

The Lord Bishop of Montreal arrived at Toronto on the 23d ult., and on Saturday last proceeded to Niagara, where he held a Confirmation on Sunday. On Monday his Lordship confirmed at St. Catharines, on Tuesday at Grimsby, on Thursday at Ancaster; and we understand he will confirm at Hamilton to-day, and to-morrow (Sunday) at Guelph. The further movements of his Lordship, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, are fixed as follows:—

Brantford & Mohawk Village,	Monday,	September 3d.
Tuscarora,	Tuesday,	4th.
Woodstock,	Thursday,	6th.
Ingersol,	Friday,	7th.
Simcoe,	Sunday,	9th.
St. Thomas,	Tuesday,	11th.
London,	Wednesday,	12th.
Goderich,	Sunday,	16th.
Caradoc,	Wednesday,	19th.
Adelaide,	Thursday,	20th.
Chatham,	Sunday,	23d.
Sandwich and Amherstburg,	Tuesday,	25th.
Colchester,	Wednesday,	26th.
Fort Erie,	Sunday,	30th.
Chippawa,	Monday,	October, 1st.
Thorold,	Tuesday,	2d.
Wellington Square,	Thursday,	4th.
River Credit, &c.,	Friday,	5th.
Etobicocke,	Saturday,	6th.

His Lordship intends to hold an Ordination and Confirmation at Toronto, on Sunday the 7th October, and the Visitation of the Clergy of the Province is to take place in that city on Wednesday the 10th. His Lordship will afterwards proceed to hold confirmations in other parts of the Province, not previously visited: the places and days we hope to be empowered to state specifically at no distant period.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

The gratifying intelligence contained in the following circular from Messrs. George Wildes and Co. of London, which has been generally received by their correspondents in the United States and Canada, will afford much pleasure to the friends of that house:—

London, July 19, 1838.

With reference to our circular letter of the 9th June, 1837, informing you of the circumstances which had compelled us to suspend our payments, we have now the pleasure to state that we are prepared to discharge all claims upon us without further delay; and having satisfactorily secured the re-payment to the Bank of England of what remains due for their advance, we are enabled to resume our business free from embarrassment, and we hope to be encouraged and supported by a return of the confidence we formerly experienced.

We have suffered heavy losses in the course of our liquidation: but as these losses bear only a small proportion to the capital we employ, ample means remain for the security of such of our friends as may feel inclined to renew their correspondence with us.

Our thanks are due to those gentlemen who have aided us by their countenance and advice as inspectors during our suspension, and to our creditors for their forbearance and acquiescence in all our proceedings.

We have also much pleasure in acknowledging the integrity exhibited, with very few exceptions, by our debtors in America, and elsewhere, and the desire they have manifested to discharge their engagements in the least possible time, during a period of financial embarrassment unparalleled in the American trade.

Our agency in New York will be conducted hereafter under the firm of Pickersgill & Co. which will be resigned by either of our partners who may be resident in the United States.

With a renewed tender of our services, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEO. WILDES & Co.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Whale ship General Williams, of New London, which lately arrived at that port, was ordered off from the coasts of the Falkland Islands by a notification in the following form. It will be remembered that the British Government expelled the Argentine flag from these islands some years since.

“By command of the Governor of the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas.

Sir,—The British Government having taken possession of the whole of these islands, it is their direction that all foreign vessels are not to fish or seal round or near them. You are hereby warned to leave the coast as soon as possible. After the first day of June, 1838, all vessels found here or at any other port, will be proceeded against, being considered as trespassers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. SCOTT,
Master of H. B. M. ketch Sparrow,
(pro) Governor of the Malvinas.

7th May, 1838.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier of Thursday.

The following Address from the Clergy of the English Episcopal Church in this Province, prepared on the occasion of the late visitation of the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, was presented to His Excellency the Governor General on Tuesday last:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces in and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of Lower Canada, embrace the opportunity of our first meeting since your Excellency's arrival in this country, to offer our humble congratulations on that interesting event.

