COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—The enclosed communication signed "Episcopalian," which has appeared in the public prints, has attracted some attention. It is temperately written, and appears to solicit investigation. If the strictures contained in it are just, the public ought to be aware of the fact. If they are not so, the Editor of "The Church" ought to know that such a document is before the public, and to have the opportunity of counteracting its influence. As your paper has a wide circulation, the insertion of the communication in question, may promote one or other of these objects.

I am, Your obedient servant,

D. W.

St. John, Oct. 6.

"The Church," newspaper, published at Toronto, has long been held in reputation throughout the British Provinces; but, although I occasionally saw it, or extracts from it in other papers, it was not till lately that it regularly came under my notice. During that period, a change has taken place in its Editorship, and I looked with some anxiety into its pages, to ascertain the views and the opinions of the gentleman, who has now taken upon himself that office.

There never was a time, when it more became every one to read with caution and to weigh with accuracy, whatever relates to the doctrines of religion, than that in which we are placed. It is scarcely safe to peruse any production of the day, without watching the principles it inculcates, and the tenets it may insinuate. I make use of this last term designedly; because it is not only or chiefly plain open statements, which one may expect to meet with—for such would call for little watchfulness, as we should either approve or disapprove at once;—but it is cautiously guarded opinions, doctrines gently hinted at, principles rather guarded than maintained, that we must expect to find in many of the works now rapidly issuing from the press. Perhaps, it is not very honorable to religious objects to make use of these weapons, that they are similar in kind to those resorted to long ago by the advocates of infidelity, for the propagation of their theories; and that in this respect they are following in the steps of Hume Gibbon, and others of the same school.

Taking a decidedly religious character, 'The Church' has ever held what are called 'high-church' views, and has now assumed those which are termed 'ultra high-church,' even those which are disseminated from the press of one of our noble universities in the mother country, and which are universally known by the name of their chief supporter; "Puseyite" having become as clear a designation of the Sect, as the equally famous one of 'Irvingite' was of another, with which the country rang but a few years since. 'The Church' however has not come boldly forward and avowed its principles; but it quietly sinks, by extracts, and by the general tendency of its editorial paragraphs, to implant them in the minds of its readers, without starting or alarming them; and, therefore, its pages fairly come within the scope of my observations, as to the caution requisite in perusing them; from its design of *insinuating* the doctrines it *holds*, rather than owning and openly inculcating them.

Nothing can more clearly show the party to which the Editor belongs than this mode of proceeding. It is that of the Oxford Tractarians—it is that of the Church of Rome, to which these Tractarians so nearly approach—and it is that of the followers of Ignatius Loyola, whose underhand subtilities have given a word to our own language, expressive of all that is base and hypocritical; for how can we better describe such conduct than by designating it—'Jesuitical!"

In reading one of Gresley's Tales, which by-the-way I observe are highly coloured in 'The Church' I was struck with a note expressing regret that Froude's remains had been published, "*as the public mind was not yet prepared for them.*" The object then of these men, is gradually and unsuspectedly to pave the way for the full developement of their views; when they will throw off the mark and appear undisguised,—what? Let them answer the question themselves, and tell the world what their designs are. But no—this would never do. Men are to be cheated into adopting opinions, from which they would now shrink; and are to be entrapped into a party, from whose real name they would start with horror.

'The Church' for August the 14th, contains a striking instance of this underhand line of conduct. The 'Parker Society' established in London, for publishing the works of the reformers of the English church, as affording an antidote to the 'Puseyite' poison, by showing what were the real doctrines of that church, at the time of its separation from the church of Rome, is too well known to be passed over in a religious periodical; and yet could not, consistently with the *profession* of Protestantism, be wholly discountenanced. It is therefore mentioned, and an extract given from its prospectus; but this extract is immediately followed, by the recommendation of another Publication as "equally excellent," called "The Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology." Coming from Oxford, professing to "take up our English Divines just where the Parker Society proposes to end." And where is this? Why, just where the pure Scriptural Evangelical spirit of the Reformers began to fail, and the cold moral tone of writing and preaching which distinguished the seventeenth and great part of the eighteenth centuries prevailed.

'The Parker Society' is intended to promote the revival and extension of spiritual gospel principles, as best calculated to stem the torrent of Popish and anti-christian doctrines; while the Anglo-Catholic Theological Library, has evidently in view, the bringing in a formal outward, heartless religion, because such will prepare the way for the tenets of Oxford—and of Rome! And yet these Societies are represented as "equally excellent," that persons not keenly awake to such matters, and not aware of such devices, who approve the one, may be induced to purchase the publications of the other, and, perhaps, imbibe the spirit they inculcate.

