

in the afternoons at two other stations alternately. The number of members of the Church of England comprised within this parochial charge, is about 500; and the aggregate Sunday congregations are about 200.

In 1837, there were Baptisms 16; Marriages 18; Burials 6; Communicants 40.

ST. JOHN'S, LOWER CANADA.

Rev. W. D. Baldwin, Rector—the Rev. C. P. Reid, Assistant Minister. Two services are performed on each Sunday, and an evening service on Wednesdays.

Baptisms in 1837, 27; Marriages 7; Burials 35; Communicants 45.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The new Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Rev. James Bowstead, who has just been appointed to this bishopric, is the second bishop from Bampton—the former being the great and good Bishop Gibson. The See is worth from £1700 to £2000, per annum, with a delightful residence at Bishop's Court. The Bishop already enjoys a living given him by the respected Bishop of Ely, which he will retain. His college owes him much, as under him have been produced Steventon and other able men. He is not the only learned man born in Great Salkald—nearly a century ago there were two Drs. Benson, old Presbyterians indeed, but one of them was offered a bishopric if he would conform in one point. Two at least of the sons of old Bishop Law were born here: viz. Dr. J. Law, Bishop of Elphin, and Edward, the great Lord Ellenborough; their father, Archdeacon of Carlisle, resided here for some years, and about the time when the grandfather of the now Bishop of Sodor and Man settled here. The bishop is a sound scholar: he was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1824—his brother, Joseph (who was educated by his cousin, the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, of Liverpool) also came out Second Wrangler, and is now studying for the Chancery Bar. His father is dead, but he has two uncles—the Rev. John Bowstead, Rector of Musgrave, York, who was 56 years Master of Bampton School, and the Rev. Rowland Bowstead, late of Caistor, Lincolnshire, Vicar of Ulechy, in that county, and who was 30 years Head Master of the Grammar School in Caistor.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.—A meeting of this society was held at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, on Thursday the 19th inst.; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were present the Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, and Chichester, the Rev. Chancellor Dealtry, the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Bart.; the Rev. B. Harrison; T. D. Acland, Esq., M. P.; Joshua Watson, Esq.; Benjamin Harrison, Esq.; S. F. Wood, Esq. &c. Grants were made to the incumbents of 15 parishes and districts for the employment of additional curates. The society has to this day granted the sum of £6075 to 83 parishes and districts, the aggregate population of which is 1,600,000, and includes parishes in manufacturing and mining districts, provincial towns, country villages, and places in or near the metropolis.

From the eighteenth annual report of her Majesty's commissioners for building new churches, just printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that since the date of the last report five churches have been completed, affording accommodation for 4855 persons, including 3211 free seats for the use of the poor. In the whole, 225 churches and chapels have now been completed, and provision made there-in for 297,912 persons, including 164,495 free seats. In addition to these, there are 18 churches now in the course of erection, plans for nine others have been approved of; plans for eight are under consideration, and conditional grants for the same purpose have been made to 32 places. By means of the commissioners additions have also been made to a great number of burial grounds, and various other privileges bestowed.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SKYE.—The Right Rev. Bishop Low, in the course of the visitation of his diocese of Ross and Argyll, performed a most interesting part of his duty at Skye, on the 24th ult., in the consecration of a new church in that island. This is the first Episcopal place of worship which has been erected in Skye since the Revolution, and owes its existence to the liberality of a few gentlemen belonging to the communion in that quarter. The whole service was impressive and affecting in the highest degree; and though the day was unfavourable, the chapel was filled by a numerous and respectable congregation. After an admirable discourse by the bishop, a number of young people were confirmed, and the communion was administered, in which most of the congregation joined. Bishop Low was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, of Cambridge, Mr. Greig, who has been appointed to the charge of the congregation, and Mr. Aitchison, of Christ Church, Glasgow, who acted as chaplain. We are glad to learn that it is intended to have a school attached to the chapel, and the bishop has given a liberal donation of books for that object, and for the formation of a library. The bishop and suite afterwards proceeded in the Prince of Wales gun brig, Captain Oliver, to visit other portions of his extensive diocese.

