

treme; and though we are not in the habit of going out of our regular course to recommend one particular object of the many excellent ones so constantly brought under the notice of our readers in our advertising columns, we think we can do no other than solicit their attention to the very peculiar claims, at this moment, of our Canadian fellow subjects.

A letter from Sir Robert Farquhar, the excellent Treasurer of the Upper Canada Clergy Society, which is to be found below, is well deserving of attention; and we earnestly trust that this Society and the other individuals and Societies which have engaged in the work of ministering to the spiritual necessities of the Canadas, will excite in the public mind the Christian sympathy which the circumstances of the case so urgently call for, to issue in abundant contributions and labours for the attainment of the end in view.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD.

Sir,—Although it may appear unreasonable with so many urgent claims on Christian liberality to press one object prominently on public attention, yet I think the loyalty and bravery of our fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, during the late eventful struggle, must have made a deep impression on reflecting minds, and many may be ready to ask, What is doing here for the furtherance of their spiritual good?—To such the missionary journals communicated to your valuable paper by the Rev. W. J. Waddilove must have given unfeigned pleasure; and it is to claim a like indulgence on behalf of the Upper Canada Clergy Society, that I now address you. While doing so, I desire wholly to disclaim any wish to depreciate the energetic efforts made by Mr. W. for the Church in Upper Canada, but at the same time it is evident, that the well-directed exertions of an active and organized Society must, in the end, accomplish more widespread good than the energies, however great and praiseworthy, of a single individual.

The Upper Canada Clergy Society had its origin in the anxious desire of several gentlemen to do something for the spiritual welfare of that neglected province. This feeling was excited in the year 1834 by the perusal of letters from Upper Canada, detailing the lamentable state of morals and religion there, and especially by the impressive and earnest appeals on behalf of his diocese, which were made by that apostolic prelate the late Bishop of Quebec.

The withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant of £15,000 per annum from the Society for Propagating the Gospel, rendered active exertions still more necessary, because it necessarily prevented that Society (at least for a time) meeting the wants of the Upper Province, by sending out fresh missionaries, &c. &c., so that that colony was threatened with all those evil consequences which inevitably overtake a population among whom the Gospel message, except in a few favored places, is but rarely declared. To pass over the difficulties which invariably accompany the establishment of a new Institution (in surmounting which the Committee were ably assisted by Dr. Mountain, now Bishop of Montreal, by whom the Society's fundamental rules were drawn up,) towards the end of 1835 our society had the privilege of sending out the Rev. H. H. O'Neill, who has ever since been labouring with encouragement and success as a travelling missionary, first in the Home, then in the Gore and Niagara districts. In May, 1837, the Rev. F. L. Osler arrived in Canada, and was appointed by the bishop to the townships of Tecumseth and West Guillemburg, about forty miles north of Toronto, as a located missionary. In December last he was followed by the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, who has been sent to the Home district to succeed Mr. O'Neill. In addition to these devoted men, I am happy to announce to you that the Committee have engaged another clergyman, the Rev. B. C. Hill, as a travelling missionary, who will (D.V.) sail early next month; and we further hope that he will be immediately followed by another clergyman, who, it is proposed, should be located in the same manner as Mr. Osler. This will make a total of five missionaries, and the Committee feel that they have cause of deep gratitude to God for blessing so abundantly their humble labours.

Having thus given you a rapid sketch of the progress of the Upper Canada Clergy Society in its work and labor of love, the request I have to make is, that you will kindly insert occasional extracts from the journals of our missionaries, and thereby put the Christian public in possession of facts most important for them to know. Perhaps you will allow me to urge this request with earnestness upon you, as, no doubt, owing to the great press of matter at the time of the coronation no notice at all was inserted in the Record of our Annual Meeting, when the Rev. Henry Blunt, and others, urged powerfully the claims of the Society on the Christian public.

In conclusion, I would only add the expression of my belief that in extending your valuable aid to our Society, you will cause the voice of many thousands of our perishing fellow subjects to call you blessed, because in their hitherto neglected cause you have come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
W. R. FARQUHAR
St. James's-street, Aug. 24, 1838.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, OLD KENT ROAD.

On Thursday morning the ceremony of the consecration of Christ Church, lately erected in the Old Kent road, took place. The church, which is a remarkably neat and convenient structure, is situated in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell: We understand the ground was given by Mr. R. Turner, and the expense of the building, which was about £5000 defrayed from a sum of money left by a gentleman for the building and endowment of the Church. The church contains sitting-room for 1200 persons, much of which is free and unappropriated.—Record.

