

extracted from the Guardian, is revealed in the comment which our readers will observe to be annexed to it. In the inference drawn from the circumstance described, the whole animus of the matter is to be discerned,—to bring odium, if possible, by this and every other contrivance, upon the Church of England, and feed the agitation and keep up the discontent which is grounded upon the natural assertion of her moderate and incontrovertible claims. It is a material part of the policy of that Editor to prove, if possible, the vast intolerance and unendurable bigotry of a so-called "dominant Church;" and if common-sense argument fails to effect that object, there can be no harm, it is perhaps supposed, in discolouring and distorting a few simple facts in order to accelerate its success. For our own part, we look upon these artifices with an unfeigned indifference,—believing that a steady and faithful promulgation of the truth will, in due time, produce that wholesome influence upon public opinion, which will enable an enlightened and discerning people to discriminate cunning from talent, self-interested agitation from patriotism, and hypocrisy from sound religion.

As there may be several of our subscribers so situated as not to be conveniently included in the calls of our respective collectors, who kindly and gratuitously bestow their valued services for that object, we publish on our last page to-day a list of the AGENTS of this Journal, that they may send their subscriptions to the one, whether lay or clerical, nearest to their residence; unless they should find it equally convenient to transmit the amount directly to ourselves.

We beg to state that the Cobourg Depository of the Books and Tracts of the Newcastle Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is removed to the store of Messrs. Graveley & Jackson in this town.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on Sunday, the 25th November last, Mr. John M'Master was admitted to the order of Deacons. Mr. M'Master succeeds to the charge of the Gore, near St. Andrews, in the District of Montreal. On Friday last, another ordination was held by the Lord Bishop, when the Rev. F. J. Lundy, S. C. L. was admitted to the order of Priests. Mr. Lundy will continue to hold his present charge.—Quebec Mercury.

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We had the pleasure to receive a letter from his Lordship by the last packet, dated from Paris, whither he had gone in search of health, and in the hope of shaking off some unpleasant remnants of gout. His Lordship speaks in encouraging terms of the efforts which have been made, and still are making, in England, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He had himself attended many large meetings, and preached many times in its behalf, and had many similar engagements to fulfil, which would take him back to England, although he had been advised to try the German waters, and to winter in Italy. Even at Paris, his Lordship was to preach for the same object, on the 7th October, at the special request of Bishop Luscombe; and he had been also desired to do the same at Boulogne. At Bristol, upwards of £400 were obtained, and many permanent subscribers; and among the speakers there, was the Rev. Sir George Prevost, Baronet, who also preached a sermon in behalf of the Society at Clifton, in that neighbourhood.—He is a most exemplary clergyman, and appears to retain a friendly interest for this province, where the memory of his excellent but ill-used father is so generally revered. The Bishop still holds to his original purpose of taking Newfoundland in his way to Nova Scotia, if, as we trust, the Lord shall strengthen him for the arduous duties of such a visitation. We should rejoice, however, to hear of his being relieved from the charge of that Island and the Bermudas, by their being set off as a separate Diocese.—Colonial Churchman.

(From English Papers.)

CONFIRMATION AT HONITON, BY THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

The service was read in a very impressive manner by the Curate of Honiton; after which the Bishop administered the solemn rite of confirmation to 950 young persons, of both sexes, and nothing could exceed the quietness and attention which prevailed during this deeply interesting proceeding.