In common with the rest of our fellow subjects in America, we view the appointment of a Nobleman of your Excellency's high qualifications to the important trust of Governor General of British North America, as an incontestable proof of the interest which our beloved Sovereign feels in the prosperity and happiness of her devoted subjects in this distant portion of her dominions.

We deem it unnecessary to dwell upon topics so well known to your Excellency, as its past history and present state of this Province; but we trust that we may be permitted to express our confidence that the high powers with which your

Excellency has been invested by Royal authority, will in their exercise be guided by that sagacity, firmness, experience and zeal, which the times require, and of which your Excellency's character, conduct and declarations afford a solemn pledge.

Declared as it is by the highest of all authorities, that “Righteousness exalteth a nation,” and deeply impressed as we are with the conviction, that the happiness of a people is most intimately connected with true religion, as the only sure basis of sound morality, and above all, as the only warrant on which to expect the Divine blessing, we earnestly desire, as the best return which we can render for the protection and support to which we humbly conceive ourselves to be entitled, that we and all who are committed to our charge may manifest in life and conduct whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report.

Firmly persuaded also that the sway of Great Britain, wherever it has been extended, confers blessings of no ordinary value, and that its establishment in this Province in particular has issued in the free gift of rights, privileges, and comforts before unexperienced, unknown and unthought of, we desire, for the benefit of all parties, classes and races, in this Province, to perpetuate our connection with the British Empire.

And lastly, it is our earnest prayer, that it may please the all-wise disposer of events so to order your Excellency's designs for good, that, on the completion of your arduous mission, your Excellency's name may be associated with the memory of restored tranquillity, renovated institutions, public prosperity, social happiness, and the blessings of a people fearing God and working righteousness.

In the name and on behalf of the Clergy.

(Signed,) G. J. MONTREAL.

Montreal, 10th August, 1838.

His Excellency returned the following

REPLY.

I receive with sincere pleasure this Address from the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of Lower Canada.

Expressions of confidence and esteem, such as I find in this public declaration of your sentiments, must at all times be peculiarly gratifying to me,—but most especially so when they proceed from so venerable a body, entitled, as they are, from their holy functions, and the pure and blameless manner in which they exercise them, to the veneration and support of all who have at heart the advancement of religion and piety.

I allude with peculiar satisfaction to that part of your address, in which you express your anxiety for the prosperity of all parties, classes and races in this Province; such comprehensive and enlightened views are in unison with the holy dictates of the Christian religion, and are indeed truly calculated, if put in action, to perpetuate the connection of these Colonies with the British Empire.

In this spirit I shall endeavour to act, and shall ever look to your promised co-operation, as one of the most powerful means by which I can overcome the great difficulties, which are opposed to the successful arrangement of all the great questions on which depend not only the prosperity but the very existence of the British North American Provinces.

From the Old Quebec Gazette.

The following are extracts from a letter dated

“Seignory of Noyan, August 21st.

“We are again led to believe that the patriots are preparing to come in, and kill and plunder. Cote and Gagnon have been at Champlain for some time, and the Canadians have been flocking over there from this side of the line. It is said that Cote has been swearing them all to be true to his standard. I went over this day to Champlain to satisfy myself on the subject, saw Cote and a few Canadians lurking about the tavern. While there I was told that Cote is doing everything in his power to keep up agitation. I am afraid we shall have troublesome times before long.

“This place was visited with a most violent thunder storm this morning about five o'clock: the lightning struck a shed belonging to Mr. William Farrell, which was partly destroyed and two cows and two pigs killed.”

Reports of new attempts at rising disturbances on the Lower Canada frontier are still prevalent at Montreal. There is no thing too absurd or wicked for the actors in the late Rebellion; but we believe that these reports originate, in great part, from the natural alarm of those who were ill treated by the insurgents last autumn.

A great many reports have been current in town for some days past about instructions received from England, relative to political offenders. We believe they are merely conjectural, and that the system adopted by the local government will be adhered to. Sutherland, now in confinement here, it is said, will be discharged in consequence of some defect in the proceedings against him, and Theller will be sent to England.—We observe that the system of discharge on security for good behaviour, and on condition of voluntary exile, has been adopted upon in Upper Canada, after the receipt of the latest despatches from England.—Quebec Gazette.

