

should be so!—with dissensions among her own children. Brother "striveth" with brother, and her enemies look on and triumph. And what wonder! How should there not be bickering and strifes, and mutual crimination in that household, where her voice, whom all ought to obey, is by so few duly regarded?—Without, she has among her foes those who were nursed at her own bosom. And men charge her with formality on the one hand, secularism and time-serving on the other.

But let us not waste our energies in fruitless lamentations. That which is past we cannot recall. There are two duties before us. One, to humble ourselves for our delinquencies. And, oh! well it would be for our church, well would it be for the whole Christian world, if, laying aside our heart-burnings and our jealousies and our contentions, we would throw ourselves with all lowliness and self-abasement before the footstool of our Common Father, and pray with daily and most earnest supplication, that all that profess to call themselves Christians may, at length, "be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life!"—Rev. Charles Heartley.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

Our late advices from England have informed us of the important fact that the Royal Assent has been given to the Bill for the disposal, and, as we trust, final settlement of the CURED RESERVES. It is not necessary for us to add another word upon the abstract merits of this question, far less to renew any complaint of the manner in which, from first to last, its discussion has been pursued; suffice it to say, that with all the disadvantages which, from the present mode of settlement, must arise to the Church, we rejoice unfeignedly that a settlement has been made, and that the hackneyed subject of the Reserves has been wrested from the ill-disposed and the designing as a theme for agitation and the disturbance of the public quiet. We are sensible that the present adjudication of the difficulty,—a difficulty which delay and postponement served only to render more formidable and inextricable,—has been the result of a compromise for the sake of peace, rather than of the best interests of the Church were respected, or the best interests of society itself consulted. We are decidedly opposed to the principle of compromise, especially when there is the slightest sacrifice of truth and justice in order to purchase a doubtful tranquillity: we are opposed to it because it is erroneous and unjustifiable in itself, and because this easiness of temper and facility of concession only begets fresh and more extravagant demands, and in the end but increases the evil which it was designed to correct. There is a most culpable selfishness, too, in this manner of proceeding, as shifting upon posterity the inconveniences and misfortunes which we are desirous to avoid ourselves,—robbing them of their rightful dues in order to procure to ourselves an equivocal repose.

Less than the experience of a generation may suffice to prove how rashly the foes of the Church have acted, in wresting from her hands the means of augmented usefulness, and in causing the distribution of this religious property in such a way as must seriously diminish the result of spiritual good which, with a proper employment of it, it was so well calculated to achieve. Still we hope for the best; and we can undertake to affirm that ill-treated as the Church of England has been in the whole progress and issue of this controversy, neither her ministers nor her members will do aught that will permit it again to be an obstacle to religious concord and the public peace. The Church of England will accept the pittance that is accorded to her out of a magnificent property of which she believed herself the rightful and only claimant; and with the blessing of heaven, she will apply it faithfully to the spread of true religion and to the inculcation of all those great principles which can alone render a people great or happy.

In the Debate in the House of Lords upon the final reading of the Bill, it was shewn by Lord Seaton that £25,000 per annum would be the utmost that could ever be received by the Church of England as her share of this property,—a sum scarcely equal to the support in perpetuity of one Bishop and one hundred and fifty parochial clergymen in a Province, of enormous extent and rapidly increasing population, which at this very moment requires nearly double the amount of that ecclesiastical establishment. To render the Church, therefore, efficient in this Province,—to bring its holy influence legitimately to bear upon the social and civil polity of the country,—to introduce its ministrations, in short, into all those parts where instruction communicated according to its doctrine and discipline is not only needed but anxiously solicited, the assistance of our generous brethren in England must still long be required in addition to all the aid that the zeal and energy of Colonial Churchmen can be expected to supply. As to the duty of the latter upon this point, we shall be better able to give it a definite notice, when we are made acquainted, as we hope soon to be, with the exact details of the Bill.

This Bill, we have reason to believe, remains in its principal features the same as was detailed some weeks ago in the report of its progress through the House of Commons. These are, that the monies invested in England from the sale of one-fourth of the Reserves, authorized by Act of Parliament in 1827, shall be divided betwixt the Churches of England and Scotland in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter; and that the whole of the unappropriated Lands, amounting probably to 1,800,000 acres, shall be sold and the proceeds divided into two equal parts,—one half to be given to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the same proportion as the monies already invested, and the remaining half to be distributed for religious, and, as we believe, for educational purposes also, at the discretion of the local Executive.

