

one part of it to another, on special occasions, is all clearly essential to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. But can this be done without a considerable annual expenditure? The charities of a bishop may perhaps be denied to be a part of his necessary outgoings. But the customs of society do unquestionably render it inevitable that in every great religious or charitable effort, our prelates should be looked to as natural leaders in the work. They must not only subscribe, but they must subscribe liberally; and that not, like a private individual, to the charities of a single town merely, but to the public institutions of perhaps several counties. At present, some of our bishops can well afford to do this, and all are expected to do it, though in many cases the revenues of their sees, if those were their only source of income, would not supply the means. But would any well-disposed man really wish to reduce our bishops to that standard of income that would oblige them to say, "You must accept my best wishes, but you are aware that it is out of my power to give anything more."

Not to extend this subject unnecessarily, we will just remark, that when it was lately thought advisable to institute a small court for the purpose of reviewing the decisions of the commissioners of bankruptcy, the salary allotted to the barrister appointed to preside in that court was £3000 a year. The duties of the office could scarcely occupy a fourth part of his time, nor was he liable to either of the three species of expenditure to which we have just adverted. Yet £3000 a year was thought to be a fit stipend for his services. Now there are not less than ten of our bishops, who, while called upon for the expenses of a residence in town, as lords of parliament; frequently journeying to and from the metropolis, and over all parts of extensive dioceses; public hospitality; and charities, generally amounting to many hundreds per annum,—have yet smaller incomes, than the lately appointed judge of the Court of Review in bankruptcy. And, in fact, out of the twenty-seven prelates of England and Wales, there are only nine, including the Archbishops, whose income equals that of a puisne judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The income of the see of Llandaff is scarcely a thousand pounds a year; and it was lately stated, at a public meeting in that city, that the bishop actually contributes to the charities of the diocese more than the whole revenue he derives from it! The income of the see of Gloucester is a little more than £3000 a year, and yet out of this does the bishop set apart a portion every year, (besides his other charities) for the augmentation of the smaller livings in his diocese!"

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, MIMICO, AND MISSION OF WESTON CHURCH; BOTH IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE.

The Revd. Thomas Phillips, D. D., Incumbent. Divine service is performed in each Church every Sunday morning and evening alternately. The respective congregations are numerous—the inhabitants of the Township being principally of the Church of England. At the station situated in the North of the Township, divine service is occasionally performed. The Sunday schools at both Churches are in a flourishing state.

Christ's Church is a neat and compact building with a good fence round the Churchyard. It is paved and painted both inside and outside. The furniture of the altar piece was presented to the Church by John Gamble, Esq.

Weston Church, with its Churchyard, is very complete. By the exertions of the people a good fence has been made round the churchyard. The Church has been recently paved and both the fence and the exterior of the Church have been painted. The altar piece, the reading-desk and pulpit were painted at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff Jarvis. They also kindly furnished the cushions and drapery.

In the year 1837, there were in this Township, Baptisms 57; Marriages 15; Burials 16; Communicants 85.

The number of persons confirmed at the two Churches, at the recent visit of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, was 63.

RECTORY OF WILLIAM HENRY, LOWER CANADA.

The Rev. J. Jackson, Incumbent,—the Rev. William Anderson, Assistant Minister; whose charge, besides the town of William Henry, embraces Berthier, Riviere du Loup, Lake Maskinonge, Ramsay and other smaller settlements. Two services are performed at William Henry and one at Berthier on each Sunday; and the other places embraced in the mission are visited on week days. The Protestant population of William Henry consists almost exclusively of members of the Church of England. The Sunday school at William Henry is attended by about 60 scholars; and Sunday schools are also in satisfactory progress at Riviere du Loup and the other places constituting the missionary charge of the Incumbent.

In 1837, the Baptisms were 30; Marriages 6; Burials 30; Communicants 100.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING OF THE CLERGY AT TORONTO ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OCTOBER.