It is stated in the Quebec Transcript, and we believe the statement to be correct, that Theller is to be transported for life, and that Sutherland is to be permitted to return to the States, upon giving security in £2000, that he will never again set his foot upon Canadian ground. It will be remembered, that Theller was tried in Upper Canada before the Court of High Commission for high treason, being a British subject; and that Sutherland was tried and convicted by a Militia Court Martial, constituted by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, during last Session, entitled “An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggressions from the subjects of foreign countries, at peace with Her Majesty.” It will also be remembered, that, upon his trial, Sutherland took objections to this Act as being unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Provincial Legislature had no power to pass such a law; and, from the lenient manner in which he has been dealt with, it is supposed that the objection has been sustained by the law authorities in England.—Montreal Gazette.

Yesterday afternoon the John Bull steamboat having on board His Excellency the Governor General was signalled from the Cape. As His Lordship was not expected to return till to-day, this unexpected event put the military on the alert to pay the usual honours upon his landing. The ships of war manned their yards, and His Lordship passed the wharf, under salutes from the John Bull and from the Citadel. His Lordship's sudden return however took all parties by surprise.—Quebec Mercury, 23d inst.

The Quebec Gazette by Authority contains an Ordinance passed this day by His Excellency the Governor General and Special Council, “to prevent the discharge of certain persons

until they shall give security.” The effect of this ordinance will be to continue in confinement those persons charged with political offences who have hitherto refused to give bail, probably expecting their release on the expiration of the Ordinance cap. 2, of the special council, passed in April last, for suspending the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act, in cases of political offences, the operation of which Ordinance was limited to (to-morrow) the 24th instant.

The Gazette also contains the following appointments: General Commission of Enquiry into Municipal Institutions: Chief Commissioner,—The Hon. Charles Buller; Assist. Commissioners,—William Kennedy, and Adam Thom, Esqrs.—Ib.

Yesterday the Brigade of Guards had a grand field day on the Plains of Abraham, before his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell who was accompanied by Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Governor of Prince Edward Island. The parade was formed at 10 o'clock, and the Brigade went through several evolutions in a style that elicited the praise of the Lieut. General, and excited the surprise of the numerous strangers from the United States who were present on the ground which notwithstanding the heat of the day, was thronged with spectators.—Ib.

At noon this day, their Excellencies Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Chas. Aug. Fitzroy, left this city on their return to their respective seats of Government, namely, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Their Excellencies embarked on board the Malabar's barge which conveyed them to the Medea Steamship. The latter vessel, on receiving her distinguished passengers, displayed the St. Andrew's and St. George's flags at her main and fore, and immediately proceeded. Their Excellencies were attired in plain clothes, and left Quebec without any of the pomps and ceremonies usual on similar occasions.—Ib.

PROVINCIAL ENLISTMENT.—Permission has been received from the War Office for the several corps in the British North American provinces to re-enlist soldiers who may be disposed to renew their service, and to enlist men who may be disposed to engage as recruits. This is merely a return to an old system formerly in operation in regard to regiments in the British American Colonies, in which it is well known several Provincial corps were raised, some of which rendered distinguished service during the war with America in 1812, and the following years. After the termination of that war, the settlement of the Canadas with a British born population was a leading feature in the policy of the then government: the re-enlisting of a soldier who wished to continue in the military service of his country was, therefore, not easily effected, and the enlistment of a recruit was a thing utterly prohibited. A change has come over the spirit of those who regulate these matters, and the permission above noticed has been sent to the several provinces. It has not been promulgated in Lower Canada, but we believe the Proclamation for giving effect to it will appear in the next publication of the Quebec Gazette by authority.—Ib.

