

idle clamour raised about Tythes, spiritual tyranny, &c.—a clamour originating in the first instance with the envious and malicious, and since sustained by working on the fears of the credulous and ignorant, has been maintained with a perseverance and zeal worthy of a better cause. The manifest, and in many cases (it cannot be doubted) the desired tenacity of these reports, is not only injurious to the interests of the Church, by arraying popular prejudices against her; but is also destructive of the peace of our country, by rendering many of the people dissatisfied with the mild paternal government under which we live. Impressed with a serious conviction of the existing necessity that these false charges should be promptly met, and the public mind disabused of any wrong impressions it may have received, through the unwearied officiousness of those who have evil will at Zion; the Brethren determined no longer to allow them to remain unnoticed. Too long have they regarded with dignified silence the unholy designs of their adversaries; too long have they "kept silence even from good words, though it was pain and grief to them;" but instead of working in their adversaries' repentance and a better mind,—instead of making them ashamed of their violence against those, who when reviled, reviled not again,—their silence has been supposed to give assent to the false charges brought against them; and their Christian forbearance, construed into a sense of the weakness of their cause, and an inability to refute the malicious and railing accusations of their opponents. A committee was therefore appointed to draft an Address to the public on this subject.

A letter from the Bishop, requesting information respecting the spiritual wants of this portion of the Diocese, was also referred to a Committee, with instructions to report to his Lordship, the substance of such communications as they may receive from their Brethren of the Association.

Much of the time of the Association was occupied with these matters; the remainder was devoted to a consideration of the several questions proposed at the previous meeting. Two hours were, we trust, profitably employed in reading and commenting upon the solemn service for the Ordering of Priests,—a service, to which the Minister of the sanctuary should frequently refer with prayer for the divine blessing, to enable him to discharge the responsible duties there pointed out, to the glory of God, the welfare of those precious souls committed to his charge, and to his own acceptance as a faithful servant of his heavenly Master. Divine service was held in the church at half past six on both evenings of the Session. The prayers were read the first evening by the Rev. J. Padfield, and the sermon from Ephesians i. 9, 10, was preached by the Rev. George Archbold. On the second evening the Rev. E. Boswell read the prayers, and a sermon on the evils resulting from Schism was preached by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, from Romans xvi. 17. This latter sermon, at the request of the Association, the Reverend preacher has consented should be published.

The next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in the parsonage house, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday end Thursday, the 6th and 7th of March next. The Session closed, as it had commenced, with the appointed prayers offered up by the President.

H. PATTON, Secretary.

\* This shall appear, if possible, in our next number. Ed.

From English Papers.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH IN LIVERPOOL.—The crowded state of St. Jude's Church, and the frequent suggestions that have been made in the public prints and otherwise, for the enlargement of the accommodation, or the erection of a new place of worship, we are glad to hear drawn from the Rev. Hugh M'Neile a letter to the members of his congregation; and copies having been forwarded by the churchwardens, with the reverend gentleman's name as a contributor of £100, a meeting was held in the school-room of the church, on Monday morning, and the response to the appeal was an instant collection, which realized the sum of £2000.

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—"At each successive visitation, the answers which you have afforded to my inquiries have given me the means of making a close review on all points connected with the religious statistics of the diocese; and I am enabled, with heartfelt gratitude, to say at each successive visitation I find the result of increased exertion and devotion to the interests of religion as well among the laity as the clergy. And I should do little justice to my own feelings, did I not seize this opportunity of bearing witness to, and expressing my deep sense of the munificent liberality which has been shown by various individuals in this diocese with respect to the building and endowment of churches. And if I enter into fewer particulars on this point than I should naturally be inclined to do, it is because I am aware that the very feeling which has prompted such exertions, is one that shrinks from the publicity of praise; yet this I will say, that should any one assert that a spirit of indifference prevails amongst us, I can point out in one district only of this diocese as now constituted, no less than nine places of worship, which, during the last few years, have been raised and endowed by the generosity of private individuals. The same spirit is abroad among us with reference to the enlargement and repairs of churches; and it is well that so it should be; for the places are few indeed in which I am unable to hear the cheering intelligence of increasing congregations and additional services."—Bishop of Oxford's Charge.