Resolved unanimously; That the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada assembled at the primary visitation of the Province, cannot separate without the humble expression of their thanks to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for the lively interest he has uniformly manifested, and for the strenuous efforts he has recently made in behalf of the Canadian Church; and they desire to bespeak the continuance of his Grace's powerful exertions, which, under the Divine blessing, can hardly fail of being ultimately crowned with the most complete and gratifying success.

Resolved unanimously; That the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada assembled at the primary visitation of the Province, cannot separate without the respectful and affectionate expression of their thanks to the Lord Bishop of London for the lively interest he has uniformly manifested, and for the strenuous efforts he has recently made, in behalf of the Canadian Church; and they desire to bespeak the continuance of his Lordship's powerful exertions, which, under the Divine blessing, can hardly fail of being ultimately crowned with the most complete and gratifying success.

The same, mutatis mutandis, for the Lord Bishop of Exeter. Resolved unanimously;

That the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada have witnessed with feelings of the deepest thankfulness the efforts of John Somers Pakington Esquire, to procure for this Diocese the blessing of an efficient episcopal supervision, and a supply of clergymen in some degree adequate to the wants of this colony; and they

beg to offer to that gentleman their grateful acknowledgments of his zealous and highly useful services on behalf of the Church of God in this land of spiritual destitution.

While they labour under many discouragements from the open hostility of avowed enemies and the lukewarmness of professing friends, the Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada are refreshed by the kind sympathy and efficient labours of those true patriots, who, in the Parliament of the Empire, have lifted up their voices to protect the patrimony of the Church from spoliation and to protest against the anti-christian policy of leaving the religious instruction of British subjects to the operation of casual and private benevolence.

The Bishop and Clergy of Upper Canada therefore earnestly request Mr. Pakington to continue to them the benefit of his highly appreciated services, and they fervently pray the Great Head of the Church to prosper him and his with every spiritual and temporal blessing, and to put it into the hearts of many to imitate his example.

From the Peterborough Sentinel. PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting held at St. John's Church, Peterborough, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1838, pursuant to requisition of the Churchwardens S. F. Kirkpatrick, and F. Ferguson, Esqs.

On the motion of the Hon. T. A. Stewart, and seconded by Capt. Bray, R. N., Major Shairp was called to the chair, and J. B. Fortune, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Present—Hon. T. A. Stewart, Lieut. Col. Cowal, Capt. Bray, R. N., John Darcus, A. B. J. P., D. Griffith, J. P., Lieut. Forbes, R. N., Robert Reid, J. P., E. S. Hickson, J. P., Lieut. Roche, R. N., G. G. Bird, J. P., Lieut. Bedford, R. N., H. Flood, A. M. T. C. D., John Haycock, J. P., W. H. Wrighton, Capt. Armstrong, Robt. Chambers, J. C. Tarbert, W. A. Sharp, H. Copperthwaite, J. G. Armour, H. B. Holland, J. R. Benson, Joseph Scobell, O. Morrow, Jas. Wright, Thos. Poole, John Forbes, J. Roschy. S. F. Kirkpatrick, F. Ferguson, Churchwardens.

The following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously. Resolved,—That a statement has been published by a person named F. Forrest, who, for some time acted as clerk in St. John's Church, intended to injure the character of the Rev. C. T. Wade, Rector of Peterborough.

Resolved,—That in this country where the respective characters of the parties are well known, any vindication of Mr. Wade's conduct is unnecessary.

Resolved,—That as the document alluded to, has, no doubt, been forwarded, to many places where the writer is unknown, this meeting deem it their duty to state, that any inference which might be drawn from the publication prejudicial to the character of Mr. Wade, is erroneous and wholly unworthy of belief.

Resolved,—That this meeting sincerely hope that under Divine Providence, Mr. Wade may long be spared to exercise his pastoral duties, in the zealous performance of which, he has, during his residence in Peterborough been unwearied.

Resolved,—That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Rev. R. H. D'Olier.

Resolved,—That the resolutions of this meeting, be published in the Backwoodsman, and Church newspapers.

It was then proposed by Lieut. Col. Cowal, seconded by Lieut. Forbes, R. N.