Summary of Eccll Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Our English papers are up to the 10th of November. The affairs of the East begin to assume a serious aspect. Troops were concentrating on the western borders of British India, to which nine regiments were under orders. Several ships of the line are being put in commission, and the greatest activity prevails at the several arsenals throughout the country.

It will be seen that an English fleet has been ordered to assist the Sultan against Ali Pacha.

In Spain the civil war rages with redoubled fury, but the advantage inclines towards the Carlists.

The dispute between Holland and Belgium relative to Luxemburg has at last been arranged by the cessation of that Dutchy to the former power.

The political news are not important, with the exception of the tottering state of the Whig Cabinet, as might most ration-

ally be anticipated. Owing to the warlike appearance of the times, both the army and navy are to be considerably augmented. The Admiralty has ordered sixty pounders to be put in every ship capable of carrying them. The fleets on the Mediterranean, the Indian, the Halifax, the Bermuda, and other stations are to be strongly reinforced, for which purpose orders have been sent to the dockyards, and the enrollment of men is in active progress.

The Royal William steamer arrived at Liverpool on the 5th ult. from New York, after a passage of 16 days, conveying the intelligence that Lord Durham had determined to return to England.

The North Eastern Boundary Question.—We have seen a letter by the *Gladiator* dated London the 8th November, to a highly respectable gentleman of this city, which says:—

"I am able to assure you from a source which may be relied on, that a new convention in relation to the Northeastern Boundary, was concluded yesterday by our Minister and this Government, which will probably be forwarded to the United States by the *Gladiator*."

The war in Spain has assumed a more bloody and ferocious character; but still nothing decisive has occurred in that country. There has been another dreadful explosion in the north of England, by which 50 lives were lost.

Several atrocious murders have been committed in and near London.

Snow fell in England a foot deep on the 13th of October. A most unprecedented occurrence.

Several extensive robberies and forgeries have been lately committed in England: the rogues have fled to New York.

We have reason to believe that the Government has received dispatches from Lord Ponsoby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 13th ult., which mention the important fact, that the Russians had collected a very large naval force in the Black Sea, and that they were daily expected at Constantinople. Our Ambassador had sent pressing instructions to the British Admiral at Vourla, to hold the fleet in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was confidently expected at Constantinople, that if the Russian fleet should enter the Bosphorus, and anchor before the Capital, the British Admiral would be ordered to pass the Dardanelles and closely watch them.—*Morning Post*.

We have unquestionable authority for stating that the Admiralty have decided, with the consent of the Turkish Government, upon sending to Constantinople, immediately, a certain number of enterprising Naval officers, to take the command of the vessels of the Turkish fleet. The precise number of ships to be so commanded is not stated.—*London Standard*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—It appears, by the last letters received from Circassia, that the disasters the Russian fleet experienced during the summer, have been so great, as to oblige the land forces to suspend, for the present, the war operations.

The papers before us contain a correspondence between the Russian General, commanding the operations against Circassia and the Chiefs of that people, which, if authentic, is the first positive proof we have seen, that the British Government had taken part with the Circassians in their struggle with Russia. The Circassians reject all the proposals of Russia.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.—A man-of-war has been sent to Sir C. Paget with despatches, ordering him to take all the disposable force he can muster to the coast of Mexico, to protect British merchant vessels during the continuance of the blockade. The Ministerial paper of Nov. 9, says:—"The misconception of some of our French contemporaries renders it necessary to observe, that the English fleet which has proceeded to South America has done so with the most friendly intentions. Mr. Pakenham is instructed, upon his arrival, to put himself in immediate and amicable relations with the French Admiral."