The Bishop then ascended the reading desk, and delivered a most affectionate and truly christian address to the young persons, which occupied full an hour, and evidently produced a deep impression, not only on the minds of those who had been confirmed, but upon the congregation, from the solemn stillness which prevailed throughout the church. The venerable prelate impressed upon the minds of the young persons the sacred nature of the Christian engagements they had now taken upon themselves, observing that this was the most important day of their lives. He entered into a clear and familiar explanation of the nature, object and Apostolic practice of Confirmation, as also of the leading rites and doctrines of our Church—Baptism, Regeneration, Faith and Works, the operation of the Holy Spirit, the Atonement, Salvation by Jesus Christ, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c. His Lordship dwelt forcibly on the duty and advantages of religion in early life, which was the only thing that could produce cheerfulness and true happiness; it was, he observed, a great mistake to suppose that real religion made men gloomy and unhappy, for it was religion alone which could give them that sunshine of the heart without which all was cloud and darkness. He entreated them to resist the temptations of Satan, and to attend continually to the means of grace which God had graciously appointed: these were especially prayer, humble, heartfelt and constant prayer for the assistance of the Holy Spirit, which God had promised should not be withheld from those who truly sought it. Another of the greatest means of grace was the anxious and attentive study of God's Holy Word, which was able to make them wise unto salvation: he would strongly recommend a habit of reading the Scriptures at particular times, or it was to be feared it would soon be neglected altogether; it should be read regularly and orderly, and with a prayerful spirit, for if that sacred book was read carelessly and thoughtlessly, they could not expect a blessing to attend it. His Lordship was several times deeply affected during the delivery of his address, which was beautiful for its simplicity and pure Christian eloquence; and whilst it was plain and to be understood by "babes in grace," it contained elucidations of Church doctrine of momentous importance to us all,

and which cannot be too often impressed upon the most experienced Christian. The silent tear fell from many a youthful eye, and we hope and charitably believe that many a bitter political Dissenter—many a rash and inconsiderate infidel—many of those who have recently been most active in this town and neighborhood in heaping unmerited abuse on the Bishop of Exeter, and in circulating an unfounded, violent and scandalous attack upon him as a prelate of the Church, left the sacred edifice, if not with a full determination to cease such evil and mischievous courses, at least conscience-struck and ashamed of their unchristian conduct. We do not think it is possible for the address of the Bishop on this occasion to be soon forgotten or disregarded by any who heard it. The children were then dismissed with a solemn benediction.—Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.

"THE CHURCH,"—a weekly paper, published at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, ought to be recommended to those interested in the church affairs of that country, as being under excellent direction and authority. The editor of the "British Magazine" would be truly obliged to any Clergyman in Canada, and in any other of our colonies, who has the means of knowing what it is important should be stated and circulated in this country, and who would briefly state it in the compass of a common letter to the editor, which would not cost the writer much time, and could always be given in the Magazine. It is impossible at a distance either always to know what is most important, or to give the time necessary for abridging paragraphs from newspapers arriving from different quarters, and full of local matters.—British Magazine.

DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The sentiment which the Duke of Sussex expressed to a deputation of Dissenters in London, ought to be known.—His Royal Highness said, "Gentlemen, I am now 65 years old, 35 of these I have spent in idleness. Gentlemen, that sobers a man—that makes him think—that corrects many of the opinions he might have entertained in former years. It has done so with me. I am accustomed every morning alone to read for two hours in the Bible before breakfast; and if any man reads that book as he ought, he himself will in some measure become inspired by it." His Highness's biblical library contains 1500 Bibles in different tongues and editions, and estimated to be worth from £40,000 to £50,000.—London Chronicle.

The Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, author of the essay on the "Parochial System", to which the prize of 200 guineas was awarded by the Christian Influence Society, has most generously made over the premium to the Treasurer of the Diocesan Church Building Society, for the general purposes of that institution.—Hants. Chron.

From the Cork Constitution.

THE UNITED STATES—ROME.

Sunday, a Sermon was preached in the Great Chapel of this city by the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana, and a collection was made at several Masses on behalf of funds for the Education of Children, and building of Chapels, in the Colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo.—Waterford Mirror.

From the sketch of this sermon in the Mirror we make the following extract:—

"He had been nearly two years in the great Northern Republic of America, and had travelled through eleven of its States. Its population was fifteen millions, of which one million only were Catholic—that is, there were fourteen persons of other religions for one Catholic. In that country Catholicity was in a state of great spiritual destitution. Vast numbers of Catholics seldom see a priest, and never meet an opportunity of receiving the sacraments. For several reasons, of a religious nature especially, he would advise any of his countrymen who contemplated emigration, to prefer going to the British Colonies in preference to the United States—whether the snows and mountains of the North, the forests of the West, or the swamps of the South. In the British Colonies they would find Bishops and Clergy who spoke their native language and would sympathise in their feelings. In the United States Catholics are ridiculed and discouraged, and would be persecuted, if their opponents dared. Preferring public opinion to the "still small voice within them," they too often leave the Church, preferring to stand well with men, to the law of God—or else, adopting a spurious liberalism, that is too prevalent there, they become lukewarm and indifferent. With reference to Catholicity in the United States he might mention that he had recently received a letter from Dr. England, which stated that within a short period fifty thousand persons had left the faith, and it is calculated that there are three millions of people living there who had lapsed from Catholicity."