Resolved,—That a letter be written to Mr. Wade, expressive of our abhorrence of the attack made upon his character by a person lately resident here, and of our entire confidence in his moral conduct, as well as his public worth, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to draft the same, viz.

- H. FLOOD, E. S. HICKSON, G. G. BIRD, ESQUIRES. A. SHARP, Chairman. J. B. FORTUNE, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—I thank you for the full opportunity of defence, which you have afforded to me in your paper of the 16th October, and for your kind expressions towards myself personally.

Although I perceive much in your editorial remarks, from which I totally dissent,—I consider that it would be extremely criminal and unpatriotic, at this present crisis, to do the slightest thing, that may have the effect of causing disunion between Englishmen and Scotchmen; and, therefore, I will not continue the controversy. Nay I will even go farther than this. For the sake of concord, for the sake of British supremacy, I will consent that, so far as I am concerned, the English Plume of Feathers shall veil, for a season, to the Scottish Bonnet; and to show that I am in earnest, I hereby retract the application of Major Bellen-den's sarcasm to your loyal Presbyterian fellow-countrymen, and, at the same time, express my sincere regret, if it has inflicted the slightest pain on any one of them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours most obediently,

ALAN FAIRFORD.

Cobourg, 26th October, 1838.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

No intelligence from England has been received of a later date than that brought by the steamer Royal William.

Late advices from the West Indies state as follows:

"The accounts from Demerara and St. Christopher's were favorable: from Berbice rather the other way. From St. Lucia they were very bad; in some parts of the island, the conduct of the negroes was so alarming that detachments of troops were sent to keep them in order."

We extract the following documents on the much discussed "BOUNDARY QUESTION" from the Quebec Mercury.

Copy. STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, September 25, 1838.

To His Excellency Major Gen. Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lt. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a copy of a resolve, passed by the Legislature of the state of Maine and approved by the Governor, March 23d, 1838; and also to inform you that the contingencies therein named not having occurred, and the commission referred to not having been established, it became my imperative duty after the first day of September inst., to appoint suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for the purposes specified in the said resolve, and that I have appointed and commissioned John G. Deane, Milford

P. Norton and James Lish, Esquires, as commissioners, and William P. Parrott, as Surveyor, under said Resolve.—I have also the honor to inform your Excellency that I have instructed the said commissioners and Surveyor to proceed to the eastern boundary line of this state, and to explore and examine the country bordering on the same, and to ascertain how far any line of exploration or otherwise has been traced and marked towards the North West angle of Nova Scotia as claimed by Maine and the United States—and to follow the same, examining the face of the country, the streams, and ascertaining elevations—and to move on a due north line towards the height of land where is to be found the spot which we claim as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia—making careful observations of all facts relative to the character of the country and bearing upon the question pending between the two governments—and also in like manner tracing and examining the Northern line, along the highlands which divide the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic ocean.

In short, the object of the expedition is to ascertain by examination on the face of the earth the actual facts and the practicability of running and locating a due North line, according to our construction of the treaty, and to obtain a topographical report of the country, particularly about the N.W. angle of Nova Scotia.

The sole design of this note is to give to your Excellency the facts relative to the nature and object of the expedition under present instructions, that you may understand the exact state of the matter, knowing that there are many vague rumors and unfounded reports on this subject, tending to mislead and deceive.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

(Signed)

EDWARD KENT, Governor of the State of Maine.

Copy.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N. BRUNSWICK, October 1, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of J. S. Little Esq., of your Excellency's communication of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the copy of a "Resolve" of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and informing me that you have appointed Commissioners and Surveyors under that Resolve, and have furnished them with instructions, of which your Excellency has been pleased to detail to me the substance.

After having seen the resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States, on the 4th of July last, I confess I had not expected any further action on the part of the State of Maine, in reference to a question which is now in discussion between the two general governments, with, as I firmly believe, a sincere desire to bring it to an early and satisfactory close.