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 5.—The *Edinburgh*, 74, Capt. Henderson, which recently left Spithead for the West Indies, took out important despatches to Vice Admiral Sir C. Paget, to proceed without delay to the coast of Mexico, with the *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Malabar*, 74, and all the disposable force he could muster, as a squadron of protection to British merchants during the blockade by the French ships. A small force was to remain in the St. Lawrence, whither, if necessary, the *Seringapatam*, 46, and *Madagascar*, 46, would proceed. The *Magicienne*, 24, and *Camelion*, 10, are preparing for commission at this port. Our West India squadron continues to be augmented, almost every ship proceeding to that quarter, doubtless occasioned by the strong French force which has gone to the coast of Mexico. The *Pique*, frigate, *Moderate*, corvette, and *Zover*, 18, sailed thence last week.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—We are sorry to find that the price of wheat continues to rise in Mark Lane. We feel certain that this is the result of a conspiracy of jobbers. There is no reasonable cause for this rise in price. There is as much wheat in the United Kingdom at present as there was this time twelve months. The quantity already imported, and which has passed the Custom House, more than balances the deficiency of crop in some districts, and it is to be borne in mind, that in other districts, especially in Kent and Essex, the crop of wheat this year was unusually good. In Sussex, Surrey, Bucks, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, (the last a very important wheat county,) the crop was at least as good as usual. We repeat that we think the rise in price has no honest foundation.—*Post*.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Times thus sums up the merits of the 'patriotic war' in a few words:—

It is a war instigated by men destitute of influence, and deficient in common honesty, for their own selfish purposes.

It is a war in which the instigators eschew the dangers into which they incite others to rush headlong.

It is a war to force liberty on a people who like it so little, that they repel the advances of their liberators with the bayonet, and hiss them when led captive through their streets.

It is a war in which success would be infamy, and where defeat is the certain prelude of an ignominious death.

It is a war engaged in for a people, who, when we were struggling for liberty, harassed and impeded us in the effort, as far as in them lay.

And it is a war which, if continued, in the face of the recent unsympathising rejection of our companionship by the Canadians themselves, can only be regarded as directed to the objects of piracy and plunder.

Let our young countrymen weigh these things, and pause before they link themselves with an enterprise at once hopeless, useless and dishonorable.

In the American Senate, Mr. Buchanan offered a resolution, to instruct the Committee on naval affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing one or more steam vessels, to be employed as vessels of war; which was carried, as also one relating to steam batteries, offered by Mr. Benton.

Pennsylvania.—In the Senate of this State, on Tuesday, a report was received from the Committee of which Mr. Fraley

is Chairman, concluding with a resolution that the House of Representatives over which Mr. Opkins presides (loco foco) was not organized as required by law.

The report gave rise to a warm debate, and on Wednesday the resolution was adopted.—20 to 31.

The correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says:—"I have heard it said that the members of the Van Buren House of Representatives had determined, if the Senate would not recognize them, to dissolve their body, call a convention of the people under the bill of rights, and start a new government. Others say that the House will hold on until the 15th of January, and then inaugurate Mr. Porter as Governor, and proceed to business without a Senate."

LATER.—After the decision of the Senate was known, the loco foco members of the house had a meeting, at which the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare for the consideration and adoption of the house, an address to the friends of the commonwealth, calling on them to take immediate measures for the restoration of the government.

The *Telegraph* says the loco foco House will call a convention of the people, to suspend the action of the laws and place them in power.

The *Detroit Morning Post* of the 17th inst. contains a brief report of the substance of a speech delivered at that city, on the 14th, by Gen. Scott. The following portion, which we extract, is that relating to the Caroline:—*Buffalonian*.

"Gen. Scott commenced his speech by allusion to the feeling which pervaded all the frontier States; a feeling which amounted to a torrent, threatening, he thought, the overthrow of all constitutional restraint—but a feeling which, when properly directed, was honorable to the American people. He said he was well aware of the principal reason for this tremendous feeling. It was the burning of the *CAROLINE*. This horrible affair he described most thrillingly, and expressed, in eloquent terms, his indignation at the 'OUTRAGE.' He trusted that every American heart would beat warmly at the insult.

"But the people, he said, instead of revenging it themselves, should wait the action of our constituted authorities. The Constitution expressly says, that 'Congress shall declare war.' Here he said he was met with the objection that Government had done nothing on the subject. This is a mistake. He (Gen. Scott) had been untiringly engaged in collecting and collating the necessary evidence, and that evidence the President had sent to the British Court, and demanded redress. The demand would be pressed until satisfaction was obtained. The time had not arrived for divulging the correspondence that had passed. Negotiations between nations must always arrive at a certain point before the result can be made public; that point had not yet been obtained. In this matter we should repose a reasonable confidence in the functionaries of government;—more particularly as they were made by ourselves."

PAPINEAU AND NELSON were admitted to an interview with Van Buren. The *New York Gazette* thus remarks on the circumstance.