On Friday, the 19th instant, the Committee appointed to draft an Address to the Rev. C. T. Wade, accompanied by Major Shairpe, waited on the Reverend gentleman, when the following Address was presented:

ADDRESS.
Peterboro', 17th October, 1838.

To The Reverend C. T. WADE, A.M.
REV. AND RESPECTED SIR:
With feelings of the strongest indignation, we have read a publication circulated through Peterboro' and its neighborhood, intended to calumniate your character and depreciate your worth. When we find it emanates from Mr. F. Forrest, who, for some time, acted here as your Clerk, we believe it was intended to have made you the victim of an unfortunate intimacy with the man against whom you were warned, but which warning, owing to the plausibility and artifices of that individual, you either undervalued or allowed to pass unheeded. As long as these calumnies were merely verbal, and appeared to be confined to the neighbourhood where your respective characters were known, we did not deem it necessary to notice them; but now that their author has been pleased to give a more extended circulation to his slanders, from a foreign country, and through the agency of a concealed printer, we would be wanting in every manly and christian feeling if we withheld from you the expression of our utter disbelief of their truth—of our gratitude for your pastoral services—admiration of your talents—and

conviction of the morality of your habits and purity of your mind. We need only advert to the increase in your congregation, even during your persecution, to prove how abortive have been the efforts to crush the character of a zealous minister, and disturb the peace of an amiable and happy family. Wishing to you a continuance of health, and better returns for kindnesses conferred, we sincerely hope, under Divine Providence, you may long be spared to exercise your pastoral duties, in the performance of which, during your residence in Peterboro', you have been unwearied.

We have the honor to remain,
Reverend and dear Sir,
Your sincere friends, well wishers
and parishioners,
H. FLOOD,
E. S. HICKSON,
G. G. BIRD.
On behalf of the Congregation.

ANSWER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS AND PARISHIONERS:
The resolutions which you have adopted, recording your opinion of the character and tendency of the document which has been circulated among us, purporting to be "A Statement of Facts," render it unnecessary for me to advert to it, either for the purpose of repelling the malignant attack, or of exposing the insidious misstatements which characterize the "Explanations" appended to the correspondence. To say that I perused the document without strong emotion, would be to affect an indifference which even the consciousness of innocence fails to supply; yet, thanking God that the shafts of malice have left me unscathed, I can, in some measure, say with the Apostle,—"We are perplexed but not in despair; persecuted but not forsaken; cast down but not destroyed."

I had indeed been taught by painful experience, that the intimacy alluded to was most unfortunate; that the name of friend was abused; and I hesitate not to express my regret, that the voice which warned, and would have guided me against a dangerous associate, was suffered to pass unheeded.

Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the letter you have addressed to me: it alleviates the poignancy of feeling; and mingles a sweetening ingredient in the cup of persecution that has been presented to me. Yet must I remind you that in the exercise of friendship—in your anxious desire to reprobate the document, and to express your indignation against the motives of the assailant,—you have far more highly than is just, estimated the merit and the labors of the assailed. In the retrospect of my sojourn among you as a minister, conscience testifies to so "many things which have been left undone," and to so much imperfection in everything which has been attempted, that I am constrained to feel and to own, in all its emphatic import, that I am truly "an unprofitable servant." Yet, taking courage from your kind expressions, and from your assurance of unshaken confidence and approbation; above all, looking to that unfailing source of strength and comfort to which the Gospel directs me, so long as the Lord permit I will continue my ministry among you,—beseeching you to pray that it may be faithfully exercised, though it be "in meekness, and in fear and much trembling."

That the God of mercy may bless you as a congregation and as individuals; that in the great day you may constitute "the joy and crown of rejoicing" to those who have preached among you the "unsearchable riches of Christ;" that, thro' "Christ strengthening," we may so persevere in the discharge of our mutual duties, as to "adorn in all things the doctrine of God our Saviour;" that the bonds of christian love may be more closely concentrated, so that amid all the changes and chances of this mortal life, we be found ripening and made more meet for the glorious inheritance which is incorruptible, is the fervent prayer of your Pastor and sincere friend,
C. T. WADE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rectory, Woodhouse,
Oct. 29, 1838.

