resolution was formed upon this, at Court, to make recruits in his speech to the attention of our readers, and we hope Ireland, and to fill them up with Irish papists, which succeeded as it will be extensively read, because it vindicates his ill as all their other designs did."

It was well, indeed, for the liberties, as well as the religion of it is to the providential failure of those Popish designs that we are indebted for the blessing of living under the House of Hanover, now so auspiciously represented by our Maiden Queen Victoria. Our youthful Sovereign has no other title to the throne of these realms than what is derived from the bloodless and glorious Protestant Revolution of 1688.

It is true there are evil advisers about the Sovereign, who are not ashamed to strike heavy blows at the principles which seated the family of Victoria on the throne. There are also, as in the days of James II., Popish Privy Councillors in the Council Chamber. The confidential office which the Stuart bestowed upon Father Petrie, the Jesuit, the ministers of the Hanoverian Monarch have conferred upon the intolerant Popish bigot, Mr. Sheil. But the Queen is young, and her confiding inexperience is ungenerously betrayed by unprincipled politicians, who cling to the ladies' protection in the Palace, after having lost the confidence of parliament and the country. Her Majesty, we trust, will, ere long, learn to distinguish between her true friends-who are the friends of the Protestant constitution-and the slavish tools of a Popish faction, who, acting under the influence of an Irish demagogue, seem resolved to try to the utmost the temper and forbearance of a Pro-

But, to return to James and his army. The first regiment which he endeavoured to reform by an infusion of Irish Papists (the Duke of Berwick's) was commanded by a Lieut. Colonel Beaumont, who, along with five of the captains, immediately resigned. The King could not conceal his anger at this "untoward event." The officers were put under arrest, and broke by a council of war. But the Court, finding that the officers of the army in general entertained the same sentiments as those of the regiment in which the experiment was first tried, dared not proceed any further with the design.

Such an army James ought to have known would never be induced to follow him in treason against the Protestent state. Pushed on to his ruin by his own tyrannical passions and the advice of his Jesuit councillors, he struck at the religion, laws, and liberties of his country, and perished in the attempt. In his grandfather's reign the Popish plot, to destroy King, Lords, and Commons at a blow, was detected by the King himself. But James raised a suicidal hand against his own sovereignty, while he conspired with Popish confessors and privy councillors to destroy the Protestant religion—the centre and source of European civilisation.

James could not seduce the army-he could not seduce the parliament-he could not seduce the people to his purpose. The throne sank from under him at the approach of William of Nassau, who, as the husband of the heiress to the throne, came to prevent any damage to the inheritance—the greatest and noblest inheritance in which a prince or people ever had an interest. The last guilty hopes of the regal traitor were placed upon the French nies of England, and Irish Papists. At Londonderry, at the Boyne and at Aughrim, those hopes were crushed, and the Protestant constitution consolidated on a basis which we trust will

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our space to-day with the Speech of Lord Melbourne on the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill,—the subject itself being important, and deriving no little additional interest from the admissions which, in the course of his Speech, are made by the noble Lord in favour of the efficiency of the Established Church, and of the zeal and piety of its Ministers. As it is an established axiom in controversy, that no argument is so conclusive as the concession of an opponent, it is certainly most satisfactory to read the testimony of the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government to the piety and the purity of that Church which Her Majesty is sworn to defend: that notwithstanding the loud and incessant clamour of "Infidel Dissent" against the Establishment and its revenues, he admits that its institutions had ever fulfilled the object for which they were intended, and that no