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

We extract the following items of European Intelligence received by the late arrivals:—

Cork, Monday Evening, Nov. 5.—The London Journals are much occupied with discussions regarding the designs of Russia.

Our Constantinople letter of the 10th, confirms the important news that the Shah of Persia had consented to make peace with Herat, and retire his force. Guarantees of this had been given, solemn enough to induce Mr. McNeil to return to Herat. This would diminish still more the fears of a collision in the East.—Morning Chronicle of Thursday.

Spain.—Despatches from General Van Halen, commander of the Queen's troops, state that on the 18th October, he compelled Cabrera to raise the siege of Caspe, and to retire to Maella.

General Palafox had at last prevailed on the Government of Spain to establish a hospital for invalid soldiers, and to appropriate to that object the two convents of Alocha and San Gerónimo.

The accounts from Spain intimate a possible accommodation by compromise between the two competitors for the crown.—This is the wisest arrangement that can be made, and the only one from which the unhappy country can expect repose.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 15th Oct., published in the Paris Courier Français, says:—"two aids-du-camps of the Emperor, charged by his Majesty with missions from the cabinet, quitted this day for Odessa, from which place one of them will immediately proceed to Constantinople. [The English embassy has despatched three couriers within 48 hours.] The subject of the mission is the entirely new turn which the affairs of Turkey have taken, and the danger apprehended from the passage of the Dardanelles by a British Sultan, all of which was wholly unsuspected by his Majesty. Sultan Mahmud is called on to give a categorical explanation. Extraordinary measures are in preparation as to the armies of the north and of Bessarabia, also as to the corps of embarkation and the fleet of the Black Sea. If England should have the audacity to send her fleet into the Dardanelles, the Egyptian army would invade Anatolia, where the Turkish troops are unable to oppose effectual resistance. At all events, this conflict must

sooner or later ensue; and although Russia will not accelerate matters, it will not recoil from war rather than lose its position.

The news from Caucasus shews that affairs are still more complicated, not because the Russian troops have been defeated in several engagements, but because it is proved that success is regularly organized at Constantinople, at Sinope, and at Trebizond, by English Agents; whereby the resistance of the Caucasians may be interminably prolonged, and even Georgia may be compromised by the contagion of rebellion. The Teherkesses have among them a multitude of European Officers, who teach them to turn their local advantages to account; and the native princes, who might have been gradually won over to the cause of Russia, can no longer treat with the Cabinet without exposing themselves to certain death. The blockade, which does more injury to the commerce of Russian subjects than to that of the insurgent Caucasians, and which is very expensive, cannot be continued during the bad season, whereas the coasting vessels can at all times convey to the rebels the supplies of which I have just spoken. The army of the Kouban and of the Cossacks have been remodelled three, without giving consistency to the Russian forces in that quarter, and the Generals will again be changed, to as little purpose as heretofore. This war is a canker-worm to the empire."

UPPER CANADA.

We omit several items of intelligence in order to make room for the following,

From the Western Herald Extra.

ENGAGEMENT WITH AND DISPERSION OF THE PIRATES AND BRIGANDS.

Since our paper was prepared for press, and partly worked off, the village of Windsor has been the scene of FIRE and BLOODSHED. We will endeavour to give our readers a succinct and brief detail of the whole transaction from beginning to end, closing up our account with the despatch of Col. Prince to Col. Airey, commandant at Amherstburg.