Sir,—Your paper of the 10th inst. (which I never saw before Saturday last) contains an account of what you are pleased to designate as "a most horrible outrage," committed at Burford on the 2nd of this month. As I am "the Episcopal minister" who made the appointment to preach in the Burford Church on that occasion, I beg leave to request a place in your columns for the following statement of facts.

When the new church at Burford was commenced about three years ago, it was stipulated in the resolutions passed on the occasion of filling up the subscription list, that though chiefly intended for the use of the Congregationalist Minister, Mr. Nall, other ministers approved of by the Trustees, should be permitted to officiate there when they did not interfere with Mr. Nall's appointments; and several friends of the Church of England subscribed handsomely to the building, hoping that occasions might offer for ministers of their Church to officiate in it.

Having understood that it was so far completed that Mr. Nall and others had begun to use it, and several of the friends of the Church of England having expressed a wish that I should preach there also, I called on the 7th of September on Mr. Weir, one of the Trustees, and having obtained his concurrence and the assurance that no objection would be made by the other Trustees I made an appointment for the 2nd of October, taking care on my return home to write to Mr. Heywood, another of the Trustees, to inform him that I had done so.

When I went to Burford on the 1st of October I was informed by Mr. Heywood and Mr. Perley, (two of the building committee, the former being also a Justice) that Mr. Nall refused to give up the key of the church, which had been confided to him by one of the Trustees. I immediately told those gentlemen that I should call on Mr. Nall on the following day, and that, if he persisted in refusing to give up the key, I should preach in the school-house, as I was determined to do nothing to produce excitement or ill-will in the neighbourhood, if I could avoid it.

I called on Mr. N. and he did persist in refusing the key, stating that it rested with him to decide what Ministers should be allowed to officiate there.

According to my previous determination (not deterred, I assure you, by the few individuals hastily called together from the tavern bars who were playing ball near the church) I proceeded to the school-house, and there officiated.

Such, Sir, are the facts of the case so far as I am concerned, and I appeal to you and to every man of common sense to say if there be anything in the proceeding which might not as soon have occurred if the appointment had been made by a Methodist, a Baptist, or a Presbyterian Minister, instead of a Clergyman of the Church of England. With respect to the statement that the church was bro-

ken open on the night of the 1st of October, I do not believe it for the following reasons:

First, because the Trustees and the Building Committee being unanimous, or nearly so, in wishing me to officiate, they were competent to open the door of the building at any time and in any way they pleased, and need not do it clandestinely:

Secondly, because the friends of the Church of England were well aware that under such circumstances nothing could induce me to go into the Church:

And, Thirdly, because neither Mr. Nall nor any of the persons whom I saw at his house at 11 o'clock on the 2d of October, nor any other person, said one word about the church having been broken open or the locks removed.

Once more repeating my request that you will give this statement (for the accuracy of which I hold myself responsible) a place in your columns, I remain,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS EVANS.

To the Editor of the *Examiner*,
Toronto.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Packet Ship *Hibernia* from Liverpool, and subsequently of the *Burgundy* from Havre, London, dates have been received to the 29th September, and Paris papers to the 1st October. We make the following selections:

The *Grain Market*.—Since the sailing of the Royal William there had been a very considerable fall in the average price of wheat, from 73 shillings and a fraction to 64 shillings and 2 pence, caused partly by the favourable prospects of the harvest, but principally by the large quantity taken out of bond at the minimum rate of duty. The price had risen again, however, and on the 26th there was a brisk demand for the article in bond. Capitalists were ready to purchase almost any quantity that might be brought to market, on the calculation that the stock will be exhausted early in the Spring, and that prices will then be very high.

The deficiency of the present harvest was estimated by some at 25 per cent. below an average crop; but this was thought too large an estimate, and that ten per cent. would be nearer the mark. This would make the deficit about 1,500,000 quarters of wheat.

The amount of wheat taken out of bond when the duty fell to one shilling, was about 1,000,000 of quarters—the total annual consumption being estimated at 12,000,000.

Great efforts have been made to obtain supplies of grain from the Baltic and Mediterranean countries, and from the United States, but the quantities obtained from these sources were much smaller than had been anticipated; and it seems clear that the people of England must submit to a permanent high price, at least through the coming year.