delinquency could be proved against them. But while we feel so much satisfaction from the declaration of these sentiments by Lord Melho cannot conceal our pain in reflecting that his Lordship holds his high office at the beck of the bitterest enemies of that Church which he professes to venerate and love; and that during his administration the Protestant Church of England has, to use his own words, received her most "heavy blows and greatest discouragements." When our eyes see, and our ears hear these things, great discernment is not needed to discover that the present is a period in which, under false pretences of the people's good, a desperate faction is openly and covertly attacking that venerable Church Establishment, from which has been derived to the population of England at large the highest earthly good, and without which, under Divine Providence, we conscientiously believe they would be a mere byword amongst the nations of the earth! The unprejudiced inquirer after truth, and the candid champion of sound principles will, we venture to assert, find, after no long search, that our maligned Church has been productive of as much temporal advantage to the nation amongt whom it is planted, as any institution in any age or country, -so that we may say in the words of the venerable HOOKER, "Surely the present form of Church government, which the laws of the land have established, is such as no law of God, nor reason of man. hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient to prove that they do ill who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alterations thereof." Were we called upon to state a single source of more especial danger to Christians of the present age, we should fix it on that baneful lust of change, that restless spirit of innovation which operates so powerfully against a steady continuance in the faith. All classes are assailed by it, and there is nothing too holy,-nothing too well sanctioned by time or authority, for its officious and destructive interference. Against that spirit, every true lover of the Church is called upon to lift up his voice and direct his heartiest energies; and we entreat all to take earnest heed, that they be not seduced from the true faith by new and spurious doctrines, nor drawn aside "by novel ideas of a fancied expediency, of a spurious liberality, or of improvements, falsely pretended, in our religious worship and moral system." We would say further, that change We would say further, that change, if it bring not improvement, is evil; and where religion, or its worship, is concerned, if it bring not considerable improvement,-if the improvement be not vital and essential,—the proposed change should be suspected and discouraged. A desire for change in spiritual matters, like the love of novelty in temporal concerns, has ever been considered the evidence of a carpal mind: and a too ready acquiescence in propositions of change relating to our religious profession, marks indifference to

Charchman will acknowledge, and feel it his solemn duty blasphemy,—became soon so palpable, that it was reto sanction, by his public testimony, in the present day. ther willing or unwilling, in favour of that Establishment, and Christian purpose Mr. Lodor was amongst the most delay.

followed by the endeavour, to which we have alluded, of re-forming which, in this age of utilitarian philosophy, it is become forward; he promptly advanced the amount that was the army with Irish materials. Burnet thus speaks of it:-"A almost fashionable to revile and decry. We commend Lordship from the imputation of radicalism and democracy in religion at least. He declares himself in England, that all the designs of the priest-ridden tyrant did fail favour of "MONARCHY BOTH IN SPIRITUAL AND TEM-PORAL AFFAIRS"; and his recent professions go to prove that there is an inclination, if not a complete return, to the sound principles of loyalty and orthodoxy, although it would seem that the superstructure of his power is based upon the support it receives from the enemies of the Altar and the Throne.

> Although our readers will no doubt be favoured, in due time, with the general results of the Visitation of the Diocese during the present summer by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, a detail of so much of his Lordship's progress as has lately come under our own view, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant, his Lordship proceeded by land to Wellington Square,-having been compelled to adopt this less expeditious and more fatiguing route in consequence of some unexpected disorganization of the Steam Boat arrangements. He was enabled, however, to reach that village and enter upon the services of the day, a very short time after the appointed hour.—Wellington Square is a small town but recently commenced; and coeval almost with its foundation was the erection of a neat and commodious Church,-for which, we understand, the community are mainly indebted to the liberality and zeal of William J. Kerr Esquire. The congregation at this interesting spot are faithfully and assiduously served by the Rev. . Greene, who also extends his pastoral labours to neighbouring places on Dundas Street, and occasionally on the Lake shore as far as Oakville. A church, we understand, is in progress on Dundas Street, -constructed on a very handsome model, and which, it is hoped, through the religious spirit which prompted its commencement, will soon be completed. The time of the Bishop would not allow him, at present, to visit this spot; but the neighbouring members of our communion ssembled in large numbers at Wellington Square, where the church was crowded to excess. The number of persons confirmed was twenty-three, and the candidates were addressed in a very impressive and appropriate w by the Dishop.