Gresley's writings are well known to me; and more artful compilations under a simple guise there cannot be. They are published in an attractive form, and written in a very gentle and temperate strain;—they are intended for the young and the unlearned; and I do not hesitate to say, they are most mischievous productions, and calculated to do immense and extensive harm. They inculcate a self-righteous, pharisaical spirit; self-satisfaction at the performance of outward duties, while the religion of the heart is wholly omitted; and faith in a crucified Saviour but secondarily named.—The study of the scriptures is discouraged; and private christians denied the right of seeking in that sacred depository for the grounds of their faith, but urged to repose *implicit* confidence in their spiritual instructors.

These books disparage the preaching of the Gospel; that instrument so blessed of the Lord in awakening men, and turning them from sin unto holiness, from Satan to God; and they turn into ridicule many of the Lord's servants who have zealously laboured in His cause, and the promotion of his glory. And these works are by one of the Oxford party—one of the Tractarians—and recommended by "The Church!"

Of the character of "The Church" and the tenets of its Editor, then, there can be no doubt; or I might adduce much more to prove them even in the one number from which I have already quoted—as for instance, the paper by Faber, called "Thinking of the Dead," and Blunt (mind J. J. Blunt, not Henry Blunt whose evangelical writings are justly prized and admired,) on the Early Fathers;"—both containing opinions and assertions, at variance with Protestant belief and ideas.

I trust the eyes of some persons may be opened by these remarks; and that the Editor of "The Church" himself will learn from them, that all are not ignorant of his views, or disposed to yield implicity to his opinions; but that there are those, who being aware of his designs, will not fail to be on the watch to expose them.

An Episcopalian.

SALT.—4,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.—150 chaldrons of Pemberton Coals.
July 30. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CANADA.

(From the Kingston Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

Kingston, Sept. 24, 1841.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.

The last act of respect has been paid to the late Governor General of Canada, and his mortal remains now "slumber in the silent dust." At the suggestion of the town authorities, notified some time previous, the whole of this day has been made a "day of mourning," and observed with all the solemnity of the Sabbath. The shops and places of business have been entirely closed, and all trading and mechanical operations were stopped—the flags of the vessels in the harbour drooped mournfully at half-mast, and the people of the town, everywhere, put on, along with the garments, the "spirit of heaviness." The funeral procession was appointed to leave Government House at eleven o'clock. A. M. The bells commenced tolling at nine o'clock and continued to do so till one o'clock, when the ceremony was over. Soon after ten, all the troops in garrison arrived, consisting of the 14th Regiment, the left wing of the 43rd, the Royal Artillery (on foot,) Kingston Volunteer Artillery, and the two troops of the King's Dragoon Guards and Major Magrath's Lancers. These lined both sides of Church street, at double distance, extending from St. George's Church, a long way up the road by which the funeral was to pass. The only military features in the procession, besides the attendance of officers, were the band of the 14th Regiment, giving to the distinguished dead

"For his passage,
"The soldier's music,"

and the gun-carriage upon which the body was drawn by six black horses of the Artillery, in funeral housings, with their riders in mourning. At eleven the procession bore from Government House its illustrious inmate, upon his last journey, the bell all the while "swinging slow with solemn roar," and minute guns firing when the body reached the limits of the town. The following is the order of the funeral:—

Escort of King's Dragoon Guards and Lancers, with Band of 14th Regiment.

THE BODY,

On a gun-carriage, covered with black cloth, drawn by six Artillery horses also covered. The coffin covered with black silk velvet.

PALL-BEARERS.

The Chief Justice, the Vice Chancellor,
And the following members of Executive Council:
The Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Dunn, Ogden, Draper, Daly, Harrison, and Killaly.

MOURNERS.

The Administrator of the Government, and Mr. Baring, A. D. C. as Chief Mourner,
The Staff and Suite of the late Governor General, (Mr. Murdoch, Major Campbell, Mr Grey, Mr. Dowling.)
The Staff of the Administrator of the Government.
The Medical gentlemen who attended the late Governor General.
(Dr. Farnden and Dr. Sampson.)
Servants, &c., at Government House.
Members of the Legislative Council present in town.
(Hon. P. McGill and J. Macaulay.)
Officers of the Legislative Council.
The Judges.
(Justices Pyke, M'Lean and Hagerman.)
Members of the Legislative Assembly present in town.
(Messrs. Parke, Simpson, De Salaberry, Hincks, Small, Roblin, Gilchrist, Robertson, Derbishire, and Dunlop.)
Officers of the Legislative Assembly,
Major General Clitherow and Staff.
The Heads and Officers of Departments.
(Including those belonging to the officers of the Board of Works, Crown Lands, Survey or General, Receiver General, Inspector General, Provincial Secretary, East and West, Indian Department, Adjutant General of Militia.)
Sheriffs and Mayors.
(Sheriffs McDonald, of the Midland, and Jarvis, of the Home District.
Messrs. Counter and Munro, Mayors of Kingston and Toronto.)
Grand Inquest, Midland District.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
(Including every Department—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, 43rd and 14th, Ordnance, Commissariat.)
The Bar.
(About thirty to forty Lawyers were in costume.)
The Officers of the Frontenac Militia.
(About forty Officers, in undress uniform, of the 1st 2nd, and 3rd Frontenac Regiments.)
Mechanics' Institute.