Papineau and Nelson have been permitted it seems to visit the President of the United States, and were formally presented to him by the Hon. Silas Wright, a member of the United States Senate from the State of New York. We pretend to no special superintendance of ceremonials at the White House, but without claiming any such high privilege, we shall certainly assume the responsibility of expressing the opinion that the President of the United States has badly considered his duty, and badly studied the propriety of his position in consenting to receive these men into his presence. It compares very awkwardly with the professions of the President, and is in exceeding bad keeping with his proclamation, to dispense the hospitalities of the Executive mansion to a man publicly advertised for by the Canadian Government, and a transported convict.—(convict by his own confession.) After all this the President is probably not to blame for keeping Ming and Riell in office.

Two questions of great importance have been decided in Congress, 1st, that the Congress has not the power to interfere with Slave property: and 2nd that the Republic of Hayti, be acknowledged by the states.—*Star*.

LOWER CANADA.

The Army.—Mr. Carlisle Buchanan of Quebec returned on Wednesday from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whither he had been the bearer of despatches to the Lieutenant Governors of those Colonies. The 11th regiment, under Colonel Goldie, the detachments of the 65th and 93d Regiments, which arrived about six weeks ago, in the *Eagle* transport, from England, and a company of Royal Artillery, were to leave Fredericton in divisions, the first of which would take its departure for Quebec yesterday morning the 26th.—Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, has expressed his readiness, should occasion require, to come to Canada at the head of two thousand of the Militia of that Province. The Governor and the governed are noble fellows, equally worthy of each other.—*Mont. Herald*.

On Wednesday morning, Etienne Parent and Jean Baptiste Frechette, proprietors of the *Quebec Canadian*, were arrested and lodged in gaol on a charge of High Treason.

Canada has lost one of her ancient and most respectable inhabitants, by the death of the late Hon. John Hale, member of the Legislative Council, and her Majesty's Receiver General for the Province.

Mr. Hale belonged to an ancient and distinguished family in the North of England, and was allied by marriage to the family of the late Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, who received the capitulation of Canada at Montreal, in 1760. He was brother-in-law, we believe, of the present Lord Amherst, late Governor General in India.—*Quebec Gazette*.

The Missisquoi Standard believes there is too much truth in the rumour which has been currently reported for the last ten or twelve days, that a body of sympathisers, and a large number of Canadian Rebels, who have escaped into the adjoining States of Vermont and New York, are collecting along the frontier, for the purpose of making another descent into this Province. We sincerely hope the scoundrels will make the experiment of another invasion, for they will not desist from their designs, until signally punished.—*Mont. Courier*.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real, Resident Judge at Three Rivers, has been suspended from the exercise of the functions of his judicial office, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, in consequence of having followed the illegal example of Justice Panet and Bedard, by granting a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to a prisoner committed on suspicion of treasonable practices, while that law stood suspended by an Ordinance of the Administrator and the Special Council.

We understand that Mr. Justice Rolland, of this city, has been directed to proceed to Three Rivers, for the purpose of discharging the duties of Resident Judge *ad interim*.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Lieut. Colin Bruce of the Q. V., returned on Monday, from Fredericton, where he had been with despatches to His Excellency Sir John Harvey: He reports that the first division of the 11th Regiment, two Companies, was to set out for Quebec yesterday, on sleighs, and if the roads are good, will arrive here on the 5th or 6th January. The remaining divisions will follow at short intervals. Sir John Harvey has taken his measures so well that he feels he can not only reinforce the army in Canada with the regulars under his

command, but, if occasion should require, would march himself at the head of two thousand of the hardy Militia of New Brunswick, to the aid of the Loyalists in this Province.—*Quebec Mercury*.

UPPER CANADA.

From the *Cobourg Star*.

In these times of party rancour and editorial vituperation, it is pleasing here and there to notice among the combatants the existence of a more gentlemanly nature. An honourable example is presented in the following handsome acknowledgment by the editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, tendered to his opponent of the *Church*:—