EXTRACT FROM DR. CHALMER'S SPEECH AT HADDINGTON.—"Some time since, he (Dr. C.) was staying at the house of a gentleman in the country. One Sunday he happened to be unwell, and was left in the house by himself, all the rest of the family being at church. It happened that Lord Durham was travelling in that neighbourhood at the very time, and his lordship thought he would call at the house. Well, he did call—and he (Dr. C.) was the only person to receive him (laughter); they could not help themselves (laughter), and were for two hours within the four corners of the same room together. He (Dr. C.) thought their scheme was so generally connected with the Radical part of the community, (laughter) that he spoke of it to Lord Durham. He was very glad to report it—indeed, he thought it worth its weight in gold what Lord Durham had said—it was this—he thought it was as much the duty of the state to care and provide for the religious instruction of all her subjects, as it was the duty of a parent to provide for the religious education of his children. (Cheers.) And he (Dr. C.) said in reply, that all that was necessary was for the government to carry out the principle."

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, during last week, consecrated three new churches in the archdeaconry of Craven, Lothersdale, Stonyhurst-green, & Settle. Lothersdale Church con-

secrated on Monday the 22d ult., is the first church which has been built and consecrated in Craven for the last 300 years. On this occasion, the bishop was the guest of Dr. Bosfield, at the Vicarage, Carlton, where a numerous party of the neighbouring families were invited to meet his lordship. After the consecration an elegant *déjeuné* was given to the bishop, and the ladies and gentry attending the ceremony, by G. N. Sidwick, Esq., of Stone Gap, where every delicacy of the season was furnished by the hospitable host and hostess. We cannot omit to notice the munificent gift of £1000, from the Rev. Walter Levitt, the Vicar of Carlton, towards the endowment of the church; this is truly a good beginning, after a rest of 300 years, and an example which we trust will be followed by many in the beautiful and romantic district of Craven, where nothing seems wanting to complete the delightful scenery with which it abounds but the more frequent occurrence of the tower or spire of a church.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

In a Convocation holden at Oxford, Nov. 29, the sum of £500 from the University chest was unanimously voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the promotion of the objects of that Society.

BIRMINGHAM NEW CHURCHES.—At the meeting held in Birmingham on Tuesday week, for the purpose of instituting a "Birmingham Church Building Society," it was announced that the contributions then exceeded £10,000; they now rapidly approach £13,000. Among the amounts subscribed are the following:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, £100; Right Hon. the Lord Calthorpe, £500; James Taylor, Esq., £500; William Chance, Esq., £500; Daniel Ledsam, Esq., £500; J. F. Ledsam, Esq., £500; W. Taylor, Esq., £300; Rev. Dr. Gardner, £200; Mr. W. Newton, £200; George Bacchus, Esq., £200; Rev. T. Mosley, £150; Mr. Joseph Stock, £150; Charles Tindal, Esq., £150. The following have subscribed £100 each:—Mrs. Taylor, Moor Green, Miss Taylor, John Taylor, Esq., Strensham Court, Mrs. J. F. Ledsam, Rev. J. Garbett, Rev. J. P. Lee, Rev. E. Palmer, Rev. J. C. Birrett, Rev. Sydney Gudge, Rev. H. Kempson, Rev. Edwin Kempson, W. C. Alston, Esq., A Friend, Mr. J. Y. Bedford, Mr. J. O. Bacchus, Mr. John Cope, Mr. John Homer, R. H. K., Mr. Clement, Ingloby, Mr. Thomas Knott, Mr. Isaac Lea, Mr. John Mabson, Mr. Edward Armfield, Mr. W. Sharp, Messrs. J. and J. Smallwood, S., James Turner, Esq., Mr. P. M. Twells, Mr. T. Penn, Dr. Puyton Blackiston, Mr. Robert Smith, J. W. Whately, Esq., The Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, £50; Richard Spooner, Esq. £50, &c. &c. No less than £1200 has been subscribed by the clergy of Birmingham towards the object.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

Advices from England one day later than those brought by the *Royal William* have been received, but they furnish no additional news. We annex some further extracts from the papers previously received. Those that follow, relative to Russian interference in our Colonial affairs, will be perused with interest:

From the London Times.

