremlett (L), 144; Mr. T. Besley (R), 102. St. Peterook's.—Mr. J. Golsworthy, Mr. Evans. No opposition in this ward, the two candidates being the old members on the Liberal side.

NEWCASTLE.—As compared with the last year the result of the elections is exceedingly cheering and satisfactory, the accession of Mr. Gray, Mr. Inglewood, Mr. Hawthorn, Capt. Palmer, and Mr. Radford, being a clear gain of five votes to the Conservative party in the town council, which upon a division will count no less than 10.

WIGAN.—For the Radical borough of Wigan, of which Mr. William Ewart, the rejected of Liverpool, Marylebone, Kilkenny, and various other places, is the misrepresentative (by a majority of two), there were ten councillors to be elected. Ten on each side contested the honour, the result of which was that the ten Conservatives were elected.

PRESTON.—In this town the triumph of Conservative principles has been great; all the councillors returned are Conservatives.

STAFFORD.—The number of councillors to be replaced was six. The Conservative party selected six candidates, and an equal number was put forward by the Reformers. The six Conservatives were elected.

SHREWSBURY.—The cause of Conservatism is working gloriously in this most loyal of all towns. The Radicals have been completely defeated, and the Conservatives have now a majority in the town council, and, of course, the corporation is once more under their control. There were ten councillors going out—eight Radicals and two Conservatives—out of which eight Conservatives have been returned.

STOCKFORD.—The contest has terminated in favour of the Conservatives, they having, out of 14 councillors, succeeded in returning eight.

YORK.—For twelve months have the Radicals been making preparations for the contest which has just terminated; monthly meetings have been held in every ward, treating has been liberally resorted to, every species of bribery and intimidation have been enforced by our opponents. The result has been that on Friday eight Conservative Councillors were elected, and only four Whig-Radicals. This is indeed a triumphant victory for the good Conservative cause.

Guildhall Ward.—We proceed to mention this ward first, because it was there that the Whigs hoped to gain an accession of strength, and to this point all their energy and no small share of their money was directed. The great aim of the Radical party was to elect Mr. Bellerby, who, as the publisher of this journal, has become particularly obnoxious to them. The result was a complete triumph, the numbers being for Mr. H. Bellerby (C), 167; Mr. W. Swainson (C), 159; Mr. E. R. Anderson (R), 141; Mr. W. Hardman (R), 117.

Monk ward.—Mr. J. Chadwick (C), 251; Mr. J. Chadwick (C), 250; Mr. Henry Cobb, 153. Walgrave ward.—Mr. Jonathan Beilly (C), 191; Mr. Robert