On arriving at the Church, the coffin was borne up the middle aisle, and placed upon a tressle near the vault, while the burial service proceeded—There were eight clergymen in attendance—the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Assistant Minister of St. George's and Acting Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council and Lord Sydenham's Family Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Proctor, Chaplain to the Naval station, and Rev. Messrs. Herchmer, Deacon, Patten, and Harper. The first three named, in surplices and their full collegiate costume, officiated at the obsequies; Mr. Cartwright reading the Sentences and the Psalm, Mr. Adamson the Lesson, and the Archdeacon performing the service at the grave. Never in this country did the incomparable beautiful ritual of the Church of England for the dead, appear with more striking effect, or produce a more heartfelt solemnity. The sacred edifice, with its galleries, pillars, pulpit, reading-desk, and altar, hung round with the sable drapery of death; the choir and organ chaunting the requiem over the departed; and the Church filled with people dressed in mourning, looking with anxious gaze on the last resting-place of their recent ruler; those, with the dignified appearance of the venerable Minister, as he stretched his hands over the grave, and solemnly pronounced those simple but eloquent words which go direct to the heart of every Christian;—all these, combined with the reflections upon the great loss of him, who, not many weeks ago, in the full enjoyment of intellect, had knelt in that building where now he lay a lifeless corpse, must have made an impression which, even in after years, will never be forgotten.

After the Sentences in the burial service were read, the Choir sung the following

HYMN.

Hark! from the tomb, a doleful sound
My ears attend the cry—
"Ye living men, come, view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

"Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your tow'rs:
The tall, the wise, the rev'rend head
Must lie as low as ours!"

Great God! is this our certain doom?
And are we still secure?
Still walking downwards to the tomb?
And yet prepared no more?

Grant us the pow'rs of quick'ning grace,
To fit our souls to fly;
Then, when we drop this dying flesh,
We'll rise above the sky.

After *dixi custodium* was read, the Choir chaunted "Domine Refugium" (Psalm XC.) When the Lesson was finished, and while the body was lowering into the vault, the Choir sung the following

ANTHEM.

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb:
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust!

Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear,
Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes
Can reach the tranquil sleeper here,
Or wake him from his last repose.

So Jesus slept. God's dying Son
Pass'd through the grave, and bless'd the bed:
So may we rest, till from his Throne
The morning break and pierce the shade.

Break from His Throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O Earth, His sov'reign word!
And thou, O Grave, restore thy form,
In trembling hope, to meet his Lord!

The service being completed, large numbers of the inhabitants visited the Church to see the vault and the mourning decorations. The vault is built under the floor of the middle aisle, not far from the altar, and near the pulpit and reading desk. The body was inclosed in three coffins—the inner one of walnut, the next of lead, and the outer one of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet. There was no ornament upon the coffin, except a silver plate with the inscription, surmounted by the coronet of the deceased.

Many people came from a distance to the funeral. Among others, the Mayor of Oswego, and several gentlemen from that place and Sackett's Harbour. We also noticed the Mayor of Toronto and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis in the procession. Yesterday it rained all day; but to day it has been fine weather, affording the crowds from the town and country a good opportunity to witness the funeral."

The Administrator of the Government was sworn in at Government House at about half past two.—There were present at the Council, the Chief Justice, Messrs. Pyke, M'Lean and Hagerman, in robes. After the Commission of Lord Sydenham was read by Mr. Murdoch, the Oaths of Allegiance Supremacy, and Abjuration,—the Oaths of office of Administrator, of Fidelity to the Laws, and as keeper of the Great Seal, were administered by Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. A salute of seventeen guns was then fired by the Royal Artillery. Several strangers were admitted to witness the ceremony.