The malignant interest shown by Russia in the Canadian insurrection, is not confined to the remote posts of New Archangel, or the banquet contributions of Admiral Kupresman, which have been mentioned in the French papers, and in the Times of yesterday. We have the best means of knowing that direct overtures have been made by a Russian agent in New York, under the disguise of a Polish refugee, to the Poles in this country. Money was lavishly offered to convey recruits to the frontier, and to equip them in the United States. The party of the Canadian patriots was insidiously identified with those sacred rights of national independence which have more claim than any mercenary cause upon the sword of a Polish soldier. Fortunately, the character of the agent was not unknown to the Poles in England, and their good sense and proper feeling led them to reject with contempt proposals evidently suggested by the desire of embarrassing the British government on the one hand, and of rendering the Polish cause unpopular in England on the other.

From the London Sun.

We copy from the Times of this morning a short leading article on the subject of Russian sympathy for the rebels in the Canadas, which we think worthy of attention, inasmuch as it confirms several reports to the same effect, communicated to us during the last week, but of which we took no notice, as they were not sufficiently authenticated to warrant us in giving currency to them. According to one report, the agents of Russia in Paris are authorised to spare no expense in sending as many Polish officers as possible to the United States, where arrangements are already made to secure them a high nominal rank in the rebel army.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

From the Correspondence of the N.Y. Courier and Inquirer.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1838. Of the state of Spain it is dangerous to speak; because of the ever-varying incidents occurring there. A new cabinet has been established, but being of the milk and water sort, is not likely to be long lived. The revolt at Seville is at an end, but the government is not a whit better off. Espartero is said at length to have resigned the command of the army of the north, but it is doubted. Carlists and Christiansos still continue to butcher the prisoners by scores. Don Carlos is hourly receiving remittances of money via Sardinia, (said to come from Russia)—but his arrival in Madrid does not appear much more likely than it was on this day last year, when wagers were laid that he would be in the capital before Christmas.

Our domestic politics have little in them this week that would interest you. The threatened coalition of the republicans, ultra Liberals, modern Dynastists, Imperialists, *Doctrinaires*, and *Juste Milieu* men, is merely a report that a coalition ministry is about being formed, in which Thiers, Guizot and Dupin will act distinguished parts. The Chateau (a figure by which, in newspaper parlance, the King is meant) neglects no opportunity to catch and to attack the leading men among the deputies, as they arrive in town.—It will be strange, therefore, if, after all, he succeed not in continuing Count Mole in power. His own system does not however, as you already know, rest upon the maintenance of any individual minister in office, so that perhaps I have already said too much upon the subject.

Marshal Gerard is appointed to the command of the National Guard of Paris and its environs, vacant by the death of Marshal Lobau. This is one of the most discreet appointments made by the King.

UNITED STATES.

STATE OF MAINE—BOUNDARY.

The following passage occurs in the speech of the Governor of the State of Maine to the Legislature, in relation to the Boundary:—

"The long standing question touching our N. E. Boundary, I regret to be obliged to say, still remains open and unadjusted. How much longer the pacific temper of Maine is to be taxed, not only by the continued assertion of an unfounded and preposterous claim of title to her territory, but to exclusive possession until the question of right is settled; or how much longer her patience is to be tried by the tedious and unjustifiable procrastination heretofore indulged, remains to be seen.—For myself, I am persuaded such a state of things cannot much longer continue. A struggle of arms, it is true, is but a poor arbiter of right between contending parties, and is a calamity too dreadful to be lightly hazarded.

"But there is a point beyond which forbearance would be more than pusillanimity. It would be dishonouring our noble ancestry, and committing treason against those who are to succeed us. The general government must soon feel it to be its unavoidable duty to insist upon a termination of this question—peaceably, if possible, but at all events and at all hazards, to see it terminated. If, however, the General Government, under no circumstances, should be disposed to take the lead in measures less pacific than those hitherto pursued, yet I trust we are not remediless. If Maine should take possession of our territory up to the line of the treaty of 1783, resolved to maintain it with all the force she is capable of exerting, any attempt on the part of the British government to wrest that possession from her, must bring the general government to her aid and defence, if the solemn obligations of the constitution of the United States are to be regarded as of any validity.