His Lordship proceeded on the same evening to Hamilton, and on the following morning confirmed seventy four persons in Christ Church,—a very handome religious edifice, only completed for Divine Service about twelve months ago. The Church at Hamilton, whether we regard its commodiousness, as well for a numerous congregation as for an extensive Sunday School on the ground or basement story, its very neat exterior, and especially its handsome and commanding spire, is one of the fnest in the Province. It will contain about eight hurdred persons, and it is often well filled. Much credit is due to the zealous incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and to the members of the congregation generally, for the spirit they have manifested in erecting a religious edifice so commodious, and ornamental to their rising town. It is not to be expected that a structure so large and expensive should have been completed without a serious pecuniary inconvenience to those engaged in it; but we are happy to learn that this is likely to be obviated by the ultimate sale of the pews at a reasonable valuation, -a means of relief, however, which they have wisely delayed to resort to, until there be, by the Divine favour, a restoration of the "better times" under which this praise-worthy fabric was undertaken .- To the seventy-four confirmed at Hamilton, two more are to be added, who, on the following morning, at their special request, received this rite on the sick-bed. There were therefore, in the parochial charge of Mr. Geddes, seventy-six persons confirmed in

After the conclusion of Divine service at Hamilton, his Lordship proceeded to Barton,-formerly attached to the missionary charge of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, but for the last ten months under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Flanaghan. Eighteen persons were there confirmed in the presence of a respectable and attentive congregation, who, we understand, expressed themselves well pleased with the services of their Missionary.

In the forenoon of Wednesday, the 9th instant, his Lordship held Divine Service at Dundas,-at the conclusion of which eighty persons were confirmed. The congregation, although very large, was in some degree diminished in consequence of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to this place, which had been fixed for the present day. The arrangements which had been made for his reception, prevented many persons from attending; but his Excellency so regulated his movements, that the bustle consequent upon his arrival at Dundas should not offer any interruption to the religious services of the day. - Among the individuals confirmed on this occasion, were a large number of persons of maturer years; and in the number of such were included, we understand, most of the persons who had received adult baptism at a neighbouring station, under the circumstances so well described in a late number of this journal. The Rev. William McMurray, the minister throne. of Dundas and Ancaster, has been peculiarly successful in his pious and zealous exertions, and the harvest already gathered in, through the Divine blessing upon his labours, is an earnest of what may be expected to result from zeal judiciously exercised, even in a spiritual soil which may have been deemed unkindly and unpromising. We are happy to discover that the erection of a Church is in contemplation, commensurate with the growing advancement of the town, and adapted to the present and prospective wants of the inhabitants. The unds required for such a Church, built, as all churches should be, of permanent materials, are larger than can be expected to be raised amongst the congregation at the present moment; but through the exertions of friends in England much aid is anticipated, and this will probably be increased by a contribution from the great Church Societies in London, to whom, we understand, a strong appeal is about to be made.—After Divine Service at Dundas, an address was presented to the Bishop, which, with his Lordship's reply, will be found in another place.

In the afternoon of the same day, his Lordship proceeded to Ancaster, where twenty-five persons were confirmed. This congregation is also served by the Rev. W. McMurray, and the present scene afforded abundant evidence that it had engaged a full share of his faithful services. Amongst the persons confirmed to present themselves for examination not later than the were several of maturer age, and it was most gratifying to discern in their number the venerable form of Mr. J. Lodor, to whose beneficence the Church in that village for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and is so much indebted. Originally it had been built as a free church, to which all denominations were to have access, and which, we believe, had been used in turn by that constancy of principle and practice which belongs religionists of almost every name. The pernicious effects of this system, -involving in reality an indiscri-These are opinions which, we trust, every serious minate approbation of soundness and error, of truth and solved by members of the Church to spare no efforts to next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to

required to satisfy all other claimants, and the church was soon legally transferred in trust to the Bishop of the Diocese. The amount thus advanced has not, we understand, as yet been entirely refunded to Mr. Lodor; but his zeal in the good cause is not, on this account, diminished, and he cheerfully awaits the arrival of more flourishing times to the village and its environs, when the repayment of the debt can be more conveniently

His Lordship's impressive address at the conclusion of the Confirmation ceremony, was heard with marked attention, and the adaptation of it to the circumstances of those more advanced in years, who were partakers of this rite, awoke strong sensations and caused many to be affected even to tears.