As we have said before, we cannot but regret the compromise which has led to so serious a deprivation of lawful revenue to the National Church of England; but we shall indulge in no useless repinings, and now that a settlement of the question has been definitively made, we shall feel it a duty to inculcate obedience to it as the law of the land, and to render it as beneficial as possible for the objects intended. It is with all well-disposed persons a subject for congratulation that a topic of grievance has thus been removed; and most heartily do we hope and pray, that it will not soon be followed by another equally groundless and disquieting. If, however, the system of fabricating grievances,—often so profitable to the persons engaged in their manufacture,—is to be pursued, we trust that it will be met by no tame and ruinous conciliation, but by a prompt and determined resistance.

We resume to-day our brief account of the progress of the Lord Bishop of Toronto on his westward route throughout the Diocese. His Lordship arrived at Galt, a thriving village, beautifully situated on the banks of the Grand River, on the evening of Friday the 11th of September, and on the following morning Divine Service was held and fourteen persons were confirmed. It is but a few months since a resident minister was stationed at this place, and consequently to many of the inhabitants the services of the Church have not yet become familiar. The prospects of our Zion in this quarter, however, are encouraging; and under the care of the active and judicious Missionary appointed to minister in Galt and its neighbourhood, we may soon hope for an extension of its borders. The services of the Rev. M. Boomer are evidently highly appreciated, and the fruits of his zealous culture of this spiritual soil are already very apparent.

Previous to the Confirmation, two persons of mature age,—one of them a very influential individual in the neighbourhood,—received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism under circumstances which manifest as cheerily the growth of sound Church principles, as they bear testimony to the advancement of practical piety. It appears that the individuals alluded to had, in early life, received Baptism from the hands of some minister not episcopally ordained; but having arrived at the conviction, from reading and inquiry, that none but a person thus ordained has a valid commission to administer the Sacraments of the Christian Church, they felt a distrust of the efficacy of the ordinance as thus conferred, and expressed a strong desire for its regular and authorized communication. The Bishop was appealed to; and under the circumstances of doubt and distrust in the case, his Lordship administered Baptism in the conditional terms which the Rubric supplies, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee, &c."

We were much pleased, in the course of the discussion of this point, to observe the use of an argument by one of the persons soliciting Baptism, which we recollect to have advanced some months ago ourselves,—that as the holders of an office under the Crown are not allowed to exercise its functions without a formal and legal delegation of the trust, and as without such a valid commission the acts which, in that capacity, they should venture to perform, would be illegal and pass for nothing, why is not the same rule strictly applicable to the tenure and exercise of a higher and holier commission? Why should spiritual functions be deemed valid and correct, which are discharged by persons not holding their office by an authority recognized in Scripture and sanctioned by the usages of the primitive Church? To stand out from the body of the people and assume the ministerial commission without the show of an authorized delegation, can scarcely, in its effects, be worse than to accept it at the hands of a person who, originally, had no more power to confer it than any one of the multitude of believers. Ordination at the hands of presbyters may, from long and familiar use, have the appearance of regularity and validity; but when traced up to an individual who received no authority to lay hands upon others and in whom the exercise of such authority was, therefore, manifestly a usurpation, the illusion is broken at once and the specious regularity is stripped in a moment of its influence.—We rejoice, we say, to see this view of the subject thus anxiously considered; because there cannot be truth in all of the opposite forms of Christian government which we discern around us, and because there is no safeguard for the unity of the Church,—no defence against the multiplication of sects and parties from the pride and perversity of men,—except in a conscientious and uncompromising adherence to one established Scriptural and Apostolic mode of conferring authority to preach the Word, and administer the Sacraments of our holy Religion.

Antecedent to the Divine Service on this occasion, we were struck with another pleasing incident,—an aged member of the Church, a Scottish Episcopalian, kneeling down and soliciting the blessing of the Bishop, upon this his first interview with him after his elevation to the Episcopate. There was something in this pleasing occurrence which impressively recalled to mind the days of patriarchal simplicity, and which implied a delightful recognition of the high and sacred character of an Overseer of the Church of God. None have been more sorely tried than the Episcopals of Scotland in the maintenance of their Apostolic principles; and none cling to them with a purer and more fervent affection.