Montreal, Sept. 24th.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Narcisse Benoit, a respectable farmer in St. Gregoire, opposite Three Rivers, left home with his wife to visit a brother in law in St. Denis, of the name of McDonald, who with his wife, accompanied them to Rouville Mountain, to view the splendid scenery of the neighborhood. The two women, while their husbands were tieing up their horses, went into one of the mills belonging to the Hon. H. De Rouville. The miller having agreed to show them the mill, they ascended to the upper story before him. He lost sight of them for a minute, and was looking for them, when he heard a terrific scream from a small room, in which was enclosed a portion of the machinery, and into which strangers very seldom entered. He rushed into the room, and, to his astonishment and horror, found both sisters entangled in the machinery. Catching hold of one, he endeavoured to pull her out; but, to save himself, was compelled to let go. Mrs. McDonald was drawn through a space less than six inches, every bone in her body being crushed. Mrs. Benoit was also so mangled that she died instantaneously. Mrs. Benoit leaves six children, the eldest under eleven years; and Mrs. McDonald leaves seven, of whom the oldest is not fifteen; and each of them an infant. A Coroner was soon after sent for. The grief and despair of the husbands can scarcely be imagined. *Herald.*

[*From the Kingston Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette, Thursday, Sept. 23.*]

I know not whether you may have heard through the medium of the public press, or from private sources of information, of the late attempt to destroy, by explosion, H. M. steamer *Minos*, while off Chippewa. From all the intelligence I have been able to obtain, it would appear that the sentries on duty heard no noise, nor aware of any approaching danger, until a tremendous explosion took place some distance ahead of the steamer. The intention was not fully understood and explained, until after the accidental discovery, by a boatman, of the end of a hawser in the water. He pulled it in, and, eventually, after some time, found a weighty article attached to it, which proved to be a large keg of powder, with fuses, &c. attached. The plan was now perceptible. Two large kegs of powder, properly protected against the water, and connected with fuses, over which the miscreants had control, were lashed to a hawser, which was to float down the stream, and crossing the bows of the *Minos*, the kegs would close into her sides, and be exploded simultaneously. But Providence again interfered. From some miscalculation, one barrel went off too soon, and from the explosion, the second sunk, and did no damage. No injury was sustained by the officers or crew of the *Minos*. In consequence of this intelligence, Commodore Sandom, with the *Traveller*, a large crew of sailors and marines, proceeded during the evening of the day to Niagara. Take this diabolical attempt into consideration, with the attempt to destroy the locks on the Welland Canal, and you will perceive the existence of a plot to destroy the natural defences of the Province, and the means of a ready communication between different sections of the country.

On Monday the 13th instant, it being the anniversary of the death of the gallant General Wolfe, who nobly fell on the plains of Abraham while fighting the battles of his Country, the officers of the 2nd Regiment Granville Militia, under the command of their gallant Colonel, R. D. Fraser, and a number of Officers of the Leeds Militia and other Regiments, assembled at the house of Capt. Lymen Stowes, in Augusta, for the purpose of forming a procession in order to place a Tablet to the Memory of their departed brother, Lieut. John Damage, who gloriously fell, fighting for his Queen & Country, against a lawless band of Murderers, Brigands and Pirates at the Windmill near Prescott, on the 13th November, 1838,—under the command of Colonel Fraser.

There is a rumour that the barracks at St. Thomas have been burned by the border incendiaries

Jumping Jim Crow.—Messrs Attorney Generals Draper and Ogden, ever since the arrival of the news of the English elections, have taken no part whatever in the Government business before the House. The whole burden is laid upon the shoulders of the member for Sydenham, and he is worked like a donkey. This is really too bad, and we think it very wrong in his Excellency, to keep such useless servants filling the Treasury Benches, and drawing some £2500 for doing nothing. When the Municipal Bill, and other administration measures were before the house, not one solitary word in favour of either escaped the lips of Mr. Draper or his colleague from the East. To say the least of it, such conduct is half an insult to his Excellency. If they intend to take office under some more congenial Tory Government; they ought at least to have the decency to retire from this Whig affair, bad as it is. Fie! gentlemen fie!—*Brit. Whig.*

Renewal of the 'Patriot' Hunters.

We last week announced to our readers from the Niagara Chronicle, the renewal of the "Hunters' Lodges," and the active exertions now making to embroil us in future difficulties.

They have commenced their work this year, by an attempt to blow up the Locks of the Welland Canal, at Allansburgh, which attempt was partially successful, and caused much injury.

Since then they have attempted to blow up Her Majesty's Armed Steamer *Minos*, on Lake Erie, and they have also fired several Cannon shots from the American shore, at her Majesty's armed boat, lying moored in the Niagara River, between Navy Island and Chippewa. They have also broken into, and stolen from the American Arsenal, at Lockport, 500 kegs of gunpowder. In addition to this, intelligence has been received by the Government at Kingston, of further and extensive depredations being meditated; both above and below, which has induced Commodore Sandom to proceed from Kingston to Niagara, in her Majesty's Steamer Traveller with a large body of the Royal Marines on board, and also to despatch the "Experiment" and another armed Vessel to cruize in the vicinity of the "Thousand Islands" in the Saint Lawrence river.