The London Chronicle says that the stock in all the Baltic ports had been swept out. It must be observed however, that the Chronicle, as the organ of the ministry, is now agitating for a repeal of the corn laws, and has an interest in making the state of things appear as bad as possible.

Beyond these accounts of the grain prospects, we find little of interest in the papers received. There had been a radical demonstration at Liverpool, but like that attempted in London, it proved a failure. The numbers present were counted by hundreds instead of thousands, and upon these the agitating eloquence of Mr. Feargus O'Connor produced no great effect.

Mr. O'Connell's popularity seems to be on the wane, even in Ireland. Some former members of his "tail" have denounced him very freely, and there is defection even among his once firm allies, the priests. His "Precursor Society" does not go at all, and his agitating letters are read without emotion, or not read at all. The people seem very doubtful of his disinterestedness.

Trades union combinations were working mischief among the ship carpenters of Dublin and Drogheda.

The most remarkable feature in French politics, just now, is the general movement of the National Guard of Paris to obtain an extension of the elective franchise; a movement certainly deserving the praise of disinterestedness, inasmuch as the Guard themselves are already qualified to vote, and it is for their unqualified fellow-citizens that they come forward. We have no doubt that the government will yield to some extent.

No definite action appears to have yet been taken in the affair of Louis Bonaparte's expulsion from Switzerland.

There is nothing new from Spain of any importance. The Cortes was summoned for the 8th of November.

It is generally understood that the American house of Melville, Wilson & Co. are about to pay a dividend, which it is supposed will be about 6s. 8d. in the pound. The winding up of those firms, who were so very unfortunate as to require either an extension of time, or assistance from the Bank of England, is said to be going on most satisfactorily, and that their guarantees are fully satisfied, which may be construed from the fact that the dividends have been paid or are about to be paid to the general creditors.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 26th of June to the 18th Sept. 1838, both inclusive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£19,665,000	Securities,	£22,846,000
Deposites,	10,040,000	Bullion,	9,615,000
	£29,705,000		£32,461,000

A comparison with the last return shows an increase in the circulation of £184,000, a decrease in the deposits of £258,000, an increase in the securities of £99,000, and a decrease in the bullion of £131,000.

The London Herald announces that drafts to all the regiments in Jamaica and the Windward and Leeward Islands, amounting to 50 officers and 800 rank and file, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and embark as soon as means of conveyance can be provided. It is supposed that these additions to the West India force are prospective toward Canada.

A collision had taken place on the Great Western railway—caused by a thick fog—in which three cars were destroyed, but no person was hurt. Damage about £2,000.

There had been another great radical meeting at Manchester. Some of the papers, say that 300,000 persons were present. The speeches were of a less inflammatory character than at some of the other meetings, and the meeting passed off quietly. There was another meeting of 20,000 at Sheffield.

The trouble between France and Switzerland had been settled by the voluntary withdrawal of Louis Bonaparte, who had set out for England, after returning to the government of Thurgau his certificate of naturalization.

The *Recherche* frigate, sent some time ago on an exploring expedition, had returned, after reaching 80 degrees North latitude; the farther prosecution of the voyage was prevented by the intensity of the cold, the mercury being 67° below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

Intelligence had been received at Paris, from Spain, that Gen. Alaix had had a fight with the Carlists and been defeated, with considerable loss. Espartero was at Pancorbo on the 17th of Sept. There was great activity in the Carlist ranks. Gen. Oras [Christino] had been succeeded in the command of the army of the centre by General Van Halen. The contract with the Rothschilds, for the produce of the quicksilver mines, was finally signed on the 20th, the bankers advancing 50 millions of reals, in monthly instalments of 10 millions.

PROVINCIAL.

In relation to the threats of invasion on which so much has lately been said, and which have awakened a becoming spirit of preparation amongst the loyal population of the Province, the *Toronto Patriot* of Tuesday last has the following:

"It has been ascertained from the most unquestionable authority, that for some time past an unlawful association of ruffians has been in the course of organization in the neighbouring States, the members of which have pledged themselves to each other, by secret oaths and wicked imprecations, to unite in the invasion of both the Provinces of Canada, for the overthrow of their government, and to wrest them by force and violence from the British Crown.