After Divine Service, various sites for the erection of a Church, which the principal proprietors of land in the village had expressed their willingness to grant for that purpose, were inspected by the Bishop; and it is hoped that not much time will be permitted to elapse before the foundation of a handsome and capacious religious edifice will there be laid. At present Divine Service is held in the Township-Hall, in a room neatly and comfortably fitted up for that purpose, but not capable, we should think, of accommodating more than one hundred and fifty persons.

From Galt his Lordship proceeded to Paris, through a beautiful and fertile country possessing some of the finest and most successful specimens of agricultural cultivation in the District. At Paris,—which is a very neat village on the right bank of the Grand River, and near its confluence with another stream of considerable size,—a handsome stone Church has been erected, the interior of which, although not finished, is temporarily fitted up for Divine Service, and during the summer season accommodates the congregation without inconvenience. The sum of £200 would probably suffice to render it complete for consecration; and it is trusted that the spirit and liberality of the highly respectable population with which Paris appears to be surrounded, will soon accomplish so good and desirable a work.—Several individuals in the neighbourhood have contributed largely to the erection of this sacred edifice, and a most material addition to the funds employed in bringing it to its present state of advancement was obtained, we are informed, from friends and well-wishers in the mother country through the agency and exertions of Mrs. Capt. Dickson, a very zealous and useful member of our communion residing in the neighbourhood of this village.

The Missionary stationed at this spot, the Rev. W. Morse, labours, we regret to perceive, under the disadvantages of enfeebled health, impaired by a long exercise of ministerial duty in a tropical climate. He serves, however, the village of St. George, about ten miles distant, in conjunction with Paris, and appears to manifest a laudable anxiety to devote to the active and laborious work of an efficient colonial missionary all the strength and energy which he can command.—A very large congregation,—beyond what there were seats to accommodate,—assembled in the church at Paris, on this occasion of the visit of the Lord Bishop; the service having fallen upon a Sunday, and the day being highly propitious. His Lordship preached, as usual; and after Divine Service, ten persons were confirmed.

From Paris his Lordship proceeded to Brantford; but our further remarks must be deferred until next week.

We have received several numbers of a weekly paper, entitled, "The Springs Mercury," published at Caledonia, in this Province, and, as the name of the journal denotes, at a spot which several distinguished physicians have pointed out as a resort for health, not inferior to any Spa or watering-place on the Continent. To disseminate far and wide a knowledge of the peculiar properties and effects of these valuable Springs, and to draw public attention to all the capabilities of the place, as well as to promote the amusement and instruction of visitors, a weekly journal, conducted upon sound principles, must be a very desirable adjunct, and we cannot but wish it the completest success.

The journal established at Caledonia is very neatly printed, and although of modest dimensions, manifests considerable ability in its editorial management. The tone and respectability, however, of almost every newspaper depends, in a good degree, upon the character and merit of its selections; and if amusement be chiefly the aim of the conductors of the Springs Mercury, the object intended has not been inadequately obtained.—We think, to be sure, that something more than amusement should, under such circumstances, be sought for; that the invalid who repairs to those fountains of health, should be reminded,—we grant it, in gentle and persuasive terms—of that serious and only needful subject which a shattered condition of this frail tabernacle ought to bring with tenfold power to the heart. Or, if amusement be sought for,—and we would not urge its absolute rejection even from the becoming sobrieties of a place of rendezvous for the enfeebled, the diseased, and the dying,—we should by all means recommend it to be scrupulously of that character which would never provoke a smile or a sneer at the expence of things sacred and serious.

We should be un candid if we did not express our surprise and regret at the insertion of one of the multifarious fabrications of the idle and reckless fancies of the day, in the fourth number of that journal, entitled the "Death of a Pluralist." It may be—it cannot indeed be denied,—that there have been individuals who, under a sacred garb, have evinced the awful worldly-mindedness which is thus coarsely rebuked; but we believe that these are not times when the introduction of such admonitory lessons are either seasonable or needful. In this country certainly, there is little of pertinency or propriety in their introduction; and we foresee no other result from the hideous tale in question, than to increase an irreverence, too strong and too common already, towards the dispensers of the sacred things of religion, and to promote the outcry, causeless and loud enough even now, against the venerable Establishment of the Church of England. We can acquit the Editor of the Springs Mercury of any intention to encourage these baneful influences; but we would remind him, purely by way of caution, that the public mind of France was prepared for the horrors of the fearful Revolution, about the close of the last century, by the jests of infidels at sacred things, and by the contempt and indignation which that ribaldry awoke against the ministers of religion.