The foregoing intelligence is correct. We may add as rumour, received yesterday by the Royal Mail from Kingston; viz; that the British steamer *Union* had been burned by the "Patriots," in the harbour of Rochester, State of New York.—*Brockville Statesman.*

The *Giraffe* lately exhibited in this city, died at St. John's, on its way to the South.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Lord Sydenham, it is understood, has left legacies and remembrances to the Officers of his Suite, and to most of his household; amongst other bequests it is reported that he has left £600 to Mr. Murdoch, late his Chief Secretary, to publish a memoir of his administration in Canada.—*Mercury.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 8, 1841.

Arrival of the English Mail.

The steamer *Saxe Gotha* arrived last night at 9 o'clock from Windsor, bringing the second September mail. Through the politeness of the Post master, we were immediately put in possession of our files of British papers, and from which we have extracted such of the news as appears to be of importance.—The most dastardly attempts had been made in Parliament to embarrass the new ministry, but the powerful ability displayed by Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, has made Lord Russel and the opposition appear more contemptible, if possible, than ever.

The harvest had turned out well; but we regret that trade continued very much depressed, and several heavy failures had taken place.

Sir Charles Bagot, it will be seen, has been appointed Governor General of Canada.

[*From the Halifax Times of Tuesday last.*]

The Royal Mail steamship *Acadia*, arrived on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, in 12 days from Liverpool. She brings London dates of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult. Parliament re-assembled on the 6th, and writs were issued for elections to the seats vacated by the Members who had accepted office. An adjournment then took place until Thursday the 16th. Of the Ministers who have appeared before their constituents, twelve have been elected without opposition, nor is it supposed but that the whole of them will be returned, so strong is the feeling of the nation in favour of the new administration. Indeed, the displacing so many, and their trusting themselves again to the constituency, may be considered in the light of a second appeal to the country. On the 16th Sir R. Peel intimated that it was not his intention to propose any important measures during the present session. He proposed that those laws which would expire at its close without the intervention of parliament, should be continued for a limited period: among them were the poor laws, which he would continue until the 31st July next. He apprehended it would probably the sum of £2,500,000 would have to be provided for the service of the current year. He stated the impossibility that the affairs of the country could be carried on in the manner which had prevailed, viz—that of incurring a heavy expenditure in the time of peace. The substance of the Hon. Bart's speech was, that he required time to become acquainted with the true state of affairs, and with official information, before he could enter upon the important measures necessary for the welfare of the country; and that upon the constitution of a new government, time ought to be afforded for properly maturing their plans. To these reasonable propositions Lord John Russell objected, but deferred his views upon the subject until the following day. On the 17th he made a long speech—adverted to our relations with France and America—gave Sir Robert Peel credit for his Irish policy and appointments, but took strong exceptions to his not at once meeting and deciding upon the Corn Law question—not considering perhaps, that the Premier's opinions with reference to the bearing of these laws upon the general distress, did not warrant the pressing necessity which the late administration seemed to feel; or on less honest grounds, to increase the difficulties of ministers by creating food for excitement. He then touched largely upon the general distress, the decline of trade and the necessity that the consideration of immediate measures of relief should not be postponed—and concluded without making any motion. Sir Robert Peel made an excellent speech in reply, which must have told with a withering effect upon his political opponents—our readers will find its publication commenced in this day's paper. He was followed by Lord Palmerston, who probably finding that no honours are likely to fall to his share from a Conservative administration, seems really determined to oppose Sir R Peel. Several other Members spoke on the part of the opposition, and the debate concluded as follows:

Mr. Fielden said that the manufacturing districts were in a most desperate state, and under such circumstances were they, he would ask, to be told that they had only met to vote supplies, and to extend a measure for six months which had been desecrated throughout the country? He contended that when distress existed in he country, it was the duty of the House to enquire into the causes of it, and do all in its power to afford a remedy. Let the House remove taxation, and within a month they would bring about a better state of things; and believing that Parliament would do so, he thought it was their duty to enter upon the subject at once.—He wished to place his opinions upon record. He would therefore move "That the distress of the working people at the present time, is so great throughout the country, but particularly in the manufacturing districts, that it is the duty of the House to make instant inquiry into the causes and extent of that distress—to devise the means of remedy; but at all events to vote no supplies of money until such inquiries are made," and if he found any one to second his motion he would divide the House.