After spending the night at the hospitable abode of the Rev. W. McMurray, his Lordship proceeded on the following day to Guelph,—passing through a fertile country, in a great portion of which the communication is much facilitated by excellent roads. Guelph, now the capital of the newly-formed District of Wellington, is prettily situated on a gentle eminence skirted by the river Speed; and the rapidity with which it has reached its present size and neatness, can only be understood by those who are conversant with the customs of a new country. At our first visit to this spot about thirteen years ago, an area had just been cleared in the forest for the projected town, and a single "shanty" stood amongst the still smoking ashes of the clearing. Within two years many respectable families emigrated to the village and neighbourhood; and at the present moment it contains a population probably of 600 souls, with a Court-House on the castle model, a handsome and commodious Church, several other places for religious worship, and many very neat and substantial private dwellings. The Church was erected in a great degree by the aid of contributions from the mother country, obtained chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. A. Palmer, the estimable Rector of the parish, assisted by a grant of £100 from the Canada Company. The assistance from the mother country obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Palmer, not only sufficed to complete the Church, but enabled him to build contiguous to it a very excellent School-house, calculated to contain nearly 100 scholars, and having apartments also for the accommodation of the Master and a small family. Too much cannot be said in favour of the plan of annexing a School-house to the Church, -where, instead of running astray upon life's common and becoming the sport of 'every wind of doctrine," the young may be instructed in the pure principles of our holy communion, and a nursery thus reared for the future spread of the Church. Even in small towns, a large number of persons are to be found glad to avail themselves of this wholesome instruction,-wholesome because based upon religious principles, - and without its free tender, as in these ases, the advantages of such instruction are often never

The congregation for a week-day was, on the present ccasion, highly respectable, and the services were conducted with much decorum,-the musical department specially being managed with great efficiency. We shall, however, soon hope to find the notes of the piano -delicately and tastefully touched as they wereexchanged for the solemn and more appropriate swell of the organ. The substitute is, nevertheless, much to be ommended; and seldom, even in a large town, is a specimen of equal taste in the conduct of sacred harmony to be met with .- His Lordship on the occasion confirmed twenty-four persons, and after Divine Service proceeded almost immediately to the village of Galt.

Reluctant as we eel to use the language of censure towards any of our contemporaries, towards those more especially whose political sentiments are professedly in unison with our own,-the past conduct of this ournal would assure our correspondent a "Layman," ow little disposed ve are to shrink even from that unpleasing duty when circumstances demand its exercise.

We are free to adnit that the Conservative cause is under no inconsiderable obligations to the Toronto Patriot, however much the honest and hearty advocates of that cause may often disapprove of the peculiar style which its editor adopts. To this peculiarity, in ordin matters, they are not disposed to attach much weight; but we at once confess that if applied to serious subjects in such a manner as to bear even the semblance of irreverence, it ought not to pass unrebuked.

The expressions employed by the Patriot, to which our correspondent first alludes, are undeniably faulty. They may have been designed to point out that those who depend on the favour of Providence, and in their appeals to its aid plead the justice of their cause, must never for a moment remit those human exertions-that foresight and energy-without which, righteous as our cause may be and fervent our appeals for heavenly succour, we cannot reasonably hope for success. To express this meaning, the words employed are certainly not in good taste; and a reference to the source from which they have been borrowed will not diminish our regret that they should have appeared in a newspaper ostensibly devoted to the support of the altar and the

The other expressions which our correspondent rebukes are even more unjustifiable, honestly as the Editor of the Patriot may protest against any sinister or irreverent motive in employing them. They will scarcely bear an interpretation that can be made to consist with becoming reverence for the Word of God; and if, as we are willing to believe, they were used incautiously and without thought, we cannot but affirm that of all subjects in the world, the sacred one of religion is that in which the neglect of such caution is the least excusable.