During the whole of Sunday night, the 2d inst., all the Militia, and indeed the whole of the inhabitants of Sandwich and Windsor, were kept under arms, anticipating an attack from the congregated Brigands and Sympathizers infesting the city of Detroit and its environs; but the assaults came not.—On Monday report came fast upon us from the opposite side, giving us every assurance that nothing would be attempted that night, as Gen. Brady had seized 250 stand of arms, ammunition, &c., belonging to the pirates.—Our wearied and harassed volunteers, militia and inhabitants, worn out with the fatigues of the preceding night, confidently relying on the favorable information received, indulged in a little rest. But it had like to have proved a fatal slumber. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, we were awakened by a friend, who overheard a person on the opposite side of the street say that the pirates had possession of Windsor, and had fired several buildings. By the time we had got fully dressed, an alarm gun was fired by Lieut. Morin, and the Church bell rung. Every man in town with the most surprising alacrity, were soon on their way to the scene of conflagration. Capt. Sparke's men took the lead, followed by three companies of Volunteer Militia, commanded by Captains Fox, Thebo and Elliott. Nothing could exceed the ardor and determination of ALL to defend to the last our lives, our homes and "sacred honors." On arriving midway between Sandwich and Windsor, our ears were assailed with vociferous shouts of encouragement to the pirates who had landed on our soil, by the "free and enlightened" citizens of Detroit, which thronged and blackened their cursed shore.—On arriving within a short distance of Windsor, Capt. Thebo's company, consisting of French Canadians, left the main body, and proceeded up a lane leading east of the village of Windsor, in order to intercept the pirates who might make towards the woods. On perceiving Capt. Sparke's red-coats, accompanied by about one hundred straggling volunteers approaching, about seventy or a hundred Brigands fled to the woods, who were greeted in the fields with a sharp volley of musketry from Capt. Thebo's followers; a general chase of our gallant fellows immediately followed, firing with good effect on the retreating scoundrels—every now and then some of their party falling prostrate on the soil they had polluted with their abominable presence. The straggling volunteers of Sandwich, of which we had the honour to constitute a part, came up in time to send a few leaden messengers after the fast-footed pirates, who fled with a velocity unexampled in the annals of locomotion. A Printer of Detroit, whose name we could not ascertain, bearing a tricolored flag, fell in the rear of his ascending companions, and was immediately shot dead by some of our party. The furled banner he bore was stained with his blood when taken from his stiffened grasp. The main body of our gallant militia continued the chase till the pirates reached the woods, where one of Capt. Elliott's men, then in advance of his companions, received a shot from the enemy, which deprived him of life. Previous to this, however, Col. Prince, who had been confined the light preceding by illness and excessive fatigue, arrived on the ground, and ordered a retreat to Sandwich, apprehensive that a party of brigands might be on their way to that town, which was left wholly unprotected, and which we reached about half past 8 o'clock, taking, in our course, two or three prisoners, who were shot down on their attempting to escape. It appears, after our arrival at Sandwich, that a party of brigands still occupied Johnson's house at Windsor, who, after the flight of their comrades, bethought them of securing their own safety by retreating up the river, which they accomplished without difficulty. We will now proceed to the first act in this petite tragedy.

It seems that the self-styled "Patriots," about two o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, stole the steamer Champlain, with which they effected a landing on this shore, at the two Windmills, a little below the foot of Hog Island, where they remained until about 5 o'clock, when a large body moved towards Windsor, setting fire in their course to the steam boat Thames, lying at Mr. Van Allan's Wharf; they were then challenged by a sentinel stationed at the guard-house of Capt. Lewis' Company, who was shot dead on the spot; the 20 men in the house returned the enemy's fire, killing their leader, a Capt. Lewis; the house was immediately set on fire and its inmates made prisoners; all of whom eventually effected their escape. By this time the alarm reached Sandwich, with exaggerated accounts of the number of insurgents, and the number who had fallen victims to their Bowie knives, &c. What ensued afterwards we have already stated above, which will be found more fully described in the following

DESPATCH.