The system on which this most nefarious scheme is founded is that of the formation of Societies, on a plan somewhat similar to Masonic Lodges: and the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank, whose capital is secured upon the entire property of every individual in Upper Canada.

Officers have already been appointed by these freebooters, for the government of this to be-conquered Province, whose names are all known to our Executive. One residing in the State of Ohio to be *President* of the embryo Republic—another of the same State, Vice-President of ditto—and a third residing in, or connected with that State, is commissioned as *Commander-in-Chief* of the *Upper Division of the Patriot Army*—and it is even asserted, that more than one person of high official station in the United States, whose names are also given, have become recognised members of this villainous and disgraceful confederacy—although it is impossible to believe, that any individual, either within the pale of office under that government, or even the society of men calling themselves honest and respectable, can have become parties to a project so utterly repugnant to every principle of national honor and justice—to the laws and dictates of civilized humanity.

Another portion of the information received states, that some of the steam-boats on Lake Erie are secured for the service of these Brigands and Pirates, one of them commanded by the Master of the *Caroline*, so gallantly captured by our brave seamen and soldiers at Navy Island—the other said to be the *Daniel Webster*—and it is moreover declared, that the arms of the State of Michigan are expected to be left, *designedly*, in such an unprotected state, that they may be easily seized upon by the worthless and unprincipled men, who have dared to surmise the possibility of destroying us as a people, of overthrowing our glorious constitution, and raising the hideous idol of a cruel, levelling, and unstable Democracy on its ruins, at whose feet every creature will be compelled to fall down and worship.

In the meantime let the people be satisfied that the Government are daily and hourly employed in taking the most vigorous and effective steps for the perfect security of the Province, of the lives and properties of every one within it, and for the certain and prompt punishment of those who may dare attempt to molest its peace. The organization of a large colonial force, in addition to the regular troops, comprising Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, and placed under the command of able and distinguished officers, is rapidly proceeding, and other measures of a precautionary nature which cannot with propriety be made public, have been adopted to meet every possible emergency that can be expected to arise."

In corroboration of this, we may annex the Proclamation of our excellent Lieutenant Governor, to which we know that the feelings of every loyal bosom will respond:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 23d Oct., 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieut. Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the Government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families and their homes; but the Lieutenant Governor now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust to her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequence of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceable relations towards these Colonies; and therefore, for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise amongst a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieut. Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the Militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force, in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

The Lieutenant Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally amongst them many who have not forgotten their allegiance to her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

By command of His Excellency,
Sir George Arthur.

RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant Gen. Militia.

Some loss has been sustained on the Lake by the gales that have prevailed for the last ten days. The schooner *Harriet*, laden with salt, rosin, and various goods for Kingston from Oswego, was driven ashore in the gale of the 19th and 20th, and part of the cargo washed away. The schooner *Margaret* with a full cargo up the Lake, had to throw overboard upwards of one hundred qr. casks wine. Other two or three vessels have been ashore.—*U. C. Herald*.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept of the resignation which has been tendered by the Chief Justice of Montreal, and to appoint Mr. O'Sullivan, the Solicitor General, to fill his place.

The Solicitor-Generalship has been conferred by His Excellency on Mr. Andrew Stuart, and we congratulate the Province on his acceptance of the office.—*Quebec Mercury*, Oct. 25.

On the 8th inst. Lady Colborne, her sister Miss Yonge, the Misses Colborne, Ensign Colborne and Master Colborne, arrived in town, and proceeded next morning to New York, from which port they will sail for England.—*Montreal Herald*, October 27.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 2d November:—

Rev. G. Archbold, with parcel; Wm. Nourse, Esq., add. subs. and rem. [we have sent all the back Nos. possible]; P. M. Toronto, [thanks for his attention]; J. B. Fortune, Esq.; Rev. G. Mackie; Lord Bishop of Montreal, M. C. Crombie, Esq. rem.; Rev. F. Evans; A. Dixon, Esq. add. subs. and rem.;

E. H. in our next.

We are always glad to hear from 'Zadoc.' G. M. in an early number.