We trust that the animadversions of our correspondent, to the seasonableness and propriety of which we cannot but express our assent, will induce in our contemporary a more guarded use of language on sacred subjects in future, and serve to render the contents of his frequently valuable journal more consistent with those holy and impressive emblems with which its titlepage is surmounted.

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 morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Siquis attested in the ordinary

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 We thank my Lord Melbourne for his evidence, whe- render it their own exclusive property. In this noble give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasett without

We noticed, a short time since, that the Degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on the Rev. Henry Scadding, at the University of Cambridge. We have now much pleasure in announcing the arrival of that gentleman from England, by the Steam-ship Britannia, to resume the duties of his situation, as 3rd Classical Master of Upper Canada College.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

Belleville, September 16, 1840. Sir,-In the Patriot newspaper, of the 28th August, 1840, the following is inserted in an article relative to the present prospects of a war in Europe:—"It is certain that some violent changes are on the tapis, when it will be found, as usual, that God helps those who have most artillery." And, in a former paper, (alluding to the then contemplated meeting at Queenston heights, and the arrangements in progress for furnishing provisions to those who were expected to attend), the Editor says, that "these are not the days when few loaves and fishes can satisfy a multitude."

Had these profane remarks emanated from a newspaper of professed infidel opinions, I should have passed them over with the contempt they so justly merit; but whatever may be the private opinions or belief of the Editor of the Patriot, he has, hitherto, advocated the cause of the temporal interests of the Church of England, as far as politics are

The Crown, supported upon the Holy Bible, adorns the front of his newspaper, and it is under these fair exteriors that he presumes to scoff at the miracles of our Saviour, and to throw out doubts regarding the exercise of the providence of the Almighty in the affairs of nations.

I take it for granted that you have never seen the

aragraphs in question, or you would not have allowed them pass without severe and merited animadversion, connected is the paper you edit with all we esteem most hallowed nor can I for a moment suppose that a similarity of political opinions with the Editor of the *Patriot*, can ever prevent your standing forward boldly in support of our holy religion,

gainst his ribald sneers. Having brought this subject under your notice, I refrain from saying any thing further, in the confident expectation that, in giving publicity to this letter, you will not fail to place the case in its proper bearings before your Christian readers, with that zeal for religion, and ability, so apparent in the columns of the *Church* newspaper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A LAYMAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. To the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the undersigned, Jinister, Church-wardens, Vestry, and Members of the Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Flamborough, beg leave to approach your Lordship with feelings of the utmost respect, and to avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity afforded us, of congratulating your Lordship on your elevation to the See of Upper Canada.

We hail, with no ordinary degree of pleasure, in the person of your Lordship, the visit of a Bishop of the Church of God, the first with which we have been favoured, and we have the constant of addressing your Lordship.

agerly embrace this opportunity of addressing your Lord-hip, that we may express our warm and sincere attachment o your person, and our sense of the numerous and beneficial esults already derived from your zealous, unwearied, and

efficient exercions as our Diocesan.

We are not insensible of the almost insuperable difficulties which your Lordship is called upon to encounter in the discharge of your arduous duties, and particularly in the present conjunction of affairs, yet we trust that, with the

present conjunction of affairs, yet we trust that, with the Divine blessing, the strict integrity and christian zeal, which have uniformly characterized your Lordship, will be effectual in surmounting them, and in furthering the cause in which you are so earnestly engaged.