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur returned from his Eastern tour last Tuesday night, and departed on Wednesday afternoon up the Bay of Quinte. Congratulatory addresses were presented to his Excellency at Bytown, Cornwall, Newburgh, Prescott and Brockville, and suitable replies were given to each. During his stay at Cornwall, he examined the works on the St. Lawrence Canal, and expressed his approval of them. His Excellency while at Kingston, on his way down, reviewed the troops, and was gratified with their good appearance and discipline. On Wednesday forenoon he examined the artillery, firing at a target, throwing rockets, &c. On arriving at Bath, Sir George was received by the magistrates and a large number of people, who had assembled from several miles around. An address was read by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and an appropriate reply delivered by his Excellency. He afterwards inspected the company of militia stationed at Bath under Capt. Mesagher, visited the church and departed amidst the cheers of the people.—Kingston Herald.

We have given to-day several important despatches from the Colonial and Imperial authorities, respecting the punishment of the State Prisoners. It will be seen that the Home Government are averse to the execution of the extreme penalty of the law, unless under circumstances of “peculiar and pressing urgency.” Sir George Arthur's views of the question, and his refutation of the notion entertained by Lord Glenelg, that the disturbances in this colony were not so much political as for plunder, are also given. Despatches from the Home Government by the English July mail and the Great Western awaited Sir George Arthur on his arrival at Kingston from below, and after he had perused them the Government steamboat Experiment was sent to Niagara with, as the report is, a pardon for Chandler, Waite, &c., but most probably with a reprieve, preparatory to a commutation of sentence to transportation for life.—Ib.

David Taylor, one of the prisoners lately brought from Niagara, died yesterday morning in Fort Henry, having been ill since his confinement, from inflammation of the lungs.—Ib.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—The special commission resumed its sittings on Wednesday last, and was closed on Saturday evening. After what we have already published, it is quite unnecessary to give any report of the trials. Erastus Warner pleaded guilty. John S. Brown was tried and found guilty, as was also Jacob Beamer. [The last mentioned prisoner commanded a division at the Short Hills, and, it was proved, was present at the robbery of Abram Overholt. On a subsequent trial one witness swore that Beamer had promised to reward him if he would give evidence in his favor.] The Solicitor General abandoned the charge against Duncan Wilson; no evidence was offered in the case of Eber Rice, who was of course acquitted. Solomon Kemp, Clark Bowers, James Hayslip, Alex'r. Brady, Freeman Brady, and Street Chase, were found not guilty. On Saturday, Brown, Beamer, and Warner were sentenced for execution on the 31st inst. Brown and Warner were informed that their sentence would most probably be commuted, but the learned Judge held out no hope of mercy to Beamer.

On Monday evening the following state prisoners left here for Kingston in the St. George steamer, in custody of Mr. Sheriff Hamilton and a company of regulars; Murdoch McFadden and George Buck, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; Lynus W. Miller, George Cooley, Wm. Reynolds, John Grant, Norman Mallory, James Gamble, John J. McNulty, David Taylor, Garret Van Camp, and James Waggoner, to be transported for life to one of her Majesty's penal settlements.—Niag. Chron. 22d.

FIRE.—Last night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the hat manufactory of Joseph Rogers Esq. It raged with great fury, and in a very short time the building was burned

to the ground, together with a stable adjoining. It appears he had a large quantity of raw material, a great part of which was either totally destroyed or very much injured. The exertions of the fire companies, under the skilful direction of T. D. Harris Esq., deserve the highest praise. We believe Mr. Rogers had the property insured.—Toronto Examiner.

Extract of a letter from Toronto:—“There are strange rumours going on here, and as far as I can learn they all tend towards war. It seems England is determined to make our neighbors pay the expenses of late proceedings, which is said to amount to two millions sterling.”

The foregoing is from the most respectable authority.—Hamilton Gazette.

A most daring but ineffectual attempt to rob the Bank was committed on Thursday night. Some desperadoes having procured a ladder, placed it to one of the upper windows, which they entered. We understand they unwittingly found themselves in the bed room of Mr. Steven, the Cashier, whose pockets they rifled. It appears that they made a second entrance, probably from the circumstance of not finding the keys of the vaults. Mr. S. being awake fired twice upon the parties, who took to their heels. The circumstance is under investigation, and we hope will lead to the detection of the parties,—who, we are told, are known.—Ib.