We trust that our remarks will be received in the same kindly spirit in which they are offered; and in the conviction which it gives us pleasure to cherish, that the Springs Mercury will henceforward be guarded from these unprofitable attacks upon things revered and holy, we shall renew our best wishes for its prosperity, and for the advancement of the place whose interests it advocates.

We regret to be obliged to put our friends in England upon their guard with respect to an individual who assumes the name of Irving, and represents himself as a Clergyman of the Church in Upper Canada, and who has by this means imposed upon many. He was lately heard of, most disrespectfully, in the vicinity of Liverpool. There never has been, so far as we are aware, any gentleman of the name of Irving on our list of Clergy.

With the present number the first quarter of the fourth volume of "The Church" is completed; and we feel that we shall not be accounted presumptuous in reminding our readers of the terms of subscription to this journal. The very heavy outlay which its publication demands, renders it necessary to insist, as far as practicable, upon the general rule of payment in advance; and it is hoped that, as so advanced a stage in the volume, the propriety of a rigid and conscientious compliance with this rule need not be very strongly urged. The Publisher will feel very much obliged by the earliest possible attention to this appeal on the part of our subscribers at large, and he will feel greatly indebted to those gentlemen, lay and clerical, who kindly act as Agents for the paper, if they will afford him their customary services in this matter.

For our own part, we are still sustaining very serious inconvenience from the large amount of subscriptions on the preceding volumes yet remaining unpaid. We have said all that we could with propriety say, to urge a prompt attention to a matter so important to us; and we much regret that our appeals, couched as they uniformly have been, in language at once earnest and courteous, should in so many cases have met with such indifferent success. As we cannot for a moment suspect any person of being indifferent to the obligation of discharging these dues where they exist, we must ascribe the apparent inattention with which, in some instances, our appeals have been received, to the hardness of the times, or to some other untoward event, which there may be every inclination but not the power to control. Of the importance, however, of a prompt and cordial attention to this matter, as far as we are concerned, we will be assured, when we inform them that upwards of £300 are still due to us on the last and preceding volumes of "The Church."

We beg to inform our readers that the introduction of the name of St. Jerome in the Calendar published on our fourth page last week, was owing entirely to an inadvertence in transcribing, which escaped notice in the correction of the proof. We mention this in case it should be thought we were designedly intruding new names into the calendar of holy men, who are solemnly commemorated by the Church!

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to present themselves for examination not later than the morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Signis attested in the ordinary manner.

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasset without delay.

Mr. W. Gladstone has forwarded £50 to the committee of the New Schools for the Sons of the Clergy, which we formerly mentioned as being in progress of establishment. Workop Manor, in the county of Nottingham, has been thought of as a temporary residence for the establishment, but we fear the extensive repairs required to be made upon the manor-house will be an obstacle not to be overcome.—Birmingham Advertiser.

The act lately passed, having removed the suspension of filling up the canons in the Chapter of Exeter, the chapter proceeded on Friday to elect a canon in the room of the late Dr. Fisher, and we have much gratification in announcing the election of the Rev. John Bartholomew to that dignity. There is another canonary vacant, that of the late dean, which by the provisions of the act is to be filled by annexing it to

two of the archdeaconries of the diocese, under a plan to be approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Western Luminary.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CICHESTER.—This distinguished prelate, whose death we announced in great part of our impression of Saturday, died on Thursday last at Bournemouth, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 72 years. The right rev. divine had not been in the best of health some months; but during the whole of the late parliamentary session was able to attend in the House of Lords. As a scholar he had few equals. Early in his career, he became tutor to the sons of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, through the interest of whose family and connections, aided by his own talents, it is supposed much of his prosperity was owing. He was appointed first Principal of King's College, London, where his biblical knowledge and excellent superintendence of that seminary of learning were productive of the most beneficial effects. While holding that high and responsible office, he was earnest in his endeavours for its success, and untiring in promoting its exalted objects. From that station he was, in 1836, called to one still higher and more honoured, being then nominated Bishop of Cichester, succeeding Dr. Malby, on the translation of the latter to the see of Durham. Though little more than three years have elapsed since Dr. Otter's appointment, numbers will remember his performance of its duties with affectionate regret and sincere respect for his superior character as a scholar and a man.