With the assurance that our earnest prayers shall constantly ascend to the Throne of Grace for your Lordship's health and happiness, both here and hereafter, and that one so eminently qualified as your Lordship, so able a champion of the Truth, and the rights of our beloved Zion, may long be spared to preside over its interests in this portion of the vineyard of our common Lord and Master. vineyard of our common Lord and Master,

We remain, Your Lordship's Humble and obedient servants.

To the Minister, Church-wardens, Vestry, and Members of the Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Flamborough.

GENTLEMEN, -Your very kind congratulations on my evation to the See of Upper Canada, and your cordial elcome on this my first visit to this prosperous town and neighbourhood, distinguished as they are by the most beautiful and sublime scenery, is to me exceedingly pleasing. Encouraged, as I must naturally be, by the warm and sincere attachment which you express towards me and my labours, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my deficiencies not to feel that the little I have yet been able to do is far less than I had anticipated, and requires the partial eye of a friendship like yours to perceive its value or importance.

At the same time, it affords me great satisfaction to be

able to state, that the difficulties to which you so delicately allude, and which I found, from experience in the discharge of my duties, embarrassing, and well nigh insuperable, are of my duties, embarrassing, and well nigh insuperable, are now, in a great degree, removed by the vigour and wisdom of the friends of true religion in England, and that, with the blessing of God, we have good reason to hope that religious discord will soon give place to harmony and peace, and that our beloved Church will be greatly strengthened in her efficiency to dispense throughout this vast country the truths of the Gospel, in their purest form; a result which we have all so much at heart, and for the accomplishment of which we have so often and devoutly prayed. we have so often and devoutly prayed.

The assurance that your earnest prayers shall constantly ascend to the Throne of Grace in my behalf, is to me very ascend to the Throne of Grace in my benan, is to me very precious, and, knowing that the prayer of the righteous availeth much, I may well feel encouraged to redouble my exertions in removing the Spiritual destitution of the Diocese, and to press forward in the faithful discharge of my duty, whatever reproach, peril or calumny may attend it.

Permit me again to thank you for your kind reception, and may He, that is able to keep you from fallin present you faultless before the presence of His Glory, with exceeding joy, the only wise God our Saviour be with you evermore.

Dundas, 9th Sept., 1840. JOHN TORONTO.

New Church,—The corner stone of the new Church at New Liverpool, was laid yesterday; and although the weather in the morning was rather unproprisions, yet about fifty ladies and contlemen, with a contlemen, with fifty ladies and gentlemen, with some of the clergy, proceeded to the site in a horseboat, engaged for the purpose.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Lundy, in the room which has been fitted up and used as a Chapel for some time, after which, the congregation moved to the new building, which is situated on a beautiful eminence on the bank of the St. Lawrence. The corner stone was laid by Mrs. Price and Mrs. H. N. Patton, who deposited in the cavity several coins, and a parchment containing the following

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

This corner stone of
CHRIST'S CHURCH,
Was laid on the 9th September, A.D. 1840, and in the
Fourth year of the reign of Her Most
Excellent Majesty This corner stone of VICTORIA,

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,
By JANE PRICE AND ELIZA PATTON, The Right Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D.D.,
Being the Lord Bishop of the Diocese,
The Reverend Francis James Lundy, S. C. L. The Pastor of the Congregation, and John Jameson, Timothy Amiraux, and John Christie, the Committee for the erection

Of the Church.

Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it. Psalm 127, verse 1.

An appropriate prayer was then offered by the Rev. H D. Sewell, after which the Rev. Mr. Haensell addressed the assemblage, and the hymn used on such occasions having

been sung, the party dispersed.