Dr. Bowring seconded the motion. The Right Hon. Bart. the Member for Tamworth, said to the starving multitudes wait, and he was afraid the House would respond, and say we will wait; but it would be very difficult for the poor, who were without bread, to wait for five months without hope. He knew there was much humanity and kindness on the other side of the House, and if they would only consent to inquire into the distress existing in the country, it would be proved to them in such colours as would oblige them instantly to consider some means of remedying it. There were thousands and tens of thousands of suffering people whose distress never was found out by the Commissioners or their agents—who suffered in secret, and whose cases never were heard of, until application was made for a coffin. The Noble Lord the Member for Liverpool (Lord Sandon) said the Poor laws were not the primary cause of that distress. He did not deny the distress. It was confessed it existed, and he (Dr. Bowring) thought it was connected with so much political discontent as to betoken much danger.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	149
For the amendment	41
Majority	—108

On the question, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Mr. Greene was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir R. Peel said he proposed to take the first estimate, and then that the Chairman should report progress. He hoped there would be no objection to that course.

Sir G. Clerk then moved that a sum of £166,000 be voted for the service of her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary for the service of the Commissariat Department for the year 1841.—Agreed to.

The next vote was a sum of £25,000 for the half pay allowances and contingences of the Commissariat Department.

The next vote was a sum of £5,000 to complete the sum required to defray the expense of the insurrection in Canada.

Mr. J. Jervis suggested that the consideration of the vote be postponed to Monday next.

Sir R. Peel did not object to the vote being postponed. He did not think it unreasonable that any hon. Gentleman should, at that late hour of the night and after the lengthened discussion which had taken place, propose the postponing the vote to Monday.

The vote was accordingly postponed.

We understand that Mr. Cunard, the contractor with the Government for carrying the Halifax mail, has had the allowance raised from £60,000 to £80,000 per annum, the mails now running twice a month each way; but as soon as he shall run every week, he is to have £160,000 per annum. The addition made to the sum received from Government is £24,000 per annum, which will make the whole sum £84,000. This addition has, we believe, been made on condition of the contractor doing, at the requirement of the Government, certain extra services in the conveyance of the mails. Last year, only one mail was despatched in the month of November; this year there will be two. But in the month of March next, instead of two mails being despatched, there will be only one mail forwarded. In March few passengers offer, and the voyage is rendered rather dangerous from the ice which usually, at that period, floats in the track of the steamers—*Times.*

Lord Stanley gave interviews, at the Colonial Office, on Wednesday, to the Earl of Mountcashel and Sir Charles Bagot; on Monday, to Mr. W.H. Yaldwin and Mr. W. D. Mercer; on Tuesday, to Mr. Simms and Mr. Crowdy, delegates from Newfoundland, and to Mr. Colville. Sir Charles Bagot transacted business at the Colonial Office, on Friday.

On Monday, Mr. Archibald, Registrar of Newfoundland, transacted business at the office.

Friday's Gazette announced that the Queen had directed letters patent to be issued conferring the dignity of knighthood on Colonel Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahama Islands.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, arrived at Kingstown in H. M. Steamer Medina on Wednesday Sept. 15, and proceeded to Dublin the same day at 11 o'clock. His Excellency was received with marked respect.—A Procession escorted him to the Castle, the neighborhood of which was thronged to excess by well dressed persons. The noble earl took the oaths in the Council Chamber, and the ceremony of swearing in having been gone through, held an undress levee, when a great number of distinguished personages, noblemen and gentlemen, had the honour of being presented.

The Royal Navy.—The greatest activity prevails in the dockyards of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, in getting ready for sea the following vessels, ordered to be put in commission immediately for foreign service:—Styx. Malabar, Syren, Heroine, Thalia, Pique, Harlequin, Aigle, Belvidera, Illustrious, Speedy, and Formidable, 84.

The Carron steam vessel, second Master E. C. Rutter, is expected to leave Woolwich on Monday next for Portsmouth and Bermuda, where she is to be borne as a tender to the Illustrious, 72, fitting at Portsmouth for the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

The Bank of England.—The proprietors of Bank of England stock had their half yearly meeting on Thursday, in the bank parlour, and although it was fully attended, there were very few questions put as to the state of its affairs, while its general results were of an unimportant character. The dividend declared was 3½ per cent. for he half year ending the 10th October, which as the government stated, was declared out of the profits made during that period, leaving a surplus of £7,725 to be added to the "*rest*," which now amounted to £2,862,069. There were two dissentients to the declaration of the dividend of 3½ per cent., they stating that, as the establishment had transacted a prosperous business, a dividend of 4 per cent. ought to be declared. The declaration of the dividend as proposed by the court of directors was then made.