PERCEVAL ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—The work of Mr. Perceval on the Apostolical Succession, is creating quite a sensation in Scotland. A correspondent of the Guardian, a paper devoted to the interests of the established religion of that country, while in the bitterness of his animosity he betrays a spirit wholly alien to that of the Gospel, adverts to the increasing spread of Church principles through the zealous efforts of the Episcopals there, and admits with unreserved grief "that their conversion recently have been neither for the sake of small importance, nor of point of influence and reputation among their neighbours." In reference to the work above mentioned, he says in his letter to the editor, "If you or some of your correspondents would expose the very plausible sophisms of that production, it would, I am convinced, do exceeding good service to many a bewildered Churchman, and stay the increase of the enemies of the Gospel. The appendix containing a list of the descent of the English bishops, and by which the continuity of their line is attempted to be proved, has, I happen to know, staggered many among us." The cause of the hostility of the writer, is, in his opinion, the doctrine held by the Church respecting the Divine institution of the ministry, and we are happy in the belief that the temper which he manifests,—and which, we are sorry to add, is shared by many of his denomination in this country,—has failed, as we trust it will ever fail, to engender a similar disposition on our part. If there is any one among us, whose feelings towards the erring of those whom either schism or heresy has alienated, is of this character, who views him otherwise than as a brother on his own account, as well as that of the main body, the members of which the Church has no fellowship or sympathy with such a partizan. We believe that our Lord has left one method, one only authorized method, for securing and sealing that spiritual unity so much desired, and that is, the union in Church order and sacraments; that where this method is through man's ignorance or frailty set aside, the only course for true charity to take, is to mourn for the evil, without attempting to deny or palliate it; to pursue without deviation the way of truth which divine goodness has prescribed to ourselves, and to avoid all efforts at separatism, which, so long as the main point of separation remains untouched, can only tend to perpetuate the evil they would disguise, and to aggravate it by the succession of others still greater.—Banner of the Cross.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.—ALEXANDRIA, JULY 26.—Most of the Pacha's ships are in such a state, that when they take a salute, 10 men are instantly employed in pumping out the water. The fleet took 13 days in coming from Beyrout to Alexandria. First, several of the ships took the wrong course, and went to Cyprus, then to Damietta, then again to Cyprus, from which island they at length reached this harbour after more than 13 days' voyage. How should it be otherwise, when most of the officers know nothing whatever of nautical affairs? The admiral sits the whole day cross-legged smoking his pipe, and notes the arrival of the boats laden with corn in the canal of Mahmudie or in Atje. This is the whole employment of our Egyptian admiral, who in the evening gets intoxicated with Burgundy and Champagne. An Egyptian naval captain observed, that if the English came with only two men-of-war to attack them, the whole fleet would be ruined, for nobody knew what he ought to do; the confusion would therefore be general. The ships, too, when the guns are fired with ball, let in so much water that it is impossible to pump it all out to keep them afloat.—Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung.

STATE OF RELIGION IN IRELAND.—A converted Roman Catholic priest, in a letter addressed to a clergyman at Durham, says:—"A movement in religion is at present in progress. The times are big with coming events. The Roman Catholic aristocracy are, almost to a man, disgusted with the conduct of their priests, and set little or no value on their ministry. The dissenting is extending itself among all classes, and will in all probability, with the spread of knowledge and reflection, at no distant period pervade the whole body. Many priests of late in various parts of the kingdom, urged by the force of truth, have openly protested against the errors and abuses of Popery, and declared in favour of the Gospel. Two priests of the name of Crotty (independent and new) have, in conjunction, established an Independent Catholic Congregation in the town of Birt, in the King's County. In all the cities Roman Catholics flock in crowds to hear Protestant sermons,—quite a novel thing; and both in town and country many people, who never before troubled themselves on the subject, are beginning to make vital inquiries concerning religion. If due advantage be taken of this critical state of things, the happiest results may be expected."