A collection for the Church was taken up, amounting to more than ten pounds,-Mercury.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen arrived at New York, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at midnight. By her we have received our London files to the 29th ultimo, from which we select the following items of intelligence:-

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. From the United Service Gazette. The following enumeration of the intended movements of regi

ments has just been decided on by the General Commanding in Chief, in concert with Her Majesty's government. We are glatto be able to give this exclusive and authentic information at searly a period, because we know that it will be the means of relieving the doubts and uncertainties of many of our military friends. How far the projected movements are likely to provisatisfactory to the parties more immediately concerned, we are not prepared to say; but we shall be happy to learn that they are such as to have met with their approval. For our own parts, we must candidly confess that they do not meet with ours; originating, as they do, in the "rotation system," which has always appeared to us to be one of the worst concocted and least beneficial military arrangements that have ever not keep benefit into military arrangements that have ever yet been brought int operation. We cannot perceive either the policy or the justice of bending regiments from one scorching climate to another, without any intermediate rest; and we are equally at a loss to discern the advantage which is likely to accrue to the service from suddenly transferring corps which have been accustomed, for a long series of years, to do duty under a tropical sun, to the freezing climate of our North American possessions. The inevitable consequences of so injudicious a proceeding have been manifested upon more than one occasion, by the wholesale ravages which death has committed upon several regiments subjected to trials similar to those which the corps in question are about to ender the subject of the corps in question are about to ender the subject of the corps in question are about to ender the corps. which the corps in question are about to undergo. We shall be but too happy to be convinced that our gloomy, but, we fear, wellgrounded, apprehensions are erroneous, and to have it in our power, hereafter, to record that the 14th, 70th, 74th, 89th, 84th, and 68th regiments have not had their ranks considerably thinned by their transfer from the West Indies and Jamaica to Canada It will be a source of equal gratification to us to hear that the removal of the 33d, 47th, 59th, and 92d, from their present sultry stations in the Mediterranean to their destined quarters in the western hemisphere has proved the means of improving their physical and mental energies, and rendering them equal to an efficient discharge of their respective duties. The rotation system is no doubt considered, by its originators and supporters, to be a most excellent and admirable mode of relief; but, until it undergoes considerable medification and investment are must beg goes considerable modification and improvement, we must beg leave to express our dissent from the opinion. We subjoin the projected movements, upon the correctness of which our readers may place the fullest reliance:—

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

19th Regiment, to Malta, and 30th to Corfu, to replace the two regiments which were withdrawn from the Mediterranean, augment the troops in Canada. Canada.
to relieve the 59th, at Corfu.
33d, at Gibraltar.

47th, at Malta. 2d bat., 60th, at Corfu. 1st bat. Rifle Brigade, 92d, at Malta. 33d Regiment from Gibraltar, to relieve 70th Foot. 74th do. 89th do. ..... Malta, ..... ..... Corfu, ..... ..... Malta, 14th do. 2d bat., 60th Rifles from Corfu, to relieve 68th Foot. TO NORTH AMERICA.

14th Regiment from West Indies, to relieve 24th do. do. ..... do. ..... 32d do. \*\*\*\*\* 65th do.

..... do. ...... Jamaica, ..... to england from north america. 73d do. 24th, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, and 73d. 64th to relieve 23d at Nova Scotia, which relieves 66th in Canada, DR. SOUTHEY .- Rumours have for a considerable time been rent respecting the health of Dr. Southey, the poet laureate Delicacy no longer requires the withholding of the melancholy fact, which will give the greatest grief to every lover of literature, that, through over much intellectual labour, Dr. Southey's fine mind has been so much prostrated and shattered, that it is very unlikely that he will go to the control of th

unlikely that he will ever again appear before the world as a writer. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter written by Mrs. Southey to a friend in this city.—Bath Chronicle. PORTSMOUTH .- Very active efforts are making to procure men for the navy, and if necessity should arise, the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital will be called on, and surveyed for service. The greatest activity is also manifest in the several dock yards.—
At Plymouth the Caledonian, 120, and Calcutta, 84, are ordered for commission; and at Portsmouth, the Pembroke, 72, and Illustrious, 72. The Britannia, 120, is being equipped with every possible dispatch to take out the new Commander in Chief to the Mediterranean (at present not positively known); and several more large ships are in active processes for the regulat. The brig