Nothing can display a better spirit of Christian forbearance, loyalty, and true patriotism, than the conduct by which our contemporary of the *Church* has been characterized since the commencement of the present troubles in both Provinces.—However much we may differ from our contemporary in regard to certain matters—not indeed of a spiritual nature—we can heartily assure him, that we entertain a sincere and high admiration of his demeanor with respect to the controversy in which for some time past, we have both of us been naturally engaged, and the stern and unflinching terms in which he maintains the just rights of our common country. Unlike those demons of misrule, and sour and contracted spirits of bigotry and dissension, which, even in times of distraction, like the present, cannot suppress their ignoble pursuit of unjust demands, our contemporary has ably and generously waived all discussion of doubtful points, and, in as far as the nature and design of his excellent publication could admit of it, devoted his superior talents to the maintenance of the just rights and independence of his country. It is our desire to follow as good an example; and we think that we have done so, notwithstanding the many allurements that have been recently thrown in our path by an inconsiderate set of men—we care not of what Church or religious persuasion—who have at once the folly and ignorance to imagine, that their own peculiar and contracted views are the only paths to happiness and truth—totally regardless, as they must be, of the general interests of mankind. We despise, and we are sure our contemporary will despise and condemn a policy so irrational and selfish. We can appreciate the conscientious opinions of Christians of every denomination. But when we find that, in times of civil commotion like the present, the gnawing worm of sectarian idiosyncrasy is attempted to be kept in a perpetual motion, we cannot help doing all in our power to reprobate and suppress conduct so unworthy of the members of any religious persuasion. In contradistinction to so grovelling a propensity, nothing can be more praiseworthy than the manner in which our contemporary of the *Church*, has taken his part upon the altar of his country, and proclaimed his determination to stand or fall with so sacred an edifice—the foundation at once of civil and religious liberty.

It is stated in the American papers that Dr. Morrison intends to take his seat in the Provincial Parliament at its next session.

On Saturday afternoon the Court adjourned until to-day Tuesday, and it is expected that the remainder of the prisoners will be tried this week. It was intended to adjourn for a fortnight, but the Court will endeavour to complete the trials this week.—*U. C. Herald*.

Warrants have been received by the Sheriff for the execution of Christopher Buckley and five others, on Friday morning.—*ib.*

The barn of Mr. Charles Ward, near this town, was burnt down last Tuesday afternoon, with all it contained. The value of the hay, grain, farming utensils, &c. in the barn, was about £250, and the barn itself was worth £75. Three young men had been out shooting for a Christmas frolic, and when passing Mr. Ward's barn on their return, one of them fired his gun through a hole in the clapboard, and the flash set the hay on fire. The three were committed to gaol. When the one who fired was asked his reason for doing so, he replied, "The devil tempted me."—*ib.*

A very handsome subscription has been entered into by the loyal inhabitants of Toronto,—set on foot by one or two spirited individuals of that city, whose names we would feel happy in recording, had we their permission for so doing,—for the laudable purpose of purchasing a sword, or a piece of plate for the brave and resolute Colonel PAINCE, of Sandwich.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

Col. Vankoughnet's 3d Provisional Battalion, consisting of 498 rank and file, have long since been complete. It is composed of as fine a body of young men as can be found in any other Regiment of the same number, and the great progress that they are making in military movements, is the wonder and admiration of every one. Colonel Turner has been heard to say that in two months more he would take the field with them with the same confidence as a Regiment of the Line.

The Tartan caps and black plumes under Colonel M'Donnell drill on the same parade ground with the 2d Stormont: the warlike appearance of both Regiments afford the spectator an imposing appearance.—*Cornwall Observer*.

Executions.—Mr. Sheriff McDonell on Friday evening last received warrants from the Lieut. Governor for the execution of the following persons, viz.

- Christopher Buckley,
- Sylvester A. Lawton,
- Andrew Leeper,
- Leonard Delmo,
- Russell Phelps, and
- Duncan Anderson.

Buckley and Lawton, it is said, were officers among the invading party at the Windmill. Phelps was tried at the last Assizes for the Midland District for enticing soldiers to desert, and although acquitted by the jury, he was generally supposed to be guilty.

The executions are appointed to take place on Friday next.

A small book has been found containing a coll of Buckley's company.—*Kingston Chronicle*, Jan. 2.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, A. M., Rector of St. Paul's Church, London, U. C., at the residence of Col. Burwell of Port Talbot, his second son Isaac Brock Burwell Esq., of Carradoc, to Rachel Augusta Vail, daughter of Nathaniel Vail Esq., of Gage T own, in the Province of N. Brunswick.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, of consumption, Sarah Jane, daughter of E. Perry Esq. aged 15 years.

List of Letters received to Friday, 4th January.

Mr. Wm. Clark, rem.; J. Kent Esq. (2); Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. G. Salmon; Rev. F. Evans, add. sub.; Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. in full for vol. 2; Rev. S. Givins, add. sub.; Mr. Alderman Dixon, do.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Col. M. Burwell; Rev. H. Patton, rem. Dr. O'Brien.