DISPATCH AT SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—An order for preparing the Howe, first-rate, 120 guns, for sea, arrived on Thursday last. She was accordingly taken into the basin at half-past 12 o'clock, thence into one of the dry docks, with all her masts, guns, stores, and everything on board. The water was pumped out by the steam engines, she was blocked up, her bottom examined, and her copper repaired where necessary, and she was ready to go to sea the same evening. The following day (Friday) she was taken out of dock. Thus the whole process of docking, unloading, cleaning, and examining the bottom, and repairing the copper of a first-rate of 120 guns, with all standing, was completed in the short space of 24 hours, and, had it been necessary, it might have been completed even in less time.—Times.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The process of what is termed "driving the piles" in this undertaking is proceeding rapidly.—The total number of feet from the entrance at Wapping to that on the Rotherhithe shore will be exactly 1800, when the tunnel is completed. The workmen, having reached the Middlesex side of the river, are now engaged in carrying the extent of the tunnel as far as the Wharf-wall at Wapping, to reach which only 55 feet more are required, and then the whole distance will be accomplished. The average number of feet which the men are able to finish in a week is three; therefore, there is every probability of the tunnel being completed in between three and four months from this period. The whole of the premises which it was requisite to remove for the purpose of forming the entrance at Wapping have been pulled down, and the expenses attached to purchasing the property, which was very valuable, and remunerating the occupiers of the houses, will form no small items in the company's accounts; as it is, however, the tunnel will be completed for less than half a million of money.

SMITH, THE MURDERER OF MR. DEER.—Alexander M'Glashan Smith, the Huddersfield murderer, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been removed to Bethlehem Hospital. He still retains his murderous propensities, and since his confinement in the castle several weapons which he had manufactured have been fortunately discovered, and taken from him, or no doubt he would have used them in a premeditated attack upon the officers of the prison, who have excited his wrath by giving evidence of his sanity. We have seen these weapons, one of which was a nail, which he had extracted from a mop. It was about five inches long, and he had beat it out and ground it on the flage, so as to convert it into a sharp blade, with a remarkably fine point. The lower part he had wrapped round with lard, to enable him to better grasp his weapon. The other instruments found on him were manufactured from pieces of iron hoop, which he had ground down with considerable skill, so as to render them dangerous weapons in the hands of such a desperate character. Fortunately for the officers of the prison he is now removed from their custody.—Yorkshire Gazette.

Capt. Lovelace, of the 19th Regiment, has been appointed High Constable of the Suffolk rural police force, head quarters Bury St. Edmunds, with a salary of £500 per annum.

Dartmouth, the proposed place for a town of great antiquity, and in the time of Edward III. one of the chief centres to the armament assembled before Calais. A considerable Newfoundland trade was, during a long period, carried on by its merchants, which is now lost to England. Its prosperity however, may be restored through the medium of steamships; indeed, its inhabitants have an hereditary claim for consideration from its having been the birth-place of Newcomen, who in 1705, took out the first patent for a steam-engine. Of its harbour nothing need be said after the able report of the commissioners, and its proximity to Torbay renders it a most important and interesting maritime district, the scene of activity in the naval wars of England.

The Great Western railway was opened to the public between Bristol and Bath, on the 31st of August, amid the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and other tokens of rejoicing. One of the trains did the distance, 12 miles, in 23 minutes.

The papers announce the death of the celebrated Professor Muller, of Göttingen. He died at Athens, of an illness brought on by too long exposure to the sun, while copying an inscription.

The English papers announce the elevation of His Excellency the Governor General to the peerage, under the title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada.

STATE OF IRELAND.—ARMED PARTIES.—About the hour of nine on the evening of Sunday (11) last, 13 or 14 armed men went to the residence of a respectable farmer named John Cuddy, of Curragh, within two miles of this town. Six of the party entered the house and beat Cuddy in a most brutal manner; having leaped upon his body, and kicked him violently on the head, they presented and stamped their guns at him several times, some of which missed fire, and others burst in his face; but in order to subvert in their barbarous intentions they hit a "wisp" of straw, which they threw at the party, to make the arms explode, which providentially failed. On their departure they told him "he suffered that for having prosecuted Cain." It appears that at the last assizes Cuddy procured a fellow named Cain for fracturing his skull with a stone while on his way home from Nenagh, and for this offence again the diables (we presume) of "The Sons of Freedom," an offending man is to be butchered under his own roof, and before the face of his family! There is no doubt that they would have murdered the wretched man (who has been in a very delicate state of health for some months past) were it not for his wife, who threw herself over him, and sheltered him from many of the deadly attempts made on his life by this daring band of assassins.