HEAD QUARTERS, SANDWICH, 5th Dec. 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday at 6 A.M. an alarm was brought here that Windsor (or "The Ferry," a small village about 2 miles above this) was in possession of brigands and pirates from Michigan. Being extremely ill and worn out by constant fatigue, both by day and night, I had for the first time retired to my house, half a mile distant from this post, at 2 o'clock, A.M., and on receiving the alarm I observed a fire in the direction of Windsor. My force was small, not exceeding 180 men. I immediately prevailed on a gentleman, who was sleeping at my house, to ride off to you at Malden, with all possible despatch, for a reinforcement and a field-piece. In the meantime Capt. Sparke, with Nos. 1 and 2 companies of the Provincial Volunteer Militia, and Capt. Adjutant Leslie, Captains Thebo and Elliott of the Essex Militia, with their respective companies, and joined by several gentlemen volunteers from Sandwich, marched off instantly towards Windsor. About the entrance into the village they were joined by Capt. Bell, of the Provincial volunteer company. On advancing, information was brought that Windsor was occupied by a large body of the brigands, and that another large party of them had left Windsor and were marching upon Sandwich. Our men discovered about 150 in an orchard in the rear of Windsor, at about 250 yards distant.—Capt. Sparke's company immediately wheeled up and opened a well directed fire on them, and at the same time our gallant Militia and Volunteers under Captains Leslie, Bell, Thebo and Elliott, moved rapidly towards their left flank, and opened a fire upon them also. On receiving these fires they hastily retreated towards the woods, our men following them up in gallant style, and keeping well in with their left flank. On approaching the forest I ordered the men to halt; and having received information that two large bodies of brigands were seen moving in two directions towards Sandwich (which place

had been left defenceless, and where all our provision stores and munitions, as well as our only cannon, were) we formed and marched back to Sandwich in double quick time. On arriving there I found that the Brigands had not attacked it, but that they had been seen in considerable numbers in the groves at the back of the town. I then received information that upwards of 300 of the scoundrels were still in Windsor—that they had burned the house occupied by Capt. Lewis' company of the Essex Militia as Barracks, and also the Steam Boat Thames—that they were being re-inforced by parties crossing from Detroit—and that they abstained from committing further outrages upon the persons or property of the inhabitants, their apparent object (collected from the conversation of their leaders) being to induce the inhabitants to rise and join them in what they called giving "Liberty to Canada."

With this information, and expecting every instant to be attacked, and having determined not to divide my little force, I resolved upon remaining at Sandwich until the reinforcement and gun arrived from you, and which I knew would very shortly be the case. In an hour Capt. Broderick with a detachment of Regulars and the field-piece came to our assistance. We immediately marched upon Windsor, but on arriving there we found much to our annoyance and disappointment, that the Brigands had evacuated the place. We all followed them towards Lake St. Clair, and Capt. Broderick has of course, reported to you all that occurred from the time they joined us.

The Brigands, I lament to say, murdered in cold blood Mr. Hume, Assistant Staff Surgeon, stationed at Sandwich, who unfortunately, mistook them for our people, and had walked up to Windsor, to assist professionally.

He neither molested them nor offered to them any resistance. Not content with firing several balls through him, the Savages stabbed him in many places with their Bowie-Knives and mangled his body with an axe. They also murdered a coloured man who refused to join them. They burned the premises of Mr. Morin which were occupied as Barracks, and also two houses adjoining and two of our men were burned to death within them. They also burned the Steam-Boat "Thames" belonging to Duncan McGregor Esquire, of Chatham, which happened to lie at anchor there. In the action behind Windsor, before I marched back to Sandwich, we lost but one man, (a brave French Canadian of Captain Elliott's Company) and two were slightly wounded.

Of the Brigands 21 were killed, besides 4 who were brought in just at the close and immediately after the engagement, all of whom I ordered to be shot upon the spot, and which was done accordingly.