Extract of a letter from Windsor, Western District, dated 14th inst. :—

“The Collector at Detroit seized four pieces of ordnance yesterday, which came up in the steamer Bunker Hill. He informs me that six pieces went up in the Patriot yesterday morning to Black River, but he has sent officers after them to seize them. The guns are new. There are also two brass nine pounders at Buffalo, according to information received by Gov. Mason, marked as if they belonged to the state of Michigan and directed to Detroit. The Governor has written to the authorities at Buffalo that no such guns belong to the state. There appears to be a general supposition that another attempt will be made by the patriots.”

From the testimony of some persons who last week travelled from New York hither, it appears that the militia of every part of New York are on the alert, for what purpose we know not, but from the disposition of the artillery mentioned in our last, and the queer discovery of cannon at Detroit, in conjunction with these extensive militia raisings, it appears that some apprehensions are entertained by the American government;—if it be in anticipation of a contest on the borders of Maine, and the expectation of a general war as the result of such a contest, we cannot tell. It cannot surely be to prevent ‘sympathising’ gentlemen from breaking the laws of both countries, or such measures would have been adopted many months since. We fear that a rupture destructive to the interests of both people is about to take place, and we are more inclined to think so, because little is said upon either side but much seems to be doing. Time will prove all things.—Commercial Herald.

Miscellaneous.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

There is yet one point on which we are compelled, very unwillingly, to make one or two observations—the religious character of Sir Walter Scott. The writer of these Recollections has gone somewhat out of his way to vindicate the piety of his friend. Among the remarkable traits in Sir Walter's character, he says, is to be reckoned this, that while his own conduct was ever most exemplary, yet, in the eyes of ignorant or censorious observers, he might appear to be of no religion. He seldom, it is true, went to Church, and never engaged in religious controversy. Now, no person can require in this day to be reminded, that the just and honourable and affectionate discharge of the various duties of life does not constitute Christianity; such conduct is seen continually in Deists, and even in men destitute of any religion at all: A great English writer, with whom even the author of Waverley might have felt proud to be named, has told us that religion, of which the rewards are distant, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless reinforced by stated calls to worship, and the all-important exercise of prayer: Undoubtedly, works, as the natural offspring of faith, are the chief corner-stones of the Christian's character; but then they must strictly and singularly be the result of continual efforts to do “the will of our Father which is in heaven.” No one can read the Romances of Scott without being offended by the freedom and even levity with which scriptural allusions are often introduced; at the same time we are quite willing to admit the general tone of morality that pervades them, and to regard with feelings of dissatisfaction the attack levelled against him in an American work, (Todd's Student's Manual) in which the writer declares, after mentioning that he had read all the novels, his abhorrence of their character, and his dread of their influence upon the world.—Church of England Quarterly Review.

TRUE GENEROSITY.

A poor negro, walking towards Deptford, saw by the roadside an old sailor of a different complexion, with but one arm, and two wooden legs. The worthy African immediately took three half-pence and a farthing, his little all, from the side pocket of his tattered trousers, and forced them into the sailor's hand, while he wiped the tears from his eye with the corner of his blue patched jacket, and then walked away quite happy.

TO A PROFFESSED INFIDEL.

You slight religion—and “on solid ground,” you say; And while on solid ground you stand, you may; But when your limbs beneath Death's withering hand Shall find the solid ground as sinking sand, No solid ground will then for mirth appear, Thy smiling confidence transform'd to fear; While dread conviction starting into birth, Proves all thy boasted solid ground was Earth!

DIED.

In Brockville, on Thursday last, the 23rd instant, Sir Daniel Jones, Knight; aged 44. At Thorold, on the 25th June, Mrs. Mary Keefer, wife of Mr. Geo. Keefer, senr. deeply regretted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“M” has been received and also “OBSERVER”—both await the Editor's return.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, August 31st:—

Rev. H. J. Grasset, rem.; Rev. R. Rolph, rem.; Rev. J. Miller, add. sub. and rem.; J. Somerville Esq. add. subs.; Rev. J. Cochran, add. sub.; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, Circular; John White Esq. add. sub.; Mr. Terence Smith; Rev. F. Lundy, rem. for vol. 2 in full, and add. sub.; Rev. A. Balfour, add. sub.; Rev. C. T. Wade.