Of the courtesy of your Excellency's communication I beg you to believe that I am perfectly sensible, and when in reply thereto, I inform your Excellency that I shall not deem it necessary to interfere with a mission whose operations shall be confined to the purpose stated in your Excellency's letter,—namely, that of merely obtaining topographical information, it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imperative duty not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the Territory in dispute, until the question of right is decided.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY, Major-General, Lieut. Governor of H. B. Majesty's Province of New Brunswick.

His Excellency Governor Kent, &c. &c. &c.

LOWER CANADA.

LOUIS PERRAULT, one of the refugee rebels, for whose apprehension a reward of £100 was offered, by Lord Gosford, during last winter, and who was excluded from the Province by the Ordinance lately disallowed by Her Majesty, returned to this place on Sunday. Mr. Perrault's presence in, or absence from, this city, is of little importance, except as showing that the refugees will not be slow in taking advantage of Lord Durham's interpretation of the effect of his Ordinance being disallowed. When the expatriated traitors have been brought back in a Queen's ship from the Bermudas, and the refugees have once more taken up their residence amongst us, to plot new schemes against the Government Lower Canada will present the singular aspect of having witnessed an insurrection, in which the Queen's troops were three times resisted by armed bodies of men, without one single perpetrator of these rebellious outrages meeting with the slightest punishment from the laws of his country.—Mont. Gaz.

The city was this morning in a state of great excitement, it having been discovered that Theller, Dodge, and three others of the Rebel prisoners confined on Cape Diamond, had made their escape. So far as we have ascertained the particulars, they got out of the easement, by cutting one of the bars of the window, by which means they got into the small yard surrounded by pickets 12 feet high by which the front of the easement is enclosed. They then got over the picketing and four of them including the two we have named, got into the ditch and thence into the town, the fifth had not the courage to make the decent from the wall, but remained in the Citadel and was retaken this morning as were two others who got out but Theller and Dodge are still (5 o'clock) at large, notwithstanding the strictest search had been made for them on all premises adjoining the glacis in St. Lewis street, in the houses in St. Lewis Street, and in all the houses surrounding the Ursuline Convent as well as the outbuildings of the convent, it being supposed that they had passed through the house of some of their friends and secured themselves in the garden or in the farm yard or some of the out-premises of the nunnery.

How they could have passed the two sentinels, the one within the other without the yard of their prison, without discovery, is yet to be accounted for, and as we hear, the object of a very rigid military enquiry. It is thought they have been assisted by friends in the town. We have been told that two persons, apparently strangers, knocked last night at the door of a house in Garden street and demanded admittance, on being asked who they were, the answer given was Mr. Newcome and friend,—they had possibly mistaken the house: the two men who were taken were given up by the landlord of a house in that street, they had we learn been out all night and entered the house in the morning to get a dram. The police and the military are making diligent searches in the block of houses surrounding the Ursuline premises.—Quebec Mercury.

The Quebec Mercury of Oct. 18th says:

"We are authorized to state that the Honorable the Chief Justice has retired with a pension, and that Mr. James STRAIT will be his successor."

This being the last day of the term, the Honorable Chief Justice of the Province took leave of the Quebec Bar and announced his retirement from the Bench. The venerable gentleman read his address with much feeling. We hope to obtain a copy of it for publication. We are happy in adding whilst speaking on this subject that the retiring pension of the learned Chief is a liberal, though well earned, compensation for his long and arduous services.—Ib. Oct. 20.

It appears by the following paragraph from the last named paper, that the Earl of Durham has changed his original intention of returning to England via New York:

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington, and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the first of November. We have reason to believe that this change in his plans, has been considered necessary both by His Excellency and the Commander of the Forces, in order that Her Majesty's Ministers should be immediately apprized by the highest authority of the Province, in person, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the mean time, His Excellency has given the Commander in Chief the fullest authority and power to call into active service any amount or description of force, which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers, and the preservation of internal security.