"This step, however, is only to be taken after the maturest deliberation. Once taken it should never be abandoned. "The course pursued by both branches of Congress, during the last session, (in addition to strong views expressed by the President) in the unanimous adoption of resolutions re-organizing and asserting in strong terms the justice and validity of our title to the full extent of all the territory in dispute—and the determination manifested by prominent members in both houses, to stand by us in every event, is one among the few encouraging circumstances which surround the case, and which cannot, I think, be without its effect upon the hitherto pertinacious injustice of the British Government.

"If you should not deem it necessary that there be immediate action upon this subject, circumstances may render it proper for me to make some further communication to you in regard to it before the close of the present session. But whatever course you may think best to adopt, to secure to Maine her just rights, I can assure you of my hearty co-operation. And if rashness do not guide our counsels, but our positions be taken with wisdom and prudence, and then maintained with a firmness unflinching and inflexible, a successful result to this long pending controversy is beyond a reasonable doubt."

The following resolutions have been read in and ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives at Washington:— Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his judgement not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House—

1. The correspondence, if any which has been had, between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, or the military or civil authorities of either, in relation to the troubles in the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and to alleged violations of neutrality on the part whether of Great Britain, or the United States, or any of the officers, subjects, or citizens of each.
2. The correspondence had, or measures taken, by the Executive, if any regarding citizens of the United States, made prisoners of war at any time in any of the insurrectionary movements of Upper or Lower Canada.
3. Whether the Government of Great Britain has made reparations for the seizure and destruction of the steam boat *Caroline* within the waters of the United States, and the murder of American citizens on board the same, by a band of armed invaders from the Province of Upper Canada, acting under the orders and authority of the Colonial Government of said Province.
4. Whether the Government of the United States has entered into negotiations with that of Great Britain for the purpose of arresting and preventing the farther distribution of presents and payment of war subsidies by the latter Government to the Indian tribes within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, if so, what has been the result of the said negotiations.
5. Whether the Government of the United States has given to that of Great Britain the stipulated notice to annul and abrogate the convention of the 6th of September, 1827, under cover of which, and of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, the Hudson's Bay Company has proceeded, by the connivance, or with the permission of the Government of Great Britain, to establish military posts in the territories of the United States beyond the Rocky Mountains.
6. Whether the Government of the United States has taken any measures, and if any, what, to adjust, settle and mark the boundaries between the United States and the British Provinces in North America, from St. Mary's Falls, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and so northwardly and westwardly along the frontier of the State of Michigan and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa to the Rocky Mountains.
7. What correspondence, if any, the Government of the United States has had with that of Great Britain, or any of its authorities or officers, or with the Government of the State of Maine, in regard to the late survey or investigation of the northeastern boundary line of the United States by the Government of the said State.
8. Whether any correspondence has recently passed between the British and American Governments relative to the free navigation of the navigable rivers common to the United States and the British possessions in North America, or of navigable rivers running in part or in whole through the territories of both Governments, and, if so, the result of the same.

From the New Orleans Bee of January 7th.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Spanish schooner *Baliza*, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 23d December, we are in possession of intelligence confirmatory of the recent reports respecting a conflict between the French troops and the Mexican forces under the command of Santa Anna. The statement that the Mexican Chief had been wounded, and had suffered amputation of the leg, proves to be correct.

We learn in addition, that the city and castle have been evacuated by the French. Santa Anna has allowed eight days to the French residents in Vera Cruz for preparations for their departure, and sixty days have been accorded to the French in the interior for the same purpose. It was currently reported that the Mexican government has resolved upon the expulsion of all foreigners without exception.

From the same source we derive information that part of the French fleet had removed from Vera Cruz, in order to renew the blockade of other Mexican ports. The corvette *Creole*, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, had gone to Havana on a cruise, and there now remained but four vessels of war before Vera Cruz. The blockade of the town is nevertheless strictly enforced, and no vessels whatever are allowed to enter.

The French brig *Marie Therese* has been chartered by the French Admiral to leave in about ten days for New Orleans with one hundred and twenty French residents. The army of Santa Anna, about seven thousand strong, is said to be encamped at ten miles distance from the town.

The schooner *Cors*, from Metamoros, brings news that the town is besieged by the federalists, who number some nine hundred, and is defended by a similar force under command of General Filisota. No action had as yet taken place. The assailants, we are told, are but poorly equipped, being unprovided with artillery, and principally composed of dragoons and musketeers.