(*From the Times of Friday*)

The following is both a correct and a complete list of the recent appointments:—

CABINET.

Duke of Wellington.	
First Lord of the Treasury -	Sir R. Peel.
Lord Chancellor - -	Lord Lyndhurst.
Chancellor Exchequer -	Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.
President of the Council -	Lord Wharncliffe.
Privy Seal - -	Duke of Buckingham.
Home Secretary -	Sir James Graham.
Foreign Secretary -	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary -	Lord Stanley.
First Lord Admiralty -	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control - -	Lord Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Trade - -	Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War -	Sir H. Hardinge.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces -	Sir E. Knatchbull.
Postmaster-General -	Lord Lowther.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster -	Lord G. Somerset.
Woods and Forests -	Earl of Lincoln.
Master General of the Ordnance - - -	Sir G. Murray.
Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of Mint - -	W. E. Gladstone.
Secretary Admiralty -	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury - -	Sir G. Clerk. Sir T. Fremantle.
Secretaries of the Board of Control -	Hon W. Baring. J. Emerson Tennent.
Home Under-Secretary -	Hon. C. M. Sutton.
Foreign Under-Secretary	Lord Canning.
Colonial Under Secretary	G. W. Hope.
Lords of the Treasury -	Alexander Pringle. H. Baring. J. Young. J. Milnes Gaskell.
Lords of the Admiralty -	Sir G. Cockburn. Admiral Sir W. Gage. Sir G Seymour. Hon. Capt. Gordon. Hon. H. L. Corry.
Storekeeper of Ordnance	J. R. Bonham.
Clerk of the Ordnance -	Captain Boldero.
Surveyor General of the Ordnance - -	Colonel Jonathan Peel.
Attorney-General -	Sir F. Pollock.
Solicitor-General -	Sir W. Follett.
Judge Advocate -	Dr. Nicholl.
Gov. General of Canada	Sir C. Bagot.
Lord-Advocate of Scotland	Sir W. Rae.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant - -	Earl De Grey.
Lord Chanceller - -	Sir E. Sugden.
Chief Secretary - -	Lord Eliot.
Attorney-General - -	Blackburne, Q. C.
Solicitor-General, - -	Sergeant Jackson.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain - -	Earl Delaware.
Lord Steward - -	Earl Liverpool.
Master of the Horse - -	Earl of Jersey.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Rosslyn.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, - - -	Marquess of Lothian.
Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners - -	Lord Forester.
Vice Chamberlain - -	Lord Ernest Bruce.
Treasurer of the Household	Earl Jermyn.
Controller of the Household	Hon. D. Damer.
Lords in Waiting - - -	Lord Aboyne. Lord Rivers. Lord Hardwicke. Lord Byron. Earl Byron. Viscount Sydney. Earl of Morton.
Groom in Waiting -	Marquess of Ormodne.
Mistress of the Robes -	Duchess Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber	Captain Meynell. Marchioness Camden. Lady Lyttleton. Lady Portman. Lady Braham. Countess Charlemont.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole - -	Marquess of Exeter.
Sergeant-at-Arms - -	Colonel Perceval.
Clerk Marshal - - -	Lord C. Wellesley.

CHAIRMAN OF ELECTION COMMITTEES NOMINATED BY THE SPEAKER.

Lord Sandon.	R. M. O'Ferrall.
Sidney Herbert.	J. Loch.
Wilson Patten.	Sir G. Grey.

[*From the Morning Post of Saturday.*]

We are now enabled to state that Mr. Blackburne, is appointed to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Pennefather to that of Solicitor-General, of Ireland.

The patent constituting the new Board of Admiralty, was read and acted upon yesterday—The new Lords took their seats at the Board, and, as their first act, appointed the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M. P., Secretary to the Admiralty

The First Lord appointed Captain Hamilton, R. N, to the office of his private secretary.

It is generally believed that Mr. Emerson Tennant, a very useful and diligent member of the House of Commons, is to be the new Clerk of the Ordnance.

Tea.—Upon the arrival of the overland Mail, announcing that there would this season be received upwards of 20,000,000 lbs. the price for company's Congou fell to 1s 10½d, and has since been lower, but it is now held at 1s 10d.

Corn.—On Thursday the duty on Foreign Wheat fell 1s per Quarter, at which it is supposed the value of 1,500,000 Qrs. will be admitted for home consumption—in a few days the average will again recede, and the duty advance in proportion—the accounts from the North of the Harvest are favourable.