On Wednesday the 19th inst., a poor man named Flannery, while making a ditch at Knockane, near Toomavara, was brutally assaulted by a fellow named Whelan, who with a shovel gave him a blow which shattered his arm. Informations have been taken against him.

On last Thursday night several shots were fired in the neighbourhood of Foylenamuck, close to the residence of Thomas Butler, the Marquis of Ormond's care-taker.

As Mr. John Marshall, of Garton, in the county of Donegal, was proceeding to meeting, he was fired at by a ruffian who had sneaked himself in a linen, and narrowly escaped, as some of the slugs with which the firelock was loaded lodged in his shoulder and arm. Mr. Marshall's servant went in pursuit of the fellow, who, it is said, was dressed in woman's clothes, when he turned round and told his pursuer that if he would not desist he would shoot him, but that he did not wish to injure him, his object being to shoot his master, toward whom he applied some offensive epithets.

TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH JULY.—From the St. James's Chronicle.

The Morning Post renders a useful and most seasonable public service in publishing a letter of Lord Palmerston, addressed to M. Guizot, and bearing the date of the 15th of July. The substantial truth is thus given to the public, and it cannot fail of its proper effect either in France or England. It is manifest, from Lord Palmerston's statement, that so far from France being contemptuously neglected in the negotiation upon the Egyptian and Syrian question, as M. Thiers and his journals have assumed to say, France was invited, and even importuned, to take part in the proposed arrangements. It is no less clear that this invitation and this importunity were not employed in an adverse or insulting spirit; for Lord Palmerston distinctly asserts that the proposed arrangements were based on principles suggested by the French Ambassador at London himself. The question is thus cleared of every thing that can affect the honour of either country. Nothing more could be done than was done so far respect to the French nation and its government. Everything was done that France could require, unless she claims to compel Europe not merely to adopt her more deliberate views, but to follow all the capricious changes in her government; for, as we have said, they are her views originally and deliberately proposed. France herself that the Five Powers have embodied in the late treaty. But the question of the point of honour being thus satisfactorily set at rest, what apology remains for the war cry of M. Thiers and his journals, who have so long and so loudly proclaimed the rights of France? Let us Lamartine speak of his virtues—his rights are the rights of an usurper, a tyrant, and an oppressor. Well, then, the value of his alliance to France? How long could France count upon his alliance after he should have established himself as the despot of Syria? Not one month. England could, if she would, buy him to her service, in less than the time; and if the moral principle can ever be safely despised in political arrangements,—which experience happily proves it cannot be,—the price would cost us interest of England to buy him. The price would cost us interest of England to buy him. The price would cost us interest of England to buy him. The price would cost us interest of England to buy him.

There is no one consequence of honour, duty, or policy to justify the line threatened to be taken by M. Thiers. But though there is no national consideration to justify the conduct of the Liberal minister, there may be considerations of another kind to account for it. The Paris Press suggests some of them. "Those," says that journal, "circulate false reports on the Stock Exchange for the purpose of influencing the price of the public funds, are less guilty than those who have made use of the government information to realise immense sums by time bargains. A public functionary, whose name is in every one's mouth, received from a stockbroker a sum of £1,000,000, in 1830, for his services for his profits on the market in 1830. M. Thiers had left Paris in consequence of the severe observations applied to him by a member of the Chamber of Deputies. A private correspondent of the Times intimates that M. Thiers threatens to prosecute the Press; but what he gains by a prosecution? If all his late bravado has been, as is surmised, but a contrivance in aid of a great swindle, every one must be aware that he could so arrange his measures as to evade a legal proof of his guilt. Let M. Thiers do this, and he will do something. Let him show by what legitimate means he has become enormously rich as he is said to be, from being but a few years since in a state of abject destitution (his brother was lately employed to collect some of his debts, or toll-house, if he is not still in that dignified occupation)—let M. Thiers do this, and he will remove our strong presumption against the cleanness of his hands; but even after this is done, he will have to explain the personal integrity that any which has as yet suggested itself.

The letter which has called for our remarks concludes with the respectful expression of a hope that the affairs of the East, she will not refuse to exercise her moral influence with the Pacha. According to the latest accounts this hope has been in some measure realised, and the French government has advised submission. This advice, say the same accounts, has been scornfully rejected. Here, then, is an offence offered to France by the Pacha, more grave, more insulting than any which has been pretended in the case of the quintuple treaty. How will the Thiers journals

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