LOWER CANADA.

Yesterday at two o'clock, a meeting of the Executive Council was held at the Government House; when Her Majesty's Commission appointing His Excellency Sir John Colborne Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, was read by the Clerk of the Executive Council; after which His Excellency took the several oaths required on such occasions. A salute by the Royal Artillery, stationed on the Champ-de-Mars, announced the installation of the new Governor General.—*Mont. Courier.*

The four men found guilty of the murder of Mr. Walker at La Tortu were executed in Montreal on the 18th instant, together with Decoigne the Notary. The publicity of the execution, it is hoped, will have a salutary effect on their countrymen, who, with singular infatuation, expressed some doubts as to the execution of Cardinal and Duquette. We have now at the head of affairs a man who will do his duty towards the loyalists, long insulted by the impunity of rebellion.

We are glad to learn that François Nicolas, one of the individuals who went through the mockery of a trial for the murder of Chartrand, has been retaken by Mr. Wm. M'Ginnis, on a charge of High Treason. He flourished as a Captain at Napierville, and has been secreted since the 23d December last, under the name of Francois Perron, in a small house near a wood, about half a mile from the main road leading from St. Johns to Isle aux Noix.—*Mont. Herald.*

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the first battalion of Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bethune, have handed to the treasurer of the Lacole and Odelltown fund, one day's pay, amounting to £65 6 0, in aid of the fund.—*ib.*

We are happy in stating, on competent authority, that the increase in the revenue of Lower Canada, collected at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal for the year ending 5th Jan. inst., exceeds that of the preceding year to the same period by the sum of £46,000 sterling.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We understand that a very large number of the prisoners detained on account of political accusations were yesterday discharged from the goal. Our informant states one hundred.—*Mont. Transcript, Jan. 22.*

UPPER CANADA.

During some night of the past week a discharge of musketry (some thirty or forty shots) was distinctly heard by the sentries in the upper end of the town, which proved to be from a detachment of Militia posted near the residence of Dunham Jones Esq., who discovering several persons upon the ice, near our shore, and having hailed them and receiving no satisfactory reply fired upon the Party, the fog at that time being very dense, the villains escaped, whether any of them were wounded is not known. There appears to be no doubt that their object was plunder.—*Prescott Sentinel.*

Execution of *Banditti*.—Hiram Benjamin Linn, Adjutant of the Brigands, was hung at London on the 7th inst. Capt Daniel Davis Bedford was executed on the 11th, and Albert Clark on the 14th.—*Toronto Commercial Herald.*

We are rejoiced to contradict a report of the death of Col. Prince, that steady and upright officer is still in good health, and long may he continue so.—*Star.*

We regret to announce the death of Col. Maitland, which took place, we are informed, at London a few days since, after a short illness induced from fatigue and anxiety.—*ib.*

Perhaps no stronger or better evidence could be given of the unity of mind amongst the people of Upper Canada, than the total abstinence on the part of the press from the agitation of all existing party questions. From the first moment of attack upon us from without, all party questions were buried in forgetfulness.—The Clergy Reserves,—Responsible Government,—Family Compact,—with every other subject of contention, seems to be lost sight of. Members of the Church of England and those of the Kirk of Scotland, are alike ready, side by side, to chastise the daring intruders with our affairs. Conservatives are linked with many honest and well meaning Reformers in the same cause.—*Brockville Statesman.*

A CARD.

The subscriber hereby tenders his unfeigned thanks to his friends in Millbrook who by their timely exertions saved his Store and property (which accidentally caught fire) from destruction on Sunday night last.

JOHN KNOWLSON.

Cavan, 22d January, 1839.

List of Letters received to Friday, 25th January.

Ven. the Archdeacon of York; Rev. C. Matthews (per H. J. G.) rem.; J. Kent, Esq. (2) add. sub.; Hon. J. Macaulay; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. T. Greene (Wm. Spence, Esq. rem.); Rev. C. T. Wade; Dr. G. R. Grasset, add. sub. and rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. A. Palmer, add. subs. and rem.; H. Bishoprick, Esq.; J. Knowlson, Esq.

There will be Divine Service in St. Peter's Church, in this town, on Sunday next (to-morrow) as usual.