Capt. Dillon, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General, proceeds to-night for Montreal and New York, where he will embark for England. Capt. Dillon is the bearer of Despatches from His Excellency to the Home Government. Mr. E. G. Wakefield also leaves for England, by the same route, to-night.—Ib. Oct. 20.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICERS' BARRACKS AT CHAMBLEY.—

The Officers' quarters at Chambly Barracks caught fire yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, and were entirely destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated accidentally, and there is no reason for supposing it to have been the result of design. It is our melancholy duty to add, that Ensign Carey, of the 15th Regiment, perished in the flames. It appears that this gentleman, after having escaped in the first instance from the building, had returned to his room to scour something highly prized by him, which in the hurry of the moment he had forgotten, and contrary to the earnest entreaties of one of the Sergeants, he rushed into his apartment in the face of evident danger, and thus perished. We have not heard of any more lives being lost.—Mon. Courier, Oct. 19.

It is our painful duty to record the death of another officer of the 15th Regiment. Lieut. Ross is no more. He died yesterday morning at Chambly, from the effects of the injuries which he sustained while escaping from his bed-room in the Officers' Barracks, on the night of Thursday last, when that building was enveloped in flames.—Ibid, Oct. 20.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, October 19. ASHES.—Sales have been made of Pots at 29s. 6d. a 30s. On Thursday a lot containing 100 barrels of Pearls changed hands at 34s. 6d. per cwt. FLOUR.—The receipts are quite inadequate to the demand. Sales of Superfine have been made at 42s. 6d. per barrel, 90 days, and Fine at 41s. 3d. cash. GROCERIES.—There has been an animated demand for all kinds of Groceries during the week, and a large amount of business done. Prices have given way a little in Sugar and Rum; the former has been sold at Auction at 42s. 6d. a 44s. per cwt., and the latter, Jamaica, 1 s 3s. 4s. 9d. a 5s. Leeward 1 a 5s. 3s. 8d. a 2s. 9d. per gallon. In Exchange there have been no alterations.

UPPER CANADA.

Reports have been in circulation for some days, to which we believe there is abundant reason to give credence, that the persons styling themselves "Patriots" are preparing in great numbers to invade this province. It is not improbable, however, that the precautions which are adopting may prevent the threatened invasion. We give the following from the Toronto Patriot of Tuesday last:

"We think it a duty we owe to the public to state, fully and fairly, that the most alarming reports are in circulation in this city, affecting the peace and welfare of this province; and that a crisis is fast approaching which will test the energies of every soul within it, who is really loyal to his Queen, and faithfully devoted to the glorious constitution under which we now live. It is said, and we believe, that the Government have received information from the most authentic sources, that an extensive combination exists along the whole of the American frontier, from Vermont to Michigan, for the invasion of this country instantaneously; and that not less than 40,000 of the rabble of the States are united by secret oaths to attempt its subjugation with an express understanding that their only pay will be unlimited license for plunder throughout its whole extent!!! We have no authority beyond mere rumor for this statement, but we know that the Governor and Council are daily occupied in consulting, on the best means to avert the threatened calamity, and have the best reason for believing that a strong military force will be speedily raised for our protection."

We are informed that the Executive Council has decided on raising, instantaneously, five regiments of Provincial Volunteers, consisting of 650 men each; and that officers have been already appointed to command them.—Col. Kingmill taking the one to be stationed at this place.—Niagara Chronicle, October 24.

MARRIED.

On the 19th July last, in London, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. J. Hamilton, M. A., the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, M. A., Minister of St. Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand, youngest son of the late Robert Ramsay Esq., of Thorne Cottage, in the county of York, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late James Fisher, Esq., of St. Martin's Lane, and Mrs. Fisher, Zalmor-Terrace, Holloway.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 26th October:—

Rev. F. J. Lundy, add. subs.; A. Dixon Esq. add. subs. and rem.; Mrs. L. Smith, bal. in full of vol. 1; P. M. Toronto; L. Moffatt Esq.; R. Birdsall Esq. [many thanks]; Rev. J. G. Giddes; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. G. Salmon; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. R. Whitwell; Rev. R. P. Balfe, rem.; J. B. Ewart Esq. rem.; Rev. W. Leeming, add. subs. and rem.