more large ships are in active progress for the pendant. The brig Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Tryon, has been dispatched to Belfast, to bring here volunteers for the navy. The Belleisle, 72, Captain Nicholas, left Malta for England on the 1st instant, to proceed to Plymouth to have new capstans and other requisites, but will turn as soon as completed. The Inconstant. 36, Capta is ordered to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar with some companies of artillery and their materiel. A very large quantity of the munitions of war has been lately shipped to Gibraltar.—Brighton Gazette. STEAM TO ALEXANDRIA. Southampion, August 22. The

greatest interest has been excited in this town by the arrival in the harbour this day of the Oriental, the first of the line of steamers intended to run between Southampton and Alexandria under the new contract with the government. This splendid vessel is one of the finest models of naval architecture afloat, and her excellence as a contract with the government. her excellence as a sea boat has been amply displayed on her passage up from Liverpool. It is said that she will prove a clipper, her average speed up Channel having been twelve miles an hour, with all her stores and the greater part of the coals for the voyage to Alaxandria the voyage to Alexandria on board. Her accommodations for passengers, so far as it is possible to say from a hasty observation, leave nothing to be desired; the cabins are roomy, airy, and well lighted, qualities indispensable to the comforts of a sea voyage, but which are to offer the cabins are roomy. which are too ofter neglected. The saloon is spacious, and the decorations chaste and elegant. The Oriental is so constructed as to be at once convertible into a war steamer, carrying four 68-pounders on swivels, and a formidable battery of broadside guns. The Oriental will leave this port with her passengers on the 1st of next month. It is said that an entertainment will be given on board on Wednesdam. board on Wednesday next by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to a party of distinction from London, including the Lords of the Admiralty, and also the representatives of the borough and the members of the corporation-

The march of temperance in London is apparently progressive. There is not a publican who does not loudly complain of the falling off of business, although all sorts of attractions in the way of singing and music are enlisted in the temptations to the enjoyment of the social eup. The value of licensed victuallers houses has fallen immeusely.—Evening Paper.

TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM IN ONFORDSHIRE.—For some

Weeks past preparations have been making for a contest for Coronership for this county, vacant by the decease of Mr. Cooke Several candidates at first started, but ultimately they all de a contest except two, Mr. Nash, of Henley, and Mr. J. Cooke, of Watlington; the former a Radical, and the latter a Conservative. At first it was naturally have the At first it was naturally hoped that the contest would have been decided without a converse that the contest would have been decided without reference to party feeling; but my Lord Camoys, not content with having all the government patronage in the county, must want to nominate the Coroner, and put forward Mr. Nash, with a determination that he leads to the county of the count county, must want to nominate the Coroner, and put forward Mr. Nash, with a determination that he should be elected, and it was pretty plainly hinted that money in abundance would be forthcoming for that purpose. The nomination took place on Monday, and immediately afterwards the polling commenced. At the close of the poll on Monday, Mr. Nash was 47 a-head of his opponent, on Tuesday 3 behind, and on Wednesday 5 a-head; when Mr. Cooke's friends, seeing that his opponents were claiming a party triumph, determined to follow their example, by appealing a party triumph, determined to follow their example, by appealing to the Conservatives on political grounds. On Thursday their appeal was nobly answered, and, led on by Mr. Brunner (the

servative agent) to victory, the numbers were, at five o'clock: For Mr. Cooke (Conservative)

Mr. Nash (Radical)

Majority

NEW ZEALAND. Extracts of despatches from Colonel Wakefield to the New Zealand Company.

Port Nicholson, March 22, 1840. Sir, -I have the pleasure to inform you that the vessels coneying hither the first colony have arrived in safety, viz:

The Aurora Oriental January 21st. ... . ... January 31st. February 8th. Duke of Roxburgh Bengal Merchant Adelaide February 20th. March 7th. Glenbervie March 7th.

The first four are discharged, and the last two will be clear in a few days. The detention of the Adelaide two days at Teneriffe