Timber.—St. John Yellow Pine 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per foot; Red 1s 7d; Miramichi Yellow 1s 4d to 1s 7d; Bay Chaleur Yellow 1s 6d; Richibucto do. 1s 5d, Red 1s 7d to 1s 8d; St. Andrew's Yellow 1s 5d to 1s 6d, Red 1s 8d; N. Scotia and P.E. Islands Yellow 1s 3½d to 1s 4d, Red 1s 8d; Spruce Pine 1s 4d: Birch 1s 4d to 1s 8d; Deals 2d quality £11 to £12, 3d do. £9 to £10.

SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—HIS REASONS FOR POSTPONING THE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF IMPORTANT MEASURES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 17.

Sir R. Peel said, Sir, the course I took yesterday in announcing to the House the proceedings which I proposed to adopt with respect to the public business of the country, will have been a sufficient indication that I had no wish at the commencement of the harassing and arduous task committed to me, to commence it by any controversy of a party nature. At the same time I am perfectly ready to admit that that course of proceeding constitutes no rule for the Noble Lord—that our respective positions are different—and that he is entirely at liberty to invite me to the discussion which he has opened; and, although I had no wish to originate the discussion, yet I can assure the Noble Lord that I am little disposed to avoid it, and on the contrary, I am thankful rather than otherwise for the opportunity of commenting on the observations he has made.—(Loud cheers.)—I refer in the first instance to the facts on which there can be no material disagreement between us. I concur with the Noble Lord in the earnest desire that our amicable relations may be maintained between this country and France, and, if possible, I shall more cordially concur with him in the prayer he expressed, that it may please Almighty God to continue his protection from the hand of assassins to that great man to whom the destinies of that country have been intrusted.—(Cheers.) Sir, it is impossible to hear of those abominable attacks—of those infamous and senseless attempts—without feeling pain for the character of humanity, but it appears as if Providence had provided some compensation for them, for the only result of these attempts is to provoke one general feeling of disgust towards their abettors, and it would appear as if some special protection was vouchsafed to that Illustrious family; and my firm belief is, that so long as they continue to reign, they constitute a sufficient guarantee for the preservation of peace. I join with the Noble Lord in the wish that assassination may be defeated, and the assassins meet with signal punishment. Sir, I cannot anticipate that the change which has taken place in the Government is likely to interrupt our amicable relations.—(Hear, hear.) I have received no intimation from France of any indisposition towards the present Government, or any apprehension that our amicable relations may be impaired. I should be surprised if it were so, for I recollect, on the occurrence of those events which shook to its foundation the throne of the empire of France, as regarded the family of the Bourbons, I was one of those who, in conjunction with the Illustrious Duke of Wellington, and many of those who are now joined with me in the Government, seeing that it appeared the will of the authorities of the people of France that their Government should be committed to other hands, we did, notwithstanding the reluctance of the power with whom we were in most cordial relation—we did at once advise the Crown of this country to recognise that Sovereign on whom the choice of the people of France appeared to have fallen. With respect to the man who has been so justly praised by the Noble Lord—I mean the man who now governs France—I wish with the Noble Lord hope for his preservation.—(Cheers.) Consistently with the maintenance of British honour, and without exclusive treaties, I should desire to maintain intimate relations of amity with France. I think the intimate relations of amity between England and France almost essential to the maintenance of general peace. It must conduce to the advancement of social improvement and general civilization.—(Great cheering.) I am not now using language to secure the continuance of our present relations, or to court the good opinion of the French Government.—(Cries of "Hear, hear.") During ten years, when I was out of office, my language has always been the same.—(Hear, hear.) I have taken every opportunity of assisting in keeping up peaceful relations, and I gave all my assistance to effect an oblivion of the late hostile collision.—(Hear.) I wish it may be forgotten and that each nation may repose under the laurels which each had gained, and these two nations, so distinguished in arts and military achievements, may maintain peaceful relations without any disparagement of their honour.—(Hear, hear.) This is essential to the welfare of the world.—(Cheers.)—This is the doctrine which I have always maintained when Gentlemen opposite were in power, and it is not likely that I shall now shrink from its repetition—(Cheers.) As to the United States, I confess I look to the present state of our relations with them with great anxiety.—(Hear, hear.) It seems to be as manifestly the interest of these two countries, which are united by so many ties, to avoid a hostile collision, that I hope the good feeling and the good sense of the people of this country will aid the Government if any necessity for that aid should arise. *But at the same time I feel the obligation of making no concession derogatory to the honour of this country for the sake of a temporary conciliation.*—(Great cheering.) Sir, I now come to that question on which the controversy arises between the Noble Lord and myself, and I particularly regret that the Noble Lord declines to take the sense of the House upon the difference of our views. The House was elected under his auspices—(Loud