Our people have since taken 26 prisoners, a list of whom, with their country, I have the honor to enclose; and among whom you will see the notorious Joshua G. Doan, for whom I believe a reward was offered. You will also perceive that the majority are citizens of the United States. Some of them are wounded, but not severely. The brigands were armed with abundance of muskets and bayonets, pistols and tremendous bowie knives. A more murderous crew was never seen. From the best information I can collect they were about 450 in number, and they crossed from Detroit in the steamer "Champlain," before daylight, and landed about 2 miles above Windsor. This boat belongs to a merchant in Detroit named Julius Eldred, as I am informed. During the burnings and the proceedings, the wharves at Detroit were crowded with persons, who rent the air with cheers in support of the brigands and pirates. Their standard-bearer was shot by Mr. Pierre Marantette, an ensign in Capt. Thebo's company, and the colour itself was captured by Lieut. Ronkin, of Capt. Sparke's company. It is a tri-color flag, with a crescent and two Stars in the lower corner near the staff.

I have much gratification in stating that the whole of the volunteers and militia behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am about to order the prisoners to be removed either to London or Amherstburg (if you approve of it) because the goal here is not sufficiently large to hold them and the many more that I have no doubt our Indians and scouring parties will soon bring in.

I learn from unquestionable authority that the brigands and pirates swarm in the city of Detroit, that they set the civil and military authorities at defiance, and that we may expect another attack hourly. We are quite prepared for them, and shall not doubt give a good account of the inhuman miscreants, come when they will. A man named William Putnam, from the London District, is their second in command. Their "General" is a Yankee.

I also have the honor to enclose for your perusal and information, a number of papers taken from the brigands, which you will perceive disclose their plans and machinations, and among which are the names of several apparently respectable persons of Detroit, parties to their unholy cause. These papers you will be pleased to take the greatest care of.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN PRINCE,
Col. Comm'g at Sandwich, W. F.
To Col. AIREY, &c., &c., &c.,
Commandant at Amherstburg & W. F.
P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that the Putnam mentioned above has been killed. J. P.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

EXECUTION OF NILS VON SCHULTZ, THE LEADER OF THE AMERICAN BRIGANDS.—The Warrant for the execution of this person arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, from the seat of Government, addressed to the Sheriff of the Midland District. On Thursday the prisoner was removed from Fort Henry to the common jail, and from thence at 8 o'clock this morning he was taken to the glacis of Fort Henry, and there hanged.

From the Belleville Intelligencer Extra.

Von Schultiz died as he lived—a brave Man. He made his will, and left about £4000. One quarter he bequeathed to the girl he was to have married, £100 to the Catholic College at Kingston, and £400 to the Widows and Orphans of the British Militia, who fell at Johnstown. This last is an act of contrition, which exhibits an uncommon mind, and causes one to regret that such a man should have engaged in such a cause.

Warrants for the execution of Dorephus Abbey, Colonel, and Daniel George, Paymaster, have been received by the Sheriff, to be executed to-morrow morning, (Wednesday.)—U. C. Herald.

BIRTHS.

At Kingston, on the 25th Nov., Mrs. W. M. Herchmer, of a daughter.
At Toronto, on Thursday, the 6th instant, Mrs. H. J. Grasset, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of her father, Peterborough, on Wednesday the 12th inst. by the Rev. S. Armour, Rector of Cavan, JAMES GARDNER ARMOUR, Esquire Barrister at Law, to MARIAN LEMPIERRE, second daughter of Captain Gabriel MATHIAS, R. A.

At Kingston, On the 4th instant, by the Venerable Arch-deacon of Kingston, John McPherson Esq. of Montreal, to Jane Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Herchmer Esq.

DIED.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 1st November, after a short illness, at the residence of her uncle Col. Miller, in the 23d year of her age, Anna Julia, eldest daughter of William H. Woodforde Esq. of this town.

Painful and afflictive indeed is this sudden bereavement to her fond and devoted parents, who have to mourn the loss of one of the most dutiful and affectionate of daughters,—kind, amiable and accomplished, Miss W. was universally endeared to all who knew her.—Frederick Gazette.

List of Letters received to Friday, 14th December.
Mr. John Road, rem. in full vol. 2; E. Ermattinger Esq. do. and 5s. on acc. of vol. 3; Rev. G. R. Grant, rem. in full for vol. 2, and add. sub.; J. Kent, Esq.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; J. H. Cameron, Esq.
B. V. R. shall have an insertion.